



Socio-Economic Analysis to adapt the new certification schemes

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The Socio-Economic analysis was based on a Three-step methodology with 3 different tools

- 1.Delphi Survey -> Collecting feedback from industries and consumers about new requirements that can be adopted to improve and adapt the actual certification schemes.
- 2. AHP Analysis -> Obtaining expert prioritization of the requirements, combining their point of view with the consumers' and industries' opinions.
- **3.**Online Experiment -> Assessing the validity of the certification schemes in fostering the acceptance of bioproducts. We proposed an experimental design to elicit consumers' willingness to pay for specific products that are strictly related with the BioReCer case studies.





1) Delphi survey: Importance of including 7 new requirements

List of 7 requirements:

- 1. Requirement 1: "The company measures its carbon emissions and has established a reduction plan"
- 2. Requirement 2: "The company promotes the use of materials with bio-base origin"
- 3. Requirement 3: "The company allocates resources to research and develop circular economy strategies within its value chain»
- 4. Requirement 4: "The company achieves goals of reduction or substitution of resources"
- 5. Requirement 5: "The company can demonstrate that its products have comparable characteristics and quality as its conventional counter part"
- 6. Requirement 6: "The company has defined strategies to promote a system thinking of processes and the analysis of material loops"
- 7. Requirement 7: "The company has programmed training activities for workers in order to tackle with the specifies of circular technologies and/or strategies"

"Please rate on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 10 (a great deal) how much you think it is important to include the following requirement in the existing certification schemes:"





The Delphi Survey consisted of two rounds:



Stakeholders' receive the invitation to participate via email from specific Case Study leaders.



Participants respond to a questionnaire based on their expertise or opinions.



Feedback is collected and analyzed, results are summarized to identify trends, patterns.



Stakeholders' receive the invitation to participate at the 2° round via email from Case Study leaders.



The summary of Round 1 responses is presented back to participants,



Participants are asked to review or maintain their views given in the first round, based on the collective input of others.

We delivered the questionnaires (translated in national language) to both stakeholders representing industries (4 for each country) and to a group of consumers (10 for each country) in 4 countries.





Results from both rounds show a consensus for including Requirement Q1







2) AHP Analysis: validating the results according to the experts' assessment

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a quantitative tool useful to identify a list of priorities through pairwise comparisons.

Two main phases were conducted:

- 1. Selection of expert participants (industry representatives, CS leaders, members of academic community)
- 2. Definition of criteria and alternatives to be compared from 1 (equally preferred) to 9 (extremely preferred)



AHP criteria and alternatives



List of criteria

Criteria	Туре	Example
C1	Reputation	Boosts corporate public image (reputation) and brand value
C2	Competitive advantage	Provides a competitive advantage over companies who are not compliant with this specific requirement
C3	Investment	Attracts investment from capital providers (investors) with a higher commitment to sustainability
C4	Safety and quality	Improves the quality and the safety of products offered, ensuring consumer protection
C5	Responsible innovation	Promotes responsible innovation and new products and processes development
C6	Efficiency	Promotes more efficient use of resources
C7	Saving	Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers

List of alternatives

Alternatives	Туре	Example					
A1	A1 Requirement 1 The company measures and has established a						
A2	Requirement 2 The company promotes the use of many with bio-based origin.						
А3	The company allocates resources to research and develop circular economy strategies within its value chain.						
A4	Requirement 4	The company achieves goals of reduction or substitution of resources.					
A 5	A5 Requirement 5 The company can demonstrate the have comparable characteristics its conventional counter						
A6	A6 Requirement 6 The company has defined strategies to a system thinking of processes and the of material loops.						
А7	The company has programmed training activities for workers in order to tackle the specifics of circular technologies and/or strategies.						



