

SPICE YEAR 2 COMMITTEE 1 MEETING MINUTES

05.09.2019



Minutes written by: Quantis

In-person participants:

- Aude Charbonneaux, Albéa
- Gilles Swyngedauw, Albéa
- Michele Del Grosso, Aptar
- Christophe Marie, Aptar
- Cesar Tadashi, Avon
- Maëlle Houze, Axilone
- Reynald Trochel, Axilone
- Hélène Villecroze, Chanel
- Clément Moreau, Chanel
- Jordan Rey, Clarins
- Nathalie Perroquin, Coty
- Andrea Spinosa, Coty
- Robert DiPalma, Estée Lauder
- Michael Christel, Estée Lauder
- Thomas Eidloth, Heinz-Glas
- David Petit, Hermès Parfums
- Pierre Dehé, Groupe Pochet
- David Bayard, L'Occitane en Provence
- Philippe De Brugière, L'Occitane en Provence
- Philippe Bonningue, L'Oréal
- Régine Frétard, LVMH
- Tobias Koetter, Schwan Cosmetics
- Armel Yver, Shiseido
- Romain Reyx, Shiseido
- Cédric Laplace, Sisley

- Samantha Sauvestre, Sisley
- Valentin Fournel, CITEO
- Carlota Vicente, FEBEA
- Fabrice Rivet, FEVE
- Auriane Bodivit, Quantis
- Camille Rosay, Quantis
- Dimitri Caudrelier, Quantis
- François Witte, Quantis
- Thibault Compagnon, Quantis
- Amanda Martin, Quantis
- Anne-Sophie Verquère, Quantis
- Caroline Ruiz Palmer, MWE
- Claire Ricard, MWE

Remote participants:

- Joseph Lemoine, Albéa
- Mike Hercek, Avon
- Raqy Delos Reyes, Avon
- Elisa Trebes, Heinz-Glas
- Kenji Ohashi, Shiseido
- Thomas Myers, PCPC

Description: The Members of the SPICE initiative - the Sustainable Packaging Initiative for CosmEtics - gather for the 1st committee, launching the second year of the initiative.

Opening of the meeting

Introduction

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) welcomes all participants and presents the Quantis SPICE team.

Meeting agenda

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) presents the meeting's agenda:

0. Antitrust Statement
1. Introductions: SPICE Members and their representatives
2. SPICE Tool: update on the next steps
3. SPICE Database: Data development proposal
4. SPICE Methodology: Recyclability
5. SPICE Environmental Claims Guidance
6. Communication
7. Project budget update
8. 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. Introductions: SPICE Members and their representatives

Camille Rosay (Quantis) welcomes organizations that have joined SPICE since the 2nd year of the initiative has been launched:

- Albéa
- Axilone
- Groupe Pochet

- FEVE

Attendants are invited to present themselves.

She recalls SPICE Year 1 key outputs and achievements, and the different tasks that will be carried out during SPICE Year 2.

2. SPICE Tool: update on the next steps

François Witte (Quantis) presents the objectives of the tool development, recalling that it will be a web-based tool with two different options for access.

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): Could you explain what will be the features of the tool?

François Witte (Quantis): I will present these features in the following slides.

Nathalie Perroquin (Coty): How many licenses will there be per company?

François Witte (Quantis): For now, there is no limited number of licenses, it will be determined afterwards. Several persons per company will be able to access the tool.

François Witte details the action plan, and the timeline for the development of the tool.

Cesar Tadashi (Avon): Based on this planning, the validation of the interface mock-ups will be during the New Year time period, do we have any idea yet of the exact time period?

François Witte (Quantis): This will most likely take place at the beginning of 2020, the timing presented here is indicative.

François Witte gives an overview of what the user stories and wireframes can look like, and recalls that a web-meeting is planned for the following week to discuss the specific features of the tool.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): About the timing, I believe that a validation period of 2 weeks is too short for companies to take a stance. It should be a 4-week validation period at least.

François Witte (Quantis): We can postpone the schedule and plan a 4-week time for companies to give their approval, the only consequence is to postpone the provided schedule. If this is accepted by all members, then we can agree on companies having 4 weeks to give their approval, and then Quantis has a week to provide a new draft.

