

ESG questionnaire Brand/Company prerequisites

We Care We Do program

To be able to potentially join the responsible offer program (*We Care We Do*), we first ask each brand (or company) to make a sworn commitment to respect all the below prerequisites. It is therefore necessary to tick each item and return the signed attestation.

This attestation is valid for a period of three years from the date of signature. After this period, a new attestation will be required.

Please note that Lagardère Travel Retail may carry out an ad-hoc audit and request supporting documents.

Product scope of application	Areas of responsibility	Prerequisite met	Example of proof that can be requested
		Yes/No/Not applicable	

ENVIRONMENT

ALL BEAUTY PRODUCTS	CARBON FOOTPRINT For smaller companies (< 250 employees): My company has taken steps to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions		GHG reduction strategy plan
	CARBON FOOTPRINT For mid-sized and large companies (> 250 employees): My company has carried out a company-wide carbon assessment covering scopes 1, 2 and 3 in the last three years. My company has taken steps to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in line with the objectives of the Paris agreements		Carbon assessment
			GHG reduction strategy plan
	CARBON FOOTPRINT For large companies (> 500 employees and/or 50M€ of revenue), on top of above requirements: My company has an "SBTi" (Science Based Target Initiative) trajectory, either submitted or validated		SBTi confirmation document
BEAUTY PRODUCTS WITH AT-RISK MATERIALS	NO DEFORESTATION My company has implemented a traceability system for raw materials to guarantee that there is no risk of deforestation, in particular for materials such as coffee, cocoa, palm oil, soya and beef		Transparency/sourcing policy

ETHICAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH PRODUCERS

ALL BEAUTY PRODUCTS	My company has a responsible purchasing policy or charter		Policy document
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Product scope of application	Areas of responsibility	Prerequisite met	Example of proof that can be requested
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ANIMAL WELFARE

PRODUCTS WITH RAW MATERIAL OF ANIMAL ORIGIN	My company has implemented an animal welfare policy		<i>Policy document or specification</i>
ALL BEAUTY PRODUCTS	My company can guarantee that the finished products — including those intended for markets outside the EU — have not been tested on animals, either directly or indirectly (e.g. via third parties, subcontractors, or local regulatory requirements)		<i>Policy document, written compliance declaration from suppliers and distributors, supplier traceability</i>

SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

ALL BEAUTY PRODUCTS	My company has a formulation policy excluding from product formulas: - all synthetic polymers and silicones (whether soluble or insoluble, and whether or not classified as microplastics under EU law) - all preservatives considered risky for health or the environment (e.g. parabens, formaldehyde releasers, phenoxyethanol) - materials derived from GMOs - all ingredients in nano form (including those authorized under Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009) - all UV filters identified as environmentally problematic (e.g. oxybenzone, octinoxate, homosalate) - phthalates that are banned, classified as SVHC, or under regulatory review, either as added ingredients or impurities or ingredients in complex formulas such as fragrances. If not, please specify in the list above the % of SKUs concerned by each ingredient		<i>Formulation policy</i> <i>Supplier declarations / traceability documents</i> <i>Fragrance specifications / quality policy</i> <i>For GMOS, nano and phthalates, analytical laboratories controls and/or certificates</i>
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Date:

Brand / Company name:

Signature (preceded by the handwritten words: “I hereby attest that all the above prerequisites are met”):

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Appendix: list of problematic ingredients

LIST OF EXCLUDED MICROPLASTICS AND SILICONES

- **Microplastics:** this category of ingredients includes **polymers** (plastics) that are solid at room temperature, in the form of waxes, emulsion gels, and used as film-formers, as well as those in the form of abrasive particles.

As a European regulation on microplastics has not yet been promulgated and implemented, we consider a list of polymeric materials to be banned, likely to be present in the form of microplastics in detergents and cosmetics, based on the report by the Climate Action Network, including but not limited to:

