

Ecolabel Www Ecolabel Eu Eu Ecolabel Certificate Ecolabelling

The European Union has initiated a number of initiatives to improve resource efficiency in Europe. The Ecodesign Directive is one of the policy instruments that could aid the transition towards a more resource efficient economy. So far, the Directive has mainly been applied to set requirements related to energy efficiency, but there is potential for setting legal standards that increase product durability and promote the future re-use and recycling of components and materials. This paper examines the potential benefits and disadvantages in applying the Directive for this purpose, and analyzes the potential to apply certain types of legal standards. There is a need for continuous development of indicators and methods in order to allow for a broader range of legal standards in the future. The study provides some short and long term recommendations on the way forward. The fish are exposed to the test substance preferably for a period of 96 hours. Mortalities are recorded at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours and the concentrations which kill 50 per cent of the fish (LC50) are determined where possible. One or more species ...

Life Cycle Assessment

The priorities underlying European environmental policy-making have undergone change since the early 1990s. This overview of policy changes at supranational level situates them in the general conceptual debate on effective implementation.

2011 Updated Reprint. Updated Annually. Ireland Starting Business (Incorporating) in...Guide

Seventeen Nordic and international labelling and certification schemes met at an international workshop on dialogue and cooperation at Lund's University in November 2011. With this meeting among schemes across fields such as the environment, organic, fair trade and sustainability, NCM Working Group on Sustainable Consumption and Production and Nordic Ecolabelling has taken a first step to create transparency and exchange of experience between label schemes with relevance for Sustainable Consumption and Production. Prior to the workshop in Lund the consulting firm Ecostory mapped information schemes on the Nordic markets and carried out a stakeholder survey. Ecostory found four megatrends that are important for schemes within SCP: convergence towards sustainability, information overload, regulation as driver, and national/regional labels on global markets. This report presents findings from the mapping of schemes, the stakeholder survey and the workshop on dialogue and cooperation. Ecostory describes 10 key challenges and recommends policy responses and gives tentative proposals to follow-up and support cooperation between the Swan and other information systems.

Eco-labelling is one of the key tools used by policy-makers in many parts of the world to encourage more sustainable production and consumption. By providing environmental information on products and services, eco-labels address both business users and consumers and range from mandatory approaches, such as required product declarations, to voluntary approaches, such as national eco-labels. Eco-labels can play an important role in environmental policy. They reward and promote environmentally superior goods and services and offer information on quality and performance with respect to issues such as health and energy consumption. Eco-labels fit well into a multi-stakeholder policy framework – as promulgated recently by the EU's integrated product policy (IPP) – since the development of criteria for labels and the acceptance in the market requires the involvement of a wide range of different parties, from government and business, to consumers and environmental organisations. However, many eco-labelling schemes have had troubled histories, and questions have been raised about their effectiveness. So, are eco-labels an effective tool to foster the development, production, sale and use of products and to provide consumers with good information about the environmental impacts of those products? Is eco-labelling useful to business as a marketing tool? What factors contribute to the development of successful schemes? More than ten years after its establishment, can the EU Flower be considered a success? Are national eco-labels such as the German Blue Angel and the Norwegian White Swan more effective? Should eco-labels be harmonised? Are eco-labels achieving their original aim of fostering sustainable production and consumption? For which product groups are ISO type I eco-labels appropriate and inappropriate? Are other labels, such as mandatory, ISO type II and ISO type III labels more effective in some cases? Are eco-labels focusing on the main environmental policy targets or just on "low-hanging fruit"? Are eco-labels really linked to other tools of IPP? The Future of Eco-labelling provides answers to all of these questions. Based on a major EU research exercise, the book plots a course for policy-makers to address some of the historic problems with eco-labelling, to learn what works and what doesn't and to move forward with schemes that can make a real difference to sustainable production and consumption. The book analyses the conditions under which eco-labelling schemes-both mandatory and voluntary-are or can become an efficient and effective tool to achieve given objectives; assesses previous experiences with eco-labels in different European countries and the relationship of these schemes with business strategies, IPP and market conditions; defines strategies aimed at linking eco-labels with other IPP measures; explores how eco-labels can be used to encourage sustainable consumption patterns, create green markets, foster innovation and development of green products and services, and implement multi-stakeholder initiatives; and sets out detailed recommendations for the future of eco-labelling. The book will be required reading for policy-makers, businesses involved with eco-labelling schemes and researchers interested in the development of sustainable production and consumption and IPP worldwide.

