



THE VOICE OF THE
CLEANING & HYGIENE
PRODUCTS INDUSTRY



**CHARTER FOR
SUSTAINABLE CLEANING**
AN INITIATIVE OF DETERGENTS EUROPE

The Charter for Sustainable Cleaning

KPI Detailed Explanation

Version 1 January 2023



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CHARTER FOR
SUSTAINABLE CLEANING
AN INITIATIVE OF DETERGENTS EUROPE

Preface regarding the Charter transition

The attached document forms part of the technical framework developed for the Charter for Sustainable Cleaning and predates the current transition of the Charter's recognition and communication arrangements, as well as the name change of A.I.S.E. to Detergents Europe. The Charter is transitioning away from the company and product logos historically used to identify participation in the initiative and compliance with Advanced Sustainability Profile (ASP) requirements. The transition applies from **27 September 2026**, with all authorised use of the former Charter logos ending no later than **31 December 2027**.

This transition affects the use and communication of Charter logos and related recognition arrangements. It does not, in itself, discontinue or alter the underlying technical requirements, criteria, methodologies or reporting framework described in the attached document. Where operational arrangements have changed as part of the transition — in particular in relation to logo use and verification — the current Charter transition provisions apply.

Accordingly, the attached document should be read subject to the following clarifications:

1. Technical requirements remain applicable

Unless otherwise communicated by Detergents Europe, the technical Charter requirements and methodologies set out in the attached document — including, where applicable, CSP requirements, ASP criteria, Environmental Safety Check requirements, performance criteria, consumer-information requirements and associated reporting or compliance checks — remain applicable.

2. References to Charter and ASP logos

Any references in the attached document to the **availability, granting, use or display** of a Charter or ASP logo reflect the arrangements applicable when the document was issued. Such references do not constitute an authorisation for new or continued use of a Charter logo. Use of Charter logos during the transition is governed by the current Charter transition provisions, and all authorised use of the former Charter logos must cease no later than **31 December 2027**.

3. ASP compliance and product recognition

The phase-out of the Charter product logo does not affect the continued application of the ASP criteria. Products may therefore continue to be assessed against the applicable ASP criteria and, where those criteria are met, may continue to be recognised within the Charter framework as having ASP status. During the transition, however, ASP status does not in itself confer a right to use the Charter product logo. Nor does a positive result from an ASP compliance-check tool constitute certification or independent verification of the product or of its sustainability performance.

4. Verification during the transition

Where, after 26 September 2026, Charter logo-bearing products are placed on the market in consumer-facing contexts, the applicable additional independent third-party verification requirements set out in the Regulations of Use of the Charter 2020+ Trademarks must be observed. For logo-bearing products placed on the market before 27 September 2026 and remaining in the distribution chain, the applicable transition provisions concerning the assessment and treatment of such products apply. The verification arrangements described in the attached document continue to apply as part of the normal Charter framework and are supplemented, where relevant, by these transition-specific requirements.



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5. Consumer-information elements

The phase-out of the Charter logos does not in itself affect other consumer-information elements referred to in the attached document. In particular, where Cleanright panels, safe-use information, dosage instructions or other end-user guidance form part of the applicable ASP criteria, those requirements continue to apply unless separately amended.

In the event of any inconsistency between this notice and the applicable Letter of Commitment or the Regulations of Use of the Charter 2020+ Trademarks, those binding Charter provisions prevail.

For further information on the Charter transition, please refer to the Charter Transition Guidance and FAQs.

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

KPI Detailed Explanation

Version 1 January 2023

INTRODUCTION

This document compiles the 8 Charter Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and their specific measuring units and provides the participating companies a detailed reporting guidance. Compared to the former version, A.I.S.E. has reviewed the Charter KPIs with the objectives to keep the reporting

- relevant (what matters most), avoiding unnecessary red tape and information overload
- consistent, so that A.I.S.E. can continue to assess industry performance trends over time
- comparable, allowing companies to benchmark their data with average aggregated industry data.

