

# SPICE YEAR 3 COMMITTEE 2 MEETING MINUTES MAY 25, 2021



**Minutes written by:** Quantis

**Participants (Virtual meeting):**

- Aude Charbonneaux, Albéa
- Gilles Swyngedauw, Albéa
- Joseph Lemoine, Albéa
- Michele Del Grosso, Aptar
- Christophe Marie, Aptar
- Luiz Campos, Avon
- Raqy Delos Reyes, Avon
- Robin Hervé, Axilone
- Thierry Bernet, Berry Global
- Federico Montali, Bormioli Luigi
- Simone Baratta, Bormioli Luigi
- Hélène Villecroze, Chanel
- Nicolas Mathieu, Chanel
- Jordan Rey, Clarins
- Aurore Fandard, Coty
- Mathilde Thierry, Coty
- Robert DiPalma, Estee Lauder
- Michael Christel, Estee Lauder
- Thomas Eidloth, Heinz-Glas

- Elisa Trebes, Heinz-Glas
- Pierre Dehé, Groupe Pochet
- Chloé Pignerol, Groupe Pochet
- Nicolas Piffault, Groupe Pochet
- David Bayard, L'Occitane en Provence
- Philippe Bonningue, L'Oréal
- Alexandre Capelli, LVMH
- Régine Frétard, LVMH
- Pauline de Rodellec, LVMH
- Kristin Dasaro, Mary Kay
- Keith Learn, Mary Kay
- Madeline Littrell, Mary Kay
- Pierre Delbarre, Mary Kay
- Alejandro Garcia Echevarrieta, PUIG
- Joaquim Cons, PUIG
- Fabien Leclercq, PUIG
- Tobias Koetter, Schwan Cosmetics
- Emilie Falagan, Shiseido
- Kenji Ohashi, Shiseido
- Romain Reyx, Shiseido
- Mathilde Harel, Shiseido
- Cédric Laplace, Sisley
- Samantha Sauvestre, Sisley
- Frédéric Dreux, Unilever Prestige
- Valentin Fournel, CITEO
- Elly Dinnadge, Canopy
- Lafcadio Cortesi, Canopy
- Fabrice Rivet, FEVE
- Fabrizio Di Gregorio, Recyclclass
- Adriana Olaya, Quantis
- Ana Belen Moral Balandin, Quantis
- Anne Désérable, Quantis
- Anne-Florence Lécolier, Quantis
- Auriane Bodivit, Quantis
- Célia Kaiser, Quantis
- François Witte, Quantis
- Marina Delerce-Mauris, Quantis
- Caroline Ruiz Palmer, MWE

**Excused SPICE Members:**

- Hermès, Elipso, FEBEA, PCPC, Cosmetics Valley

**Description:** The Members of the SPICE initiative - the Sustainable Packaging Initiative for CosmEtics - gather for the 2<sup>nd</sup> committee of the third year of the initiative.

## Opening of the meeting

### Introduction

Anne Désérable (Quantis) welcomes all participants, presents the meeting's rules to ensure efficient discussions. She introduces the Quantis SPICE team, as well as the new SPICE associated member Canopy. She then asks members to introduce themselves.

### Meeting agenda

Anne Désérable (Quantis) presents the meeting's agenda:

1. Antitrust Statement
2. Introductions: SPICE Members + Reminder of Y3 validated scope
3. SPICE Tool & Database
4. SPICE Methodology: Recyclability
5. SPICE Methodology: PCR/PIR
6. SPICE Methodology: Chemical recycling assessment
7. Marketing & thought leadership updates
8. Budget

# 1. Antitrust statement

After recalling that participants who have not signed yet the Anti-Trust and Confidentiality Undertakings should do so during the break, and send the signed documents to her, 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 commercial sensitive information as regards competition rules, and that SPICE is not used as a cover for an anticompetitive agreement. 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 (prices, costs, customer, general strategy, etc.).

