A·I·S·E since 1952

A.I.S.E. CHARTER FOR SUSTAINABLE CLEANING

KPI PERFORMANCE REPORT 2023

A.I.S.E. CHARTER AT THE CORE OF OUR STRATEGY

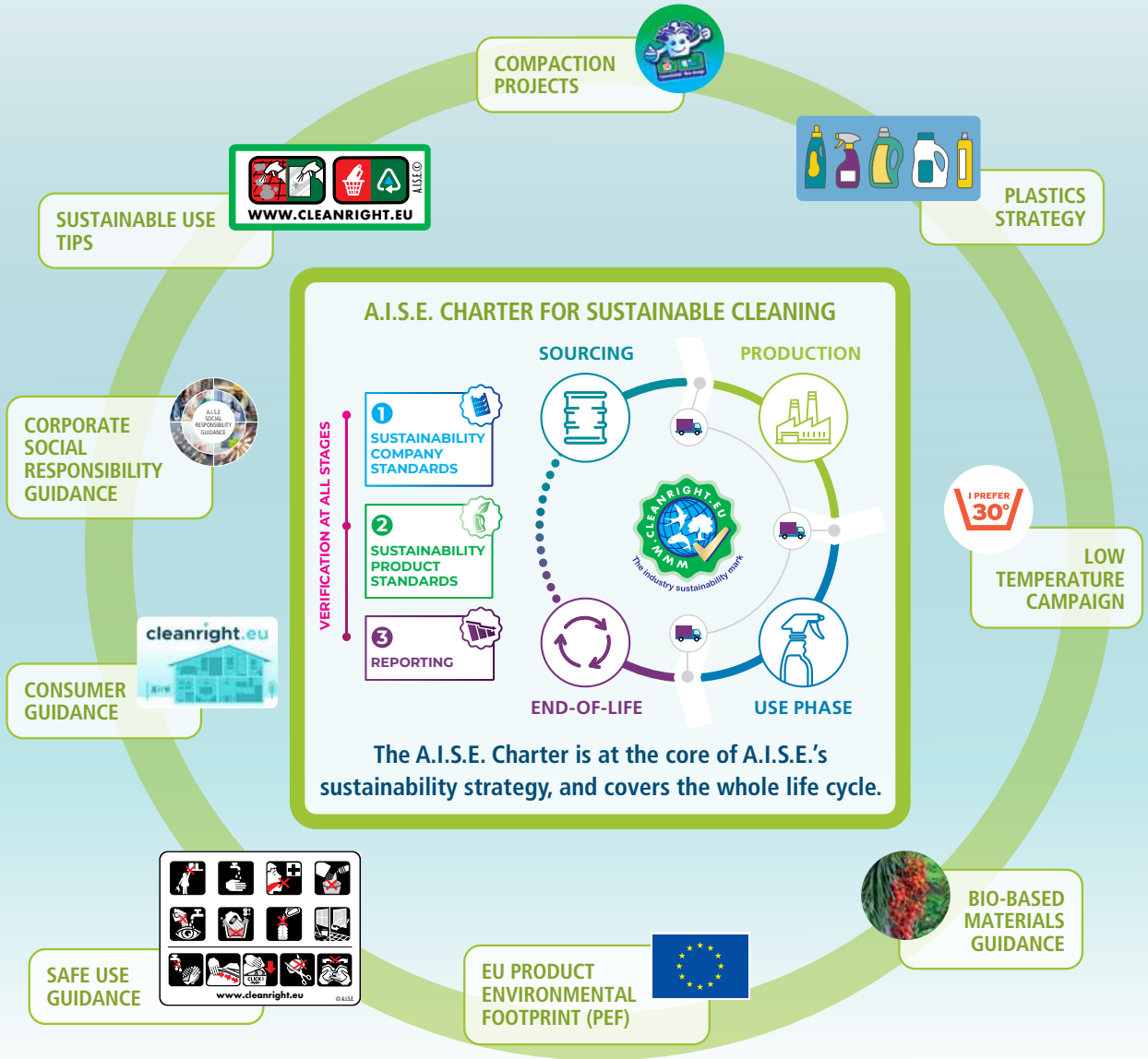
A.I.S.E.'s sustainability strategy

Our history of driving sustainable progress goes back more than 25 years and we continue to innovate and work with partners up and down our value chain to provide society with safe, effective and sustainable cleaning and disinfecting products.

Industry initiatives cover the compaction of products, a strategy on plastics, the use of bio-based materials, corporate social responsibility as well as commitments to minimising our use of resources and environmental impact. These endeavours are all integrated in one comprehensive scheme which drives best practices in sustainable development in our industry, the **A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning**, which is directly in line with the EU's Circular Economy Action Plan.

A.I.S.E. leads by example to secure a sustainable future

The A.I.S.E. Charter is a voluntary initiative of the European detergents and maintenance products industry. The scheme was launched in 2006, has been revised twice to ensure it remains aligned with EU and global policy agendas, and has delivered t angible and measurable results in 18 years. The Charter fosters best practices and continuous improvements based on a life-cycle approach that includes sustainable manufacturing, design, use and disposal of cleaning and maintenance products.



THE ECONOMIC PILLAR OF SUSTAINABILITY

The A.I.S.E. Charter covers the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainability and thus contributes directly to the objectives of the EU Green Deal.