polyethylene (POLYETHYLENE), polypropylene (POLYPROPYLENE), polymethylmethacrylate (POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE), polytetrafluoroethylene (POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE ACETOXYPROPYL BETAINE), polyurethane crosspolymer - 1 (POLYURETHANE CROSSPOLYMER-1), polyurethane crosspolymer - 2 (POLYURETHANE CROSSPOLYMER-2), polyamide (nylon) 5 (POLYAMIDE-5), polyamide (nylon) 6 (NYLON-6, NYLON 6/12), polyamide (nylon) 12 (NYLON-12, NYLON-12 FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENER 230 SALT, NYLON 12 a, NYLON 6/12), styrene acrylate copolymer (STYRENE/ACRYLATES COPOLYMER), polyethylene terephthalate (POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE), polyethylene isoterephthalate (POLYETHYLENE ISOTEREPHTHALATE), polybutylene terephthalate (POLYBUTYLENE TEREPHTHALATE), polyacrylates, acrylates copolymer (ACRYLATES COPOLYMER, ACRYLATES CROSSPOLYMER), ethylene/Acrylate copolymer (ETHYLENE/ACRYLIC ACID COPOLYMER, polystyrene (POLYSTYRENE), methyl methacrylate crosspolymer (METHYL METHACRYLATE CROSSPOLYMER), polymethylsilsesquioxane (POLYMETHYLSILSESQUIOXANE), poly lactic acid (POLYLACTIC ACID).

The names in brackets are INCI names found in the ingredients list displayed on the product packaging.

- **Silicones:** these ingredients are man-made substances made from silicon and oxygen atoms linked together in flexible chains. They're used in cosmetics for their silky feel and water-resistant properties. They do not occur naturally and are exclusively produced by chemical synthesis. The chemical structure of silicones affects their biodegradability. Some silicones are classified under European Reach regulation as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic" (PBT) substances (Cyclopentasiloxane (D5) and Cyclohexasiloxane (D6)) and their use in cosmetics is regulated.

There exist many silicones currently used in cosmetics, including but not limited to:

dimethicone, cyclopentasiloxane, cyclohexasiloxane, phenyl trimethicone, amodimethicone, dimethiconol, trimethylsiloxysilicate, PEG-12 dimethicone, lauryl methicone copolyol, bis-PEG/PPG-20/20 dimethicone, stearyl dimethicone, cetyl dimethicone, vinyl dimethicone, polysilicone-11, polymethylsilsesquioxane, methicone, caprylyl methicone, behenoxy dimethicone, dimethicone crosspolymer, C30-45 alkyl dimethicone, dimethicone PEG-8 phosphate, trisiloxane, siloxane, disiloxane, hexamethyldisiloxane.

LIST OF EXCLUDED PRESERVATIVES

Parabens

parabens, including butylparaben (CAS 94-26-8), propylparaben (CAS 94-13-3), sodium butylparaben (CAS 36457-20-2), sodium propylparaben (CAS 35285-69-9), potassium butylparaben (CAS 38566-94-8), potassium propylparaben (CAS 84930-16-5), methylparaben (CAS 99-76-3), potassium

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methylparaben (CAS 26112-07-2), ethylparaben (CAS 120-47-8), sodium paraben (CAS 114-63-6 / 85080-04-2), sodium methylparaben (CAS 5026-62-0), 4-hydroxybenzoic acid (CAS 99-96-7), potassium ethylparaben (CAS 6457-19-9), potassium paraben (CAS 16782-08-4), and calcium paraben (CAS 69959-44-0) ;

Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers

formaldehyde releasers including benzylhemiformal (CAS 14548-60-8), 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (CAS 52-51-7), 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane (CAS 30007-47-7), diazolidinyl urea (CAS 78491-02-8), DMDM hydantoin (CAS 6440-58-0), formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0), imidazolidinyl urea (CAS 39236-46-9), methenamine (CAS 100-97-0), paraformaldehyde (CAS 30525-89-4), sodium hydroxymethylglycinate (CAS 70161-44-3), quaternium-15 (CAS 4080-31-1 and 51229-78-8) ;

Isothiazolinones

isothiazolinones including methylisothiazolinone (CAS 2682-20-4), methylchloroisothiazolinone (CAS 26172-55-4), benzisothiazolinone (CAS 2634-33-5), octylisothiazolinone (CAS 26530-20-1) and dichloroethylisothiazolinone (26172-55-4).

