

Apparel & Footwear Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR)

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PEFCR on the main lines

1 What?

The Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR) aims to create shared European rules, a methodology to calculate the impacts of a product to increase comparability of the results, and a scalable methodology to increase the robustness, comparability, and trustworthiness of the results.

Opportunity for improvement:

To develop a sustainable industry with a shared approach for measuring and evaluating environmental impacts of apparel and footwear products to identify opportunities for innovation.

2 Why?

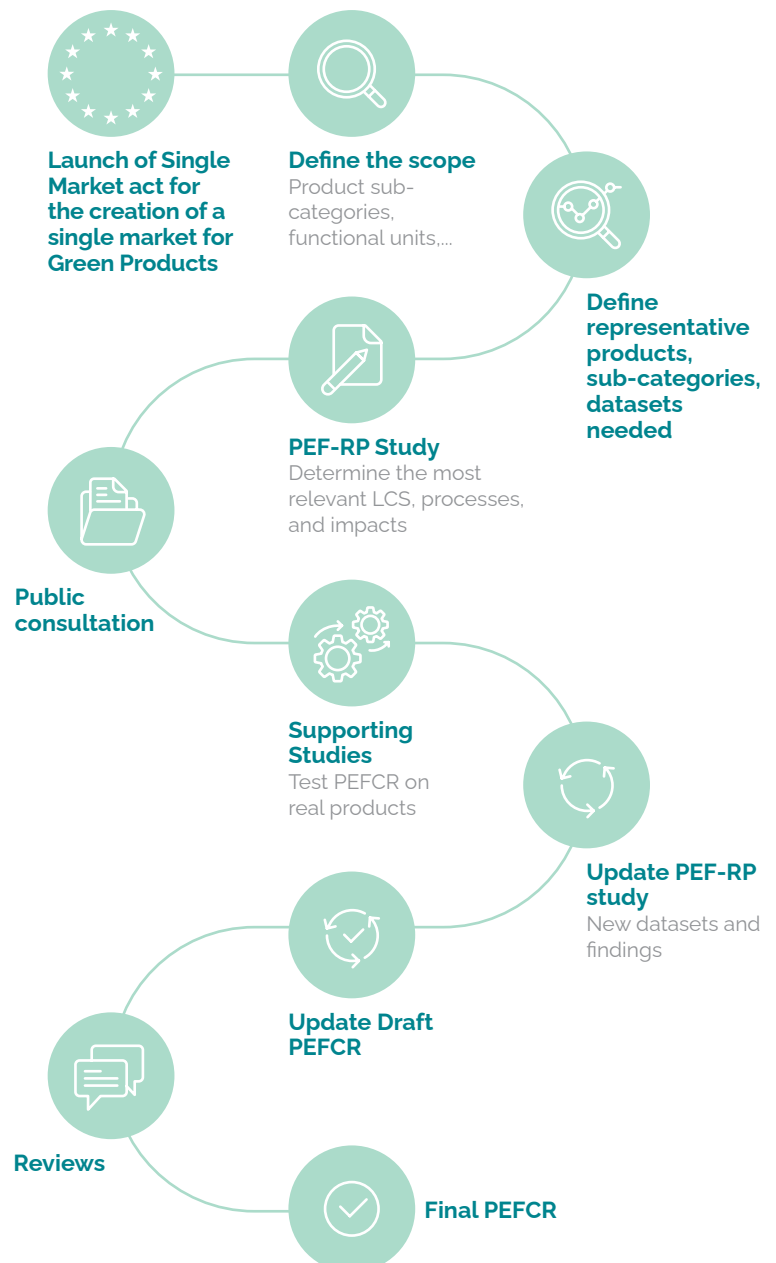
To support SME: By providing a single methodology that is ready to scale, this approach will significantly reduce the cost of making an LCA.

Globally accepted: Developed by a group representing more than 50% of the industry, composed of representatives for producers, manufacturers and brands, and developed under the supervision of the commission, and together with NGOs, the final work will have a critical mass to become the de facto standard.

To support the consumer: Ultimately the PEF will protect consumers from greenwashing and empower (could also say facilitate or enable) governments and brands to communicate about the environmental impacts of their products, and help comparisons between products to be made.

