

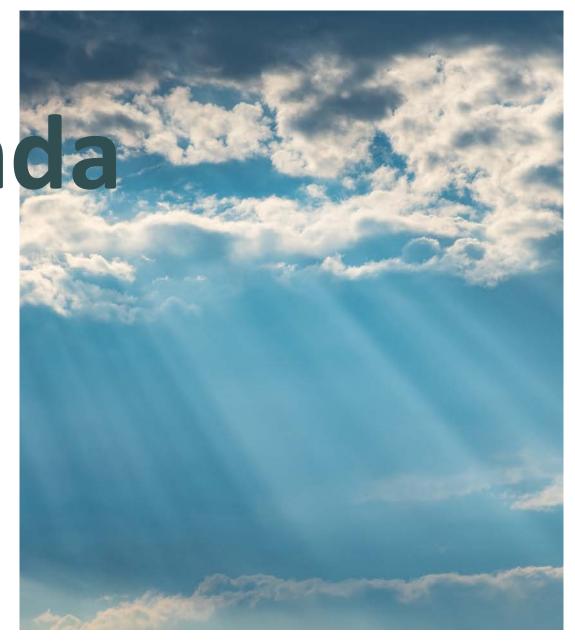
Agenda

01 Introduction

02 What's our role

03 CommToZero

04 Zero Greenwashing



Introduction

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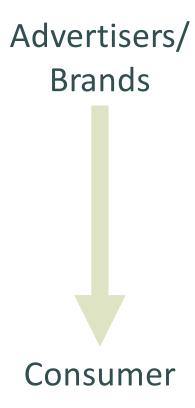
Master in Green Management Energy & CSR

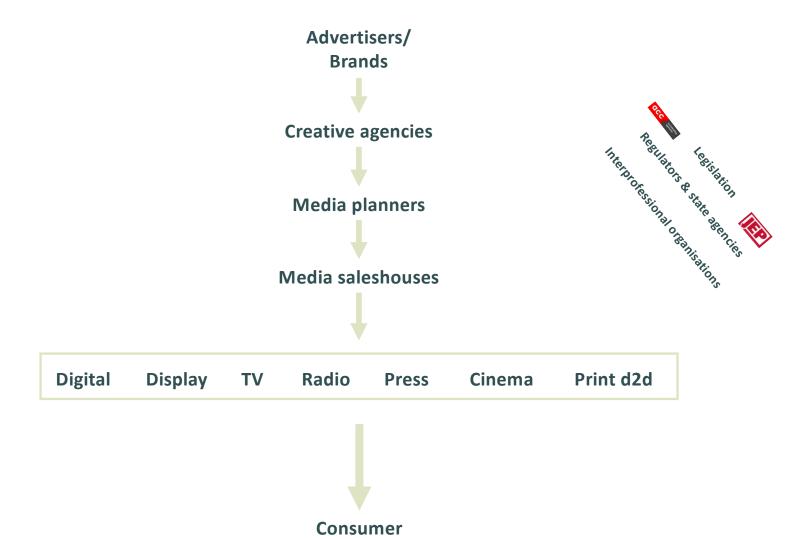


02 What's our role?



Communication Channel





CommToZero



Our purpose

We want to promote and regulate messaging towards a better and more sustainable consumer behaviour



greenwashing*

But first...

We want to make sure the indsutry stops bullshitting and lowers its environmental impact

carbon footprint*



thriving towards

ZERO GREENWASHING ZERO CARBON

Zero Greenwashing



Definition:

"The act of providing the public with <u>misleading or outright false information</u> about the environmental impact of a company's products and operations."

(Intentionally or unintentionally)



"A company's climate promise must be correct."

→ Correct means that there can be no room for "incorrect" interpretation by consumers."

6 principles



1. Honesty

Claims must not be likely to mislead, and the basis for them must be clear.



2. Evidence

Marketers must hold robust evidence for all claims likely to be regarded as objective and capable of substantiation.



3. Information

Marketing communications should must not omit material information. In some cases, it is possible to use alternative means to make the information readily accessible.



4. Full lifecycle

Marketers must base general environmental claims on the full lifecycle of their product or business.



5. Comparisons

Products compared in marketing communications must meet the same needs or be intended for the same purpose.



6. Compliance

Marketers must include all information relating to the environmental impact of advertised products that is required by law or self-regulation codes applied by the JEP.



01 Honesty

Claims must not be likely to mislead, and the basis for them must be clear.