## 2. SPICE Tool & Database

François Witte (Quantis) introduces the new features of the tool (project sharing) and gives an update on the dataset's developments; new materials, updated materials, new converting processes, updated converting processes and updated transport dataset. François shares with the members the updated by-default tertiary packaging data and upstream transport scenarios. He presents an assessment of the impact range of the updates brought to the datasets on a range of packaging categories.

Lafcadio Cortesi (Canopy Planet): Where did the assumptions for material weight updates come from - how were revisions to material calculation decided?

François Witte (Quantis): We collected data from SPICE members regarding the typical quantities of tertiary packaging they use, and we discussed with FEVE to see how much tertiary packaging they use for shipping. We made sure we had a set of data aligned with what is used in the glass industry.

Federico Montali (Bormioli Luigi): 50ml glass jar 172g on average might be a bit overestimated.

Nicolas Piffault (Groupe Pochet): Antimony is used as catalyst only, therefore it is not consumed.

François Witte (Quantis): Yes, but it is not recovered (it stays in the PET). Even though it's a small quantity of antimony (coming from actual industry data), it leads to high single score through the method of characterization used by existing standards.

Anne Désérable (Quantis): If we look at the climate change impact, this does not represent a huge impact, yet, this has a significant impact on a single score.

Then François explained SPICE data development status and gave the results of the data survey that was sent to the members prior to the committee. The objective of this survey was to collect feedback from members on the priority identified by members from a list of pre-selected datasets. François proposes to contact members who could provide data individually to move forward and build the dataset.

Gilles Swyngedauw (Albea): Concerning materials, how data coming from a single supplier are assessed ? Is there a formal process to have those data reviewed by experts prior to being part of the tool ?

François Witte (Quantis): We tend to prefer to have access to different suppliers to have an average, when it is not possible, we conduct a review before implementing the data. When we include data from suppliers, we tend to make them more generic. Electrical mix will be made more generic through the tool for example.

Anne Désérable (Quantis) introduces the Third-Party review that was discussed by email prior to the committee meeting and explains the objectives, process, timeline and budget.

Raagy de los Reyes (Avon): Will Latin America not be included?

Anne Désérable (Quantis): We will try to cover as many areas as possible, of course if we only have a limited number of people included in the panel, we won't be able to have a selection from all areas. However, experts may have expertise not only in their sole region, but also have a robust knowledge of other areas.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever): I would like to come back to the reasons behind such a expert review. I understand part of this comes to the credibility of the tool, and to strengthen the robustness of the tool. Is this also part of the continuous improvement approach?

Anne Désérable (Quantis): Yes, the objective is two-fold. We seek to validate with external actors the strengths and weaknesses of the tool first, and then explain how we can refine it. In order to 'confirm' the methodology we all built together, this expert review has been part of the plan since we talked about tool creation and claims.

Hélène Villecroze (Chanel): Will the review challenge the datasets' values in themselves ?

François Witte (Quantis): The rationale behind the review is two-fold. First, this is to ensure the SPICE tool and methodology are aligned with existing methodological standards (ISO norms). Second, this is to ensure the tool is aligned with the SPICE Methodological Guidelines and to guarantee that data in the tool are valid. Concerning the expertise, the data review will ensure that the rules we define are robust. The review will be made at one point in time, and cannot review future updates in advance. It will be mainly on the methodological rules and the coherence with the methodology.

Gilles Swyngedauw (Albea): You mentioned the energy mix, would it be possible to have an option in the tool to select either the local energy mix (inecoinvent) or a generic mix?

Francois Witte (Quantis): This function already exists in the tool as you can select a specific country or a regional focus: Europe, etc.

Robin Hervé (Axilone): Hello Francois, regarding PET and antimony it is surprising this does not show in PETG which is made the same way as PET. It might lead to brand switching their material to PETG instead of PET, which would make no sense

François Witte (Quantis): I agree, this will be updated

Nicolas Piffault (Groupe Pochet): In order to clarify the energy mix topic, if we select a country or region, the calculation will be made based on the energy mix?