Helps Regulators: The PEFCR Apparel & Footwear is aligned with an overarching European context focused on a circular economy and environment. In particular, the "Substantiating Green Claims Initiative" aims to ensure that companies substantiate their environmental claims using the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) method. Following a 5 year pilot phase, the PEFCR Apparel & Footwear is currently in a transition phase, prior to the possible adoption policies to implement this method. Based on its EU accreditation and scientific legitimacy, the PEF can harmonize and inspire national/global legislation on what is sustainable product.

3 Key tasks



4 What is the technical secretariat?

The Technical Secretariat (TS) is an industry-driven group of stakeholders under the supervision of the European Commission tasked to develop sectorial rules on how to implement the PEF method for products which fall under the 13 categories defined by this group.

Members of the Technical Secretariat

Voting members



FÉDÉRATION
DE LA HAUTE COUTURE
ET DE LA MODE



sympatex®



INDITEX

Re_fashion



Non-voting members



Camera Nazionale
della Moda Italiana



Federation of the European
Sporting Goods Industry



SUSTAINABLE FUR

TS Coordinator



Technical lead

Quantis

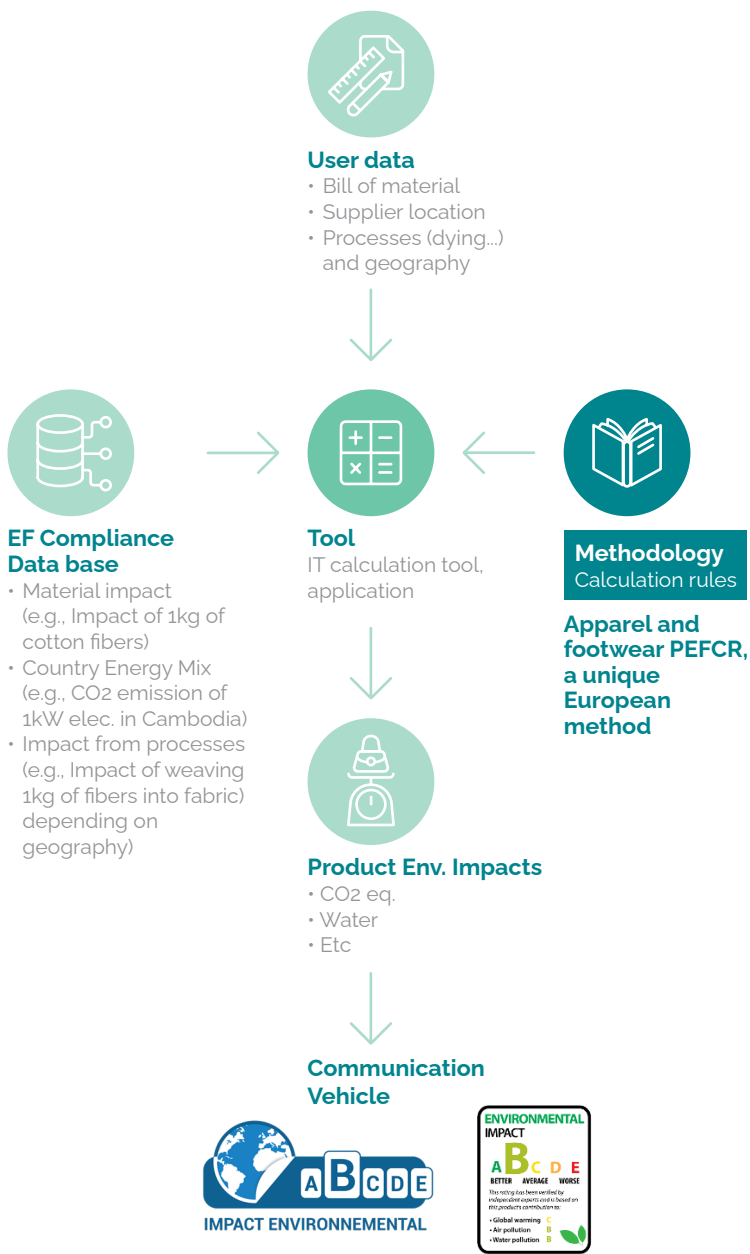
Observers



2 Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

1 How does it work?

Utilization of a tool to calculate environmental impacts of a product through a tool is used to calculate the environmental impacts of a product.