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Example of AHP excel sheet

1		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7									
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CS 66 1					1	#DIV/0!					believe criteria in the row are more relevant that the criteria in the column. On the contrary, if you believe						
Total 1	C5					1											
Total 1	C6						1	#DIV/0!			Criteria in the column	is are more	relevant than tho:	se iii tiie rows, wi	itile tile ilullibei	corresponding to	J I/IVIN.
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C2		C1	C2	С3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Total	Average	For example: if you b	elieve that C	4 is "strongly pre	ferred" to C3, yo	u will write the va	alue 5 in the cell	E5. If, on the
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C4	C2	0.00	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!							
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Total 1.00 #DIV/01 #DI													A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
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CRITERIA C1 Reputation: Boosts corporate public image (reputation) and brand value C2 Competitive Advantage: Provides a competitive advantage over companies who are not compliant with this specific requirement C3 Investment: Attracts investment from capital providers (investors) with a higher commitment to sustainability C4 Safety and quality: Improves the quality and the safety of products offered, ensuring consumer protection. C5 Responsible innovation: Promotes responsible innovation and new products and processes development C6 Efficiency: Promotes more efficient use of resources C7 Savings: Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers C1 Reputation						-	-	-				C3	7	7	7	8	5
C1 Reputation: Boosts corporate public image (reputation) and brand value C2 Competitive Advantage: Provides a competitive advantage over companies who are not compliant with this specific requirement C3 Investment: Attracts investment from capital providers (investors) with a higher commitment to sustainability C3 Safety and quality: Improves the quality and the safety of products offered, ensuring consumer protection. C5 Responsible innovation: Promotes responsible innovation and new products and processes development Efficiency: Promotes more efficient use of resources C7 Savings: Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers C1 Reputation		#010/01	#014/01	#014/01								C4	3	8	8	6	6
C1 Reputation: Boosts corporate public image (reputation) and brand value C2 Competitive Advantage: Provides a competitive advantage over companies who are not compliant with this specific requirement C3 Investment: Attracts investment from capital providers (investors) with a higher commitment to sustainability C3 Safety and quality: Improves the quality and the safety of products offered, ensuring consumer protection. C5 Responsible innovation: Promotes responsible innovation and new products and processes development C6 Efficiency: Promotes more efficient use of resources C7 Savings: Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers C1 Reputation	CRITERIA											C5	7	7	8	8	7
C2 Competitive Advantage: Provides a competitive advantage over companies who are not compliant with this specific requirement Investment: Attracts investment from capital providers (investors) with a higher commitment to sustainability C3 Safety and quality: Improves the quality and the safety of products offered, ensuring consumer protection. C5 Responsible innovation: Promotes responsible innovation and new products and processes development Efficiency: Promotes more efficient use of resources C7 Savings: Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers C1 Reputation		Reputatio	n: Boosts o	orporate pu	blic image (re	nutation) an	d brand value						<u>'</u>	'			-
Safety and quality: Improves the quality and the safety of products offered, ensuring consumer protection. Responsible innovation: Promotes responsible innovation and new products and processes development Efficiency: Promotes more efficient use of resources Savings: Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers C1 Reputation	4.000								t compliant v	with this specific req	uirement	C6	8	7	7	8	5
C5 Responsible innovation: Promotes responsible innovation and new products and processes development C6 Efficiency: Promotes more efficient use of resources C7 Savings: Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers C1 Reputation	C3											5	6				
C6 Efficiency: Promotes more efficient use of resources C7 Savings: Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers C1 Reputation	C4	Safety and	d quality: In	proves the	quality and th	e safety of p	roducts offer	ed, ensuring o	onsumer pro	tection.							
C6 Efficiency: Promotes more efficient use of resources C7 Savings: Leads to long-term cost savings for the industry and, hence, has the potential to reduce prices for consumers C1 Reputation	C5	Responsit	ble innovat	ion: Promot	es responsibl	e innovation	and new pro	ducts and pro	cesses devel	opment							
The parameter in the pa	C6											CRITE	RIA				
C2 Comparative Advantage	C7	Savings: Le	eads to lon	g-term cost	savings for th	e industry an	d, hence, has	the potential	to reduce pr	ices for consumers		C1	Reputation	1			
												C2	Comparati	vo Advantao			