Francois Witte (Quantis): In the tool it will apply the energy mix of the production country for components to the converting or finishing process.

Aude Charbonnaux (Albea): Could we include expertise in packaging in the list of criteria?

Anne Désérable (Quantis): Yes, we can add this criteria to the suggested list.

Christophe Marie (Aptar): I would propose two objectives for the third-party review: data review and limits of the tools.

Anne Désérable (Quantis): This is the idea of the expert review, we are aligned.

Kenji Ohashi (Shiseido): Coming back to the question of antimony, Ge is used for PET as the catalyst instead of Sb in Japan.

François Witte (Quantis): Thank you Kenji for this precision. Do you have access to detailed Life Cycle Inventories that we could use?

David Bayard (L'Occitane): As PET is widely used, would it make sense to investigate more in catalysts used as the impact in single score is significant?

François Witte (Quantis): It would be interesting to explore further this catalyst, if you have additional dataset to share it could be interesting to add them. We will investigate.

Kenji Ohashi (Shiseido): Ge is used in PET production in the actual chemical plant process. We need to check how the catalyst is treated in the Japanese LCI database. I can access the Japanese LCI database "IDEA" and I can also introduce the IDEA developers to you.

## **VOTE**

### **Members are asked:**

- **Do you agree with the third-party review?**
- **Do you agree with the list of suggested selection criteria for the panel of experts?**

Albea: Yes / Need to refine what is meant by “packaging expertise” and criteria to select the panel

Aptar > Yes / Yes

Avon > Yes / Yes

Axilone > Yes / Yes

Berry Global > Yes / Yes

Bormioli Luigi > Yes / Yes

Chanel > Yes / Yes

Clarins > Yes / Yes

Coty > Yes / Packaging expertise would be a “nice to have” criteria

ELC > Yes / Yes

Heinz Glass > Yes / Yes

Hermes > Excused

Pochet > Yes / Packaging expertise would be a nice add-on

L’Occitane > Yes / Yes

L’Oréal > Yes / Additional criteria for panel: Knowledge (if not expertise) of consumer goods specificities would be important for life cycle assessment, and for functional unit or relevant steps in lifecycle related topics.

LVMH > Yes / Packaging expertise would be nice to have

Mary Kay > Yes / Yes

Meiyume > Yes / Yes

PUIG > Yes / Yes

Schwan Cosmetics > Yes / Yes

Shiseido > Yes / Yes

Sisley > Yes / Packaging expertise would be nice to have

Unilever > Yes / Packaging expertise would be nice to have

**22 votes in favor - 0 vote against - 1 absentee**

**The proposition is approved.**



# 3. SPICE Methodology - Recyclability

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis) recalls the objectives of this part, and provides an update to the members on the work conducted since the previous committee.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis) reminds participants of the six case studies selected during the previous committee. She stresses that the interest of these case studies is to bring forth specificities of cosmetics packaging sorting and recycling impediments through archetypes.

Ana Belen Moral-Balandin (Quantis) presents main highlights for each case study, including:

- PET shampoo bottle
- Perfume glass bottle
- PE tube with EVOH & PP cap
- Metal-based lipstick
- Secondary packaging cardboard box with plastic window
- Compact with mirror

Gilles Swyngedauw (Albea): Do you plan any criteria linked to the remaining formula in the packaging? This has an impact according to regenerators (on waste disposal).

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): This is not something that has been accounted for so far in assessment criteria. If this is identified as a priority by members, we could add this criteria to the assessment in the next steps.

## > Case study n°1 - PET Shampoo bottle

Kenji Ohashi (Shiseido): In this shampoo case, if we adopt direct printing on the bottle instead of the label, is it regarded as recyclable?

Kristin Dasaro (Mary Kay): In shampoo case, in addition to direct print comment, what if you direct them to remove the pump first?

Ana Belen Moral-Balandin (Quantis): This is dependent upon the SPICE position on separability of components and whether the initiative encourages consumers to separate elements, and how to account for such a separability in recyclability assessment.

