

SPICE COMMITTEE 1 MEETING MINUTES

15.05.2018



Minutes written by: Quantis

In-person participants:

- Hélène Villecroze, Chanel
- Nicolas Mathieu, Chanel
- Jordan Rey, Clarins
- Philippe Briand, Clarins
- Nathalie Perroquin, Coty
- Aurore Fandard, Coty
- David Bayard, L'Occitane en Provence
- Camille Guillebastre, L'Occitane en Provence
- Philippe Thuvien, L'Oréal
- Philippe Bonningue, L'Oréal
- Armel Yver, Shiseido
- Jean-Pol Launois, Shiseido
- Romain Reyx, Shiseido
- Cédric Laplace, Sisley
- Solène Le Clère, Sisley
- Julien Romestant, Cosmetic Valley
- Virginie d'Enfert, FEBEA
- Dimitri Caudrelier, Quantis
- Camille Rosay, Quantis
- François Witte, Quantis
- Thibault Compagnon, Quantis
- Caroline Ruiz Palmer, MWE

Remote participants:

- Mike Hercek, Avon
- Cherie Eugui, Avon
- Alison Colwell, LVMH - Sephora

Could not attend the meeting:

- Alexandre Capelli, LVMH
- Christophe Masson, Cosmetic Valley

Description: The Members of the SPICE initiative - the Sustainable Packaging Initiative for CosmEtics - gather for their first Committee meeting. This meeting is therefore the official launching of the initiative, as well as a working session in view of the validation of the SPICE methodological guidelines.

Opening of the meeting

Introduction

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) welcomes all participants. He introduces himself as well as the SPICE project team:

- Camille Rosay, who is implied since the beginning of the project in 2017.
- Thibault Compagnon, working on the communications aspects of SPICE.
- François Witte, who is involved in the development of the SPICE methodology.

He informs participants that Alexandre Capelli (LVMH) was not able to attend the meeting but sent his approval and comments on the resolutions that will be submitted to the Committee's vote during the meeting. Alison Colwell (LVMH - Sephora) will join remotely the meeting later on from the United States.

Meeting agenda

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) presents the agenda of the meeting:

0. Antitrust Statement
1. Roundtable: SPICE Members and their representatives
2. SPICE Methodology - validation of Step 1
 - Functional unit
 - Scope of environmental footprint
 - Database of materials and processes

- Transportation and storage
 - End-of-life assessment method
 - Environmental topics, impact categories and LCIA methods
 - Aggregation of environmental impacts categories
3. Communication
 4. Timeline and next steps

0. Antitrust statement

Caroline Ruiz Palmer (MWE) introduces the antitrust statement that was signed by all participants:

While some initiatives among companies may be both legal and beneficial to their industry, group initiatives between competitors are often suspected to be anticompetitive and therefore illegal by National Competition Authorities.

In this respect, being a member of such an initiative, as being part of any formal or informal meetings, where other competitors are present, may involve risks, especially regarding the type of information likely to be shared around the table.

As a general rule, participants shall not exchange any sensitive information in relation to their business or company nor reach any understanding, expressed or implied, with the object or effect of restricting competition. Participants may only discuss the issues at hand in the agenda of the meeting. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each participant to avoid raising improper topics for discussion.

Participants to the meeting must not discuss topics such as:

- Prices, including any subject relating to prices or its components such as discounts, rebates, surcharges, price changes, price differentiation, profit margins, price increases, credit, or any other sales condition;
- Costs, including any component relating to costs such as production or distribution expenses, formulas for cost accounting, methods for cost calculation;
- Information relating to sales and company's production, especially production volumes, sales profits, operating capabilities, level of stocks or supplies;
- On-going non-public litigations;
- Any of a company's upcoming and confidential projects, including those relating to sales and to marketing strategy, along with production and technology, wage policy, R&D programs;
- Information relating to the relationship with customers/suppliers (including terms and conditions).

This applies not only to discussions in formal meetings but also to informal discussions before, during and after meetings.

