# Public consultation on a potential legislative proposal on substantiating green claims

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

# Introduction

The initiative responds to the priorities announced in the European Green Deal[1], and its associated Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP)[2] and Farm to Fork Strategy[3].

The initiative will cover claims made on any of the environmental impacts covered by the Environmental Footprint methods and on claims on overall environmental performance. We consider as environmental claims any explicit environmental information on products (including services) or companies, including labels/ logos and text, in whichever form it is provided (e.g. website, brochure, on shelf, television, radio etc.)

This initiative will be developed in close coordination with other initiatives:

- the revision of EU consumer law to empower consumers for active participation in the green transition
   [5] (also announced in the CEAP);
- a sustainable product policy initiative, which will focus on making products fit for a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and circular economy (also announced in the CEAP);
- the action to create a sustainable labelling framework, announced in the Farm to Fork Strategy[6].

These initiatives will seek to establish between them a coherent policy framework to help the Union to make sustainable goods, services and business models the norm and to integrate environmental considerations in decision-making. This would push consumption, business transactions and investments in a more sustainable direction. They aim to reduce significantly the environmental footprint of products consumed in the Union and contribute to the overall policy objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050.

The aim of this consultation is to gather stakeholder opinions on policy options on substantiating environmental claims using the Environmental Footprint methods. Previous consultation activities will also be taken into account[7].

# For more information on the Environmental Footprint methods, please refer to the background document.

If you have any questions, please contact the European Commission via env-environmental-footprint@ec.

europa.eu.

Your voice matters and we are grateful to you for taking the time to complete this consultation.

[1] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1588580774040&uri=CELEX:52019DC0640

[2] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2020:98:FIN

[3] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0381

[4] The methods are available here: https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/permalink/PEF\_method.pdf and

 $https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/permalink/OEF\_method.pdf.\ More\ information\ can\ also\ be\ found\ here:$ 

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/smgp/index.htm

[5] The inception impact assessment on empowering consumers for the green transition: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12467-Empowering-the-consumer-for-the-green-

transition (feedback period is open until the 1st of September 2020)

[6] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0381

[7] https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/smgp/pdf/EF\_stakeholdercons19.pdf

# About you

\* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese

- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- \* I am giving my contribution as
  - Academic/research institution
  - Business association
  - Company/business organisation
  - Consumer organisation
  - EU citizen
  - Environmental organisation
  - Non-EU citizen
  - Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
  - Public authority
  - Trade union
  - Other

# \* First name

Alexis

# \*Surname

Kuhl

# \* Email (this won't be published)

alexis.kuhl@europanels.org

# \*Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

European Panel Federation

# \*Organisation size

Micro (1 to 9 employees)

- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

### Transparency register number

#### 255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the <u>transparency register</u>. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

#### 572064811767-22

# \*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

Afghanistan	Djibouti	Libya	Saint Martin
Åland Islands	Dominica	Liechtenstein	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Albania	Dominican Republic	Lithuania	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Algeria	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Samoa
American Samoa	Egypt	Macau	San Marino
Andorra	El Salvador	Madagascar	São Tomé and Príncipe
Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	Eritrea	Malaysia	Senegal
Antarctica	Estonia	Maldives	Serbia
Antigua and Barbuda	Eswatini	Mali	Seychelles
Argentina	Ethiopia	Malta	Sierra Leone
Armenia	Falkland Islands	Marshall Islands	Singapore
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Martinique	Sint Maarten
Australia	Fiji	Mauritania	Slovakia
Austria	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	France	Mayotte	Solomon
			Islands

