

resources.



COMMUNICATING BEAUTY & SUSTAINABILITY

There is increasing regulatory attention on sustainability-related claims companies are making. It's more important than ever for brands to understand what they can and should not say, and why. How can brands best communicate their sustainability efforts?



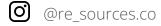
re/sources.

re-sources is an online educational platform and consulting services that helps **beauty brand marketers** master sustainable product development through online courses, tailored workshops or consulting services.

Thanks to Eva's 15 years of experience and great network of specialists in design, product, materials, ingredients, we have built an expert content dedicated to the beauty industry.

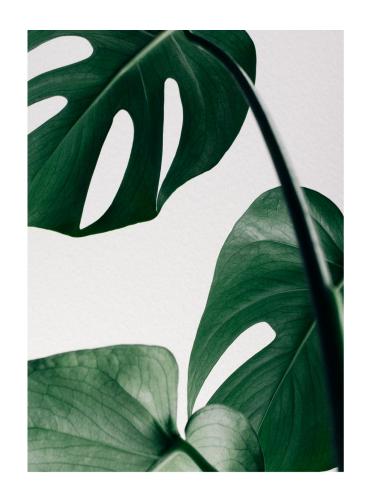


a eva@re-sources.co



in re-sources.co

web: re-sources.co





O1 CONSUMERS EXPECTATIONS In terms of sustainability

02 WHAT IS GREENWASHING?

O3 COSMETICS CLAIMS & GREEN CLAIMS DEFINITION

04 RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Consumer Expectations

 What does sustainability mean to consumers in the post-pandemic world?

145 9 W

- What are their new desires and priorities when considering beauty's sustainability
- What are shopper's motivations to sustainable consumption and the roadblocks?
 - 10 sustainable beauty trends

re/ /sources.



SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

86%

of consumers now expect businesses to help solve global climate and social justice issues

71%

of people say brands that make strong commitments to equality and social justice can sway their purchase decisions 80%

believe that climate and environmental issues are "inextricably linked" with poverty, inequality, and social justice





SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Dove's #KeepTheGrey campaign encourages women to embrace their grey hair to fight age-based discrimination
- Saie's 'The Every Body' campaign champions reproductive justice. Over 35 participating beauty and wellness brands joined forces to raise money for Sister Song





ETHICS-DRIVEN

9 in 10

shoppers believe sustainability and other ethics-related considerations are important Almost

one-third of

consumers report having stopped purchasing brands over sustainability or ethics concerns

44%

of 18-36-year-olds say that sustainability and ethics-related considerations are very important when buying beauty and wellness products





LACK OF TRUST

50%

of Chinese consumers were distrustful of corporate sustainability claims 94%

of UK consumers think brands need to be more transparent about their sustainability credentials

68%

of global respondents say that it is more important for them to be able to trust all the brands they buy from today than in the past (Edelman)





GREENWASHING

The UN's guidelines for providing product sustainability information, defines greenwashing as:

- An attempt to mislead consumers and to market products more environmentally friendly than they actually are.
- An exaggeration or misrepresentation; a claim that cannot be verified, is irrelevant or is simply false.
- Where green relates to environmental claims but is also used in the context of social and ethical product information.







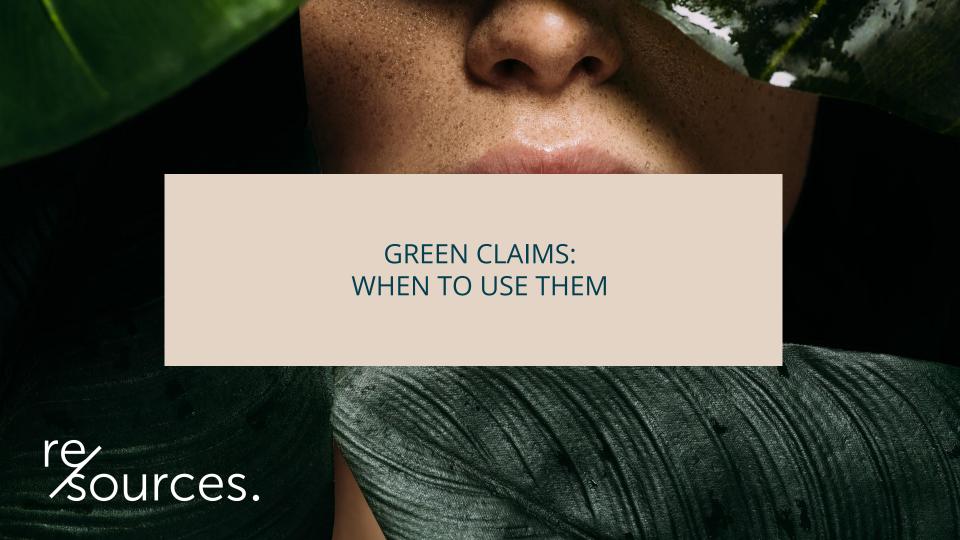


CLAIMS TO AVOID IN BEAUTY

- Zero Waste
- Eco-Friendly
- Greener
- Waterfree
- Biodegradable / Compostable
- Recyclable
- Sustainable packaging

We will explore more about this on our marketing report







ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIMS SCOPE

(explicit or implicit)

Is considered an environment claim:

- the meaning of any terms used;
- the qualifications and explanations of what is said;
- the evidence that supports those claims;
- the information that is not included or hidden;
- the colours, pictures and logos used; and
- the overall presentation.