Participants shall observe the below procedure for each meeting:

- The agenda of the meeting, including the name and position of each participant, must be submitted to legal review prior to the meeting.
- The meeting shall be conducted on the basis of the agreed agenda only.
- The antitrust statement may be read by each participant at the beginning of each meeting.
- If the discussions turn to improper subjects during a meeting, the concerned participants will be required to put an end to the discussion and to leave the meeting immediately.
- A comprehensive summary of all meetings shall be taken and shall be submitted to legal review prior to circulation.
- The summary shall be circulated to all members as soon as possible after the meeting.
- Any comment or request for amendment shall be notified as soon as possible following receipt of the summary.

She specifies that her role is to ensure that participants will not exchange commercially sensitive information as regards competition rules, and that it is the responsibility of each participant to avoid raising any improper subjects during the meeting. She develops the list of topics that are considered commercially sensitive from a competition law perspective.

1. Roundtable: SPICE Members and their representatives

Camille Rosay (Quantis) presents current SPICE members. The initiative now gathers:

9 Corporate Members:

- Avon
- Chanel
- Clarins
- Coty
- L'Occitane en Provence
- L'Oréal
- LVMH
- Shiseido
- Sisley

2 Associated Members:

- FEBEA
- Cosmetic Valley

She invites participants to present themselves and proposes them to express their feedbacks and thoughts on SPICE, as well as the way the initiative is received internally. Today's participants are:

In Paris:

- Hélène Villecroze, Sustainability and Ecodesign Manager, Chanel
- Nicolas Mathieu, Innovation Packaging Engineer, Chanel
- Jordan Rey, Responsible Development Officer, Clarins
- Philippe Briand, Directeur Développement Packaging, Clarins
- Nathalie Perroquin, VP Corporate Sustainability, Coty
- Aurore Fandard, Packaging Conception Development Manager, Coty
- David Bayard, Directeur Développement Packaging, L'Occitane en Provence
- Camille Guillebastre, Chef de projets écoconception et réglementaire packaging, L'Occitane en Provence
- Philippe Thuvien, Global Head of Packaging & Development, L'Oréal
- Philippe Bonningue, Global Director of Sustainable Packaging & Development, L'Oréal
- Armel Yver, Sustainability Director EMEA, Shiseido
- Jean-Pol Launois, Quality Operations EMEA Director, Shiseido
- Romain Reyx, Value Analysis Manager, Shiseido
- Cédric Laplace, Responsable Hygiène Sécurité et Environnement, Sisley
- Solène Le Clère, Chef de projet développement Packaging, Sisley
- Julien Romestant, Directeur intelligence économique, Cosmetic Valley
- Virginie d'Enfert, VP Economic, Environmental and International Affairs, FEBEA

In New York:

- Mike Hercek, Global Environmental Affairs, Avon
- Cherie Eugui, Senior Manager of Packaging Development, Avon

Alison Colwell, Director of Sustainability, LVMH - Sephora, will join during the second part of the meeting.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) presents the objectives of the initiative:

SPICE is an initiative that brings together organizations in the cosmetics industry to work towards a common goal: **to collectively shape the future of sustainable packaging**. SPICE will develop and publish business-oriented methodologies and data to support resilient decision-making to improve the environmental performance of the entire packaging value chain.

He recalls that all participants may have different levels of knowledge and that the objective is that everyone will learn and improve by exchanging through SPICE.

During Year-1, SPICE's objective will be to converge toward a harmonized methodology:

- to quantify environmental footprints using the latest methodologies
- throughout the entire value chain of packaging products
- adopting a multicriteria approach

The following topics will be examined:

Step 1 - to set SPICE's methodological framework (Committee 1):

- Functional unit
- Scope of environmental footprint
- Database of materials and processes
- Transportation and storage
- End-of-life assessment method
- Environmental topics, impact categories and LCIA methods
- Aggregation of environmental impacts categories

Step 2 - to address specific challenges and opportunities in packaging life cycle (Committees 2 and 3):

- Recycled materials
- Bio-based plastics
- Finishing and decoration processes
- Tertiary packaging and distribution
- Reuse / Recharge / Refill
- Take-back programs
- Recycling disruptors
- End-of-life streams by country

Today's meeting will therefore focus on Step 1.

2. SPICE Methodology: validation of Step 1

Camille Rosay (Quantis) presents the 5 steps of the SPICE methodological guidance development process:

1. Gather Members' inputs
2. Draft a proposed methodology
3. Submit to Members for review and questions
4. Vote to validate a common approach (the objective of today's meeting)
5. Publish the first step of the SPICE methodology

She thanks all Members for the inputs, contributions, comments and questions received so far. The objective of the meeting is first to make sure all participants understand the topics and concepts that are examined, and to have the Committee vote in order to validate a common approach.