The European Green Deal

1 EU Green Deal goal: "Economic growth decoupled from resource use"

The trend of 'absolute decoupling' of production from energy use and CO_2 emissions in this industry continues thanks to the ambitions of the A.I.S.E. Charter. As production increases, CO_2 emissions and energy use decrease, and the gap widens year on year as production becomes less resource intensive.

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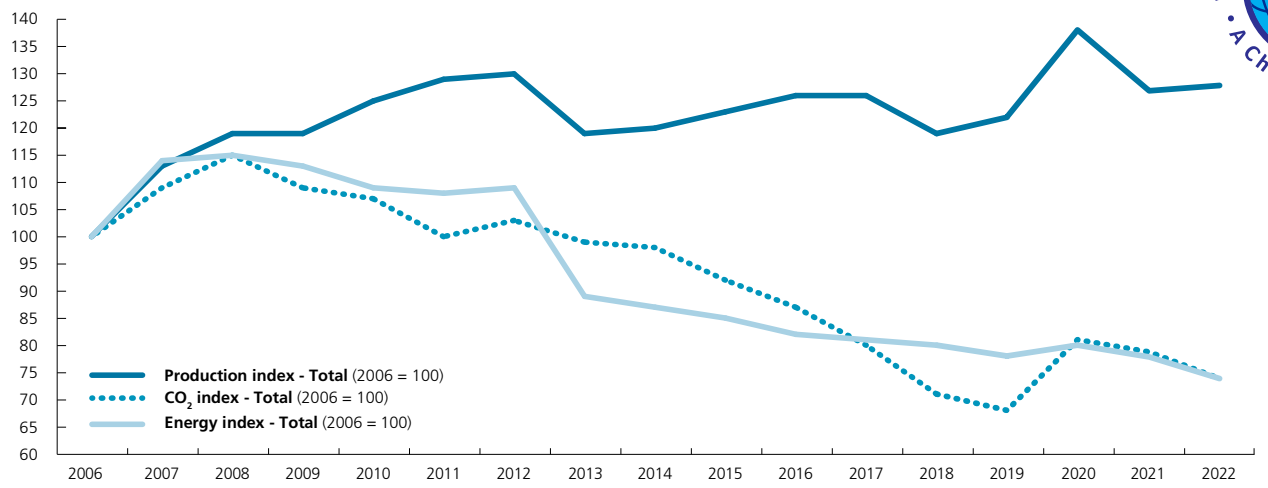
The production is absolutely decoupled from energy use and CO_2 emissions



THE ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR OF SUSTAINABILITY

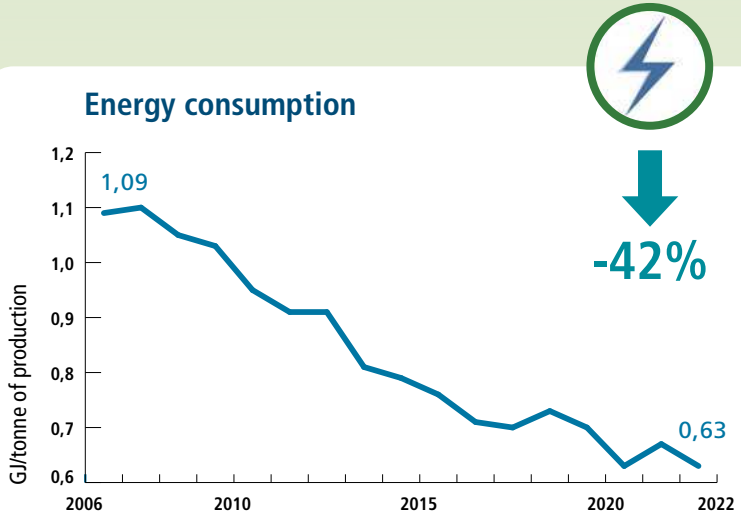
The A.I.S.E. Charter covers the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainability and thus contributes directly to the objectives of the EU Green Deal.

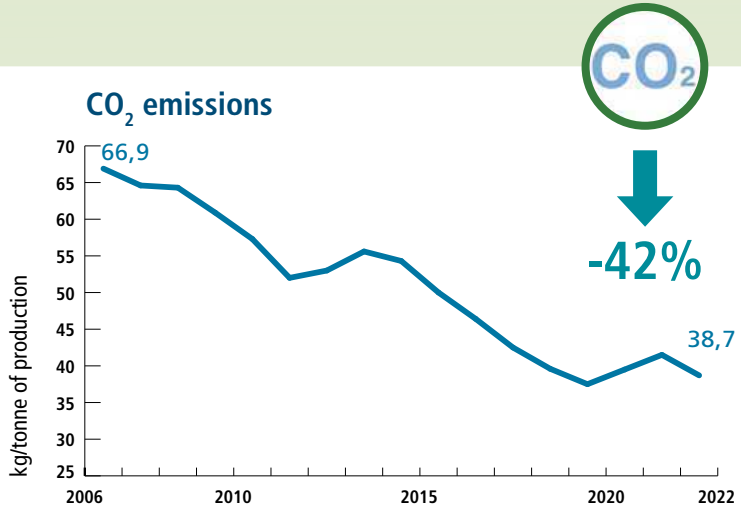
2 EU Green Deal goal: "No net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050"

The A.I.S.E. Charter continues to move our industry closer to this objective.

- 42% less CO_2 emissions*
- 42% less energy use*

*per tonne of production, 2022 vs 2006





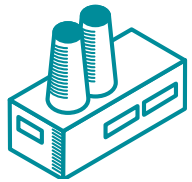
THE SOCIAL PILLAR OF SUSTAINABILITY

The A.I.S.E. Charter covers the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainability and thus contributes directly to the objectives of the EU Green Deal.