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7			
C1	3	4	3	4	5	3	3	INSTRUCTION		
C2	7	7	7	7	8	6	5	Fill in only yellow cells. In this case you are asked to express, on a scale from		
C3	7	7	7	8	5	6	5	1 (minimum value) to 9 (maximum value) how much important is each		
C4	3	8	8	6	6	3	3	criterion for any alternative proposed.		
C5	7	7	8	8	7	5	5			
C6	8	7	7	8	5	5	3			
C7	3	3	3	5	6	6	5			
CRITER	IA									
C1	Reputation									
C2	2 Comparative Advantage									
C3 Investment										
C4	Safety and	quality								
C5	Responsible	e innovatior	า							
C6	Efficiency									
C7	Savings									
ALTERI	NATIVES - CS	4								
A1	Requireme	nt 1 : The co	mpany mea	sures its car	bon emissio	ns and has esta	blished a reduct	on plan		
A2	A2 Requirement 2: The company promotes the use of materials with bio-base origin									
А3	A3 Requirement 3: The company allocates resources to research and develop circular economy strategies within its value chain									
A4	Requireme	nt 4: The co	mpany achi	eves goals o	freduction	or substitutior	ofresources			
A5	Requireme	nt 5: The co	mpany can	demonstrat	e that its pro	oducts have co	mparable charac	eristics and quality as its conventional counter part		
A6	Requireme	nt 6: The co	mpany has	defined strat	tegies to pro	mote a system	thinking of proc	sses and the analysis of material loops		
Α7	A7 Requirement 7: The company has programmed training activities for workers in order to tackle with the specifies of circular technologies and/or strategies									

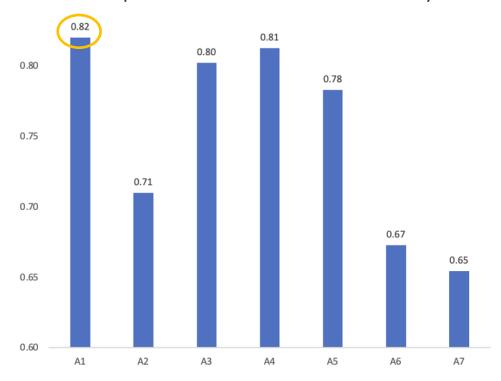




AHP main results: experts agree on the salience of including Requirement n.1

Ranking of alternatives

Each bar represents an alternative and the y-axis measures the average values.



Q1: The company measures its carbon emissions and has established a reduction plan.



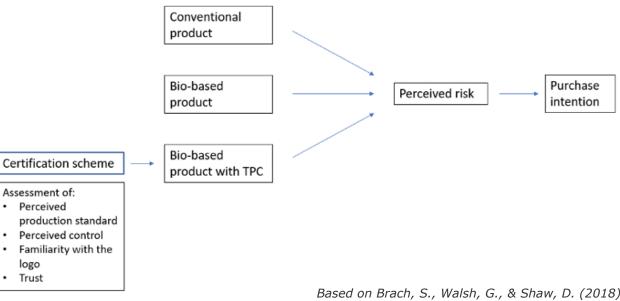


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3) Online Experiment

The aim of this experiment is to elicit consumers' Purchase Intention (PI) on three different products (selected in accordance with the CSs leaders and based on the potential use of the byproducts for each CS).

Theoretical framework



Based on Brach, S., Walsh, G., & Shaw, D. (2018). Sustainable consumption and third-party certification labels: Consumers' perceptions and reactions. European Management Journal, 36(2), 254-265.





The experimental design

We proposed a 3x3x2 design

3 products

3 versions of the same product

2 certification schemes (ISCC PLUS and RSB)





Shampoo for CS1 (Spain)



Fertilizer for CS2 and CS3 (Italy and Greece)



Cosmetic cream (e.g., face cream) for CS4 (Sweden)



These products were selected in accordance to the CSs leaders and based on the potential use of the byproducts for each CS.





The 3 versions of the product

For each product, we asked respondents to declare the price they are willing to pay (WTP) considering the following 3 versions:

- the conventional product (i.e., produced with chemicals);
- the bioproduct (i.e., produced by recycling organic or industrial waste materials);
- **certified bioproduct** (i.e., bioproduct with a certificate).

Example of 3 versions of the cream (ISCC+ treatment)

Conventional













The 2 certification schemes



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ISCC PLUS is a voluntary certification scheme designed to validate sustainability characteristics of alternative feedstocks such as waste and residues, renewable energy-derived feedstock, but also sustainably grown agricultural raw materials and forest blomass.