3. SPICE Database: Data development proposal

François Witte (Quantis) recalls the datasets which are already included in the SPICE database. He presents the proposition for allocating part of the new fraction of the budget (coming from the membership of 2 new corporate members) to the development of new datasets.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): The new proposition comes from the fact that 2 corporate members just joined the initiative, and that the development and modelling of datasets requires a significant amount of time. The difference between the budget proposed during the 4th Committee of Year 1, and the one that we suggest today is that we now propose to allocate more budget to develop datasets. This aims at guaranteeing that we go as far as possible in the completion of the database relying on what is accessible.

Philippe De Brugière (L'Occitane en Provence): It seems that there is no dataset integrating renewable material, is this normal?

François Witte (Quantis): When it comes to bio-based plastic for example, a collection of data with suppliers would be necessary to add this type of dataset.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): There is a high demand from SPICE members for adding bio-based materials to the list of datasets. So far, the main impediment is to have plastic producers to share their datasets. For them to agree to have their datasets integrated to the database means that they will allow for the comparison between their products and alternatives. Some producers might not feel comfortable with such a scenario. We can engage discussions with them, but it will be difficult to ensure they will accept to cooperate.

Cesar Tadashi (Avon): Are you saying that we will not be able to make comparisons with bio-based products?

Camille Rosay (Quantis): For now, such a comparison is not available.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): If we draw from the available literature to model the datasets, will there be accurate enough compared to field data?

François Witte (Quantis): If there is a possibility to use datasets from suppliers, then we will use this information.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): It is important to recall that collecting data from producers would require some legal adjustments. Instead of a bilateral NDA between companies and the suppliers as this is the case for now, it would be necessary to have the signature of an NDA between SPICE and the suppliers. If that is something that SPICE members agree to explore,

then we would first need to check with MWE the legal requirements necessary to launch such a discussion with producers.

Philippe De Brugière (L'Occitane en Provence): L'Occitane strongly believes that bio-based plastics datasets would give an edge to SPICE, and that they are key for the initiative to move forward.

Cesar Tadashi (Avon): Avon agrees with L'Occitane's position in saying that the development of such datasets will be a real added value of SPICE. It is important that we develop datasets corresponding to the real usage of SPICE members, and not datasets corresponding to what is readily available.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): We sent a survey to identify the priorities for members. It seems that we have not been clear or exhaustive enough in our questions.

Michele Del Grosso (Aptar): Do we have specific datasets for Post-Consumer Recycling (PCR)?

François Witte (Quantis): Datasets on the recycling of some commonly recycled products are available (notably PE, PET, aluminium, steel, cardboard, glass). These datasets are used within the CFF (Circular Footprint Formula) in order to assess the footprint of PCR materials. Recycling processes of more specific materials would require specific data development.

David Petit (Hermès): The development of datasets on metallization finishing processes would be more valuable to us.

François Witte (Quantis): In order to engage a specific data collection process on data provided by your suppliers, we need to list all your needs and establish a list of priorities based on what are the datasets which are considered as the most relevant to you. Maybe a focus on fewer materials, but on those whose value is the highest for you will be the way to move forward.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): It is also important to keep in mind that we cannot guarantee for suppliers to accept to make their data public. It seems more relevant to allocate budget to launching the negotiations with the producers, and determining opportunities for collecting datasets.

David Bayard (L'Occitane en Provence): Maybe you can insist in the discussion phase on the fact that datasets will only be available to SPICE.

Cesar Tadashi (Avon): Could MWE draft a letter template for engaging the suppliers, and to bring clarifications on how to contact them to remain in compliance with the legal framework surrounding SPICE (provided we pursue this avenue).

Camille Rosay (Quantis): Yes, such a template would be possible.

Andrea Spinosa (Coty): What about the obsolescence of the database? Will the update of the database be cared for and do we have a mean to guarantee it?

François Witte (Quantis): It is part of the budget tool. There is a fraction of the budget planned for checking whether we use the latest version of datasets and data available.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): We can send a new survey with specific questions on renewable materials. Please also keep in mind that it will be possible to add your own (confidential) datasets to the tool.

Mike Christel (Estée Lauder): Is the whole list of datasets integrated to the slides?

François Witte (Quantis): We can show the whole list of datasets already set to be developed.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): We will send a new survey, and either we validate what is already proposed, or we can decide to allocate the extra budget to next developments during the validation of the overall budget at the end of the session today.

4. SPICE Methodology: Recyclability

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis) clarifies the fact that the first version of the SPICE Tool will not include the recyclability methodology that is being developed this year. Recyclability will be considered in the assessment in a simplified way: the assessment will be in a binary format, and the user will be able to decide whether the packaging evaluated is considered as recyclable or not.