This will also enable A.I.S.E. to measure and report our industry's progress against the global United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs), addressing at the same time the goals set in the context of the EU agenda on Circular Economy. The complete set of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets were analysed by A.I.S.E. and the most relevant SDGs for our industry were identified, i.e.: Goal 3 'Good Health and Well-Being' (which is at the heart of our industry), 6 'Clean Water and Sanitation', 8 'Decent Work and Economic Growth', 12 'Responsible Consumption and Production', 13 'Climate Action' and 17 'Partnership for the goals' (to which the Charter contributes in general – see annex III for a detailed overview on the SDGs and how the Charter contribute to those). The aggregated results of the individual company reports, which are published in A.I.S.E.'s annual Activity and Sustainability Report will continue to demonstrate how our industry sector contributes positively to the SDGs and Circular Economy goals.

Manufacturing companies committed to the Charter will be asked to report – via the password protected Charter online platform – their annual data on all indicators before an indicated deadline. The individual company data will be kept confidential and will be automatically aggregated into the total industry data for the whole Charter area (= EU + Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom).

The indicators are valid for all A.I.S.E. sectors (Household and Professional Cleaning & Health (PC&H)).

GENERAL REPORTING PRINCIPLES

Companies are asked to report a total annual company figure per indicator:

- Multinational companies should report via their European Headquarters or any other designated reporting centre.
- Although the geographical scope of the reporting country / countries should be indicated, national sustainability results cannot be provided as companies are supposed to report a single (Charter Area) figure per indicator.

- Companies report their indicators for a 12-month period ending during the Charter reporting year (the calendar year). Normally the 12-month period will be the same as the company's financial year. The KPI reporting window is normally 1 Jan to 15 April immediately following the end of the Charter reporting year.
- The impact of mergers or other changes affecting the size of the company should only be taken into account as from the next, full reporting year.

Production coverage:

The KPIs distinguish between a company's total production and the production accounted for by the company's sites as covered by the CSP verification (minimum 75% of total production). Most indicators relate to the latter, but not all. Where 100% of production is covered by the CSPs (as is the case for a great majority of Charter Ordinary Members) there will be no difference. However, companies are requested to consciously ensure that the correct basis for their KPI reporting is used.

No import / export data required:

- Time-consuming calculations for import and export are not necessary as it is reasonable to assume that the number of imported products from outside the EU is comparable to the exported one.

Some key economic data required for general information purposes:

- Participating companies are asked to indicate in the introduction part of their annual report their total annual turnover in the A.I.S.E. product areas.
- Companies are also asked to indicate in which sectors they are active (household, PC&H or both).

INDICATORS

Indicator 1) PARTICIPATING COMPANIES (contributes to SDG 8, 9, 17)

Introduction

The most critical success factor for a voluntary industry initiative such as the Charter is the number of participating companies – large, medium and small, active in the household and / or in the PC&H sector. Not only the number of manufacturing sites covered has to be measured but also the total production volumes covered. Baseline-production data are needed for evaluating continual improvement on all other indicators.

Measuring units

All Companies report:

- a) their total number of manufacturing sites in the Charter area;
- b) the number of manufacturing sites covered by the Charter report;
- c) their total production, in tonnes in the Charter area;

Household companies report:

- d) the total number of consumer units sold (in million units)
 - a. in the Charter Area
 - b. split per product category as covered by the Charter product dimension scheme

PC&H companies report:

- e) the total number of units sold (in thousand units)
 - a. in the Charter Area
 - b. split per product category

Reporting Guidelines

- The data reported here are necessary for the calculation of the other indicators. The online reporting system automatically calculates the performance ratios on the other KPIs by linking the production data to the data reported on the other KPIs;

- Only the part of business 'in the control of the company' shall be reported, not the manufacturing sites controlled by third parties (NB: third-party manufactures have to commit to the Charter as ordinary Charter member in case a Charter member intends to apply the Charter logo on products supplied by those third-party manufacturers); a 50/50 joint venture is not considered to be in the control of the company for this purpose unless both owners are members of the Charter, in which case double counting shall be avoided;
- Only the part of the business in the Charter Area (EU + Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, and UK) shall be reported;
- For the purpose of the Charter KPI reporting the data only applies to A.I.S.E. product categories as in **annex I**;
- The production data shall be reported including the water content when the finished product will contain water.
- Note that for chemical raw materials, water shall not be considered as a raw material. As a consequence, only the 100% active basis of the supplied chemical ingredients – thus without the water content – shall be reported.
- The reporting unit for household companies is 'million consumer units'. A consumer unit is the unit of final consumption. The following items are considered as 1 consumer unit:
 - a) A re-fill even though it may fill more than one original package.
 - b) A pack containing multiple individual doses not intended for individual re-sale

The following items are NOT considered as 1 consumer unit:

 - a) A twin-pack promotion would count as two consumer units.
 - b) A multi-pack is counted as however many units are in the pack.
- PC&H companies shall only report the total number of units sold for products used in the subsectors Building care, Kitchen & catering hygiene and Professional laundry!