Comes in different forms

- Words
- Symbols
- Imagery
- Missing information

Honesty

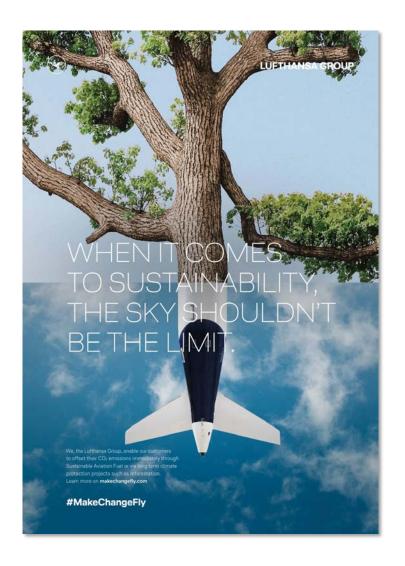
Even if factually correct, they should not mislead the consumer by giving an inaccurate impression. They must only give the impressions that the product, service, process, or brand is environmentally friendly or sustainable as it really is.

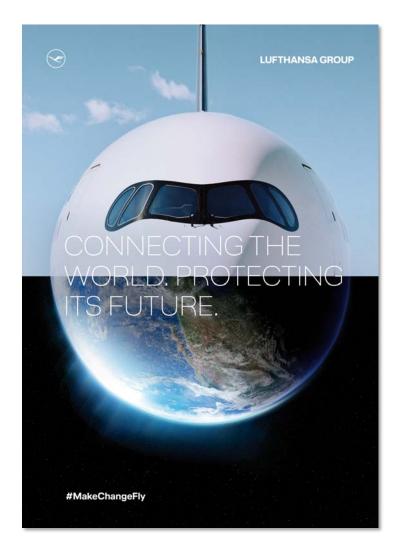


Only the sole of the shoe...

How can you end plastic waste with just partial recycling









02 Evidence

Marketers must hold robust evidence for all claims likely to be regarded as objective and capable of substantiation.







03 Information

Marketing communications must not **omit or hide relevant information**. In some cases, it is possible to **use alternative means to make the information readily accessible.**

Information

Communication can mislead because of what is not said, or not said clearely

- Clarification
- Qualification
- Product-related information











04 Full life cycle

Marketers must base general environmental claims on the full life cycle of their product or business.

Claims must always relate to the full life cycle of the product or business, including:

Life Cycle





05 Comparisons

Products compared in marketing communications must meet the same needs or be intended for the same purpose.

Comparisons

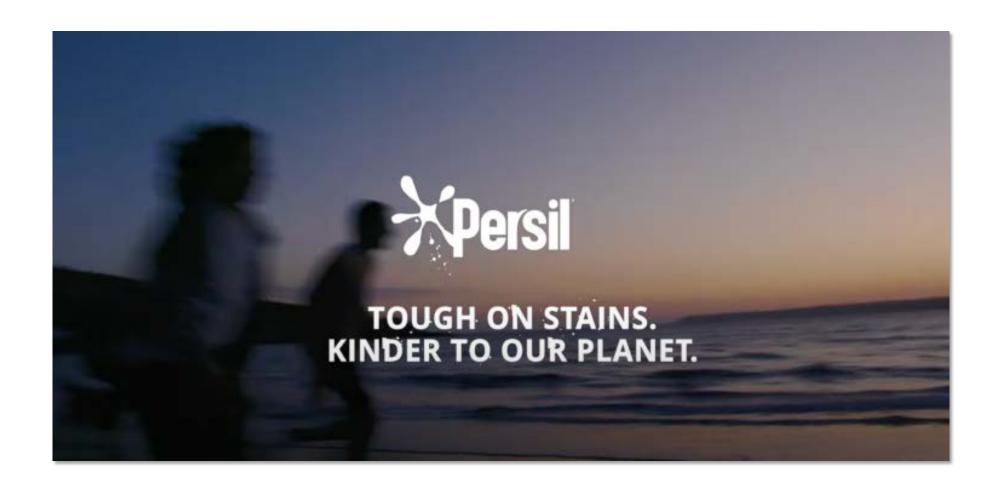
Consumers should not be misled by the way comparisons are made. A comparison should be made on a

- Fair,
- up-to-date and,
- accurate basis;

When a claim compares two similar products based on technical features such as

- recyclability,
- CO2 emissions, or
- organic composition;

identical values should be used in the calculation and these values must be understandable for the consumer.





06 Compliance

J ury udge



To conclude



Be honest.

Back your story with evidence.

Don't forget important information.

Include the **full life cycle** of your product.

Compare oranges with oranges.

Comply to national regulations.

Bref, be transparent and know your stuff