The integration of the recyclability methodological framework in the tool would be a work stream for Year 3.

Cesar Tadashi (Avon): What is the timeline needed to have the recyclability approach implemented in the SPICE Tool? It would be important to have the recyclability assessment integrated to the tool from the start, even if it means some delay.

François Witte and Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis): All depends on the time needed to define the common recyclability approach we need to agree on, before implementation in the tool. It will not be possible to have a definition and an approach set before the first version is developed. In the mean time, a possibility is to have a help or pop-up that will help the user defining whether packaging is recyclable or not.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): Once the methodology is defined, a more complex set of questions and parameters will need to be developed to assess recyclability, and reflect in the SPICE Tool the approach that will be defined as regards recyclability.

Auriane presents an overview of the results that have been sent to members on the topic of recyclability. 16 respondents answered the survey.

In particular, Members have diverging views when asked whether SPICE should pursue its own definition of recyclability, or wait for the definition that should be published by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) in the coming months.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): L'Oréal works with the EMF on this topic. The exact definition of 'at scale/on practice' should be disclosed during the EMcA Reporting Nov2019. Pending on further development, it might be interesting and powerful to have a sector (cosmetic) view of the at-scale/on-practice to collaborate about with EMcA in order to improve the cosmetics recyclability.

Christophe Marie (Aptar): What will happen if the definition set by SPICE is different from the one proposed by the EMF?

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): In any case, and based on the survey's respondents' answers, if SPICE proposes a definition before the on-going work from the EMF is published, we propose to stay in contact with them to explain and promote SPICE position, as well as to remain aware of the new developments on the definition.

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): We should not only consider the definition set by the EMF, but also other types of definitions.

Michele Del Grosso (Aptar): To be able to define a list of disruptors for instance, we need also to discuss with recyclers. SPICE could ask an alliance of recyclers such as the International Solid Waste Alliance (which gathers large waste management companies such as Suez, etc.) to provide a guidance on recycling disruptors.

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): There is not necessarily an agreement between recyclers, so information provided would still need to be considered carefully.

Andrea Spinosa (Coty): Do we need to set a SPICE definition, or is there a risk that we are just adding a new definition and make it more complicated? Have we taken a stance on whether we should wait for the EMF definition update, or if we should move forward with our own definition?

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): The EMF definition for recyclability will not be sector-specific. One of the interests in setting a SPICE position on this topic is to develop a definition of recyclability specific to the cosmetic sector. Furthermore, when answering the survey, all Members may not have had in mind that the EMF definition is to be published in the short term.

Camille Rosay (Quantis): What can be done is first try to contact the EMF to know if the project of definition could be shared with SPICE members, and if it is not the case, it should be published before the next SPICE Committee (to be scheduled in December 2019 or January 2020).

Robert DiPalma (Estée Lauder): Is it a possibility to set the SPICE definition, and submit it to the EMF so that we can influence their decisions?

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): It depends on the timing, and whether we can push for the SPICE definition before the EMF publishes its work on the topic. In any case, we can engage in discussions with them so that they are aware of the work that is being done in parallel for the cosmetic sector.

Auriane lists the different topics or questions related to recyclability and raised by Members the survey.

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): What is the goal of defining recyclability?

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): The final objective is to integrate recyclability in the footprint assessment, and ultimately in the SPICE Tool. At first, a simplified approach based on a matrix of materials on the one hand and disruptors on the other hand was proposed, but it was rejected by the SPICE Committee.

Pierre Dehé (Groupe Pochet): How is it possible to reopen the PCR topic and the approach that was set in the SPICE Guidance?

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): We will add a part in the survey about whether this is a topic that each company wants to reopen or not.

Fabrice Rivet (FEVE): You mention that the SPICE Guidance considers that PCR only should be taken into account when applying the Circular Footprint Formula. The ISO definition of recyclable content includes both post-consumer and pre-consumer materials.

François Witte (Quantis): Here, it is a SPICE position to say that when using the CFF, only post-consumer material is integrated to the calculation, and to the recycling part of the formula. We are not saying that this is a recommendation from the ISO, but rather that this is the stance that SPICE members agreed upon.

Auriane Bodivit and Camille Rosay (Quantis): On this topic you can send us your comments and questions. For the moment, this topic is considered as validated by the SPICE Committee and so far, there is no methodology update to be considered. In case a large number of Members ask to reopen this topic, we could submit to the Committee the possibility to have dedicated discussions and allocate a specific budget to that end.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis) presents documents that have been shared by members and that could be helpful defining the SPICE approach on recyclability.