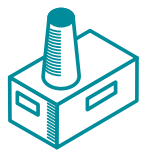
3 EU Green Deal goal: "No person and no place left behind"

Small and medium sized manufacturing companies make up 90% of the membership of A.I.S.E. Charter companies. This indicates the degree to which the scheme is applicable to the whole industry and relies on SMEs – in fact, SMEs in the A.I.S.E. network operate 85% of the industry's manufacturing facilities in Europe.

Every Charter member needs to have a corporate social responsibility policy, and A.I.S.E. guides its members in implementing social responsibility through its Social Responsibility Guidance, in the areas of human rights, labour practices, fair operating practices and community involvement and development, ensuring no person and no place is left behind.



Charter KPI data (2022) covers **193** **manufacturing sites** in the Charter area



More than **90%** of Charter members **are SMEs**

Read more:
A.I.S.E. Social Responsibility Guidance

KPI	REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
Participating companies	Number of reporting companies	8	19	33	45	59	65	72	89	93	92	100	100	103	112	102	112	112	114
	Manufacturing sites covered	62	78	108	133	152	162	172	191	185	175	183	178	180	187	184	183	189	193
	% vs Total	81.6%	78.8%	84.4%	88.7%	89.9%	92.6%	94.0%	94.6%	94.9%	94.1%	95.3%	95.2%	94.7%	94.9%	94.6%	97.3%	96.4%	95.1%
	Production covered	7.3mt	9.3mt	10.5mt	11.1mt	11.1mt	11.6mt	12.0mt	12.1mt	11.1mt	11.2mt	11.4mt	11.7mt	11.7mt	11.1mt	11.3mt	12.8mt	11.8mt	11.9mt
	% vs Total	86.2%	86.1%	92.1%	94.7%	95.7%	97.8%	98.8%	95.3%	99.6%	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.5%	99.5%	99.4%	99.0%	98.9%	98.5%
	Units of consumer products sold (PC&H not included)	5,800m	8,200m	9,300m	9,700m	10,200m	10,300m	10,600m	10,600m	9700m	11,300m	12,000m	11,700m	13,400m	14,800m	13,200m	13,200m	12,500m	11,800m
	Covered by CSP Check	4,100m	6,800m	8,600m	9,200m	9,800m	10,000m	10,400m	10,500m	9600m	11,200m	11,900m	11,600m	13,300m	14,600m	13,000m	13,100m	12,300m	11,600m
Occupational health and safety	Accident frequency rate (expressed per 100,000 man-hours worked by all employees)	0.57	0.55	0.83	0.90	0.98	0.81	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.85	0.69	0.87	1.07	0.89	0.92	0.61	0.68	0.29
Poorly bio-degradable organics[1,2]	kg / % of PBO chemicals 3, according to the Charter PBO-list, per tonne of production	16.2kg/t 1.6%	25.4kg/t 2.5%	24.9kg/t 2.5%	22.1kg/t 2.2%	27.2kg/t 2.7%	23.5kg/t 2.4%	24.1kg/t 2.4%	18.9kg/t 1.9%	19.0kg/t 1.9%	19.5kg/t 1.9%	18.2kg/t 1.8%	19.9kg/t 2.0%	19.0kg/t 1.9%	19.6kg/t 1.9%	22.8kg/t 2.3%	18.7kg/t 1.9%	17.5kg/t 1.7%	17.0kg/t 1.7%
Energy consumed and CO_2 emitted[1]	GJ of energy consumed per tonne of production	1.34GJ/t	1.09GJ/t	1.10GJ/t	1.05GJ/t	1.03GJ/t	0.95GJ/t	0.91GJ/t	0.91GJ/t	0.81GJ/t	0.79GJ/t	0.76GJ/t	0.71GJ/t	0.7GJ/t	0.73GJ/t	0.70GJ/t	0.63GJ/t	0.67GJ/t	0.63GJ/t
	kg of CO_2 emitted per tonne of production	80.9kg/t	66.9kg/t	64.6kg/t	64.3kg/t	60.9kg/t	57.3kg/t	52.0kg/t	53.0kg/t	55.6kg/t [2]	54.3kg/t	50.0kg/t	46.4kg/t	42.5kg/t	39.6kg/t	37.5kg/t	39.5kg/t	41.5kg/t	38.7kg/t
Water consumed[1]	m3 of water (potable and non potable) consumed	1.60m³/t	1.44m³/t	1.47m³/t	1.59m³/t	1.49m³/t	1.40m³/t	1.35m³/t	1.44m³/t	1.30m³/t	1.23m³/t	1.23m³/t	1.18m³/t	1.16m³/t	1.22m³/t	1.20m³/t	1.11m³/t	1.24m³/t	1.22m³/t
Waste[1]	kg of waste produced (hazardous and non hazardous)	10.2kg/t	12.9kg/t	11.1kg/t	10.8kg/t	12.4kg/t	11.9kg/t	12.0kg/t	12.1kg/t	11.0kg/t	12.6kg/t	12.4kg/t	11.7kg/t	12.1kg/t	13.5kg/t	13.3kg/t	15.1kg/t	14.9kg/t	14.1kg/t
	kg of hazardous waste sent off-site	3.2kg/t	3.9kg/t	4.2kg/t	4.1kg/t	3.7kg/t	3.8kg/t	3.8kg/t	2.8kg/t	3.0kg/t	3.9kg/t	4.1kg/t	4.3kg/t	4.2kg/t	5.3kg/t	5.3kg/t	5.4kg/t	4.9kg/t	4.1kg/t
Packaging used[1]	kg of packaging per tonne of production	78.0kg/t	92.7kg/t	88.6kg/t	84.6kg/t	91.3kg/t	89.9kg/t	91.3kg/t	89.8kg/t	84.3kg/t	91.4kg/t	92.6kg/t	90.3kg/t	90.2kg/t	93.0kg/t	98.1kg/t	94.1kg/t	105.6kg/t	98.6kg/t
	kg of packaging per thousand consumer units	98.2kg/KU	105.1kg/KU	100.0kg/KU	96.8kg/KU	99.4kg/KU	101.2kg/KU	103.4kg/KU	102.5kg/KU	96.5kg/KU	90.6kg/KU	88.0kg/KU	90.3kg/KU	78.8kg/KU	70.7kg/KU	84.1kg/KU	92,3kg/t	99,0kg/t	99,3kg/t
	Plastic packaging ratio (4) (of all packaging volume)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.44%	51.6%	48.9%	49.7%
	Recycled plastic packaging ratio (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.52%	13.5%	19.2%	21.4%
	Ratio recyclable/reusable/compostable plastic packaging (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.69%	80.7%	82.0%	81.8%
Products with ASP logo	Number of household products placed on the market carrying the ASP logo	Not Applicable					N/A	198m	688m	820m	1,003m	1,292m	1,410m	1,577m	1,513m	1,653m	1,692m	1,457m	1,254m