The EU Ecolabel is awarded to sustainable goods and services encouraging eco-innovation, the EU Ecolabel contributes to the EU goal of climate neutrality by 2050 and to the circular economy. Tourists are increasingly looking for accommodations that care for the environment. The EU Ecolabel is a tool for tourist accommodation and campsite services to engage in a sustainable recovery, together with their staff and their customers. Through the EU Ecolabel, hotels and campsites can offer an eco-friendly and high quality alternative to conventional hotels and campsites. The time has come to promote tourism differently! Because quality and environment matter.

One of the fundamental challenges currently facing the EU is that of reconciling its economic and environmental policies. Nevertheless, the role of environmental protection in EU competition law and policy has often been overlooked. Recent years have witnessed a shift in environmental regulation from reliance on command and control to an increased use of market-based environmental policy instruments such as environmental taxes, green subsidies, emissions trading and the encouragement of voluntary corporate green initiatives. By bringing the market into

environmental policy, such instruments raise a host of issues that competition law must address. This interdisciplinary treatment of the interaction between these key EU policy areas challenges the view that EU competition policy is a special case, insulated from environmental concerns by the overriding efficiency imperative, and puts forward practical proposals for achieving genuine integration.

This Technical Report presents the EU Ecolabel criteria for Graphic Paper, Tissue Paper and Tissue Products, as published in Commission Decision (EU) 2019/70, and provides supporting rationale and background research for each criterion. The final criteria are the result of a broad consultation exercise including stakeholder interaction at two Ad-Hoc Working Group meetings (one in Seville and one in Brussels), discussions with specialised stakeholders in particular sub-groups (for emissions, for energy and for hazardous substances) as well as dialogue with Commission colleagues and EU Ecolabel Board members. The four main criteria are split into: - Emissions to air and water (CO₂, NO_x and S emitted to air and COD, P and AOX emitted to water). - Energy consumption (fuel and electricity). - Fibre sourcing (minimum sustainable virgin and/or recycled fibre content). - Hazardous substances (horizontal restrictions for SVHCs and substances with certain CLP classifications plus specific restrictions for chlorine, APEOs, surfactants, biocidal products, azo dyes, metal-complex dye stuffs and pigments and lotions in defined circumstances). Decision (EU) 2019/70 effectively combines the revision of previous criteria from three different Commission Decisions. The revision of criteria in Decision 2011/332/EU for Copying and Graphic Paper and Decision 2012/448/EU for Newsprint Paper were merged under Annex I of the new Decision while the revision of criteria in Decision 2009/568/EC for Tissue Paper is contained in Annex II of Decision (EU) 2019/70. Some of the main changes that have occurred to the criteria content are as follows: - Emission values for P, COD, AOX, S and NO_x have been updated based predominantly on data available following the BREF exercise for pulp, paper and board production. - Emission values for CO₂ have been updated based on data provided by stakeholders and on approaches taken by the Nordic Ecolabel scheme. - Specific energy consumption values have been updated based on data available in the literature and data provided by stakeholders. A new threshold has also been set for higher performance "structured" tissue paper products. - There is no longer any distinction between recycled fibres and sustainable virgin fibres for EU Ecolabel criteria. This approach is now better aligned with the "FSC mix" and "PEFC certified" approaches. The minimum "sustainable fibre" content (i.e. sum of sustainable virgin and any recycled fibre) has increased from 50% to 70%. - Fragrances are now banned in Tissue Paper products. The horizontal SVHC and CLP restrictions now apply to Tissue Paper and Tissue Products as well. The criteria development process is reflected in the evolution of earlier draft versions of the Technical Report, which are all publically available at the following webpage: http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/Paper_products/

The objective of this project is to develop a new EU Ecolabel and revise the existing EU Green Public Procurement (EU GPP) criteria for professional cleaning services. This report investigates the market, operational and sustainability aspects of cleaning services, with a goal to develop a robust evidence base and prioritise key environmental and social issues to support the development of EU Ecolabel criteria and the revision of the EU GPP criteria.

The EU Ecolabel is awarded to sustainably designed products, encouraging innovation, and contributing to the EU goal of climate neutrality by 2050 and to the circular economy. Through the EU Ecolabel, industry can offer consumers an eco-friendly alternative to conventional displays, helping them lower their daily environmental impact. This product group covers televisions, computer monitors and signage displays.