She presents the proposed next steps: preparation materials will be sent to Members before the next Committee, so that it will be possible to have a dedicated Q&A and then align on some aspects (“at scale”, “in practice”, “separability” definitions).

Coffee Break

5. SPICE Environmental Claims

Guidance

Amanda Martin (Quantis) recalls that a draft outline was sent to Members who shared their first feedback on the proposed topics. Today's session will be dedicated to discussing possible claims, and which of them could or could not be used.

Participants will be gathered in 6 groups that will discuss claims related to:

1. Eco-design: environmental footprint
2. Eco-design: resource optimization
3. Materials used (bio-based, recycled, etc.)
4. Absence of hazardous chemicals, etc.
5. End of life: Refillable / Reusable / Compostable / Biodegradable
6. End of life: Recyclable

She recalls the 5 communication principles: communication should be:

- specific
- measurable
- relevant
- understandable
- accessible

She specifies that the results shared by each group will not be directly written in the Guidelines, that this is a first brainstorm to provide a ground for a first draft, and that additional work and feedback round will enable all Members to share inputs on all topics.

Participants are split in groups for discussion. Results are then presented to all participants:

Group 1: Eco-design: environmental footprint (facilitated by François Witte)

- Aude Charbonneaux (Albéa)
- Cesar Tadashi (Avon)
- Reynald Trochel (Axilone)
- Nathalie Perroquin (Coty)
- Michael Christel (Estée Lauder)
- Armel Yver (Shiseido)
- Carlota Vicente (FEBEA)

Results are presented by Michael Christel (Estée Lauder):

Sub-topic	Claims agreed to be used	No clear position yet	Claims agreed NOT to be used
CARBON / WATER	Carbon/water footprint reduced by X% vs. previous version Carbon neutral (if proper definition)	X g CO ₂ /mL of pack	Climate friendly Low carbon footprint Water saving packaging
FOREST / LAND USE	FSC certified	0 deforestation	
MATERIAL	Lighter packaging by X%		Ocean plastic (could be ok with further definition) Monomaterial Plant based packaging New material X
ECODESIGN		NF 14062 (13428) SPICE compliant	Locally made in France (difficult to prove/scope > multilocation)
GENERAL / MULTICRITERIA		Category ABCDE SCALE low > high Detailed indicators results X/100 IF RECOGNIZED METHODOLOGIES	Self-developed logos Eco-design packaging Eco-conceived packaging

Group 2: Eco-design: resource optimization (facilitated by Camille Rosay)

- Gilles Swyngedauw (Albéa)
- Hélène Villecroze (Chanel)
- Andrea Spinosa (Coty)
- Philippe De Brugière (L'Occitane)
- Fabrice Rivet (FEVE)

Results are presented by Gilles Swyngedauw (Albéa):

Claims agreed to be used	No clear position yet, submitted to the group	Claims agreed NOT to be used
Compressed format: "100mL = 200 mL of use"	XX% lighter -XX% materials -XX% of fossil materials	100% restitution

Claims agreed to be used	No clear position yet, submitted to the group	Claims agreed NOT to be used
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “same usage” should be specified 		
XX% of recycled/virgin materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All pack or some components only should be specified • “PCR/post-consumer”: would it be understood by consumer? 		Simplified packaging / optimized design
Plastic-free packaging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If realistic • If it is possible to prove it • If environmental footprint is measured and not higher than conventional packaging 		Resource-saving / resource-efficient packaging
		Less packaging No packaging Packaging free

Group 3: Materials used (bio-based, recycled, etc.) (facilitated by Amanda Martin)

- Michele Del Grosso (Aptar)
- Clément Moreau (Chanel)
- Robert DiPalma (Estée Lauder)
- Pierre Dehé (Groupe Pochet)
- Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal)
- Romain Reyx (Shiseido)

Results are presented by Amanda Martin (Quantis):

Acceptable Claims	Claims to avoid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-based claims should always have a multi-criteria LCA with favourable results • Bio-based polymer • 96% bio-based (specify the true percentage) • Material should have a third-party verification of bio-based content (following ISO guidelines) • Made with renewable materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-based to protect the planet • Bio-based to be more earth friendly • 100% bio-based polymer (unless it's truly 100% considering additives, polymers, etc.) • Natural packaging
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC/PEFC/SFI certified • Sustainably/responsibly sourced/harvested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logos: Vegan, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance

Acceptable Claims	Claims to avoid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-based content label 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycled content claims must clarify the meaning & source of recycled material (PCR and PIR) • Recycled content claims should follow the SPICE allocation • Recycled content should be only for PCR • Plastic PCR content claims should specify if it's pertaining to the bottle or the plastic (e.g., without lid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid taking into account industrial collected and sorted content (Post-industrial content) in % of recycled content • "85% PCR glass" - <i>not possible! This includes internal cullet</i>

Group 4: Absence of hazardous chemicals, etc. (facilitated by Dimitri Caudrelier with people over the phone)

- Joseph Lemoine (Albéa)
- Mike Hercek (Avon)
- Raqy Delos Reyes (Avon)
- Elisa Trebes (Heinz-Glas)
- Kenji Ohashi (Shiseido)
- Thomas Myers (PCPC)

Results are presented by Joseph Lemoine (Albéa):

Claims agreed to be used	Claims agreed NOT to be used
"Free claims": BPA / microplastic / Plastic free Absence of harmful chemicals "Specific market Free Claims": Disruptors (need a clear + specific definition on this topic!)	"Safe" or "natural" or "clean" claim: not specific enough / not measurable / not relevant...
Third-party verification labels/claims: Ecocert / Organic?	Safe packaging: is legal requirements AND NOT a claim
	Eco-friendly: not specific AND not concrete/clear enough
	Regulations: claim could be prohibited because it's regulation!
	Biodegradable: understandable from the consumer on where it is and system specific
	Bio-based packaging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need to be clarified and "proven" • may contain some hazardous materials • % of bio-based within the whole packaging • what type of bio-based materials because of the source of production

Group 5: End of life: Refillable / Reusable / Compostable / Biodegradable (facilitated by Auriane Bodivit)

- Christophe Marie (Aptar)
- Jordan Rey (Clarins)
- David Bayard (L'Occitane)
- Régine Frétard (LVMH)
- Tobias Koetter (Schwan Cosmetics)
- Cédric Laplace (Sisley)

Results are presented by David Bayard (L'Occitane):

Sub-topic	Claims agreed to be used	Comments and/or debates	Claims agreed NOT to be used
Refillability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Refillable under specific conditions” including: Adding the type of mother packaging from which the daughter packaging is refilled • “This packaging saves x% of materials” (x% being in weight) under some conditions • “Refillable with the original product under specific conditions” 		<p>“This packaging is refillable 10 times” or “This packaging is refillable an indefinite number of times”. It is difficult to commit on a number of times for which the packaging will be refillable and remain in perfect conditions of use.</p>
Compostability	<p>“Home compost” + associated certification</p>	<p>Difficulties to define what is “compostable”, it depends on the recycling streams, on whether we talk about home compost, or about industrial compost</p> <p>Question of the acceptability of compostable packaging logo > it is a good step? Relevant for press</p>	<p>“Compostable”: too vague and does not allow to communicate clearly to the customers. It requires specific streams.</p>

Sub-topic	Claims agreed to be used	Comments and/or debates	Claims agreed NOT to be used
		communication, but maybe not on the packaging itself.	
Rechargeability	<p>“Rechargeable under specific conditions” including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentioning “as soon as the recharge is available” • The detail of the precise conditions under which the recharge is available (country, time frame) 	<p>With rechargeable packaging, it will depend upon the geography and the time frame:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a recharge readily available to all consumers? What is the threshold of x% of consumers for it to be acceptable? • At which scale is it okay to claim it? If the recharge is not immediately available, is it okay? 	
Biodegradability			“This packaging is biodegradable”. No claim should be made on biodegradable.
Reusability		Need to be consistent with the SPICE methodological guidance: is it acceptable in absolute?	“This packaging is reusable”. Based on the SPICE definition, this should not be used.