***Addendum:*** Concerning direct printing versus labeling, in the shampoo case, the main issue comes from the surface of labeling which is superior to 50% of the surface of the main body. Overall, design for recyclability guidelines tend to prefer labels if they can be reduced to a surface inferior to 50% of the surface of the main body, rather than direct printing which is often considered as disruptive.

Raay de los Reyes (Avon): Aren't there also considerations for the label adhesive in the Recyclclass tool for PET bottles?

Fabrizio Di Gregori (Recylass): Yes, Recylass is part of the EPBP Technical Committee. there are some recommendations linked to the type of adhesives, they need to be water-soluble or water-releasable or alkali-type to avoid disruption.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): The Excel file deliverable provided to members includes references and links to the guidelines used to build the case studies.

#### > Case study n°2 - Perfume glass bottle

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): For your information, the COTREP is only for plastics packaging, while the CITEO TREE tool does take into account all other materials.

Kenji Ohashi (Shiseido): Why does the shampoo case mention the recyclability of the pump? In the glass packaging case, the pump is regarded as “not hinder glass recycling”?

Ana Belen Moral-Balandin (Quantis): In the case of the PET shampoo bottle, the pump will not be separated from the main body. This means that the pump cannot be considered as a separated component which can be recyclable independently from the main body. In the case of glass packaging, pump constituents will be separated from the glass main body as this will be crushed.

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): Metal parts are not an issue in glass recycling facilities, whereas they are in the PET stream.

Luiz Campos (Avon): Metals are removed when glass is crushed...it can be sent to recycling as well depending on the facilities in EMEA.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): Yes indeed, the metal part will be easily removed when the glass is crushed in the recycling stream.

Pierre Dehé (Groupe Pochet): There are parts in aluminium that can be ejected with aluminium. Clear soda-lime glass is not a duty or an obligation. We would like to highlight that for glass packaging, decorations are not a problem for recycling. All green bottles and brown bottles can be recycled. We would be fine with scheduling a meeting with the glass association to explain the recycling and sorting of glass packaging. We want to ensure that recommendations are not misleading to the members, and we think that they might do so as worded.

Keith Learn (Mary Kay): I would like additional clarification around glass recyclability especially around glass with metal pumps/caps

Ana Belen Moral-Balandin (Quantis): We could add examples to the recommendations to ensure it is explicit the limits of such recommendations and how they apply.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever): What we just discussed is showing also one of the complexities of the topic is: what is the minimum advice we can give taking into account different geography? One part of the complexity is indeed that, there is some exception that something will be

specifically recyclable in one market and not on the other one or the other way around, some might not be recyclable in specific markets and generally accepted. So we need to be careful.

### > Case study n°3 - PE tube with EVOH & PP cap

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): If I am not mistaken, the plastic tube was considered not recyclable for several past years; what has changed then sorting or recyclability? (at COTREP, for example)?

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever Prestige): For the dimensions, you may want to consider the sealing dimensions, not truly diameter, isn't it?

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): Yes, indeed it has changed since 50% of the French population has been concerned by the extended sorting guidelines to all plastic packaging. Before that only bottles and flasks were sorted by the consumers into the yellow bin. So now we consider that those packaging are recyclable if they are made of PE tubes.

Ana Espinosa (ELC): Would this be "recyclable ready" instead of recyclable? and if the COTREP and Recyclass assessment don't match should we say is not recyclable then?

Ana Belen Moral Balandin (Quantis): What both assessments say is that this is recyclable. RecyClass classes say that for both categories C and D the packaging will be recyclable in most cases, however, the quality of final material would be decreased.

Hélène Villecroze (Chanel): If I am correct, sorting does not entail recyclability doesn't it?

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): Before the extended sorting guidelines update, what was problematic for the full recyclability of tubes was the collection of tubes. Now that this step is made available through the yellow bin, then we consider that tubes can be recyclable provided material compatibility and the absence of disruptors.

Kristin Dasaro (Mary Kay): Is label preferred over direct printing? Is minimal decoration the main recommendation?