<ul> <li>Bahamas</li> <li>Brench Guiana</li> <li>Mexico</li> <li>Somalia</li> <li>South Africa</li> <li>Polynesia</li> <li>Bangladesh</li> <li>French</li> <li>Moldova</li> <li>South Georgia</li> <li>Southern and</li> <li>Antarctic Lands</li> <li>Barbados</li> <li>Gabon</li> <li>Monaco</li> <li>South Korea</li> <li>South Sudan</li> <li>Belgium</li> <li>Germany</li> <li>Montserrat</li> <li>Sri Lanka</li> <li>Benin</li> <li>Gibraltar</li> <li>Morocco</li> <li>Soudan</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Bangladesh</li> <li>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</li> <li>Barbados</li> <li>Gabon</li> <li>Monaco</li> <li>South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</li> <li>South Korea</li> <li>South Korea</li> <li>South Sudan</li> <li>Belgium</li> <li>Germany</li> <li>Montenegro</li> <li>Spain</li> <li>Sri Lanka</li> </ul>
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Bermuda Greece Mozambique Suriname
Bhutan Greenland Myanmar Svalbard and
/Burma Jan Mayen
Bolivia Grenada Namibia Sweden
Bonaire Saint Guadeloupe Nauru Switzerland
Eustatius and
Saba
Bosnia and Guam Nepal Syria
Herzegovina
Botswana Guatemala Netherlands Taiwan
Bouvet Island Guernsey New Caledonia Tajikistan
Brazil Guinea New Zealand Tanzania
British Indian Guinea-Bissau Nicaragua Thailand
Ocean Territory British Virgin Guyana Niger The Gambia
British Virgin Guyana Niger The Gambia Islands
Brunei Haiti Nigeria Timor-Leste
Bulgaria Heard Island Niue Togo
and McDonald
Islands
Burkina Faso Honduras Norfolk Island Tokelau
Burundi Hong Kong Northern Tonga
Mariana Islands

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Cambodia	Hungary	North Korea	Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon	Iceland	North	Tobago <sup>©</sup> Tunisia
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Canada	India	Norway	Turkey
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Central African	Iraq	Palau	Tuvalu
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Chad	Ireland	Palestine	Uganda
Chile	Isle of Man	Panama	Ukraine
China	Israel	Papua New	United Arab
		Guinea	Emirates
Christmas	Italy	Paraguay	United
Island			Kingdom
Clipperton	Jamaica	Peru	United States
Cocos (Keeling)	Japan	Philippines	United States
Islands			Minor Outlying
			Islands
Colombia	Jersey	Pitcairn Islands	Uruguay
Comoros	Jordan	Poland	US Virgin
			Islands
Congo	Kazakhstan	Portugal	Uzbekistan
Cook Islands	Kenya	Puerto Rico	Vanuatu
Costa Rica	Kiribati	Qatar	Vatican City
Côte d'Ivoire	Kosovo	Réunion	Venezuela
Croatia	Kuwait	Romania	Vietnam
Cuba	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	Wallis and
			Futuna
Curaçao	Laos	Rwanda	Western
-		-	Sahara
Cyprus	Latvia	Saint	Yemen
		Barthélemy	

Czechia	Lebanon	Saint Helena	Zambia
		Ascension and	
		Tristan da	
		Cunha	
Democratic	Lesotho	$^{\odot}$ Saint Kitts and $^{\odot}$	Zimbabwe
Republic of the		Nevis	
Congo			
Denmark	Liberia	Saint Lucia	

# \* Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

# Anonymous

Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

# Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

- I agree with the personal data protection provisions
- \* Please indicate if you are
  - a standardisation body
  - an environmental label/ initiative/ methodology owner
  - a life cycle assessment consultant
  - a life cycle data provider
  - a life cycle assessment software provider
  - a researcher/ research organisation active in life cycle assessment
  - none of the above
- \* Please specify the type of product your organisation produces or represents:
  - intermediate product (a product that requires further processing before it can be sold to the final consumer, e.g. ingredient or component for a final product);
  - final product (used as it is);
  - both intermediate and final products;

other (e.g. services)

\* Please specify your sector

- agriculture, forestry and fishing
- apparel and footwear
- chemicals and chemical products
- construction
- electrical equipment
- computers, electronic and optical products
- food and beverages
- materials (e.g. metals, plastics, paper)
- retail & wholesale trade
- banking
- insurance, reinsurance and pension funding
- accommodation and food service activities
- other
- \* Please indicate if you are active on the... (you can choose several options)
  - local market
  - regional market
  - EU market
  - non-EU market
  - worldwide market
  - not applicable
- \* Please indicate if you are/were involved in:
  - the Environmental Footprint pilot phase (2013-2018)
  - the Environmental Footprint transition phase (starting in 2019)
  - Both the pilot and transition phase
  - I was not involved
- \* Please indicate your level of knowledge of the Environmental Footprint methods (the Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint method, PEF and OEF):
  - I am aware of these methods
  - I am using/ used these methods
  - I am aware of life cycle assessment (LCA)