Each producer interested in getting a certification scheme needs to fulfill some obligations that are called requirements.

We provide you a list of some of the **requirements** that need to be fulfilled to get ISCC PLUS certifications:

- The company has proposed strategies to protect water, soil and air quality and prevent negative impacts.
- The company shall have evaluations about the state of the biodiversity within the area and a plan to maintain and improve biodiversity.
- The company characterizes the introduced genetically modified species.
- The company ensures gender equality.
- The company applies the waste hierarchy to reduce and valosed its waste.
- The company has an energy efficiency plan in place.
- The company identifies and quantifies of the use of chemicals and hazardous substances.
- The company has established measures to track the disposal of by-products and waste.



This logo on the product signals that the company meets all the requirements and that it proved evidence of compliance with the requirements by sending all the documents to the Certification Body.

RSB is a voluntary certification scheme designed to validate sustainability characteristics of alternative feedstocks such as waste and residues, renewable energy-derived feedstock, but also sustainably grown agricultural raw materials and forest biomass.

Each producer interested in <u>getting a certification scheme needs</u> to <u>fulfill some obligations</u> that are called requirements.

We provide you a list of some of the **requirements** that need to be fulfilled to get RSB certifications:

- The company protect water, soil, and air quality.
- The company must check if it operates in a protected area.
- The company checks noise and odour levels to make sure they meet legal limits.
- The company studies the genetically modified species it introduces.
- The company has a plan to improve energy efficiency.
- The company checks if steps have been taken to ensure food security in biomass production.
- The company has complete records of property rights (when applicable).
- The company has a Health and Safety plan in place.



This logo on the product signals that the company meets all the requirements and that it proved evidence of compliance with the requirements by sending all the documents to the Certification Body.





Example of WTP for Shampoo

Example of the information provided to participants for ISCC PLUS (left) and RSB certificate (right)

Imagine you are about among the following a		oo and you can choose	Imagine you are about to buy a shampoo and you can choose among the following alternatives:					
- Conventional sham - Bioproduct (i.e., pro waste materials. - Bioproduct with ce RSB certificate).	duced by recyclin		- Conventional shampoo (i.e., produced with chemicals) Bioproduct (i.e., produced by recycling organic or industrial waste materials Bioproduct with certificate (as the previous option with the ISCC PLUS certificate).					
A summary is shown in	n the following im	age:	A summary is shown i	n the following im-	age:			
Conventional	Bioproduct	Bioproduct with Certificate	Conventional	Bioproduct	Bioproduct with Certificate			
					@ 150C			
	Bioproduct Bio	ntional shampoo is 10€.		Rienrodust Bio	entional shampoo is 10€. peroduct Certificate			
Price for 1 liter:		8 50	Price for 1 liter:		7200			
10€	?		10€	L_				
Please indicate for ea willing to pay for I liter numbers).		ves, how much you are ert your answer in	Please indicate for ed willing to pay for 1 lite numbers).		tives, how much you are sert your answer in			
Bioproduct Shampoo			Bioproduct Shampoo					
Bioproduct with RSB certificate Shampoo			Bioproduct with RSB certificate Shampoo					



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The experimental design

Groups of participants (n.400)

		Certification Scheme				
		ISCC PLUS	RSB			
	Shampoo	Study 1 50 participant Spain	Study 2 50 participant Spain			
Products.	Cosmetic cream	Study 3 50 participant Sweden	Study 4 50 participant Sweden			
Products	Fertilizer (1)	Study 5 50 participant Italy	Study 6 50 participant Italy			
	Fertilizer (2)	Study 7 50 participant Greece	Study 8 50 participant Greece			

- N = 400 participants, 100 for each country.
- Recruitment through the Prolific platform, selecting a subject pool composed by the working age population (18-65 years old) for each of the four case studies.
- The experiment took place in March 2025.