Ana Belen Moral Balandin (Quantis): Based on existing design for recyclability guidelines, labels appear more acceptable than direct printing as it may be removed through recycling processes if it does not hinder sorting. However, the minimum surface it can cover will favour the sorting process and chances for the packaging to be recycled.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever): Maybe on decoration it will be interesting to dig further because there is more and more workstream happening to assess alternative decorations, like AML or direct printing, which level of coverage or colours, etc. The current status was made on the main bottles used on the market which are the larger ones, whether they are shampoo bottles for personal care or drink and beverages bottles. This workstream is not integrating significantly tubes for instance.

Raay de los Reyes (Avon): I agree with Frédéric.

David Bayard (L'Occitane en Provence): Is the recyclability assessment performed here for Europe only?

***Addendum:*** *The case study description and recommendations were built accounting for guidelines not restricted to the European market (Wrap, APR, GreenBlue, COTREP, Recyclclass, Circpack). The recyclability assessment and score was conducted upon a French (COTREP / CITEO) and European (RecyClass) markets based on available information. An extension of the approach to other recyclers' tools or associations (North America, LatAm, Asia) would be possible provided availability of the resources.*

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): COTREP is only applicable for France

Luiz Campos (Avon): If a packaging is considered as class D by Recyclclass, is it considered recyclable?

Fabrizio Di Gregorio (RecyClass): Decoration is a critical point when looking at the packaging design because most packaging are decorated. At Recyclclass we recently kicked off a couple of decoration taskforces (one for rigid and one for flexible) mapping all the decorations and defining the terminology around the decoration and we are looking to develop guidelines for decoration that of course cannot be in the design for recycling guidelines for type of packaging. And the intention is to test the decoration for sortability and re-processability in order to improve our knowledge and report this knowledge in the guidelines. Case study 3 was identified by RecyClass methodology because of the low amount of PE and comptabilisation between PP and PE. So, in case it will land in the sea, yes, it's recyclable looking at the riskless methodology, in case of D, yes, the recyclability of the recycled plastic quality is lower than C. So, with our claims guidance, it cannot be claimed to be recyclable.

Kenji Ohashi (Shiseido): I understand that small size components are now being removed from the recycling stream. But towards 2030, is there any possibility that the process could be improved so that small components are recycled?

Michael Christel (ELC): Has case study #3 been reviewed against US Federal Trade Commission Green Guides? Many municipalities are saying not to recycle tubes today because the MRF's do not know what the material is inside since many tubes are laminates.

***Addendum:*** *APR guidelines were used to provide recommendations for this particular case study. Details can be found in the Excel deliverable. However, a specific assessment and scoring of the recyclability of this case study was not conducted based on the US Federal Trade Commission Green Guides. It was suggested during the session to schedule an intermediary session to dive into the different case studies specificities and findings, and answer all questions asked during the committee.*

#### > Case study n°4 - Metal-based lipstick with plastic component

Gilles Swyngedauw (Albea): In Albea, we made many studies on the minimum size of tubes to be sortable. Diam 35mm tubes will be sortable properly.

Frederic Dreux (Unilever Prestige): ABS, no recycling stream well established after municipal collection, BUT well established for electronics and automotive

Christophe Marie (Aptar): If the main material is brass, will it be recycled in the metal stream?

**Addendum:** *We will organize an intermediary question to dig in the different case studies and answer all questions asked during the committee.*

#### > Case study 5 - Plastic / cardboard folding box (Secondary pack)

David Bayard (L'Occitane): What about Full PP lipstick in terms of recyclability?

Aude Charbonneaux (Albea): What if lipstick in PP or PET? Alu recycling of small items is not developed at scale today either (although a bit more). Future of small packaging in cosmetics, we should agree on the size of packaging as a criteria for recyclability.

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): COTREP is not assessing cardboard packaging, CEREC is in France, and this one would be considered recyclable. TREE can make this assessment.

