

Q A.12.16: Please include references/links to supporting materials substantiating this example of potential greenwashing practice. As mentioned above, greenwashing cases reported in this CfE are mainly sought for the purpose of informing the advice which the ESAs would provide to the European Commission. Therefore, you may either give full details about the actual names of the entities or products involved in a potential greenwashing practice

Ad Q A.12.2: (If yes) if you have, briefly describe this example of potential greenwashing practice, including the potentially misleading sustainability-related claims identified, a short description of the product, service or entity (as applicable) and of the claim. Please also provide information on how you identified / found out about this case.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED].Whitewashing [REDACTED] by false attribution of environmental friendliness and without concrete phase out roadmap.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Natural gas is a climate-damaging fossil fuel. Even decalarated as „Green“ in the Taxonomy under some circumstances¹, it is not compatible under some circumstances. It is often presented as part of an environmentally friendly energy supply through various "greenwashing" activities. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Instead of clearly naming the problem and working out real solutions, this contributes to the fact that awareness of the problem does not arise in the first place and important climate protection decisions are made late or not at all. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Furthermore, [REDACTED], showing how the company wants to phase out until [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ad Q A.13: Do you want to raise any additional points that was not included in this survey?

No rely on carbon capture/compensation promises

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Some compensation programs often also cause significant social and ecological problems. The project certifications available on the market can only remedy this to a limited extent.

The following defects occur:

- Projects without any actual impact on CO₂ reduction, because these are also implemented without a compensation process.
- Double counting, because the reductions that can be achieved in the project are counted and sold several times.
- Short-term binding of CO₂ is useless. Projects must be long-term in order to produce the desired climate impact. If forests are cut down again at a later date through reforestation projects, all the GHGs bound by afforestation are released again - possibly even more.
- The achieved reduction is overestimated. Many projects overestimate their GHG reduction potential. A study by the EU, for example, found that this applies to almost all projects that provide more efficient cooking stoves

In addition, the term "climate-neutral" does not allow a statement to be made as to whether the company is trying to reduce other environmental pollution (e.g. water pollution) or whether the product itself is environmentally friendly (e.g. energy-efficient in use)¹. Depending on the concept and definition, there are major differences in

- (a) the methodology used to calculate GHG emissions,
 - (b) the rigor in setting reduction targets,
 - (c) the involvement of the entire value chain and
 - (d) the transparent communication of the engagement.
- [REDACTED]