- I am using/ used LCA
- I am not aware of any of the above
- \* Please indicate if you are the holder of (you can choose several replies):
  - EU Ecolabel
  - EU organic label
  - EU energy label
  - other environmental labels
  - not applicable
- \* Please indicate if you report your environmental impacts/ performance using (you can choose several answers):
  - Global Reporting Initiative
  - Carbon Disclosure Project
  - Dow Jones sustainability index
  - reporting in line with the non-financial reporting directive
  - other
  - not applicable
- \* I wish to reply to ...
  - questions for the general public
  - questions for experts

# Questions to experts

1. What is your opinion on the following statements on environmental information on **products and services**?

	l don't agree at all	l somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
* There are too many methods for measuring the environmental performance of products	0	0	۲	O	۲
* There are too many labels on the environmental performance of products	0	O	O	۲	0
<ul> <li>Not enough information is available on the environmental performance of products</li> </ul>	0	۲	O	۲	0

* The proliferation of methods to quantify the environmental performance of products hinders the cross-border trade of green products	0	0	۲	0	0
* Different requirements imposed by national legislation or private initiatives on environmental information on products (including labelling) increases the costs for companies when trading cross-border (as they need to comply with different methods in each country)	0	0	0	۲	0
* The proliferation of methods on the environmental performance of products/ could hinder fair competition between companies	0	0	۲	0	0

# 2. What is your opinion on the following statements on environmental information on **organisations (companies)?**

	l don't agree at all	l somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
<ul> <li>There are too many methods to quantify organisations' (including companies') environmental performance</li> </ul>	0	0	0	۲	0
<ul> <li>There are too many reporting initiatives on the environmental performance of organisations (including companies)</li> </ul>	O	O	O	۲	0
<ul> <li>Not enough information is available on the environmental performance of organisations (including companies)</li> </ul>	O	0	0	0	۲
<ul> <li>Having multiple methods and initiatives makes it more difficult to understand the environmental performance of organisations (including companies)</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
* The proliferation of methods and initiatives on the environmental performance of organisations (including companies) doesn't allow market actors to decide for greener options (e.g. investments, choice of suppliers, etc.)	0	©	۲	O	٢

* Different requirements imposed by national legislation or private initiatives on environmental reporting increases the costs for companies when trading cross-border (as they need to comply with different methods in each country)	O	©	©	۲	O
* The proliferation of methods on the environmental performance of organisations could hinder fair competition between companies	O	0	۲	O	0

#### **Questions on policy options**

There are more than 200 environmental labels active in the EU, and more than 450 active worldwide[1]; there are more than 80 widely used reporting initiatives and methods for carbon emissions only[2]. Some of these methods and initiatives are reliable, some not; they are variable in the issues they cover.

The questions below explore measures to enhance the reliability and bring more harmonisation of environmental information on products and organisations (including companies).

[1] Source: analysis based on ecolabelindex.com data

[2] Company GHG emissions reporting - a study on methods and initiatives, EC, 2010

3. The list below lists different options to tackle the proliferation of methods and labels and misleading claims. What is your opinion on the options below in view of the objective to provide reliable, comparable and verifiable information for **products** (goods and services) offered on the EU market?

	l don't agree at all	l somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
* The current situation is satisfactory: market actors can prove environmental claims through the method of their choice, and Member States' competent authorities can prohibit misleading claims towards consumers (e.g. claims that are not specific, clear, accurate and substantiated) under the general clauses of the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive 2005/29/EC on a case-by- case basis	0	۲		۲	٢
* Market actors can prove environmental claims with the method of their choice, but they should comply with certain minimum requirements in order to avoid greenwashing	0	0	0	۲	O