Frederic Dreux (Unilever Prestige): More case studies could be interesting as they give good reference and also allow for training.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): We see that there are a lot of questions related to the specific recommendations for each case study. We could suggest a dedicated Q&A session to deep-dive into each packaging case, and discuss key recommendations. It could also be an opportunity to come back on some of the topics mentioned previously, including decoration and finishing processes specificities or glass recycling value chain.

#### > Case study 6 - Plastic / metal compact box with or without mirror

Ana Espinosa (ELC): Are the case studies translatable to claims? Could the studies also be reviewed against guidelines outside of the EU, to cover other regions like APAC and NA?

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): This is a point we will address right at the end of this part. It would be possible to extend the recyclability assessment and scoring approach to other regions for which data is available. The detailed description of design parameters' impact over quality and recyclability of packaging is already based on a cross-regional approach.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): With the take-back program, there is a point of attention with regards to the effective coverage of the operation (= quantity recovered from market) versus what is put on the market.

David Bayard (L'Occitane): For information, take-back program such as Terracycle, is not recognized as recycling by EMAF.

Raqy Delos Reyes (Avon): Would also be good to have a general idea of the budget required for these options.

***Addendum:*** *An estimation of costs will be included in the survey to be sent to members on the next steps and possibilities of development of the recyclability workstream.*

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis) gives to the members an update on the recyclability budget and discusses the members' needs on this topic as well. She mentions that a survey will be sent to members in the following days to collect their needs and insights on priority topics to be explored further following these case studies.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever Prestige): following the great webinar you have done on claims, I take this opportunity to thank you for organizing it as I found it really interesting. Do you think it could be interesting to also have a form of training on the different tools and guidelines (for example RecyClass) and also some case studies. From what I have seen, these case studies are a very good way to identify some gaps and at the same time, a very good training for many of my colleagues for example.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): Yes indeed, we did not include that option. But we could add it to the list that will be included in the survey to see if any other members would have interest in this.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever Prestige): I think case studies like this one that are really targeting issues that we have in premium beauty for example are very interesting and complete quite well what Recyclclass can do as training.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): I'm still not clear on what we want to achieve here. Do we want to achieve the *designed for recycling* guide or do we want to achieve recycled at scale on practice or both? Because to do all assessments through RecyClass, COTREP, APR, etc. we can do many of them but at the end we will have some of them being positive, some of them being negative, so it is key to define what we want to achieve? This question should be included in the proposed member's survey to all agree on a positioning. This *designed for recycling* should include position on the size, because we can see that, whatever we do, we will have issue with mascara or small cosmetics pkg, with the Lipsticks, etc. whatever the material we use. As they are too small for the actual streams, at some point, the only possibility would be to do a 250mL mascara (!!!), which is not relevant and not salable. So, I think we have to, as a cosmetics initiative, agree on a position about *designed for recyclability*, including separability (at user

step or sorting step), about size, etc. built on existing guidelines (Recyclclass, Citeo,...) in order to not reinvent all.

Frederic Dreux (Unilever Prestige): Yes, I fully agree with Philippe on the design for recycling, for me it has to be the first step. Because I know the reason for that is it's difficult to work with recyclers or to improve the recycling process in order to show them that we fit to be better off packaging. If ourself we have not done your work on designed for recycling So designed for recycling is definitely the first step.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): Thank you both for your additional comments, this is something we will include also as part of the survey, so that all members can provide their feedback based on these suggestions. Indeed, the focus with the case studies are more on guidelines than design for recyclability, the proposal to have more practical assessment through, for example, testing, would be to, to really look at the effective recyclability, which is tied to the claims. The question behind that is also the level of priority. And that's why I believe having this opportunity of planning a deep dive session for all members to ask the questions is really the first step towards that. We suggested sending a survey by next week to conduct your, your feet back, including the success of those suggestions made today, to have your feedback by the 25th of June and then to reconvene.