Indicator 2) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (contributes to SDG 8)

Introduction

Occupational injuries can have outcomes with varying degrees of severity. Injuries, which are considered as 'serious enough to require time off work for treatment and/or to recover' are called 'Lost Time Accidents'. Indeed, lost time accidents, which require more than three days off work, are formally reportable to national health & safety regulators in many EU States.

Measuring unit

All companies report:

- a) **The total number of accidents**
- b) **Total employees' hours worked (in 1,000 man-hours)**

Reporting guidelines

- For manufacturing sites, companies shall report the number of employee lost time accidents recorded during the year, where the time off work is equal to or greater than one days absence (excluding the day on which the accident occurred),
- For manufacturing sites, total employees' hours worked is expressed per 1,000 man-hours worked by all employees in the sites covered by the Charter report;

The result is the accident frequency rate:

$$\text{Accident Frequency Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of lost time accidents}}{\text{Total Employees' Hours Worked}} \times 100$$

Indicator 3) POORLY BIODEGRADABLE ORGANICS (PBO's) USED (contributes to SDG 6)

Introduction

Poorly biodegradable organic compounds (PBOs) have been in the public's attention as a potential long-term environmental issue. The Charter PBO Indicator is intended to call companies' attention to reducing these substances whenever the reduction would bring environmental benefit and would be technically feasible.

Measuring Unit

All companies report:

- a) the total amount of chemical raw materials used, in tonnes;
- b) the purchased quantities of chemicals (according to the Charter PBO-list) in weight (tonnes)

Reporting guidelines

- Definition of the Poorly Biodegradable Organics:
Substances/materials that are neither readily nor inherently biodegradable¹ have been included in the Charter PBO List (see **annex II**) and the Charter reporting shall be based on this List. It is likely that the List will not contain all chemicals² used by companies participating to the Charter. If a known PBO not covered by the Charter PBO List is used by a company this substance/material shall also be reported against the PBO key performance indicator.
- All products produced and sold to the household and/or PC&H cleaning applications shall be considered when the PBOs are reported.
- Reporting shall cover active substance without water included.

Indicators 4, 5 and 6: CONSUMED ENERGY AND CO₂-EMITTED, CONSUMED WATER, WASTE (TOTAL AND HAZARDOUS)

Introduction

Environmental emissions to air, water and land are measured in a variety of ways within industry. Of all these measures it is recognised that waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous) which is sent off-site for disposal by landfill, incineration etc., and which is not recycled, is of significant environmental relevance for most A.I.S.E. member companies. It is further recognised that the consumption of energy e.g. gas, oil, electricity and water by the AIE member companies also has a significant environmental impact.

Indicator 4) CONSUMED ENERGY AND CO₂-EMITTED (contributes to SDGs 12 and 13)

All companies report:

- a) the amount of energy consumed per annum expressed in GJ of energy .

Reporting guidelines

- Include all fuels used on the site e.g. gas, oil, electricity etc.;
- Do not include electricity that is generated on site – enter instead the energy value of the fuel in case it is used for its generation
- Where steam or electricity is produced on site, but some of it is sold to an adjacent site or third party facility or operation, subtract the amount sold from the total energy reported;
- The energy content (also known as calorific value) of each fuel should be known locally but default values are provided below.

¹ Organic substances are considered PBO if their biodegradability is below 70% in an inherent biodegradability test system (SCAS or Zahn-Wellens test). This threshold is *a priori* exceeded by readily biodegradable substances.

² Substances not appearing on the PBO list, but for which there are test data or a structural indication that they are likely not to be inherently biodegradable shall be considered as PBOs.

Typical Energy Contents of Fuels		
Fuel	Units	Energy Content (GJ per tonne or m ³)
Coal	Tonnes	29.30
Heavy fuel oil	Tonnes	41.35
Light fuel oil	Tonnes	43.00
Gas	M ³	0.0366
Liquid Petroleum Gas	Tonnes	46.00
Steam / Hot Water purchased externally	Tonnes	2.75
Wood	Tonnes	15.30

Note: Energy contents of fuels from (ESU-ETHZ, 1994; supplemented by APME, 1993; Baehr, 1989; SAEFL-132, 1991)

b) The amount of CO₂ emitted per annum expressed in tonnes of CO₂.