m=million - KU=thousand units - t=per tonne of production.
1. Data apply to production covered by the CSP Check. 2. As to the Charter KPI reporting, 25% w/w of fragrances are globally considered as PBOs and all non-ionic terephthalate polymers, even if a relatively large portion of those are easily or inherently biodegradable. 3. Includes water. 4. New KPI in place since introduction of A.I.S.E. voluntary packaging initiative in 2019. 5. The number of KPIs were reduced in 2020 to align on priorities.

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KPI REPORTING METHODOLOGY

KPI	REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
Participating companies	Number of reporting companies	8	19	33	45	59	65	72	89	93	92	100	100	103	112	102	112	112	114
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	% vs Total	86.2%	86.1%	92.1%	94.7%	95.7%	97.8%	98.8%	95.3%	99.6%	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%	99.5%	99.5%	99.4%	99.0%	98.9%	98.5%
	Units of consumer products sold (PC&H not included)	5,800m	8,200m	9,300m	9,700m	10,200m	10,300m	10,600m	10,600m	9700m	11,300m	12,000m	11,700m	13,400m	14,800m	13,200m	13,200m	12,500m	11,800m
	Covered by CSP Check	4,100m	6,800m	8,600m	9,200m	9,800m	10,000m	10,400m	10,500m	9600m	11,200m	11,900m	11,600m	13,300m	14,600m	13,000m	13,100m	12,300m	11,600m

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The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) include the results from 2006 to 2022. KPI data are submitted by Charter Ordinary Members and checked by the external consultancy Deloitte, ensuring both the integrity and the year-after-year comparability of the data. Aggregated results are then provided to A.I.S.E. Companies submit their data for their twelve-month reporting periods during the calendar year. The data reporting is also subject to an independent verification process conducted by the international audit firm SGS on behalf of A.I.S.E.

Associate Members not manufacturing but placing products on the market under their own labels, do not report KPI data directly but contribute relevant information to product manufacturers. The commitment of 72 Associate Members confirms the continuing support of retailers and distributors for the industry's drive to improve sustainability.

Tonnage production: The A.I.S.E. Charter continues to be representative in Europe, 98.5% of total output is reported and this remains stable. The broader picture shows a decrease in production since 2020 which reflects a stabilisation of markets after the exceptional demand for cleaning and hygiene products during the pandemic.

Comparability: A steady increase in the reporting base since 2006 supports the reliability of the KPI data. Nevertheless, direct comparisons between the years, especially the earlier years, should be made with caution. Small companies tend to have product portfolios and manufacturing profiles which differ from those of the multinationals. Increases or decreases in the overall results reflect these differences to a greater extent than any underlying change in performance. Some fundamental differences in performance emerge between the multinationals and the SMEs – however these are not visible in the data because all figures are aggregated.

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

KPI	REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
Occupational health and safety	Accident frequency rate (expressed per 100,000 man-hours worked by all employees)	0.57	0.55	0.83	0.90	0.98	0.81	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.85	0.69	0.87	1.07	0.89	0.92	0.61	0.68	0.29

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Charter member companies are requested to install occupational health and safety (OHS) management systems, which are appropriate to the nature and scale and OHS impacts of company activities, products and services. These ensure for instance that significant OHS risks are eliminated or controlled effectively and that procedures and trainings are in place to prevent or mitigate such risks.

The average number of accidents per 100,000 hours worked during 2022 was down, at 0.3 [against 0.6 in 2021]. Overall, the long-term average of below 1.0 is lower than the typical rate of 2.0 for all manufacturing industries and in line with the rate of 1.0 for the chemical industry.

The range is still wide, especially among small companies, and drawing too much significance from the year-on-year change should be avoided. One of the benefits of the Charter is to enable companies to benchmark themselves against the rest of the industry, stimulating improvement.