Armel Yver (Shiseido) asks if the publication of the documents is intended to collect comments from external third parties.

Camille Rosay (Quantis) answers that within the framework of an initiative like SPICE, it is necessary to publish externally the initiative's developments in order to comply with the transparency requirements imposed by competition rules. It allows external stakeholders to provide comments thanks to the initiative web platform, so that no one is excluded from the guidance development process.

She explains the voting rules: SPICE Committee decisions are taken with a 75% majority, so 7 positive votes out of 9 are necessary to obtain validation.

Alexandre Capelli (LVMH) has already expressed a positive vote, along with some comments.

François Witte (Quantis) starts presenting the methodological topics and propositions that will be submitted to the Committee's vote:

2.1. Functional Unit

The functional unit (FU) is key as it defines and quantifies the service that is delivered by the packaging. A clear definition of the FU allows a fair comparison of different packaging alternatives.

Within SPICE, the formula is outside of the scope. Only packaging matters.

Following previous comments and questions received from Members, the following definition is proposed:

The functional unit of a cosmetics packaging should be:

To contain, protect, and deliver 1mL of formula to the consumer while:

- facilitating optimal amount delivery,
- maximizing effective application of the formula,
- maximizing formula restitution,
- promoting brand values,
- communicating about the product,
- displaying legal information,
- allowing its shipping and transportation.

Questions:

Aurore Fandard (Coty): does this definition apply to dry product? Should we precise “1mL or 1g of formula”?

Jean-Pol Launois (Shiseido): in the case of perfumes (sprays), is 1mL a suitable quantity? Should we refer to one dose?

Julien Romestant (Cosmetic Valley): we see more and more dry products, tomorrow we may have no water in the formula. Is referring to 1mL a sustainable indicator?

Cherie Eugui (Avon): would have the same question on dry products.

Francois Witte (Quantis): reference to a volume of formula is possible either for solid or liquid products by making the grams/milliliters conversion. Choosing milliliters is a way to make sure there is no confusion when making results comparison.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): another reason why 1mL is proposed is because there are today much more examples of liquid products.

Hélène Villecroze (Chanel): Do we have to consider the amount of formula the product can deliver OR the amount of product contained?

Francois Witte (Quantis): the definition implies the amount of product delivered.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): if the definition allows to use two units, there is the risk that conversion is not properly computed. This is why it was chosen to keep 1 mL.

Hélène Villecroze (Chanel): how is it possible to compare solid and traditional shampoo?

Francois Witte (Quantis): the definition applies to the packaging, which is designed to contain a given type of formula.

Camille Rosay (Quantis) asks participants' feeling about this question: should we maintain a single unit or propose different options?

Jordan Rey, Philippe Briand (Clarins): this is not a big issue since the conversion is easy to compute. Having 2 units could make things more complicated, would go for 1 mL only and maybe specify the rule to convert grams into milliliters.

David Bayard, Camille Guillebaste (L'Occitane en Provence): ok to keep 1 mL of formula.

Virginie D'Enfert (FEBEA): based on the experience of the PEF, the same question was raised and we realized that it was better to have only one unit in order to avoid confusion between different units.

Armel Yver (Shiseido): we would rather allow 2 units.

Cédric Laplace, Solène Le Clère (Sisley): better to keep 1 unit.

Hélène Villecroze, Nicolas Mathieu (Chanel): if it is clearly stated that we only consider the packaging, we think that we should keep 1 mL.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): we will make sure it is clearly underlined in the guidance.

Nicolas Mathieu (Chanel): do we consider tools (like brushes, etc.) as being packaging?

Francois Witte (Quantis): we can make a precision on the functional unit, indicating that it covers only items that either contain or enable the delivery of the Formula.

Nathalie Perroquin (Coty): we want to go for the 1mL only

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): only 1mL is better

Cherie Eugui (Avon): 1 unit (1mL only) is better

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) proposes to submit the definition, to which a comment will be added (to specify that unit conversion should be made in the case of dry products) to the vote.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): Alexandre Capelli voted for the proposition in the name of LVMH. He had no comments about the unit that is proposed but mentioned that it is difficult to assess the different functions listed in the definition.

