



Declaration of cooperation
on the Product Environmental Footprint pilot project
by
[Company name]

The [company name], represented by [function, title, name] hereby declares its willingness to take part in the pilot project on Product Environmental Footprint (PEF), which will be conducted under the supervision of UNIDO in the framework of the SwitchMed programme.

The [company name] management understands that PEF is based on the life cycle assessment (LCA) methodology, that it is still under development and that it is not part of any regulatory requirements at the moment. The [company name] management is willing to take part in the pilot project for its own purposes.

In line with its priorities, the [company name] management is proposing [specific company product] as a subject for the PEF pilot project.

The [company name] management agrees to fully cooperate with UNIDO's international and local PEF experts, providing and facilitating access to all the necessary data in accordance with the PEF Category Rules applicable to the specified product. [Company name] acknowledges that all data will be treated as strictly confidential and protected through confidentiality agreements signed by the engaged experts, unless [company name] specifies otherwise.

The participation of [company name] in the PEF project is free of charge. [company name] participation in the PEF project would be through time allocation and data provision as indicated above.

The PEF pilot project is expected to start in May, 2017 and would be implemented over a maximum period of 6 months.

Two versions of the PEF pilot project report will be delivered by the local PEF expert(s), supported by the international PEF expert: public and confidential. The public report will contain the final results and information that [company name] agrees is of low sensitivity.





The [*company name*] management agrees to make the confidential report available to UNIDO, for verification purposes. Any other distribution of the study will be possible only upon approval from [*company name*].

Place, date

Signature of [*function, title, name*]

Annex: Motivation statement





Annex

Motivation statement

[In this space, please kindly provide information that you believe would be useful for UNIDO in assessing your company's potential participation in the PEF pilot project. Typical information may include, but not be limited to:]

<i>Company</i>	<i>Name, Address, Registration license number at Ministry of Industry</i>
<i>Responsible contact person in the company</i>	<i>Name of contact person, Position, Phone, E-mail</i>
<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>No. full time employees No. part-time employees</i>
<i>Main products</i>	
<i>Main export countries (EU, others)</i>	
<i>Product chosen for PEF project</i>	<i>Name, Nature, Tons/m³ produced per year, Export to the EU. If applicable, is the product an organic product?</i>
<i>Did the company participate in similar projects before</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
<i>If yes, please give a brief description of these projects</i>	
<i>Availability of environmental management system in the company</i>	<i>Yes No</i>

Motivation for taking part in the pilot project:



Detailed overview of the product groups relevant for Lebanon

1. Wine

The product category is still and sparkling wines, of all colors and in various packaging formats

2. Intermediate paper products

The products being investigated are:

- Graphic paper: the product category covers
 - Newsprint: paper used for printing newspapers;
 - uncoated mechanical graphic paper: paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes where less than 90% of the fibre furnishes consists of chemical pulp fibres;
 - Uncoated wood free graphic paper: paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes, where at least 90% of the fibre furnishes consists of chemical pulp fibres;
 - Coated papers: all paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes and coated on one or both sides with minerals such as china clay (kaolin), calcium carbonate, etc;
 - and paper for recycling (recovered paper)
- Packaging paper: the product category covers
 - Case materials: papers and boards mainly used in the manufacture of corrugated board. They are made from any combination of virgin and recovered fibres and can be bleached, unbleached or mottled, and are generally uncoated;
 - Carton board: may be single or multiply, coated or uncoated. It is made from virgin and/or recovered fibres, and has good folding properties, stiffness and scoring ability;
 - Wrappings (up to 150 g/m) : papers whose main use is wrapping or packaging made from any combination of virgin or recovered fibres, bleached or unbleached);
 - Other papers mainly for packaging purposes.
- Tissues: also referred to as “sanitary and household” tissues. This product category covers a wide range of tissue and other hygienic papers for use in households or commercial and industrial premises. Examples are toilet paper and facial tissues, kitchen towels, hand towels and industrial wipes. Some tissue is also used in the manufacture of baby nappies, sanitary towels, etc.



Data requirements and confidentiality considerations for companies participating in the PEF pilot project in Lebanon

Product environmental Footprints are based on data on the environmental impacts of industrial processes along the lifecycle of the product. This means data needs to be collected from all suppliers from the mining or agricultural processes until the factory gate and from there the route to the retail, the consumers and the end of life processes. In few PEF pilots, among which is paper, data collection stops when the product leaves the factory gate; in other cases however, such as wine, data collection extends to the other phases like production and disposal of packaging.

Data types

The EU PEF rules distinguish two types of data:

1. Primary data: Data of industrial processes that are directly under control of the company. This refers to processes that take place in the company itself, or in some cases processes that take place in suppliers that are under control because they are completely dependent.
2. Secondary data on processes that are outside control, for instance the impacts of a truck that drives an 100 km, or the impacts of producing 1 kWh electricity from the Lebanese electricity grid.

Companies are expected to provide primary data. Secondary data will be collected from by the LCA expert, facilitated where feasible by the company. In cases where not directly available, secondary data from generic database will be used by the LCA expert instead.

Examples of primary data to be collected from companies

Companies that want to take part in the pilot are expected to provide the primary data requested by the expert. These are some examples:

1. Data from processes under direct control, related to all relevant emissions including emissions from burning fuel, emissions to water, the evaporation of solvents etc.
2. The use of resources, and especially the purchase of materials from suppliers.

In some cases it will be needed to know more on how the supplier produces its deliveries. For example, in the case of wine it would be very useful to get data on the use of fertilisers and pesticides by the farmers who produce the wine. In the case of paper, it is very relevant to know about the way the forests are managed. Strictly speaking these are not primary data, but it is important to guide the expert to use the most appropriate secondary data.

3. The waste produced, and also the destination of the waste includes packaging waste.
4. An estimate of the transport distances and the mode of transport (ship, truck, air etc.); especially distances that exceed 500 km.





5. As far as possible, a description of what happens downstream, after the product left the factory gate, as this may help the expert to find the best secondary data

Please note that the environmental relevance of the product defines the data quality and precision. . For each product category, a list of relevant parameters has been established in the appropriate PEFCR. Usually there are only a few issues that are really relevant, and the focus should be on those, while less relevant data can sometimes also be based on qualified estimates, as they would not change the results.

Confidentiality

It is clear that some of these data can be highly confidential, as they may reveal among others:

1. The relative efficiency or inefficiency of the production process, and some clients may want to misuse this in negotiations on price;
2. Some suppliers will not be willing to be very cooperative for the same reason;
3. Some companies may not be willing to reveal data about certain ingredients or some emissions to protect production or trade secrets etc.

The PEF project is aware of the risk and will sign with the company a strict confidentiality agreement. The EU or any other government or organisation will not be able to access this information. The report will make only a generic description of the processes and the findings, but will not specify any detail. Before the public report is released the company who supplied the data will get the opportunity to check this.

The Lebanese companies willing to take part in the PEF pilot will receive the same confidential treatment of their data as the European pilots, through consultants that are well aware and well trained in keeping data confidential.