Group 6: End of life: Refillable (facilitated by Anne-Sophie Verquère)

- Maëlle Houze (Axilone)
- Philippe Briand (Clarins)
- Thomas Eidloth (Heinz-Glas)
- David Petit (Hermès Parfums)
- Samantha Sauvestre (Sisley)
- Valentin Fournel (CITEO)

Results are presented by Valentin Fournel (CITEO):

Claims agreed to be used	No clear position yet, submitted to the group	Claims agreed NOT to be used
Recyclable packaging - based on EMF definition	100% recyclable packaging – based on EMF definition, 95% and above of a packaging is recycled in practice and at scale	Easy to collect – everything is easy to collect < greenwashing
Guidance for optimal sorting on packaging	Fully recyclable = 100% recyclable so why not using 100% recyclable	Easy to recycle – if this matches EMF definition
Ready to be recycled	Not recyclable?	% of recyclable content of a packaging e.g. 97% recyclable or 88% recyclable, then what will the consumer understands of what he should do?
Recycle ready	Adding logos?	Recyclability of single-out components: then what should we tell the consumers? CITEO still does not have a clear view
OK for corporate communications only Improved recyclability Designed for recycling Designed to be recycled		NOT ON PACK Designed for recycling Designed to be recycled – too vague Improved recyclability

Amanda Martin (Quantis) closes the discussions and presents the indicative planning and next steps starting with a first draft to be sent to members in October.

6. Communication

Camille Rosay (Quantis) presents the next steps for the development of:

- the executive summary of the SPICE Methodological Guidance
- the SPICE webinar

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal) asks to specify the intended audience of the executive summary and webinar.

7. Project budget update

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) presents the proposal for the overall budget. He recalls that the membership of 2 new corporate members add budget to reallocate. He explains what is the rationale behind the new proposal for the budget.

Part of the extra budget coming from the new memberships is proposed to be allocated to Administrative, Project Coordination and Legal Aspects because of the growth of members' number. Another part is proposed to be used to organize a parallel meeting in the US during the Committees, to allow members' representatives based in the US to gather.

Camille Rosay (Quantis) adds that the remaining budget was not allocated because the tool web-meeting on the 11th of September could lead to demands to demand some extra features.

Andrea Spinosa (Coty): I believe that the organization of a meeting in the US would be positive as it would allow more representatives from our companies to join the meeting.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): There is a cluster of members in the US, but also one in Japan, how to explain the rationale between both?

Camille Rosay (Quantis): The US represents the location with the biggest cluster of members outside of Europe, this is a proposal to make it easier for all members to participate actively to the Committees.

Dimitri Caudrelier comes back to the dataset development topic calling for members' vote on the following question:

- **Do you agree with the proposal as it is, or do you wish to freeze the budget so that a reviewal of the suggested datasets is conducted (based on a survey meant to identify and prioritize data needs)?**

Axilone: Axilone is **okay with the proposal** and the datasets suggested.

Shiseido: We believe that it would be relevant to have more data about the topic of renewable-based plastics. So, we vote for **freezing the budget**.

Avon: We vote for **freezing the budget**.

Estée Lauder: We opt to **go with proposed developments**

Albéa: We vote for **freezing the budget**. We are okay with the first 3 datasets of the new proposal, but we would prefer to have a survey on this, and to determine the margin of discussion with suppliers.

Chanel: We prefer to **freeze the budget** as we would like to have more time to choose, and to consider the different options. It would be possible to consider that the suggested list of dataset developments is a topic for Year 3 and that we take the time to open the discussions with the suppliers to determine whether they would be ready to share datasets with SPICE.

L'Occitane en Provence: We vote for **freezing this proposed allocation**.

Coty: We are in favor of **freezing the budget**. We do believe that this is a missed opportunity on renewable materials, and that there should be a list of priorities.

Clarins: We also support the **freezing of the budget**.

Dimitri Caudrelier puts an end to the vote considering that at least 6 members, representing 26% of the members disagree with the proposal.

Results of the vote: the proposal is rejected.

Dimitri Caudrelier (Quantis) then calls for a vote on the rest of the proposed budget (30k€ excluding the development of datasets).

Aptar: OK with the proposed budget

Estée Lauder: OK with the proposed budget

Shiseido: OK with the proposed budget

L'Oréal: OK with the proposed budget

ALBEA: OK with the proposed budget

Chanel: OK with the proposed budget

Pochet: OK with the proposed budget

Avon: OK, and we can open our offices in NYC to host the NYC conference is needed

L'Occitane en Provence: OK with the proposed budget

Clarins: OK with the proposed budget

Coty: OK with the proposed budget

Axilone: OK with the proposed budget

Schwan Cosmetics: OK with the proposed budget

LVMH: OK with the proposed budget

Hermès: OK with the proposed budget

Heinz-Glas: OK with the proposed budget

Sisley: OK with the proposed budget

Results of the vote: 17 in favor. 0 against.

8. Timeline and next steps

Camille Rosay (Quantis) presents the indicative overall planning and key milestones to anticipate before the next SPICE Committee.

Closing of the meeting