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POORLY BIODEGRADABLE ORGANICS

KPI		REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
	Poorly bio-degradable organics[1,2]	kg / % of PBO chemicals 3, accord-ing to the Charter PBO-list, per tonne of production	16.2kg/t 1.6%	25.4kg/t 2.5%	24.9kg/t 2.5%	22.1kg/t 2.2%	27.2kg/t 2.7%	23.5kg/t 2.4%	24.1kg/t 2.4%	18.9kg/t 1.9%	19.0kg/t 1.9%	19.5kg/t 1.9%	18.2kg/t 1.8%	19.9kg/t 2.0%	19.0kg/t 1.9%	19.6kg/t 1.9%	22.8kg/t 2.3%	18.7kg/t 1.9%	17.5kg/t 1.7%	17.0kg/t 1.7%

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Charter members report their total purchases of chemicals which are knows as 'poorly bio-degradable organics' (PBOs). This is calculated as a proportion of total chemicals purchased. The PBOs are specified by A.I.S.E. and published as an annex in the guidance for companies on KPI reporting - see page 8 of the link below.

Compared to recent years, this rate stays stable at 1.7%. In this context it must be said with regard to the Charter KPI reporting, 25% of all fragrances and all non-ionic terephthalate polymers are globally considered as PBOs, even if a relatively large portion of these is easily or inherently biodegradable.

Read more:
A.I.S.E. PBO list

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION

KPI	REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
Energy consumed[1]	GJ of energy consumed per tonne of production	1.34GJ/t	1.09GJ/t	1.10GJ/t	1.05GJ/t	1.03GJ/t	0.95GJ/t	0.91GJ/t	0.91GJ/t	0.81GJ/t	0.79GJ/t	0.76GJ/t	0.71GJ/t	0.7GJ/t	0.73GJ/t	0.70GJ/t	0.63GJ/t	0.67GJ/t	0.63GJ/t

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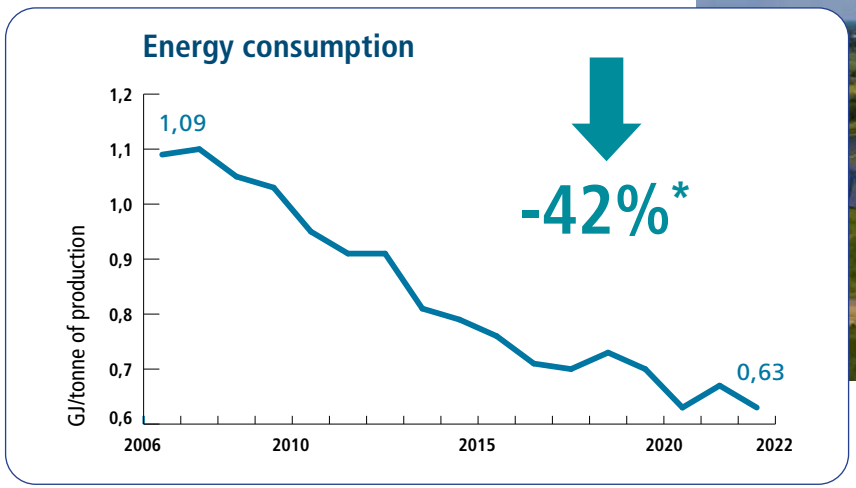
The total energy (expressed in GJ) consumed by the industry is lower in 2022 at 7.5 million GJ, compared to 2021 [7.9 million GJ]. When expressed as consumption per tonne of production, the energy consumed is also down in 2022 at 0.63 GJ/tonne, compared to 0.67 the previous year. Since 2006 there has been an overall efficiency improvement of 42% per tonne of production.



*per tonne of production, 2022 vs 2006

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CO_2 EMISSIONS

KPI	REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
CO_2 emitted[1]	kg of CO_2 emitted per tonne of production	80.9kg/t	66.9kg/t	64.6kg/t	64.3kg/t	60.9kg/t	57.3kg/t	52.0kg/t	53.0kg/t	55.6kg/t [2]	54.3kg/t	50.0kg/t	46.4kg/t	42.5kg/t	39.6kg/t	37.5kg/t	39.5kg/t	41.5kg/t	38.7kg/t

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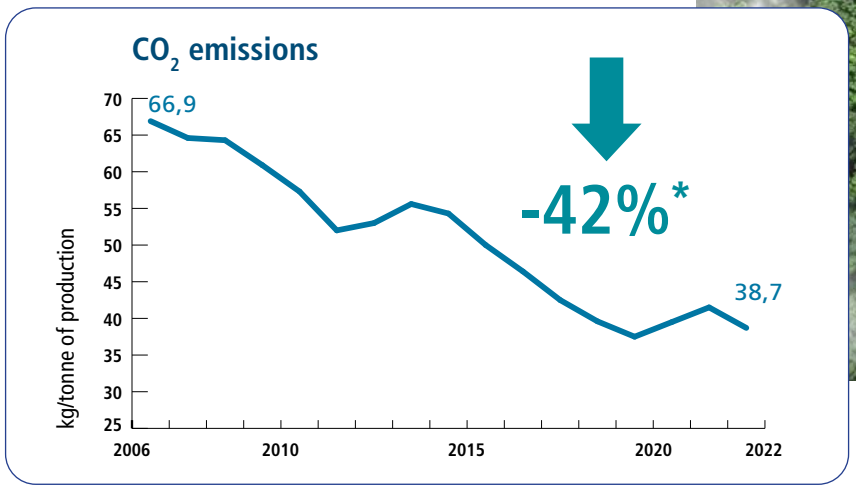
There is a decrease of emissions per tonne of production from 41.5kg to 38.7kg. Since 2006 there has been an overall reduction in emissions of 42% per tonne of production. The match with total energy consumed over the years is not exact because CO_2 emissions are variable depending on the mix of sources used to generate energy (see also the graph on decoupling.)