## 4. SPICE Methodology: PCR/PIR

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis) introduces the PCR/PIR part of the committee and presents the objectives of the workstream that has been identified with the members previously.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis) gives examples of two case studies, and recalls the ISO definitions for pre-consumer material and post-consumer materials. She presents the five case studies suggested to be explored and refined to clarify the SPICE position on the nature of each type of waste and outputs. Two case studies will be focused on the glass industry, one on the metals industry, and two on the plastics industry.

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis) recalls that the objectives of these case studies are to map waste and outputs specific to each value chain, and to determine collectively what are the boundaries of each step of the value chain (factory, distribution chain).

Aude Charbonneau (Albea): Why isn't there any case study on paper?

Auriane Bodivit (Quantis): These three value chains were selected based on feedback collected from members in the survey sent prior to the previous committee. If it is identified as a priority, we could add this case study as a next step, once these five have been explored.

### VOTE

**Members are asked:**

- **Do you agree to explore and refine the SPICE Position on the 5 case studies suggested as a result for the intermediary discussion?**

Albea > Yes (need for refinement should to explore these 5 case studies / do not agree on the Plastics' case study)

Aptar > Yes

Avon > Yes (need for refinement should to explore these 5 case studies / do not agree on the Plastics' case study)

Axilone > Yes

Berry Global > Yes (need for refinement should to explore these 5 case studies / do not agree on the Plastics' case study)

Bormioli Luigi > Yes

Chanel > Yes (we need to go further on to better understand, and we have questions regarding metal and plastics cases that have been chosen, more questions will come when we work on each case study)

Clarins > Yes

Coty > Yes

ELC > Yes

Heinz Glass > Yes

Hermes > Excused

Pochet > Yes (we should consider what to take into account in the SPICE Methodology)

L'Occitane en Provence > Yes (same comments as the previous ones made)

L'Oréal > Yes (need for refinement should to explore these 5 case studies / I do not agree on the Plastics' case study)

LVMH > Yes

Mary Kay > Yes

Meiyume > Yes

PUIG > Yes

Schwan Cosmetics > Yes

Shiseido > Yes

Sisley > Yes



Unilever > Yes (need for refinement should to explore these 5 case studies / do not agree on the Plastics' case study)

**22 votes in favor - 0 vote against - 1 absentee**

**The proposition is approved.**

## 5. SPICE Methodology: Chemical Recycling

Célia Kaiser introduces the topic and presents the approach followed to select the potential sources to be analyzed. She gives an update on the first trends provided by the study of the sources examined.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): Which chemical recycling technologies will be covered by the assessment as Chemical is generic term?

Célia Kaiser (Quantis): The assessment will cover mainly the 4 technologies:

1. Depolymerization
2. Dissolution
3. Gasification
4. Pyrolysis

Pierre Dehé (Groupe Pochet): Enzymatic recycling will be covered by the assessment?

Célia Kaiser (Quantis): We can do that, but we didn't not find relevant information for this type of recycling. If you can send us some information on this process, we could include this in the assessment.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever Prestige): Is the focus on the technologies that are already commercial or the ones that are emerging? What is the scope? Is it mainly the LCA or having just more information on the technology?

Célia Kaiser (Quantis) explains the type of information which has been collected in the different articles. She refers to the information displayed on slide 68 and 69. Célia explains that the assessment mainly focuses on LCA.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever Prestige): It is also important to account for the different status of the technologies. Not all of them are on the same development status (some of them are in the early development state). Thus, the possible evolution and improvement of technologies is different. This aspect should be clearly stated in the assessment. Are we looking only at commercial-scale technologies?

Célia Kaiser (Quantis): We can include the maturity level of each technology in the assessment since we consider this is a very important point.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever Prestige): Also, knowing if the feedstock can be recycled or not by mechanical recycling, should be considered.

Célia Kaiser (Quantis): Yes, we could include this.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): With chemical recycling process, we should be able to infinitely recycle the materials, compared to the performance of mechanical recycling which is limited to 5-6 cycles approx. This allows as well a broader feedstock variety. This should be clearly taken into account and stated in the assessment.