The objective of this study is to support the work of the European Commission services involved in developing EU Ecolabel criteria for financial products. In particular, the study serves as a test run for the draft Criterion I "Investment in green economic activities" for UCITS equity funds of the upcoming EU Ecolabel for financial products. In this study, Draft Criterion I is tested on a sample of 101 "green" UCITS equity funds, domiciled in the EU27, of which (i) 51 are awarded with a national (eco)label (i.e. Austrian Ecolabel (Umweltzeichen), FNG-Siegel, Greenfin, Luxflag Climate Finance, Nordic Swan) and (ii) 50 are marketed as "green" but without a national (eco)label. Within the EU Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth, the European Commission decided to expand the reach of the EU Ecolabel to financial products in order to support transparency and consumer choice on environmentally sustainable retail products. Draft Criterion I builds on the EU Taxonomy. From the six environmental objectives to be covered under the EU Taxonomy, this study only assesses economic activities as regards their substantial contribution to climate change mitigation (i.e. the EU Taxonomy alignment). The testing requires an in-depth analysis of the economic activities of all underlying constituents of the "green" UCITS equity funds to understand whether their share of "green" revenue is sufficient in order to qualify the fund for the EU Ecolabel by satisfying the thresholds as set out by the Draft Criterion I. As specified in the tender, this study tests whether the draft Criterion I "Investment in green economic activities" of the upcoming EU Ecolabel for financial products (Draft Criterion I) is applicable to marketed UCITS equity funds. This involves the identification of methodological challenges, data availability gaps, and deriving suggestions for the next steps regarding the development of the EU Ecolabel.

In contemporary life, the marketplace has emerged as an important arena for the practice of politics. Concerns about personal and family well-being as well as ethical or political assessment of favorable and unfavorable business and government practices become part and parcel of the marketplace of politics. This volume describes this phenomenon as political consumerism, reflecting an understanding of politics as a product embedded in a complex social and normative context. *Politics, Products, and Markets* is the first general study of political consumerism. It asks fundamental questions, including what is new and what is old about the phenomenon. The authors discuss the mediating role of political consumerism in the problematic relationship between markets and morality. They explore whether institutional arrangements have been developed to permit consumers and producers to assume ethical responsibility for their choices and behavior. They ask why political consumerism is presently on the rise. And they investigate the relationship between globalization and political consumerism. Part 1, "Making Money Morally," discusses how political consumerism challenges the perceived division between private interests pursued by private actors in the market and public interests pursued through political means. Part 2, "Consumer Choices and Setting of the Agenda of Politics," contains examples of how political consumerism sets the agenda of politics and discusses its democratic quality. Part 3, "Building Responsible Institutions in Multi-Risk Society," has as its central theme the development of new political consumer institutions. Part 4, "Politicizing Consumers and Change in Politics," studies the characteristics of political consumers and raises the question of whether political consumerism really is politics. This volume will be of interest to social scientists, social activists, and policy institutes. Michele Micheletti is associate professor of political science at Stockholm University, and former member of the SNS Democratic Audit. Andreas Fllesdal is professor of philosophy at the Norwegian Institute for Human Rights, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, and at the ARENA research program on Europeanization of the Nation-State. He is a 2003 Fulbright New Century Scholar; Dietlind Stolle is assistant professor in political science at McGill University in Montreal.

Project of Determination of The Framework Conditions and Research-Development Needs For The Dissemination of Cleaner (Sustainable) Production Applications in Turkey - Final Report

Genuine ecotourism can have many positive impacts, particularly the conservation of biodiversity and cultural heritage and the creation of economic opportunities for local communities. While promoting these, it aims to eliminate negative impacts such as environmental degradation, cultural commoditisation and playground effects. Unfortunately, the concept is broadly misunderstood and its true definition is widely debated. It is often used as a marketing tool, with some operators taking advantage of the ecotourism label to attract more business while behaving in environmentally irresponsible ways. This book considers the important topic of quality control and accreditation in ecotourism, describing the mechanisms that can be implemented to ensure quality in all aspects of the industry, namely protected areas, businesses, products and tour guides.

These are the proceedings of the International Conference on Engineering Science and Production Management, 16th-17th April 2015, Tatranska Trnava, High Tatras Mountains - Slovak Republic. The proceedings contain articles focusing on: Production Management, Logistics- Industrial development, sustainable production- Planning, management and pr

This book explores how EU law constrains the freedom of the EU, the Member States, and private bodies to adopt measures that seek to protect social and environmental interests abroad by placing conditions on production processes in other states. The permissibility of such process-based measures has been examined primarily within the World Trade Organization (WTO) context, but the challenges that they present are equally for the EU internal market system. Ankersmit identifies three core challenges posed by process-based measures from an EU law perspective: extraterritoriality, unilateralism and the competitive and democratic problems created by private rule-making. It examines these issues in the context of free movement, competition, public procurement, and EU tax law. This book will appeal to academics, policy makers and practitioners interested in trade and environment, the social impact of trade law, and European and international market regulation.