*per tonne of production, 2022 vs 2006

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WATER CONSUMPTION

KPI	REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
Water consumed[1]	m3 of water (potable and non potable) consumed	1.60m³/t	1.44m³/t	1.47m³/t	1.59m³/t	1.49m³/t	1.40m³/t	1.35m³/t	1.44m³/t	1.30m³/t	1.23m³/t	1.23m³/t	1.18m³/t	1.16m³/t	1.22m³/t	1.20m³/t	1.11m³/t	1.24m³/t	1.22m³/t

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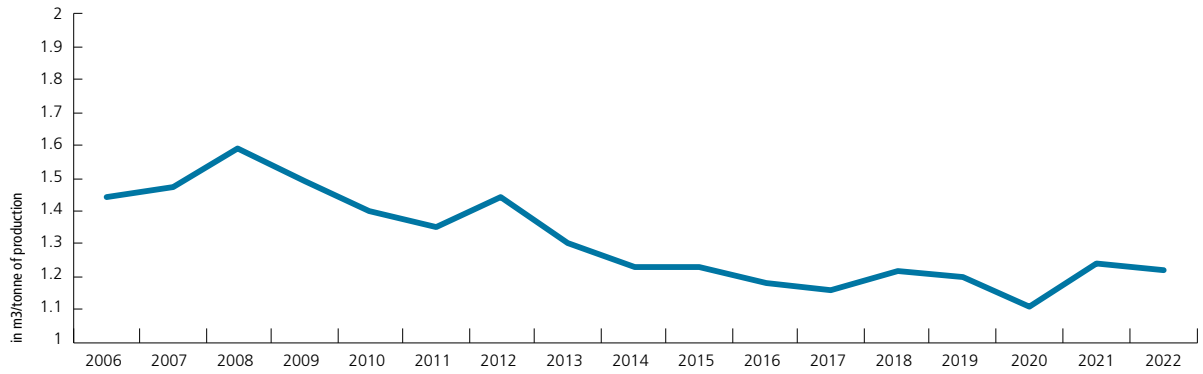
Total water consumption during manufacturing is stable at 1.22m³ [versus 1.24m³] per tonne of production. Caution should be exercised since water consumption is also a function of the mix of products manufactured; however, a decreasing trend since 2006 can be seen.

Water consumption (potable and non-potable)



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WASTE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

KPI	REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
Waste[1]	kg of waste produced (hazardous and non hazardous)	10.2kg/t	12.9kg/t	11.1kg/t	10.8kg/t	12.4kg/t	11.9kg/t	12.0kg/t	12.1kg/t	11.0kg/t	12.6kg/t	12.4kg/t	11.7kg/t	12.1kg/t	13.5kg/t	13.3kg/t	15.1kg/t	14.9kg/t	14.1kg/t
	kg of hazardous waste sent off-site	3.2kg/t	3.9kg/t	4.2kg/t	4.1kg/t	3.7kg/t	3.8kg/t	3.8kg/t	2.8kg/t	3.0kg/t	3.9kg/t	4.1kg/t	4.3kg/t	4.2kg/t	5.3kg/t	5.3kg/t	5.4kg/t	4.9kg/t	4.1kg/t

m=million - KU=thousand units - t=per tonne of production.
1. Data apply to production covered by the CSP Check. 2. As to the Charter KPI reporting, 25% w/w of fragrances are globally considered as PBOs and all non-ionic terephthalate polymers, even if a relatively large portion of those are easily or inherently biodegradable. 3. Includes water. 4. New KPI in place since introduction of A.I.S.E. voluntary packaging initiative in 2019. 5. The number of KPIs were reduced in 2020 to align on priorities.

The total waste generated has decreased from 14.9kg to 14.1kg per tonne of production in 2022, this includes hazardous waste sent off site. The figure is sensitive to site closures which can generate a one-off increase in waste because of de-commissioning. Hazardous waste sent off site is also down, at 4.1kg per tonne of production [vs. 4.9 kg in 2021].