Reporting guidelines

- This calculation shall be done with reference to the amount of energy consumed and the composition of the energy mix.
- In particular for smaller companies: contact your fuel/energy provider(s) for details of the composition of the fuel/energy consumed i.e. kilograms of CO₂ per GJ.

The conversion calculation method can also be derived from the GHG Protocol Calculation Tools of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (www.ghgprotocol.org).

Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) can be taken into account according to the GHG Protocol Guidance that standardises how corporations measure emissions from purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat and cooling (called “scope 2 emissions”).

See

https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/Scope%20%20Guidance_Final_Sept26.pdf

Indicator 5) CONSUMED WATER (contributes to SDGs 6 and 12)

Measuring unit

All companies report:

- a) the amount of water (potable and non-potable) consumed per annum expressed in m³ of water.**

Reporting guidelines:

- This information is generally available on the invoice from the water supplier. In the case of on site water sources e.g. wells, it should be measured using a meter.
- Water added directly in the products is to be included in this indicator.

Indicator 6) WASTE – Off Site, For Disposal (Total Waste - Hazardous plus Non-Hazardous) (contributes to SDGs 3, 6 and 12)

Measuring unit

All companies report:

- a) the total amount of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) sent off site per annum expressed in tonnes;**
- b) of which the amount of hazardous waste sent off-site per annum in tonnes.**

Reporting guidelines:

- Waste that is reused or recycled should not be included;
- Waste that is stored on site should not be reported until it leaves the site;
- The classification of waste as either hazardous or non-hazardous should be based on the local legislation for the reported country / countries.

Indicator 7) PACKAGING USED (contributes to SDG 12 + EU Circular Economy policy objectives)

Introduction

The consumption of packaging, in particular for consumer goods is increasingly regarded by society as an important environmental performance indicator. For instance, in January 2018, the EU Commission published its Plastics strategy, including proposed measures to reduce the environmental impact of product packaging, e.g. via the uptake of recycled material use

Measuring unit (All Sectors)

All companies report:

- a) total volume of packaging material used in weight (tonnes);
- b) total volume of plastic packaging material used in weight (tonnes);
- c) fraction of recycled plastic packaging material used in weight (tonnes);
- d) total volume of recyclable or reusable or compostable plastics packaging material used in weight (tonnes);

In addition, PC&H companies report:

- e) volume of products delivered in reusable/refillable packaging or bulk containers (containing more / less than 25kg or litre of product)

Reporting Guidelines

- Only packaging that is actually filled by the companies themselves shall be considered;
- The submission will include tonnage coming from primary, secondary and tertiary packaging **but no pallets**;
- Included are regular packs and promotional packs, e.g. boxes, bags, bottle, aerosol cans etc.;
- Special items such as trigger sprays and measuring devices are only included if they are an integral part of the pack (for example a closure that functions as a dosing device).
- Refillable containers to be included only if sold filled;
- Not included are display material in general and separate dosing devices.

Indicator 8) PRODUCTS WITH ASP STATUS (contributes to SDGs 6, 12, 13, 15 + EU Circular Economy policy objectives)

The Charter product dimension signifies via a differentiated logo on pack not only that the manufacturer is committed to the Charter sustainability processes at the manufacturing level, but also that the product itself meets specific advanced sustainability criteria created for several A.I.S.E. product categories. Those are called the Advanced Sustainability Profiles (ASP).

This KPI aims at tracking progress of the Advanced Sustainability Profiles (ASP). It deals with the number of products with ASP logo placed on the market .

Measuring Unit

- Number of products placed on the market which carry the ASP logo per product category for which ASP criteria are available.

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ANNEX I

A.I.S.E. Category Products

Household Care Products

Laundry care

Laundry detergents (powders, tabs, liquids, others), fabric softeners, carpet cleaners and laundry aids.

Surface care

(incl. toilet care)

Multi-purpose, bathroom, oven, kitchen, window/glass and floor cleaners, descalers, drain openers, scouring agents, household antiseptics and wipes, in-cistern devices, in the bowl systems (ITBS) and liquids/powders, mousses, tablets and toilet cleaning systems.

Dishwashing

Hand and machine dishwashing products and dishwashing additives.