Eco-labelling is an increasingly popular way of meeting consumer's demands for environmental information about the products they purchase. The first book on this important subject collects contributions from the academic, policy-making and commercial spheres to look at the conceptual and practical issues, and to discuss how eco-labelling can be made effective and equitable, and must avoid distorting international trade to the detriment of developing countries.

From green frogs and blue angels to white bunnies, modern consumers are confronted by a growing array of colorful eco-labels on everything from coffee to computers. When eco-labels are credible, they can lead to dramatic change in environmental practices broadly and quickly by leveraging the purchasing power of corporate clients (e.g., Walmart and McDonalds) to influence global supply chains. But the credibility of such labels is highly variable; and despite the existence of established practices for eco-labeling, many labels remain little more than superficial exercises in "greenwash." How can consumers separate greenwash from genuine attempts to address environmental challenges?

Beyond Greenwash addresses this question by systematically investigating the credibility of transnational eco-labeling organizations across countries and commercial sectors. Using an innovative proxy measure for credibility that examines adherence to established best practices, Hamish van der Ven proposes a novel theory of rigor and credibility in transnational eco-labeling that upends conventional wisdom. He argues that the credibility of an eco-label does not depend on who creates or manages it—whether a government, industry association, professional standard setter, or environmental NGO. Rather, it depends on which types of businesses use the label. More specifically, eco-labeling organizations that target bigger, consumer-facing retailers tend to create credible eco-labels out of a desire to insulate their clients from critical scrutiny and gain acceptance in new markets. This theory challenges the conventional wisdom that only governments or environmental NGOs can create meaningful environmental governance and suggests that who is being governed matters as much, if not more, than who is doing the governing.

EU Environmental Law discusses the reality for legal practice throughout the EU, as environmental law of the Member States is becoming ever less 'national'. Consequentially European environmental regulation is becoming more complex and interrelated, making it an emerging field of study for European law graduates, and an area of increasing exposure to the legal profession. This book gives readers a thorough overview of core European environmental law, with a section on the basic framework and principles, as well as on substantive law issues giving insight into the legislation in the different sectors and the most topical developments.

This second and fully revised edition brings together some of the most influential work on the theory and practice of contemporary EU environmental policy. Comprising five comprehensive parts, it includes in-depth case studies of contemporary policy issues such as climate change, genetically modified organisms and trans-Atlantic relations, as well as an assessment of how well the EU is responding to new challenges such as enlargement, environmental policy integration and sustainability. The book's aim is to look forward and ask whether the EU is prepared or even able to respond to the 'new' governance challenges posed by the perceived need to use 'new' policy instruments and processes to 'mainstream' environmental thinking in all EU policy sectors.

This Technical Report aims at providing a technical basis to the revision process of the EU Ecolabel criteria for Rinse-off cosmetic products. The set of criteria currently in force was adopted in 2014 (Commission Decision 2014/893/EU). The revised EU Ecolabel criteria are set to cover a much wider scope: all cosmetic products as defined in the Cosmetic Product Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009). Moreover, a separate set of criteria was developed for animal care products. The product group has been renamed as 'cosmetic products' and 'animal care products'. To support the revision process, a first version of this technical report was produced as a working document, which was updated and complemented as the revision developed. This document provided the rationale to the revised criteria proposal and summarized the research and the outcome of three stakeholder consultations, which were crucial to develop revised criteria that are able to select the best environmental products available on the market while taking into account the state of the art of the market. After a revision process that lasted 30 months, this is the final version of the Technical Report which supports the final criteria for cosmetic products and animal care products.

Ô This path-breaking book, written by three well known experts, makes an extremely valuable contribution to the study of ÔnewÔ environmental policy instruments as well as to