RECYLING OF PACKAGING

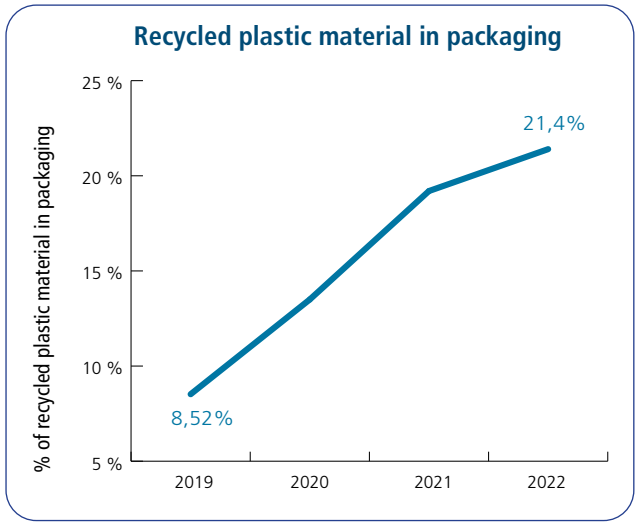
KPI	REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
Packaging used[1]	kg of packaging per tonne of production	78.0kg/t	92.7kg/t	88.6kg/t	84.6kg/t	91.3kg/t	89.9kg/t	91.3kg/t	89.8kg/t	84.3kg/t	91.4kg/t	92.6kg/t	90.3kg/t	90.2kg/t	93.0kg/t	98.1kg/t	94.1kg/t	105.6kg/t	98.6kg/t
	kg of packaging per thousand consumer units	98.2kg/KU	105.1kg/KU	100.0kg/KU	96.8kg/KU	99.4kg/KU	101.2kg/KU	103.4kg/KU	102.5kg/KU	96.5kg/KU	90.6kg/KU	88.0kg/KU	90.3kg/KU	78.8kg/KU	70.7kg/KU	84.1kg/KU	92,3kg/t	99,0kg/t	99,3kg/t
	Plastic packaging ratio (4) (of all packaging volume)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.44%	51.6%	48.9%	49.7%
	Recycled plastic packaging ratio (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.52%	13.5%	19.2%	21.4%
	Ratio recyclable/reusable/com-postable plastic packaging (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.69%	80.7%	82.0%	81.8%

m=million - KU=thousand units - t=per tonne of production.
1. Data apply to production covered by the CSP Check. 2. As to the Charter KPI reporting, 25% w/w of fragrances are globally considered as PBOs and all non-ionic terephthalate polymers, even if a relatively large portion of those are easily or inherently biodegradable. 3. Includes water. 4. New KPI in place since introduction of A.I.S.E. voluntary packaging initiative in 2019. 5. The number of KPIs were reduced in 2020 to align on priorities.

Total packaging material purchased decreased to 98.6kg per tonne [from 105.6kg in 2021]. Product compaction reduces the absolute weight of packaging. With compacted products the proportion of the total packaging weight is however higher relative to the packaging weight of non-compacted products. Another aspect to be considered here is the increased use of recycled material (see graph), which may impact the packaging weight ratio. However, when expressed in volume of packaging per consumer unit (we report in kg of packaging per thousand units (KU) of consumer products), the trend is downward with a decrease from 105kg/KU in 2006 to 99.3kg/KU in 2022.

New packaging sub-KPIs were introduced with the Charter revision in 2020. These cover recycled plastic material and the recyclability/reusability/compostability ratio of plastic packaging material. Despite challenges such as delays in the delivery of recycled packaging raw material, Charter member companies manage to increase their use of recycled plastic material in packaging from 8.5% in 2019 to 13.5% in 2020, 19.2% in 2021, and 21.4% in 2022.

About 82% of plastic packaging material was recyclable, reusable or compostable in 2022. To continue in this direction, it is essential that markets are mature enough to ensure sufficient quality and quantity of recycled materials for all players.



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PRODUCTS CARRYING THE CHARTER ASP LOGO

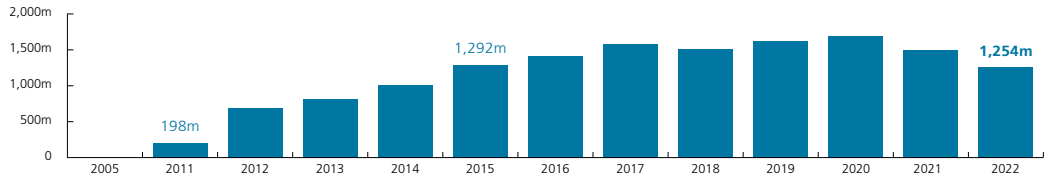
KPI		REPORTING DATA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[5]	2021	2022
	Products with ASP logo	Number of household products placed on the market carrying the ASP logo	Not Applicable					N/A	198m	688m	820m	1,003m	1,292m	1,410m	1,577m	1,513m	1,653m	1,692m	1,457m	1,254m

m=million - KU=thousand units - t=per tonne of production.
1. Data apply to production covered by the CSP Check. 2. As to the Charter KPI reporting, 25% w/w of fragrances are globally considered as PBOs and all non-ionic terephthalate polymers, even if a relatively large portion of those are easily or inherently biodegradable. 3. Includes water. 4. New KPI in place since introduction of A.I.S.E. voluntary packaging initiative in 2019. 5. The number of KPIs were reduced in 2020 to align on priorities.

The first criteria for 'Advanced Sustainability Profiles" (known as ASPs) were introduced in 2011. The ASPs enable companies to apply ambitious criteria to specific product categories. The nine categories for which these criteria apply today are: for household products - since 2011 laundry powders (criteria updated in 2013), laundry liquids (criteria updated in 2017), and fabric conditioners; automatic dishwashing detergents and dilutable all purpose and floor cleaners (since 2013); trigger spray cleaners (since 2014); manual dishwashing and toilet cleaners (since 2015); and professional building care products (also since 2015). With the revision of the Charter in 2020, all criteria were reviewed and aligned with the EU circular economy policy and global policy expectations.