Frédéric Dreux (Unilever Prestige): This has nothing to do with the efficiency of the project, but should be considered.

Philippe Bonningue (L'Oréal): Why do we do this study? I was not that much in favour of this study:

- Is it Getting global knowledge about chemical recycling?
- Or is it Knowing which technology is the best one among the different technologies available?
- Points of attention: maturity of process versus well optimized mechanical ones, and maturity of data to support the study (public literature on these new chemical recycling might not be relevant enough)

Anne Désérable (Quantis): The aim of this study according to the survey that was sent to the members, is to get a global knowledge of the state of the different technologies that exist today more than favoring one technology than another. That would be risky since several technologies are at an early development state and conclusions may evolve in the future.

Valentin Fournel (CITEO): I think the goal is to understand: Is chemical recycling considered as a recycling process? How do we consider materials (PCR/PIR) when they are chemical recycling? How do we communicate about this?

Frederic Dreux (Unilever): On the communication aspect, this is a hot topic at the moment so we would like to have a position on this. I am aware that this might change in the future since the sector is evolving but it could be interesting to dig in.

Anne Désérable (Quantis): We would like to have all the members to have the same understanding of all technologies. We see communication as a next step and we could cover this topic after the assessment is conducted.

Pierre Dehé (Groupe Pochet): What kind of processes are better than chemical recycling? Could we get a benchmark, compared to other EoL processes?

Celia Kaiser (Quantis): There will be a benchmark, for example compared to incineration as you can see is described in slides 68 and 69.

Christophe Marie (Aptar): It would be interesting to contact suppliers (e.g. Eastman) in order to get the studies they might have already conducted. I know some suppliers have already done these types of assessments.

Celia Kaiser (Quantis): We need to discuss if this will be covered by the defined scope.

Michael Christel (ELC): LCA details would be beneficial.

Aurore Fandard (Coty): If we can also put in perspective benchmark versus material fossil made and not only versus waste treatment.

Helene Villecroze (Chanel): Yes, the communication issue is interesting too.

Michael Christel (ELC): Do we all agree that advanced/chemical recycling counts as Recycling? We agree that it counts as Recycling if we are counting the material that goes back into packaging/product and we are not counting material going to only fuel.

Frederic Dreux (Unilever Prestige): To answer, we need to make a clear separation between technologies we can recycle or not >> am I recycling back to the monomer or to the polymer? Maybe it can also be another criteria to be taken into account.

Celia Kaiser (Quantis): This is a good point to be taking into account. I believe most of the studies are considering this indeed.

Gilles Swyngedauw (Albea): One topic that should maybe be added concerning Chem Recycling is: what are the views of legislators around the world about it? Will it be recognized as recycled content in view of the different plastic taxes or eco modulation fees that will be soon implemented. Would recycled content coming from "carpet" have the same value (eco modulation) than recycled content coming from household packaging?

## 6. Marketing and Thought leadership

Adriana Olaya (Quantis) reminds participants the key deliverables of the communication workstream for Year 3 of the initiative:

- Training webinar sessions on claims guidelines
- Review of labels and certifications.

Adriana Olaya (Quantis) starts by recalling the content of the training sessions given to SPICE members' collaborators during the previous weeks. Eight topics were focused on in five distinct sessions.

Adriana Olaya (Quantis) then presents the next workstream which will be activated. She informs participants that following the committee, a survey will be sent to members to collect their insights in priority labels and certifications on which to conduct the study. She gives an overview of the timeline associated with this specific workstream.

Kristin Dasaro (Mary Kay): Are the claims webinars posted on the website?

Anne-Florence Lecolier (Quantis): The claims webinars are not posted on the website as the sessions were dedicated to members, but links to replay have been sent to each member and participants.

## 7. Project budget update

Anne Désérable (Quantis) finishes the presentation with an update of the total budget of the project.

Anne Désérable (Quantis) thanks all Members, partners and Quantis team for their active participation during this second committee of Year 3.

### Closing of the meeting