<ul> <li>Market operators can prove environmental claims with the method of their choice, if methods, labels or initiatives integrate the Environmental Footprint methods (e.g. labelling scheme setting criteria by hotspots identified by running a Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) study; a product declaration scheme implementing a Product Environmental Footprint Category Rule</li> </ul>	۲	۲	O	0	O
* If market actors decide to make an environmental claim on a product related to the impacts covered by the PEF method, they have to prove their environmental claims through the PEF method (including any developed Product Environmental Footprint Category Rule), whenever claims are related to the impacts covered by the method	۲	۲	©	0	O
<ul> <li>If market actors decide to make an environmental claim on a product related to the impacts covered by the PEF method, they have to use a EU logo or label based on the PEF method</li> </ul>	۲	©	0	0	O
Other	0	۲	0	0	0

200 character(s) maximum

# 4. In your opinion, using the PEF method to substantiate green claims on products...

	l don't agree at all	l somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
* will make environmental claims more reliable	۲	O	O	$\bigcirc$	$\odot$
<ul> <li>will make environmental claims more comparable</li> </ul>	0	O	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>will make environmental claims more verifiable</li> </ul>		0	۲	0	۲
<ul> <li>will help actors along the supply chain to share environmental performance information</li> </ul>	۲	0	0	0	0

<ul> <li>will provide a level playing field for competing based on environmental performance for all products sold on the EU market</li> </ul>	0	۲	0	0	0
<ul> <li>will help market actors (e.g. consumers, business partners, public authorities) to make informed, greener purchasing choices</li> </ul>	۲	0	0	0	0
* will reduce costs for companies	0	۲	0	0	0
<ul> <li>will decrease costs for public administrations as certain tasks would be performed at EU level (e.g. preparatory work, criteria setting)</li> </ul>	۲	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>will increase prices for green products</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
other	0	0	0	0	0

200 character(s) maximum

# 5. In your opinion, using the PEF method to substantiate green claims on products...

	l don't agree at all	l somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
* should be complementary to existing "best-in- class" labels (ISO 14024 type I labels such as the EU Ecolabel, Blue Angel, Nordic Swan etc., awarded to products and services meeting high environmental standards throughout their life-cycle) by making visible the environmental impacts of products not covered by the schemes or providing additional environmental information on them	0	O	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>should be used as a basis for identifying criteria for existing "best-in-class" labels</li> </ul>	۲	O	©	0	O
<ul> <li>* PEFCR benchmarks should be used as thresholds for accessing existing "best-in- class" labels</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	۲
<ul> <li>* should not be required if the product is already covered by an existing "best-in-class" label</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
other	O	0	0	O	0

6. The list below sets out options to tackle the proliferation of methods and initiatives, and misleading claims. Please express your opinion on the options below in view of the objective to provide reliable, comparable and verifiable information for **organisations** (including companies) active on the EU market?

	l don't agree at all	l somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
* The current situation is satisfactory: market actors can prove environmental claims or report on their environmental performance through the method of their choice; and Member States' competent authorities can prohibit misleading claims towards consumers (e.g. claims that are not specific, clear, accurate and substantiated) under the general clauses of the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive 2005/29/EC on a case-by- case basis)	0	۲	O	0	0
<ul> <li>Market actors can prove their environmental claims or report on their environmental performance using approaches promoted under the Non-financial reporting directive (e. g. UN Global Compact, ISO 26000; please note that <u>a review of the directive is ongoing</u>)</li> </ul>	0	0	©	0	۲
<ul> <li>Market actors have to prove their environmental claims or report on their environmental performance using the Organisation Environmental Footprint (OEF) method (including any developed Organisation Environmental Footprint Sector Rule), whenever they are related to the impacts covered by the method</li> </ul>	0	۲	O	0	0
<ul> <li>If market actors decide to make an environmental claim on the company, related to the impacts covered by the OEF method they have to use a specific reporting format based on the OEF method</li> </ul>	0	©	۲	0	0

* If market actors decide to make an environmental claim on the company, related to the impacts covered by the OEF method, they have to integrate results into their financial report	0	0	0	0	۲
Other		0	0	0	0