François Witte (Quantis): indeed, many functions are listed but the purpose is to make sure to take the same functions into account when making comparisons.

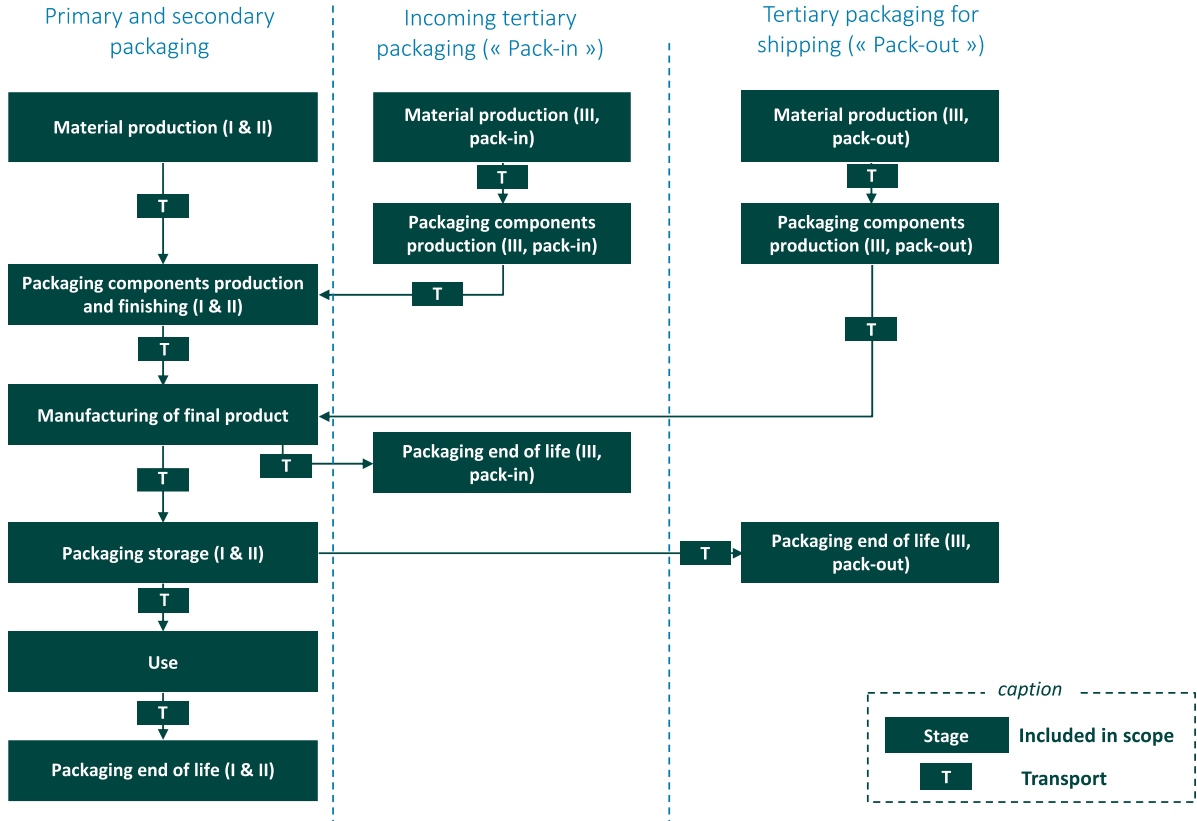
VOTE RESULTS: 9 votes for, 0 against.

2.2. Scope of environmental footprint

François Witte (Quantis): The life cycle stages represent all the steps required to fulfil the functional unit. It will define the scope (i.e. the boundaries) of the environmental footprint.

Covering all the steps mentioned in the definition that is proposed doesn't imply using specific data for all of this. The following definition is proposed:

The scope of the environmental footprint should cover primary, secondary and tertiary packaging:



Questions:

Nicolas Mathieu (Chanel): what do you include into the manufacturing of final product stage?

François Witte (Quantis): These steps correspond to the final product. We propose to allocate part of the corresponding impacts to the packaging, based on a mass allocation.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): Following the comment we received, this was specified in the very last version of the document you received.

Mike Hercek (Avon): is this a cradle to cradle approach?

François Witte (Quantis): yes, cradle to cradle or cradle to grave depending if the pack is recycled or not.