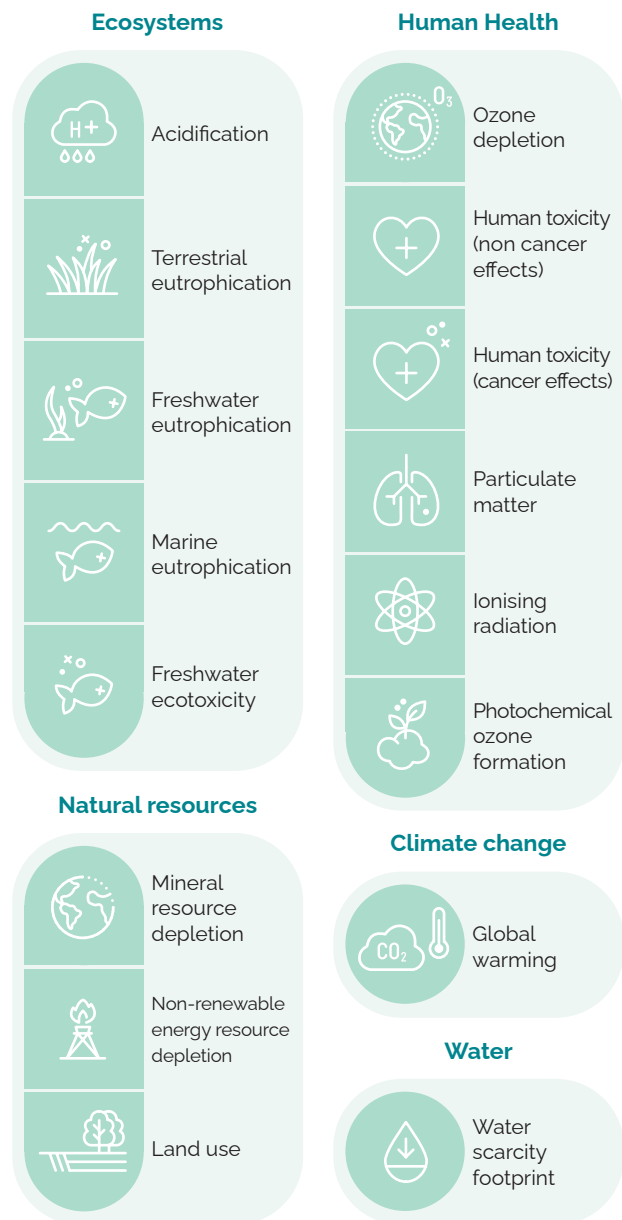


2 System boundary: covering the cradle to grave cycle of a product

Life Cycle Stages (LCS):

- Raw materials production
- Manufacturing
- Distribution and Packing
- Use (Including Durability & Reparability)
- End of life (Including Circularity & Recycling)

3 How is it measured: with 16 environmental impacts



Misconception or Myth

There are too many impact categories which makes the realization of the PEFCR too complicated.

False Why?

Members will interact with the tool instead of the methodology, where they will input specific data from their companies. The database will provide all the other data, so the workload is the same for 1 as it is for 16 impact categories.

3 Users of Apparel and Footwear PEFCR

1 Why should anyone use this PEFCR to conduct an LCA study?

- A PEF will cost a fraction of a classic LCA study
- To ensure scalability: the PEF will aim to define the minimum list of value chain data needed to create a meaningful and comparable product footprint
- Enable comparability
- Align with future EU regulations.

3 Minimum primary data needed (non-exhaustive list)

- **Raw Material Production (LCS1):** Material types and quantity per product including trims, material provenance, packaging material types and quantity and quantity recycled content
- **Manufacturing (LCS2):** Processes and technologies used (possible to change energy type and the amount of available data and rate of loss)
- **Distribution and Packing (LCS3):** Specific modes of transport and distances as well as loss rates
- **Use (LCS4):** Care instructions as per the care label
- **End of Life (LCS5):** Market sales per country to define End of Life of products in those countries.

2 What should the user be concerned about?

As the methodology and databases for secondary data are already established (the Environmental Footprint (EF) 3.0 datasets), the only concern is that the user data to be used for calculations.

Misconception or myth

The methodology is not fit for SMEs.

False Why?

This is a requirement of the EU Commission, who will ultimately decide whether or not to approve the methodology. Different members of the Technical secretariat continuously bring SME perspective on the table. The methodology is designed to require the minimum amount of data to calculate a meaningful impact while allowing SMEs to provide more data if they have access to it to differentiate themselves. They will only have to interact with a tool instead of a methodology, making it more accessible.