Maintenance products

(covering air care, polishes and home insecticides)

Spray/aerosol air fresheners, electric air fresheners, gel air fresheners, liquid air fresheners, scented candles, car air fresheners and other air care, shoe, floor, furniture and metal polish, spray/aerosol insecticides, electric insecticides, coils, baits and other insecticides.

Bleaches

Chlorine based products that are designed for general domestic cleaning purposes -only products that are clearly labelled as bleach are included. (Bleach-based cleaners, primarily marketed as surface or toilet cleaning products, are included in surface care and toilet care sectors). This sector also includes chlorine based laundry bleach (but colour-safe laundry bleach is included in laundry aids subsector).



Professional Cleaning and Hygiene Products (PC&H)

Healthcare

Hygiene and disinfection of healthcare facilities: hospitals, clinics, operating theatres, cleanrooms, elderly care homes, disinfection of surgical instruments and equipment, hand and skin disinfection.

Food & beverage

Cleaning in place (CIP) chemicals, bottle cleaning, chain lubricants, disinfectants for food industry, combined cleaning and disinfection, caustic/acid/neutral surface cleaners, transportation and storage cleaning and hygiene, food contact surface disinfection; employee hygiene; products for agriculture: teat dips, sheep dips, milking equipment hygiene, stable hygiene, etc.

Kitchen & catering

Dishwashing (hand/machine, liquid/powder) detergents, additives, e.g. water hardness regulators for dishwashers, glassware cleaners, rinse aids, surface cleaners for equipment, surface disinfectants, employee hand hygiene etc.

Building care

Cleaning and maintenance products: general purpose cleaners, facade cleaning (stone/wood/metal/glass/graffiti removers), floor care (general, hard surface, carpets/mats, sealants, strippers, polishes, crystallisers), sanitary cleaners, washroom services, abrasive cleaners, disinfecting cleaners, air conditioner hygiene, surface disinfectants (hospital, sanitary, general, wipes), house-keeping products, etc.

Laundry

On-premise and industrial laundry detergents, fully formulated detergents, powder/liquid detergents, pre-wash additives, boosters, pH-adjustment, water hardness regulators, bleach additives, disinfectant detergents/additives for hygienic laundry (hospital, food industry), fabric softeners, starch finishing, ironing aid, fragrance rinse, etc.

Technical cleaning

Products for transportation/car/aircraft/railroad care, workshop cleaning, spare parts, industrial storage areas, equipment cleaning, metal products cleaning, degreasing, chemical treatment (phosphatising, chromatising etc), delaquering, metal surface conversion, metal working aids and water conditioning/cooling treatment.

ANNEX II

Poorly Biodegradable Organics (PBO) in products subject to the A.I.S.E. Charter

Below is a list of major chemical groups or chemicals representing product ingredients that are considered to fulfil the criteria for PBO, i.e. being neither readily nor inherently biodegradable*. A few of these chemical groups may also include biodegradable elements which can be exempted from PBO assignment provided it is justified by concrete data. It is inevitable this list will not contain all chemicals used by A.I.S.E. member companies or associations. If a known PBO not covered by the list below is in use this should also be reported against the PBO key performance indicator within the A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Development.

*Organic substances are considered PBO if their biodegradability is below 70% in an inherent biodegradability test system (SCAS or Zahn-Wellens test). This threshold is *a priori* exceeded by readily biodegradable substances. Another test method used to test for biodegradation is the OECD 303A test. This cannot be considered on its own as evidence of inherent biodegradation, however, if there is supporting evidence to demonstrate that the substance can be degraded (biotically or abiotically) to a level greater than 70% in the environment without a contribution of other mechanisms e.g. adsorption, the substance would not be considered a PBO. It is important to consider the data of the individual substance.

Substances not appearing on the PBO list, but for which there is a structural indication that they are likely not inherently biodegradable, or for which data are available showing lack of inherent biodegradability, should be considered as PBOs.