Armel Yver (Shiseido): how do we evaluate reusable or refillable packaging?

François Witte (Quantis): this is part of the use phase of the packaging, this question will be addressed during Committee 2.

VOTE RESULTS: 9 votes for, 0 against.

2.3. Database of materials and processes

François Witte (Quantis): an environmental footprint relies on database that are used to quantify impacts of each life-cycle stage.

SPICE Members rely on various databases (Ecoinvent, Winted, etc.) and have raised some question regarding data reliability in terms of: technology representativeness, accuracy, or geographical representativeness.

For sake of clarity, the objectives for SPICE are in Year-1:

- Identify and consolidate data, in compliance with:
 - SPICE methodological guidelines (quality, consistency)
 - The corresponding data license rights
- SPICE database content and format will be validated during Committee 4

Data development could be included in the scope of Year-2, if a need for new additional data is identified (such as specific processes, materials, etc.)

The proposition that is submitted to the Committee's vote is meant to set the appropriate level of requirements for such datasets:

The databases used for environmental footprints should be Life Cycle Inventory databases (as opposed to single-impacts database, e.g. GHG emissions factors).

Life Cycle Inventories (from existing or specially developed databases) used to assess the environmental footprint of cosmetics packaging should:

- have a high level of data quality in terms of:
 - Completeness (i.e. each dataset should cover all relevant input and output flows),
 - Geographical, Technological and Time-related representativeness,
 - Precision/Uncertainty.
- have methodological consistency (consistent with the present guidelines and with other LCIs used for the assessment).

Questions:

Aurore Fandard (Coty): does it mean we will be able to assess which data are compatible or not with the SPICE requirements?

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): yes, we have people at Quantis who are able to assess that.

Nathalie Perroquin (Coty): regarding consistency, how do we ensure how data will evolve over the years?

François Witte (Quantis): Usually data that are provided in the databases are an average for a given region so we have stability over a few years. But this is right that their representativeness decreases in the time, and that is a key aspect of environmental footprint.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): the database and the process for its maintenance will be discussed during committee 4.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): based on these requirements, will it be possible to make some data based on a given country apply to any country?

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): it is not possible to use for instance French data as a global mix. If you want to share national data that have been developed internally, it will be possible to use them within SPICE. If this not the case, it will be a possibility to develop it during Year-2.

Hélène Villecroze (Chanel): at this stage, who owns the databases?

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): data are the property of database owners (Ecoinvent and others), Quantis is in the position to negotiate with them, in terms of content that would be useful in the framework of SPICE, and in terms of license for SPICE Members and external users.

François Witte (Quantis): one precision, different types of data may be used: life cycle inventories, and also other types of data that are useful to assess environmental footprint.

Armel Yver (Shiseido): as Shiseido comes from Japan we also need data from Asia, and it is very important for us to be global: SPICE is an international initiative and we need not to focus too much on the French market or the European one. This is something that will be important also for Avon.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): Yes, and your involvement will be very useful to help us on the Asian market.

VOTE RESULTS: 9 votes for, 0 against.

2.4. Transportation and Storage

François Witte (Quantis): The scope of an environmental footprint covers many transport and distribution steps. It is necessary to define the scope (transport stages), types of transport and calculation method (mass or volume-based) that should be taken into account. Mass-based approach makes sense for cosmetic products because they are rather small and dense products.

The proposition covers many stages of transport and storage (some of them can be assessed through generic data):

The following transport and storage steps should be considered:

Life Cycle Stage	Included transport and storage step
Packaging materials transportation	Transportation from extraction (or agricultural production or recycled material) to producer of packaging component
Packaging components transportation	Transportation from supplier of packaging component to final product manufacturing site.
Product distribution	Transport from final product manufacturing site to retail
Product storage	Storage at distribution centre
	Storage at retail
	Consumer transport (roundtrip from home to retail)
Packaging end of life	Transport to waste treatment

The transport accounting should identify the distance per transport type: truck, boat, plane, train, as well as car for consumer transport and truck for home delivery.

For all steps except consumer transport, the accounting of transport should be mass-based.

For consumer transport, transparent accounting should consider a fraction of the car trunk's volume, as recommended in the PEF 6.3 guidance.

Cherie Eugui (Avon): can you explain the European Commission recommendation on the last point?