200 character(s) maximum

7. In your opinion, using the OEF method to substantiate green claims on organisations (including companies)...

	l don't agree at all	l somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
* will make environmental claims more reliable	0	۲	0	0	0
<ul> <li>will make environmental claims more comparable</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>will make environmental claims more verifiable</li> </ul>	0	۲	O	0	0
<ul> <li>will help actors along the supply chain to share environmental performance information</li> </ul>	0	O	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>will provide a level playing field for competing based on environmental performance for all products sold on the EU market</li> </ul>	O	0	۲	0	O
<ul> <li>will help market actors to make informed, greener purchasing choices (e.g. choice of suppliers, investment decisions)</li> </ul>	O	۲	0	0	O
<ul> <li>will be appropriate to inform sustainable finance tools (e.g. input to sustainability ratings, indicators for non-financial reporting)</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	۲
* will reduce costs for companies	0	۲	0	0	0
<ul> <li>will decrease costs for public administrations as certain tasks would be performed at EU level (e.g. preparatory work, OEFSR development)</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>* is appropriate for reporting on environmental performance</li> </ul>	O	۲	O	0	0

other	0	0	0	0	$\odot$
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200 character(s) maximum

8. Please express your opinion on the effectiveness of options for EU action on substantiating green claims on **products** via the Product Environmental Footprint method. We consider a measure effective in case it contributes to reducing the proliferation of methods and initiatives, and it contributes to reducing misleading claims.

Please note that below options are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

	Not effective at all	Somewhat ineffective	Somewhat effective	Very effective	l don't know
* Revise the <u>2013 Commission</u> <u>Recommendation</u> , which recommends the use of the Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate life cycle environmental performance	O	0	۲	O	0
* Establish new EU legislation (for instance, EU regulation) putting in place a voluntary scheme for making product-related green claims based on the Product Environmental Footprint method	۲	۲	0	۲	0
* Establish new EU legislation (for instance, EU regulation) requiring companies to substantiate green claims based on the PEF method. Claims will have to use Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCRs), if they exist; if they don't, the PEF method applies. The requirement would apply to claims that are covered by the method	۲	O		O	۲
<ul> <li>Provide stronger protection against greenwashing (i.e. claims on environmental qualities of products or services that are exaggerated, too vague, false or impossible to prove) through EU consumer law (in this case, only claims towards consumers are covered)</li> </ul>	0	0		۲	0

Other	0	0	0	0	0
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#### Please specify other:

200 character(s) maximum

9. Please express your opinion on the effectiveness of options for EU action on substantiating green claims on organisations (including companies) via the Organisation Environmental Footprint method.

Please note that below options are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

	Not effective at all	Somewhat ineffective	Somewhat effective	Very effective	l don't know
* Revise the <u>2013 Commission</u> <u>Recommendation</u> , which recommends the use of the Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate life cycle environmental performance	O	0	۲	O	0
* Reinforce requirements on providing environmental information on companies via the revision of the Non- financial reporting directive (in such a case, only company-level claims are covered)	O	0	0	0	۲
* Establish new EU legislation (for instance, EU regulation) putting in place a voluntary scheme for making company-related green claims based on the OEF method	O	0	0	0	۲
<ul> <li>* Establish new EU legislation (for instance, EU regulation) requiring companies to substantiate green claims based on the OEF method. Claims would have to be based on Organisation Environmental Footprint Sector Rules (OEFSRs), if they exist – if they don't, the OEF method applies. The requirement would apply to claims that are covered by the method</li> </ul>	O	O			۲

* Provide stronger protection against greenwashing (i.e. claims on environmental qualities of companies that are exaggerated, too vague, false or impossible to prove) through EU consumer law (in this case, only claims towards consumers are covered)	©	©	©	۲	O
Other		O	$\odot$	0	$\odot$

# Please specify other:

200 character(s) maximum

\* 10. How much is the company currently spending on using environmental labels/ logos, methods and initiatives related to their products? (if you are not a company, please write "not applicable")

100 character(s) maximum

not applicable

\*11. Please indicate the number of labels/ logos, methods and initiatives used (if you are not a company, please write "not applicable"):