PBO Chemicals/Chemical Classes	Examples include
Polymers:	
Polycarboxylates, polyacrylate based (including salts)	acrylic acid homopolymer/sodium polyacrylate acrylic acid/laurylmethacrylate copolymer maleic acid/acrylic acid copolymer
Polycarboxylate, polysaccharide based (including salts)	carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) carboxymethyl inulin (CMI) hydroxymethyl cellulose sodium carboxymethylcellulose cellulose, carboxymethylether, sodium salt 2-Hydroxyl ethyl cellulose, Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose
Styrene acrylate copolymers (opacifiers)	
Polysiloxane polymers (silicones)	Polydimethylsiloxanes polydimethyl cyclosiloxanes silicone derivatives
High Molecular Weight Polyethylene & Polypropylene Glycols	(MW > 4 000; PPG >2000)
Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) and related polymers	2-pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) poly (N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone)-poly (N-vinyl-imidazol) (PVPI) poly 4-vinylpyridine-N-oxide (PVPNO)
Soluble polyesters (soil release polymers)	Anionic & nonionic terephthalate polymers (soil release polymers)
EO/PO block polymers (Except representatives shown to be outside PBO definition, e.g. EO-PO based surfactant should not be specified here as they are readily biodegradable)	
Ethoxylated polyethylenimine's - EPEI's (Except representatives shown to be outside PBO definition, e.g. readily biodegradable substance)	
Other homo- and co-polymers (Except representatives shown to be outside PBO definition, e.g. readily biodegradable substance)	e.g. Polyasparaginic acid sodium salt, Partially sulphated EHDQ
Paraffins	paraffin waxes paraffin wax derivatives
PVA film (Except representatives shown to be outside PBO definition, e.g. readily biodegradable substance)	
Substance groups and individual substances:	

PBO Chemicals/Chemical Classes	Examples include
Fluorescent whitening agents (Optical brighteners)	dimorpholino type optical brighteners (stilbene type) FWA1 disulphostyryl biphenyl type optical brighteners (biphenyl type) FWA5 disodium 4,4'-bis ((4-anilino-6-morpholino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino)stilbene-2,2'-disulphonate FWA1 disodium 4,4'-bis[(4,6-dianilino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]stilbene-2,2'-disulphonate (stilbene type) FWA9 disodium 2,2'-((1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyldivinylene) bis(benzenesulphonate) FWA5
Phthalocyanine based dyes	al-phthalocyanine compound zinc phthalocyanine sulphonate
Organic dyes and pigments (Except representatives shown to be outside PBO definition)	
Phosphonates (acid and salts)	amino-tris(methylene phosphonic acid) (ATMP) tetrasodium (1-hydroxyethylene bisphosphonate) (EHDP, Etidronate) diethylenetriamine penta (methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP) ethylenediamine tetra (methylene phosphonic acid) (EDTMP)
Fragrance formulations (Except fragrance formulations not being covered by this generic approach, e.g. when company data are available)	Only 25% PBO Fragrance formulations present in cleaning products consist of a large number and broad variety of fragrance ingredients. Fragrance formulations are not tested for biodegradability, but the information on biodegradability is often good for synthetic high-volume ingredients representing the major part of commercially used fragrance formulations. According to a survey recently conducted by the International Fragrance Association (IFRA) and endorsed in December 2019, from the majority of the largest fragrance houses on formulations used in detergents and dishwasher cleaning products, 75% w/w of fragrance formulations should be regarded as biodegradable. This is based on the analysis of the experimental biodegradation data on the single ingredients composing more than 2300 formulations. In other words, only 25% w/w of the ingredients in fragrance formulations should be regarded as PBO as long as no better data are available to support a higher share of biodegradable fragrance ingredients.
Preservatives PT6 (Except representatives shown to be outside PBO definition, e.g. readily biodegradable substance)	2-bromo-2-(bromomethyl) pentanedinitrile, 35691-65-7 (MDBGN) 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, 55406-53-6 (IPBC) 2-methyl-1,2-benzothiazol-3(2H)-one, 2527-66-4 (MBIT) 2,2'-dithiobis[N-methylbenzamide], 2527-58-4 (DTBMA) 2-n-butyl-benzo[d]isothiazol-3-one, 4299-07-4 (BBIT, Butyl BIT) 7a-ethylidihydro-1H,3H,5H-oxazolo[3,4-c] oxazole, 7747-35-5 (EDHO) cis-1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride (cis CTAC), 51229-78-8 (cis CTAC) Dodecylguanidine monohydrochloride, 13590-97-1 Diiodomethyl p-tolyl sulfone, 20018-09-1 (DIMPTS) Pyrithione zinc (Zinc pyrithione), 13463-41-7 (Zinc pyrithione) 3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5-thiadiazinane-2-thione, 533-74-4 (Dazomet)
Benzotriazole and derivatives	
EDTA (acid and salts)	
Butyl hydroxytoluene (BHT)	
Organic chlorine bleaches	Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, trichloroisocyanuric acid
Fluorosurfactants	Perfluoro-octanes (PFOS/PFOA), fluorotelemetric chemistry
Manganese Bleach catalyst	bis(N,N',N"-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane)-trioxodimanganese (IV) di(hexafluorophosphate)monohydrate & Mn-Saltren (CAS 61007-89-4)
UV absorber: (Tetra-Me-hydroxypiperidinol)Citrate	
Diethylaminopropyl-DAS , Methylbenzamide-DAS	