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Higher WTP for bioproducts relative to conventional benchmarks, the presence of certification signaled by the logo resulted in a further increase in WTP (no difference between RSB and ISCC PLUS)

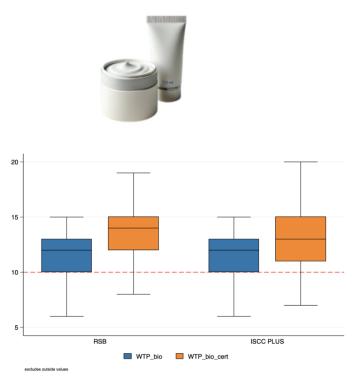


Figure 22: WTP for cosmetic bioproduct (blue box) and bioproduct with certificate (orange box) across RSB and ISCC PLUS certificates, respectively on the left and on the right. The red line represents the reference price of the conventional product.



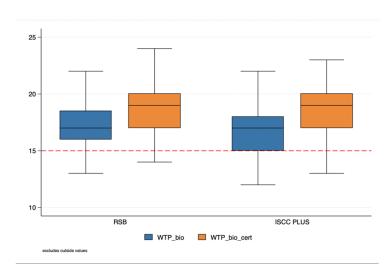


Figure 23: WTP for fertilizer bioproduct (blue box) and bioproduct with certificate (orange box) across RSB and ISCC certificates, respectively on the left and on the right. The red line represents the reference price of the conventional product.

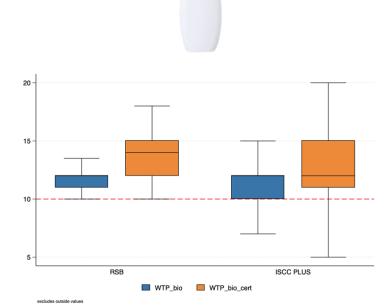


Figure 24: WTP for shampoo bioproduct (blue box) and bioproduct with certificate (orange box) across RSB and ISCC certificates, respectively on the left and on the right. The red line represents the reference price of the conventional product.

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The presence of certification signaled by the logo resulted in a lower perceived environmental and health risk

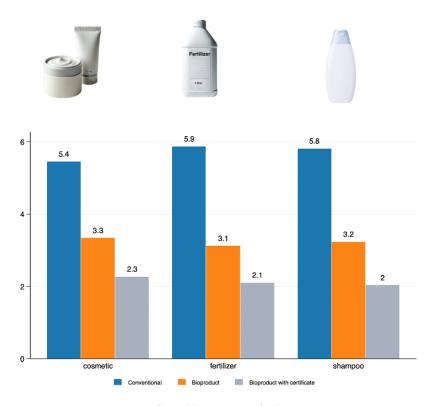


Figure 30: Environmental risk

Average values are reported on the individual evaluation on a value scale ranging from 1 (strongly agree) to 7 (strongly disagree)

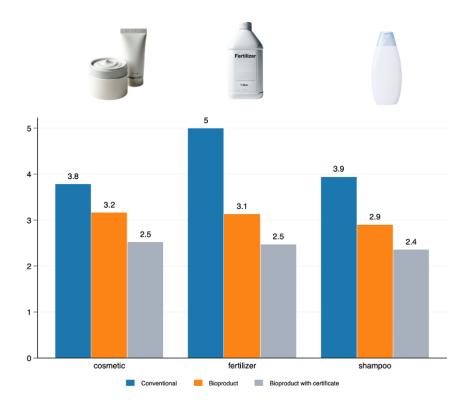


Figure 29: Health risk

Average values are reported on the individual evaluation on a value scale ranging from 1 (strongly agree) to 7 (strongly disagree)





Concluding remarks

- According to the Delphi survey and AHP analysis methodologies, consumers, industries and experts converged to include the same key requirement (Q1): "The company measures its carbon emissions and has established a reduction plan."
- Insights from the economic experiment with consumers show that the presence certification((ISCC PLUS and RSB) increases consumer trust, purchase intention and WTP, due to the reduced perceived environmental and health risks, across 3 alternative versions of 3 different products.

These evidences can help the integration of the BioReCer impact and traceability assessment framework into existing certification schemes, and offer practical insights for future research, particularly on how certification can shape consumer acceptance and, as a consequence, foster sustainable innovation.



Thank you for your attention!

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