100 character(s) maximum

not applicable

\* 12. If the PEF method were required to substantiate environmental claims, would you expect the cost related to using environmental labels/ logos, method and initiatives to

- Be significantly higher
- Be somewhat higher
- Stay the same
- Be somewhat lower
- Be significantly lower
- I don't know

\* 13. How much is the company currently spending on using environmental methods and initiatives related to the company (e.g. reporting initiatives, method for calculating the carbon/ environmental performance of the company, investor questionnaires) (if you are not a company, please write "not applicable")? \* 14. Please indicate the number of methods and initiatives used (if you are not a company, please write "not applicable"):

100 character(s) maximum

not applicable

\* 15. If the OEF method were required to substantiate environmental claims, would you expect the cost related to using environmental method and initiatives to

- Be significantly higher
- Be somewhat higher
- Be somewhat lower
- Be significantly lower
- I don't know

16. If the Commission proposes requirements on substantiating voluntary green claims via the Environmental Footprint methods, the initiative should:

	Not effective at all	Somewhat ineffective	Somewhat effective	Very effective	l don't know
* Not establish any requirement on how the information is communicated	0	۲	O	0	0
<ul> <li>* Establish general principles on the way the information is communicated (e.g. transparency, availability &amp; accessibility, reliability, completeness, comparability and clarity)</li> </ul>	O	0	۲	O	0
* Define minimum content of the information to be communicated (for instance overall environmental performance, listing the most relevant impacts, information on third party verification)	۲	0	0	O	0
* Define a common EU label/logo based on the PEF method	0	O	O	0	۲
<ul> <li>Define a common reporting format based on the OEF method</li> </ul>	O	O	O	O	۲

A calculation based on the PEF/ OEF methods gives quantitative information on the performance of the product or organisation. This result is not comparable to results of other products/ companies (for instance, product X has a lower impact than product Y). This is due to the fact that the PEF/ OEF methods leave some methodological and data choices to the user. These choices are available to enable the application of the PEF/ OEF methods to any product or organisation.

Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCRs) define a benchmark, which corresponds to the environmental performance of the average product on the EU market. The benchmark is defined per environmental impact and for environmental overall performance (single score). In this case, it is possible to compare the performance of a specific product to the benchmark of the same product category. PEFCRs also identify which are the most relevant environmental impacts, life cycle stages (e.g. manufacturing or use) and processes (e.g. production of ingredients – wheat grain) for the product category.

Similarly, OEFSRs identify the most relevant environmental impacts, life cycle stages and processes for the product portfolio of the organisation. OEFSRs currently do not contain benchmarks, but may define comparable indicators (e.g. results divided per total revenue).

Tests on how to communicate Environmental Footprint information were carried out <u>during the pilot phase</u> and through a <u>subsequent study</u>.

# 17. If market actors communicate on their PEF profile based on a PEFCR, the following minimum content should be available:

Not relevant at all	Low priority	Somewhat relevant	High priority	l don't know
0	۲	0	0	۲
O	0	۲	O	0
0	©	۲	O	0
O	0	۲	0	0
۲	0	0	۲	0
۲	۲	0	۲	۲
O	۲	0	۲	0
	relevant at all	relevant at allLow priorityImage: state of the state of th	relevant at allLow prioritySomewhat relevantImage: Constraint of the state of the st	relevant at allLow prioritySomewhat relevantHigh priorityImage: Somewhat relevantHigh priorityImage: Somewhat relevantHigh priorityImage: Somewhat Image: Somewhat 

 $\odot$ 

#### If other, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

18. In case market actors communicate on their PEF profile for a product for which there is no PEFCR available (calculations are based on the PEF method), the initiative shall