much wider theoretical debates about governance, policy innovation, learning and transfer. Drawing on an unrivalled comparative empirical study of five different jurisdictions, it manages to make many new points about issues that many of us thought had already been settled. Æ Martin JŠnicke, Free University of Berlin, and former deputy chair, German Advisory Council on the Environment, Germany ÔMuch more than a study of environmental policy instruments, this book ranges widely and authoritatively over the Ôgovernment to governanceÓ debate, theories of policy change, regulation, policy transfer, and policy learning. Its lessons and conclusions are relevant and timely well beyond the European context of its case studies and it will be essential reading for public policy scholars everywhere for some time to come. Æ Jeremy Rayner, University of Saskatchewan, Canada ÔThis book represents a very rare achievement in that it combines detailed and up-to-the-minute empirical analysis of environmental policy over the past four decades, with a sophisticated discussion and critique of current theoretical issues in comparative and policy studies generally. It unfolds with a keen eye towards understanding the temporal dimensions of policy dynamics both in the specific policy field examined but also in terms of testing key analytical concepts. Taken as a whole it provides the most detailed empirical assessment to date of the general Ôgovernment to governanceÓ hypothesis, with significant implications for policy and governance studies in general. Æ Michael Howlett, Simon Fraser University, Canada and National University of Singapore ÔThis book fills an important gap in the environmental governance literature, addressing governance at a lower level of abstraction than other texts and examining how it plays out in relation to specific modes and instruments of governing. It also contributes towards governance theory-building efforts through the development of an empirically relevant analytical framework. In so doing it provides a firm underpinning for assessing whether, to what extent and in what ways there has been a transition from government towards governance in environmental policy. Æ Neil Gunningham, Australian National University ÔTheoretically sophisticated and empirically rich, this book provides an overview of the introduction, development, and use of new policy instruments and new modes of environmental governance in the European context, taking into account both national and European Union experiences. This is a welcome addition to the field! Æ Miranda Schreurs, Environmental Policy Research Centre and Free University of Berlin, Germany European governance has witnessed dramatic changes in recent decades. By assessing the use of ÔnewÓ environmental policy instruments in European Union countries including the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria, this timely book analyses whether traditional forms of top-down government have given way to less hierarchical governance instruments, which rely strongly on societal self-steering and/or market forces. The authors provide important new theoretical insights as well as fresh empirical detail on why, and in what form, these instruments are being adopted within and across different levels of governance, along with analysis of the often-overlooked interactions between the instrument types. Providing important new theoretical insights into the governance debate by combining institutionalist and policy learning/transfer approaches, this book will be invaluable for both undergraduate and postgraduate students. The analytical insights as well as a thorough empirical assessment of the use of environmental policy instruments in practice will prove essential for environmental policy specialists/practitioners.

It is easier than you think to make the responsible choice for your home, work or free time. Look for the EU ecolabel for products and services that are better for the environment and better for you. It is the label that makes green choices easy. (Additional information: www.ecolabel.eu).

This Test Guideline is designed to assess the effects of prolonged exposure to chemicals on the growth of juvenile fish. Juvenile fish in exponential growth phase are placed, after being weighed, in test chambers and are normally exposed to five ...

EU Ecolabel Better for the Environment, Better for You

Public institutions, companies and governments in the EU and around the world are increasingly engaging in sustainable public procurement – a broad concept that must consider the three pillars of economic equality, social welfare and public health and environmental responsibility when designing public tenders and finalizing government contracts. This book contributes to the development of life-cycle criteria tools and methodologies for public procurement in the EU. It collects both sector-crossing contributions analysing the most relevant theoretical and legal aspects, including both EU law and contract theory, and sector-specific contributions relating to some of the most important sustainable goods and services markets. The book starts with a chapter that discusses the different approaches to including sustainability considerations in buying decisions by both private and public purchasers, and then goes on to examine the EU law on LCC and how it is implemented in different Member States. These chapters address the challenges in balancing economic and sustainability objectives under EU internal market law. One chapter develops the analysis with specific reference to public-private partnership. Another chapter elaborates how multi-stakeholders' cooperation is necessary to develop LCC, based on a case study of a lighting services procurement. Three sector-specific studies relating to social housing, textile and clothing and IT close the book. With contributors from a range of backgrounds including law, business, management, engineering and policy development, this interdisciplinary book provides the first comprehensive study on LCC within the framework of EU public procurement law.

The EU Ecolabel is awarded to sustainably designed products, encouraging innovation, and contributing to the EU goal of climate neutrality by 2050 and to the circular economy. Through the EU Ecolabel, industry can offer consumers an eco-friendly alternative to conventional paper products, and help them lower their daily environmental impact.

The purpose of the analysis is to study the implications it can have for a company to acquire the Swan License. The analysis takes a broad focus and investigates the following three themes: •The motivation for companies to acquire the Swan Label •The implementation of the Swan Label •The impact of acquiring the Swan Label The project aims at doing this by performing company visits to 16 companies from the five Nordic countries representing different company sizes and sectors. The project is commissioned by the

Swan group under the Working Group for Sustainable Consumption and Production group (HKP gruppen) of the Nordic Council of Ministers. The analysis is conducted by DAMVAD with expert assistance from Åke Thidell, Lund University.

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