PBO Chemicals/Chemical Classes	Examples include
Denatonium Benzoate	
anti-oxidant: Pentaerythritol-tetrakis-phenyl-propionate	
Modified melamine-formaldehyde resin	
Solvents: Dipropylene glycol dimethylether	

ANNEX III

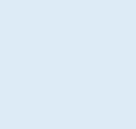
The global SDGs and the A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning

The complete set of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets were analysed by A.I.S.E. and the most relevant SDGs for our industry were identified, i.e.: Goal 3 'Good Health and Well-Being' (which is at the heart of our industry), 6 'Clean Water and Sanitation', 8 'Decent Work and Economic Growth', 12 'Responsible Consumption and Production', 13 'Climate Action' and 17 'Partnership for the goals' (to which the Charter contributes in general).

The aggregated results of the individual company reports, which are published in A.I.S.E.'s annual Activity and Sustainability Report will continue to demonstrate how our industry sector contributes positively to the SDGs and Circular Economy goals.

NB: A manufacturing company that is committed to the Charter has implemented the 'Charter Sustainability Procedures' (CSPs) as listed below; after successful verification, a Charter member is authorised to check their products against the product category specific 'Additional Sustainability Profiles' (ASPs) and apply a specific Charter product logo in case a product qualifies accordingly. In addition, Charter member companies are required to report annually to A.I.S.E. on a set of eight 'Key Performance Indicators' (KPIs).

SDG		A.I.S.E. Charter for Sustainable Cleaning				
		Mandatory				Optional
		Part 1: CSP (company dimension)		Part 2: KPI (Reporting)		Part 3: ASP (product level)
	End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture					
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	A	Raw material selection and safety evaluation	8	Products with ASP status	Environmental Safety Check of ingredients

	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	E	Social Responsibility Policy and Occupational Health & Safety			
	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	E	Social Responsibility Policy and Occupational Health & Safety			
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	D	Resource use	3 5 6 8	Poorly biodegradable organics (PBOs) used Consumed water Waste disposal Products with ASP status	Environmental Safety Check of ingredients
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	D	Resource use	4	Consumed energy and CO2 emitted	
	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	E L	Social Responsibility Policy and Occupational Health & Safety Internal Sustainability Target Setting	1 2	Participating companies Occupational Health & Safety	
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	A B D F L	Raw material selection and safety evaluation Raw material and packaging supplier selection Resource Use Manufacturing Environmental Management System Internal Sustainability Target Setting	1	Participating companies	
	Reduce inequality within and among countries	E	Social Responsibility Policy and Occupational Health & Safety			

	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			6	Waste disposal	
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	A Raw material selection and safety evaluation B Raw material and packaging supplier selection D Resource Use F Manufacturing Environmental Management System G Distribution Safety Evaluation H Product Recall System J Consumer and User information K Product Performance and Review system L Internal Sustainability Target Setting		4 5 6 7 8	Consumed energy and CO2 emitted Consumed water Waste disposal Packaging used Products with ASP status	Best and safe use information
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	D Resource use		4 8	Consumed energy and CO2 emitted Products with ASP status	Low temperature wash and cleaning
	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	A Raw material selection and safety evaluation B Raw material and packaging supplier selection D Resource Use F Manufacturing Environmental Management System		3 6 8	Poorly biodegradable organics (PBOs) used Waste disposal Products with ASP status	Environmental Safety Check of ingredients

	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	A B D F	Raw material selection and safety evaluation Raw material and packaging supplier selection Resource Use Manufacturing Environmental Management System	8	Products with ASP status	Efficient resource use Use of recycled / sustainably sourced paper board in packaging
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels					
	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	E	Social Responsibility Policy and Occupational Health & Safety	1	Participating companies	