 $\bigcirc$ 

	Not relevant at all	Low priority	Somewhat relevant	High priority	l don't know
* Prohibit the use of absolute values to avoid that consumers or other stakeholders are misled into comparing performances of similar products	0	۲	0	۲	0
<ul> <li>Allow the use of absolute values with specific conditions (e.g. a clear communication that results are not comparable)</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
* Prohibit the communication of % of improvement on the same product to avoid that products with high improvement figures are unfairly judged as better respectively to where only incremental improvements are possible	O	0	۲	0	©
* Allow the communication of % of improvement on the same product with specific conditions (e.g. that absolute values are displayed alongside with the % of improvement)	0	۲	0	0	0
* Allow statements on the environmental performance of the product (e.g. "Did you know that the materials used for the upper part of a shoe are responsible for 41% of its impact on climate change? Our shoes are made of recycled materials, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.")	0	0	0	۲	0
<ul> <li>Allow information on what contributes most to the environmental impacts of the product (e.g. 60% of impacts come from growing ingredients; 15% from manufacturing, 15% from transport, 5% from the use of the product and 5% from disposal)</li> </ul>	©	0	۲	0	0
Other	0	O	0	O	0

200 character(s) maximum

# 19. If market actors communicate their OEF profile, calculated based on an OEFSR, the following minimum content should be available:

	Not relevant at all	Low priority	Somewhat relevant	High priority	l don't know
<ul> <li>Scope of the analysis (e.g. which business units are included in the analysis)</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	۲
<ul> <li>Characterised results per impact category (results for the full life cycle, per impact category, e.g. climate change)</li> </ul>	0	0	0	۲	0
<ul> <li>Characterised results per impact category, divided by turnover</li> </ul>	۲	0	0	0	0
<ul> <li>Normalised results per impact category (characterised results divided by normalisation factors defined based on yearly emissions of an average global citizen)</li> </ul>	0	۲	0	0	0
* Weighted results and single score (weights applied to each impact category and the sum of impacts in points. Weights were defined based on expert judgement, consider planetary boundaries and the robustness of indicators);	O	۲	0	0	0
* Single score divided by turnover	۲	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>Most relevant impacts, processes and life cycle stages (based on OEFSR)</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>Results on additional environmental information required/ recommended by OEFSR</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
* Information on verification	0	0	۲	0	0
* Link to full report	0	0	۲	0	0
Other	0	0	۲	0	0

### If other, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

20. If market actors communicate their OEF profile, calculated based on OEF but in absence of an existing OEFSR, the following minimum content should be available:

	Not relevant at all	Low priority	Somewhat relevant	High priority	l don't know
<ul> <li>Scope of the analysis (e.g. which business units are included in the analysis)</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
* Statement on the comparability of information, to avoid that users of the information are misled into comparing performances where this is not possible	0	0	0	۲	0
<ul> <li>Characterised results per impact category (results for the full life cycle, per impact category, e.g. climate change)</li> </ul>	0	O	0	۲	0
<ul> <li>Characterised results per impact category, divided by turnover</li> </ul>	۲	0	0	0	0
<ul> <li>Normalised results per impact category (characterised results divided by normalisation factors defined based on yearly emissions of an average global citizen)</li> </ul>	©	۲	0	©	۲
* Weighted results and single score (weights applied to each impact category and the sum of impacts in points. Weights were defined based on expert judgement, consider planetary boundaries and the robustness of indicators);	©	۲	©	©	©
* Single score divided by turnover	۲	0	0	0	0
<ul> <li>Most relevant impacts, processes and life cycle stages as calculated based on the OEF</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>Results on additional environmental information deemed relevant by the user of the method</li> </ul>	O	O	۲	O	0
* Information on verification	0	0	۲	0	0
* Link to full report	0	0	۲	0	0
Other	0	0	۲	0	0

### \* Please specify other:

200 character(s) maximum

Not applicable

Verification consists in a conformity assessment process carried out by verifier(s) to demonstrate whether the EF study, used to substantiate the environmental claim, has been carried out in compliance with the most updated version of the PEF or OEF method.

Validation is a confirmation by the verifier(s), that the information and data included in the EF study, EF report and the communication vehicles are reliable, credible and correct.