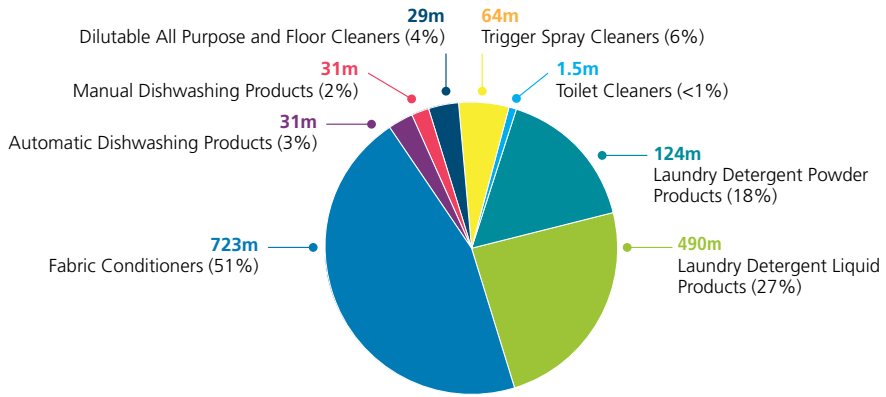
In 2022, 1.25 billion products on the market carried the ASP logo. This represents 16% of all products in the ASP categories, and within the laundry category alone, 31% of products sold during the year carry the ASP logo, indicating the greatest sustainability innovation within the laundry sector. A detailed break down per product category is shown on the right.

In 2022, 1.25 billion products fulfilled A.I.S.E.'s advanced sustainability profile



Since 2011, 14.5 billion products have proudly carried the A.I.S.E. Charter logo

Products per category with advanced sustainability profiles (per million)



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EXTERNAL VERIFICATION & RECOGNITION

Independent verification

Charter member companies are regular checked by an independent, third-party verifier to ensure that the Charter sustainability procedures are in place. In addition, companies must report each year on the key performance indicators in this report, which are published annually by A.I.S.E. In addition, the appropriate implementation of the different ASP requirements is systematically verified. Independent third-party verification by accredited auditing bodies guarantees the robustness of the industry scheme.

Nature and scope of KPI data verification

As in recent years, SGS conducted an independent assurance of the KPI data gathering processes, looking at the data collection processes of 5 reporting Charter members. Deloitte, who assessed the KPI reporting processes of the companies and aggregated the KPI data, was informed of the outcome of this verification. The companies concerned were asked for confirmation of the reported data or to update their declaration. The full Assurance Statement with detailed conclusions can be found at: www.sustainable-cleaning.com

SGS

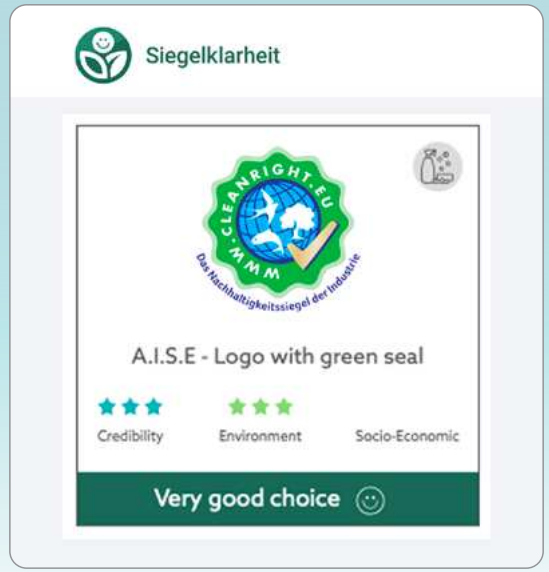
Deloitte.

External recognition

Authorities and independent organisations such as Siegelklarheit in Germany, Milieu Centraal's Keurmerkenwijzer in the Netherlands, Labelinfo in Belgium, the United Nations One Planet Network and others provide guidance and clarity on sustainability labels. All have recognised the A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning as a relevant and credible scheme.

Initiatives such as Siegelklarheit (label transparency) aim to help consumers identify and purchase products which meet high sustainability standards, with targeted information for "conscious shopping and sustainable action".

www.siegelklarheit.de



ABOUT A.I.S.E.

A.I.S.E. represents the detergents & maintenance products industry in Europe. Based in Brussels, A.I.S.E. has been the voice of the industry to EU regulators for more than 70 years. Membership consists of 29 national associations across Europe, 18 corporate members and 18 value chain partners. Through this extensive network, A.I.S.E. represents over 900 companies supplying household and professional cleaning products and services across Europe.

The industry is a substantial contributor to the European economy with an annual market value of €42,8 billion, directly employing 95 000 and 360 000 throughout the value chain. A.I.S.E. has a long history in leading voluntary industry initiatives that focus on sustainable design, manufacturing and consumption, product safety and safe use of products by consumers and professional customers.

www.aise.eu
www.sustainable-cleaning.com
www.cleanright.eu/sustainable-use

A.I.S.E. CHARTER LOGOS

WWW.CLEANRIGHT.EU · A Charter member ·

The company logo means that the manufacturer has a holistic strategy to implement high standards for environmental and social sustainability, efficient resource use, bio-based sourcing policy, corporate social responsibility strategy, packaging policy and sustainability targets.

CLEANRIGHT.EU · MMM · The industry sustainability mark

This product logo confirms that in addition to the company standards the product fulfils specific standards on efficient resource use, ingredients' environmental safety, improved packaging, cleaning performance and consumer information.

A.I.S.E. CHARTER MEMBERSHIP

114 Ordinary Charter Members

Manufacturing companies placing detergents or maintenance products on the market for household or professional use.

72 Associate Charter Members

Retailers, distributors or importers selling detergents or maintenance products.