Phenoxyethanol

phenoxyethanol (CAS 122-99-6);

Other preservatives

bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane (CAS 30007-47-7); 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (CAS 52-51-7); triclocarban (CAS 101-20-2); triclosan (CAS 3380-34-5); p-chloro-m-cresol (CAS 59-50-7); chloroxylenol (CAS 88-04-0 / 1321-23-9); methenamine (CAS 100-97-0); climbazole (CAS 38083-17-9); 2-Benzyl-4-chlorophenol (CAS 120-32-1); chloroacetamide (CAS 79-07-2); glutaral (CAS 111-30-8); 7-ethylbicyclooxazolidine (CAS 7747-35-5); benzalkonium chloride (CAS 63449-41-2 / 68391-01-5 / 68424-85-1 / 85409-22-9) iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (CAS 55406-53-6); ethyl lauroyl arginate HCl (CAS 60372-77-2) ;phenyl mercuric acetate (CAS 62-38-4); sodium O-Phenylphenate (CAS 132-27-4); O-phenylphenol (CAS 90-43-7); phenyl benzoate (CAS 93-99-2); isopropyl benzoate (CAS 939-48-0) ; Sodium metabisulfite (CAS sodium metabisulfite)

MATERIALS DERIVED FROM GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

The ingredients used in cosmetics and perfumes must not be derived from genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

In the absence of a natural or organic cosmetics certifications label, **the following raw materials, which may be genetically modified, require particular attention:**

soya, canola, cotton, alfalfa, rapeseed and canola, maize, papaya, sugar beet, courgette and yellow squash, rice, wheat, sugar cane, tobacco, chicory, beetroot, aubergine, cabbage, manioc, sweet potato, potato, peanut, carnation and flax.

The absence of GMOs in ingredients potentially made from those raw materials must be certified by the suppliers.

INGREDIENTS IN NANO FORM

*In the EU Cosmetics Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009), a **nanomaterial** (often referred to as a nano ingredient in cosmetics) is defined as: “an insoluble or biopersistent material, manufactured intentionally, and characterized by one or more external dimensions, or an internal structure, on the scale of 1 to 100 nanometres.” For cosmetics compliant with Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, any ingredient present in nanometric form must be explicitly declared in the INCI list using the term [nano].*

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- Titanium dioxide [nano] and zinc oxide [nano] (mineral UV filters),
- Methylene Bis-Benzotriazolyl Tetramethylbutylphenol [nano], Tris-Biphenyl Triazine [nano], Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine [nano] and Diethylamino Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzoate [nano] (organic UV filters)
- Silica [nano] and Carbon Black [nano] (pigments and fillers)
- Gold [nano], Silver [nano] and Platinum [nano] (active ingredients with antioxidant , anti-ageing properties)

LIST OF EXCLUDED UV FILTERS

INCI Name	CAS Number	Annex VI Ref #	Notes
Octocrylene	6197-30-4	10	Suspected endocrine disruptor; environmental persistence
Oxybenzone (Benzophenone-3)	131-57-7	4	High ecotoxicity; banned in some regions
Homosalate	118-56-9	3	Following reassessment in 2025, partly linked to concerns about endocrine disruption, homosalate will only be permitted in face products (excluding propellant sprays) at a maximum concentration of 7.34%
Ensulizole (Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid)	27503-81-7	6	Water-soluble; potential aquatic toxicity
Avobenzene (Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane)	70356-09-1	8	Photoinstability unless stabilized
Octinoxate (Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate)	5466-77-3	12	Environmental concerns; banned in Hawaii
Padimate O	21245-02-3	21	Rarely used; phototoxicity concerns
Ecamsule (Terephthalylidene Dicamphor Sulfonic Acid)	92761-26-7	7	Water-soluble UVA filter
Bisocetrizole	103597-45-1	23	Often used in nano form
Methylene Bis-Benzotriazolyl Tetramethylbutylphenol (Tinosorb M)	103597-45-1	23	Often nano; not on your list
Phenylene Bis-Diphenyltriazine	31274-51-8		

LIST OF PHTHALATES UNDER REGULATORY REVIEW

Phthalates have been used in cosmetics mainly as solvents/fixatives in fragrances or can be present as impurities in raw materials. EU regulation has progressively banned or tightly restricted most phthalates due to toxicity concerns (reproductive toxicity, endocrine activity), while allowing a few under specific

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conditions. DEP (diethyl phthalate) is used as a fragrance solvent and is still allowed in Europe as an ingredient, it is not listed in Annex II and may be used. Certain phthalates may occur as unavoidable trace impurities in raw materials. In such cases, their presence must be reduced to the lowest technically achievable concentration, documented by suppliers and verified analytically. Where SCCS has issued an opinion, the impurity limit in that opinion should be respected (e.g. ≤ 1 ppm for DnHexP in DHHB).

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