#### 21. Verification should be done by:

	Not appropriate at all	Less appropriate	Appropriate	Best solution	l don't know
* Bodies appointed at national level	0	۲	0	0	0
* A verification body at EU level	0	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>Independent certification/verification organisations obtaining accreditation for this specific task</li> </ul>	0	0	0	۲	0
Other	0	0	0	0	۲

# Please specify other:

200 character(s) maximum

# 22. What is your view on the following statements regarding enforcement?

	l don't agree at all	A somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
* For all environmental claims subject to the requirements of this initiative, including labels, economic operators shall submit an application to an EU or national competent authority before using the claim on the market (ex ante check)	۲	0	0	0	٢
* Competent authorities shall ensure an ex- post enforcement (for instance, check that claims comply with requirements, whether they were appropriately verified, informing the public, treating complaints, monitoring misleading claims and complaints on misleading claims)	0	0	۲	0	۲
<ul> <li>The use of an environmental claim, including of a label, shall be notified to the competent authorities who would ensure an ex-post enforcement (for instance, checking that the</li> </ul>	۲	0	O	0	O

claims comply with the requirements, informing the public, treating complaints, monitoring complaints on misleading claims)					
<ul> <li>A mechanism of administrative cooperation shall be put in place between the different competent authorities</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
* The economic operators making environmental claims, including using a label, shall communicate the results of the Environmental Footprint study to an EU or national competent authority	۲	0	0	0	0

23. The authorities competent to ensure compliance of environmental claims with the Environmental Footprint methods should be:

	l don't agree at all	l somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
* Consumer law enforcement bodies	O	O	۲	0	O
<ul> <li>Environmental enforcement bodies</li> </ul>	۲	O	0	0	0
<ul> <li>Technical bodies specialised in LCA / EF methods</li> </ul>	0	0	0	۲	0
<ul> <li>Specific competent authorities at national level</li> </ul>	۲	0	0	۲	0
* A pan-European entity	۲	0	0	0	0
Other national/ regional public entities	O	O	O	0	O

### Please specify other:

200 character(s) maximum

\*24. In order to ensure reliable, comparable and verifiable information on the environmental footprint of products and organisations, the following actions related to data should be envisaged:

- Create an EU life cycle inventory secondary database, including the necessary data to allow for the implementation of the Environmental Footprint methods
- 0

A network/dataspace of different national databases with EF-compliant data should be set up

- A network/dataspace of different national databases and private databases with EF-compliant data should be set up
- Other

### If other, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

25. In order to support SMEs to substantiate their environmental claims based on the EF methods, the following measures would be needed

	l don't agree at all	A somewhat disagree	l somewhat agree	l fully agree	l don't know
<ul> <li>Training to SMEs on how to measure their environmental footprint</li> </ul>	0	O	۲	0	0
* EU funds (e.g. LIFE, COSME) enabling projects that include the assessment of the environmental footprint based on PEF/ OEF	O	O	۲	0	0
* Free access to secondary datasets	0	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>Free online calculators or other tools available online or offline for calculating environmental footprint</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
<ul> <li>Simple online calculators or other tools available online for calculating environmental footprint</li> </ul>	0	0	۲	0	0
Other	۲	0	0	0	0

If other, please specify:

Thank you for spending time completing this questionnaire. Your answers are valuable in helping to understand stakeholders' views on this issue. If you wish to expand on any of your answers or to add comments or information on other aspects relevant to green claims in Europe, please do so in the box below:

1500 character(s) maximum

EPF supports that the transparency of the environmental performance of products be heightened, so that consumers can make informed choices. For this to succeed, it is essential that one single method for carbon accounting is developed, accepted and followed. Otherwise there is a risk of competing claims that will confuse and overwhelm the consumer, potential leading to unfortunate choices.

Moreover, EPF believes that complementary information is needed than what is provided by LCAs including the PEF/OEF methods since they are limited in their descriptiveness of non-energy related environmental impacts and aspects. This is due to the fact that emissions or resource uses are aggregated over time and space into one single value per emission or resource use. This implies that regional or time-related effects are not considered appropriately. Notably for land use related aspects, national biom-related characterization factors are of little use when it come to site-specific/local aspects (e.g. addressed in FSC label or comparable labels).

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The maximum file size is 1 MB Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

#### **Background Documents**

<u>BG</u>			
<u>CS</u>			
<u>CS</u> DA DE			
DE			
<u>EL</u>			
<u>EN</u>			
<u>ES</u>			
<u>ET</u> <u>FI</u>			
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LV			
HU IT LT LV MT NL			
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