François Witte (Quantis): the PEF/OEF (Product/Organisation Environmental Footprint) initiative decided that the fairest way to allocate the impacts of a consumer's car is based on the volume of the product as compared to the volume of the trunk.

Mike Hercek (Avon): is it possible to use specific data for transport step from manufacturing sites to customers? We would rather use our own data for that.

François Witte (Quantis): Yes, specific data can be used if available

Cedric Laplace (Sisley): is it possible to identify and exclude some steps if we know they can be neglected?

François Witte (Quantis): I understand your point, we would recommend to include it even in a generic way, to avoid blind spots on the value chain.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): We need to take all stages into account for sake of comparison, and using generic data is better than no data.

Virginie D'Enfert (FEBEA): I would propose to change "waste treatment" by different end-of-life routes (recycling, landfilling, etc.), in order to show that waste can also be a resource.

François Witte (Quantis): we agree to modify this.

Hélène Villecroze (Chanel): how do you manage the fact that a product can be sold worldwide and we have no idea of its final destination?

François Witte (Quantis): for distribution, you can define some transport scenarios based on the main one. Regarding consumer transport, average data for transport done by car is available.

Hélène Villecroze (Chanel): end of life treatment can mean very different situations from one country to another. For Europe precise data is available, but what about the rest of the world?

François Witte (Quantis): some data exist for other countries.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): this topic will be studied during Committee 2.

Virginie D'Enfert (FEBEA): does this definition cover internet sales?

Camille Rosay (Quantis): This proposition includes “truck for home delivery” among transport types, however we can specify “consumer transport OR delivery to consumer”.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): we propose to vote on this proposition, with the 2 agreed modifications.

VOTE RESULTS: 9 votes for, 0 against.

2.5. End of Life assessment method

François Witte (Quantis): Including post-consumer recycled content (PCR) or recycling a packaging at its end of life leads to potential environmental benefits. Several methods exist to account for these steps.

The key aspect here is how allocate impacts and benefits. The method that is proposed for SPICE is the Circular Footprint Formula (CFF), since:

- it addresses all EoL accounting challenges by taking into account:
 - the different waste treatment routes, notably recycling and energy recovery;
 - the integration of post-consumer recycled material;
 - the potential material quality loss when recycling;
 - closed or open-loop recycling;
 - and the allocation of impacts and benefits of recycling and energy recovery between products in a fair way.
- it is recognized by experts:
 - The CFF is a standardized approach, developed in the frame of the PEF/OEF initiative
 - It reflects a scientific consensus involving all main EU packaging and materials associations

Therefore, the proposition made for the end of life assessment method is the following:

The required accounting method for material impacts is the Circular Footprint Formula (CFF), as defined in the PEF 6.3 guidance.

Questions:

Nathalie Perroquin (Coty): you have mentioned post-consumer recycled content: does it also cover post-industrial?

François Witte (Quantis): indeed, this should be rephrased.

Aurore Fandard (Coty): could the formula be changed or updated?

François Witte (Quantis): This method is the reflect of a scientific consensus. It is hard to say the lifetime of this method but it is the most up to date and standardization at European level is also for sake of stability.

Nathalie Perroquin (Coty): this is very interesting, but does this help drive the change and how?

François Witte (Quantis): It helps in the fact that applying this formula allows to allocate the benefits in a fair way, taking into account the state of the market for the different types of recycled materials. Also, all actions are accounted for (including recycled content or increasing recycling rate at end of life), as there is no case where 0% is allocated to either the provider or user of recycled material.

Julien Romestant (Cosmetic Valley): What about biodegradability or deposit?

François Witte (Quantis): we will study take back programs during Committee 2. Biodegradability is not covered by the CFF.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): instead of biodegradability - which is a state, we should look at compostability - which is a stream, that covers materials that are biodegradable. Biodegradable is a term often misleading that we should start limiting the usage between us.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): this is true as we are assessing streams. For instance, biodegradable materials can be landfilled or burnt. Compostability could be integrated as a substream of landfill.

Armel Yver (Shiseido): Do we plan to develop a guidance only on end of life or will we also take into account refillable packaging? This is an important topic for Shiseido.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): We will discuss refillable packaging during the next Committee.

Jean-Pol (Shiseido): If we consider a bottle of perfume, some components may be sealed and cannot be separated by the user. How do we account for that?