Source: Green Claim Code (UK)





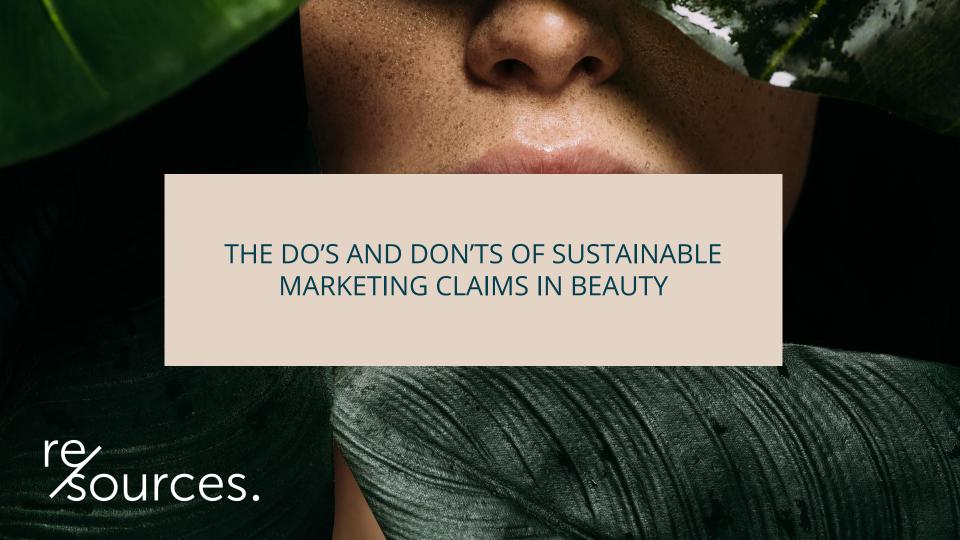
ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIMS & ACCOUNTABILITY

Businesses must ensure that their environmental claims:

- (a) are truthful and accurate;
- (b) are clear and unambiguous;
- (c) do not omit or hide important;
- (d) compare goods or services in a fair and meaningful way;
- (e) consider the full life cycle of the product or service;
- (f) are substantiated.

Source: Green Claim Code (UK)





RECOMMENDATIONS ON MARKETING CLAIMS

CLAIMS TO AVOID	RECOMMENDED CLAIMS
Zero Waste (it's too broad and imply that everything is wasteful, again in a long term thinking it's better to avoid the zero waste, as creating anything generates waste)	Less Waste or Waste Reduction We have design this product to reduce the use of material by xx% compared to a similar product with the same properties and countenance, which reduce the carbon footprint by xx% N.B: explain and be specific
Reusable packaging	Partly Refillable/Reusable Packaging Part of this product's packaging is designed to be reused for the same use case. It's capable of being used repeatedly without impairing its protective function. The host packaging can be reused and refilled multiple times. The inner refill can be recycled through curbside collection and recycling. N.B. indicate a clear description on how to use, recycle or discard of, reuse or refill the product.
Recyclable packaging. very broad term, does not explain how to discard the product at the end. A packaging maybe recyclable by way of its material but it does not guarantee that it will be effectively recycled.	Partly Recyclable Packaging* Part of this product's packaging is curbside collected and can be broken down into raw materials and repurposed so it can be used again. This does not guarantee that it will be recycled – always check locally. NB: The packaging must be at least 50% recyclable (defined by weight). Clear Instructions must be given for separation and sorting.

"Partly Recyclable Packaging". Example from the Provenance Framework



RECOMMENDATIONS ON MARKETING CLAIMS

If recycling facilities for a product are not available to at least **60 %** of consumers or communities, a marketer can state,

"This product may not be recyclable in your area."

If recycling facilities for a product are available to **only a few** consumers, a marketer should use stronger qualifying language:

"This product is recyclable only in the few communities that have appropriate recycling programs."

FTC - Green Guides



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Products should be promoted in their entirety: CO2 impact must be communicated with a FULL LIFECYCLE in mind from sourcing, to manufacturing and distribution, up to usage, discarding..
- Promoting a more conscious consumption:: refillable, recycle at home, reducing water usage, etc.
- When it comes to packaging, marketing claims must indicated how to discard of the product after use, so consumer can separate the parts and or dispose of it in the right system.
- When claiming "recyclable" packaging, it needs to make sure that the packaging is actually 100% recyclable in the current streams and with the current technology and its limitations. It may be more accurate to claim "partly recyclable".

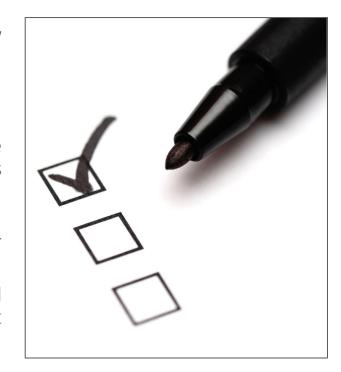






THREE STEPS TO AVOID GREENWASHING

- Is your claim under the "green" or "environmental" claims scope?
- Does your claim follow the 6 claim criteria? (even though this mostly apply to claims on the formulation, the claim criteria are a good safeguard for your cosmetics claims overall, whether on packaging, formula or usage)
- Does you claim take the FULL lifecycle of your product into consideration?
 (from sourcing to manufacturing, distribution, usage and discarding?) Most claims on the market only cover one aspect (sourcing & manufacturing for instance).







SOURCES

Geen Claims Code https://greenclaims.campaign.gov.uk/

FTC - Federal Trade Commission - Green Guides https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/topics/truth-advertising/green-guides/https://www.ftc.gov/business-guidance

ARPP - greenwashing https://www.arpp.org/actualite/arpp-previent-greenwashing-avec-josiane/

The Pull Agency - Future of Beauty - 2021 https://www.thepullagency.com/events/future-of-beauty-sustainability-do-your-consumers-really-care

Provenance https://www.provenance.org/