François Witte (Quantis): Disruptors are a key topic, they will be studied further during Committee 2.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): Shouldn't we all here define what is considered as recycled? Internal post-industrial recycled content (PIR) is not considered as recycling (but is lack of efficiency of the process, for example), so we should not have benefits from it: only when it is post-usage (with different locations from the source and the use of it).

Clarins: agrees

L'Occitane en Provence: agrees

Nicolas Mathieu (Chanel): agrees, in the case of internal PIR ("PIR" does not mean internal for Chanel).

Aurore Fandard (Coty): same answer for Coty, internal PIR is considered as scrap.

François Witte (Quantis): we will add a footnote to specify this, and propose a specific set of definitions (PCR, PIR, internal wastes, ...) in order to align definitions between the participants.

Cherie Eugui (Avon): agrees

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): we propose to vote on this proposition, with this additional precision.

VOTE RESULTS: 9 votes for, 0 against.

Coffee Break

2.6. Impact Assessment / Environmental Footprint Method

Camille Rosay (Quantis): Environmental indicators correspond to the different impacts assessed during an environmental footprint assessment (and the method corresponds to the scientific model used to assess each indicator).

The proposition is to follow the PEF initiative's recommendation for indicators and methods, and this for 2 reasons:

- 1) Assessing packaging must cover the impacts behind a large variety of materials
- 2) If we want to lower your impacts, the risk is to reduce on a given indicator but to shift impacts on other indicators.

The proposition is the following:

Multi-criteria assessment is necessary for robustness and relevance of the environmental footprint.

The impact categories that should be covered, as well as the LCIA methods that should be used to assess environmental indicators, are those outlined in the most recent PEF recommendations, as published in April 2018 (PEF Guidance document, version 6.3).

Questions:

Aurore Fandard (Coty): Will we need to use all indicators?

Camille Rosay (Quantis): this proposition means that the SPICE Methodology would recommend to assess impacts throughout all of them.

Nicolas Mathieu (Chanel): Is there an indicator about plastic ocean pollution?

Camille Rosay (Quantis): For now, it is not an LCA indicator per se. Impacts linked to the use of plastic are assessed over the different life cycle stages, in terms of climate change, eco-toxicity, etc. Plastic ocean pollution is a matter of plastic leak. Such an indicator could be developed, if its robustness is approved by the scientific community it would be possible to include it.

Cédric Laplace (Sisley): Aren't some indicators less relevant than others (for instance, ionizing radiations)? Do the selected indicators have an influence on data that need to be collected?

François Witte (Quantis): for instance, in the case of ionizing radiations: if you switch from average European to French electricity mix, you may lower CO2 emissions but you will raise ionizing impact because of the use of nuclear as primary energy. Yet it doesn't have an impact on collected data.

Shiseido: we support a multi-indicator approach.

Nathalie Perroquin (Coty): do we know the level of accuracy of these methods?

Camille Rosay (Quantis): the reason why they are recommended by the EU commission is that they reflect a scientific consensus.

Hélène Villecroze (Chanel): will the database provide impacts for 15 indicators?

François Witte (Quantis): the database would rely on inventory data. Behind each environmental indicator, a method allows to calculate impacts.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): before we go to the vote, I inform you that Alexandre Capelli (LVMH) already validated these indicators, and mentioned that all these indicators are not used for the moment in LVMH's studies.

VOTE RESULTS: 9 votes for, 0 against.

2.7. Aggregation of all environmental impacts categories

Camille Rosay (Quantis): the question then raises to make a straightforward decision based on environmental multicriteria assessment.

What is proposed in the SPICE methodology is to leave the possibility to calculate a single score. Different options can be considered to apply normalization and weighting factors: the Panel-based and Planetary Boundaries methodologies are presented.

The calculation of a single score is not a mandatory step, however, if an environmental single score is calculated based on an environmental footprint, it should be calculated by applying the normalization and weighting process, using normalization and weighting factors based on either:

- PEF recommendation,
- Planetary Boundaries methodology,
- Or other sets of values.

Questions:

David Bayard (L'Occitane en Provence): I don't feel comfortable with the possibility to leave choice between different sets of factors. I also need more guidance on these 2 methods.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): to provide more context about the PEF recommendation: specific workshops were held on this topic, it was concluded that Planetary Boundaries would be a fair methodology but could not be applied because of lack of data. Experts were selected to define the panel-based factors. Now Planetary Boundaries factors are being developed, discussions are going on with the European Commission to also include Planetary Boundaries factors.

David Bayard (L'Occitane en Provence): How do you define "planetary boundaries" as regards human health?

François Witte (Quantis): This is true that human beings cannot be considered as the planet... However, the World Health Organization defines exposition thresholds we can base on in order to define such boundaries.

Nathalie Perroquin (Coty): We would need more time to consider these different methodologies. Our first reaction is that we prefer a methodology based on science than on a panel, but until we understand the differences we cannot take a decision.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) proposes to vote only on the principle of the proposition: “The calculation of a single score is not a mandatory step, however, if an environmental single score is calculated based on an environmental footprint, it should be calculated by applying the normalization and weighting process, using normalization and weighting factors”, and to have a dedicated discussion on the weighting factors set that could be recommended by SPICE. He asks participants to give their opinion on the need to harmonize this methodology:

VOTE RESULTS: 9 votes for, 0 against.

L’Oréal: agrees, would leave only the PEF and planetary boundaries options. The SPOT methodology that is used internally is based on the planetary boundaries approach. As planetary boundary data will be reviewed in fall 2018, we should see if they still diverge from the PEF panel-based data at that time (next committee).

Coty: agrees, would leave the different options open for the moment until we better understand the difference between the PEF and the SBT methodology. We also want to leave the last option open as the weight of each environmental indicators in the formula should also reflect the environmental strategy of a company.

Chanel: agrees, would leave the different options open for the moment

Sisley: agrees, no position on the different sets of factors options

Shiseido: agrees, would leave only the PEF and planetary boundaries options

L’Occitane en Provence: agrees, would leave only the PEF and planetary boundaries options. An example of assessment using both set of factors would be needed, to understand the consequences of this choice.

Clarins: agrees, would leave the different options open for the moment

Avon: agrees, would leave the different options open for the moment

LVMH: agrees (no opinion was provided on the possible methodology).

In conclusion, the Committee votes the following proposition: “The calculation of a single score is not a mandatory step, however, if an environmental single score is calculated based on an environmental footprint, it should be calculated by applying the normalization and weighting process, using normalization and weighting factors”.

Quantis will organize a dedicated discussion on the weighting factors set that could be recommended by SPICE, in order to choose the best weighting scheme to be implemented.

3. Communication

Press Release

Camille Rosay (Quantis) presents the press release communication process: a media kit will be sent to all Members, the PR will be published tomorrow 2 pm.

Nathalie Perroquin (Coty) mentions that in the following paragraph:

More specifically, the work delivered from SPICE will help the cosmetics industry make significant progress in three key areas: 1) guiding sustainable packaging policy development based on robust and harmonized methodology, recognized by the sector; 2) driving packaging innovation based on objective eco-design criteria to progress towards more sustainable solutions; and 3) meeting consumers' expectations by improving communication and providing more clarity on the environmental performance of products.

Point 3) could come first in order to valorize the relationship with the consumer and is the most important reason why FMGC companies like us participate in SPICE.

Participants recognized this is the primary reason, but agreed to maintain the initial order which is rather sequential, showing the steps we will go through before delivering the consumer benefit.

Website

Thibault Compagnon (Quantis) presents the website that was developed for the initiative: <https://open-spice.com/>

Members can contribute to enrich the website content by providing additional quotes

First content will be published after Committee validation (minutes, first version of the SPICE Guidelines) following the present meeting.

Sustainability in Packaging Europe

Camille Rosay (Quantis) informs participants that an abstract was submitted to present SPICE during the Sustainability in Packaging Conference (30-31 October 2018).

If abstract is validated, the presentation focus will be discussed during next SPICE Meeting (October 10th)

4. Timeline and next steps

François Witte and Camille Rosay (Quantis) explain the upcoming agenda for the next SPICE meetings, and the process and deadlines for Members between Committees 1 and 2.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) presents some possible next steps for the 2nd Year of the SPICE initiative. They will be discussed with members throughout the next meetings. A poll will be sent to all to gather Members' first feedbacks and ideas.

He thanks everyone and closes the meeting.

Closing of the meeting