













" How to stimulate secondary raw material markets"

"Environmental labelling of products to promote the circular economy"

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The environmental labelling of products

The information on the characteristics of the products plays a fundamental role in making effective the ability of consumers (public and private) to direct the market towards products with better environmental performance.

Since the early 1980s, environmental labeling programs have proliferated.

The ISO technical standards distinguish three types of voluntary environmental labeling (ISO 14020 series):

- Type I environmental labelling (ISO 14024:2018)
- Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) (ISO 14021:2016)
- Type III environmental declarations (ISO 14025:2006)

The ISO 14020:2000 standard establishes the general principles.







Type I environmental labels

- they are of "third party" labels: verification required by a public or private body, national, regional or international, independent of the supplier, certifying compliance with certain criteria
- they are assigned to products that meet certain environmental and performance criteria







- the criteria are predetermined for each product category and are in the public domain;
- the criteria are defined considering the environmental aspects throughout the product life cycle, through an open consultation process with the interested parties.

The Type I environmental labeling programs have **the task of identifying** and promoting products of avant-garde environmental, for which the criteria are established on performances above the average level (**"excellent" products**).







Examples of ISO Type I labels:



Blauer Angel (Germany)



Nordic Swan (Denmark, Island, Finland, Sweden and Norway



NF Environnement (France)



Umweltzeichen (Austria)



GOTS - Global Organic Textile Standard (international)









El Distintiu de garantia de qualitat ambiental (Catalunya)



Milieukeur (The Netherlands)



Aenor Medio Ambiente (Spain)



EU Ecolabel (European Union)



TCO Certified







EU Ecolabel products and services:



Rinse-off cosmetic products Absorbent hygiene products

All purpose cleaners and sanitary cleaners
Detergents for dishwashers
Industrial and institutional automatic dishwasher detergents
Hand dishwashing detergents
Laundry detergents
Industrial and institutional laundry detergents

Textile products Footwear

Indoor and outdoor paints and varnishes







Imaging equipment
Personal, notebook and tablet computers
Televisions



Wooden floor coverings Hard coverings

Furniture Bed matrasses

Growing media, soil improvers and mulch

Heat pumps Water-based heaters

Lubricants











Converted paper
Copying and graphic
Newsprint paper
Printed Paper
Tissue paper

Campsite service
Tourist accommodation services









Commission Decision (EU) 2017/1217 of 23 June 2017 establishing the EU Ecolabel criteria for hard surface cleaning products

Criterion 5 — Packaging



(d) Design for recycling

Plastic packaging shall be designed to facilitate effective recycling by avoiding potential contaminants and incompatible materials that are known to impede separation or reprocessing or to reduce the quality of recyclate.

The label or sleeve, closure and, where applicable, barrier coatings shall not comprise, either singularly or in combination, the materials and components listed in Table 4.

Pump mechanisms (including sprays) are exempted from this requirement.

Excluded materials and components (*)
- PS label or sleeve in combination with a PET, PP or HDPE bottle
- PVC label or sleeve in combination with a PET, PP or HDPE bottle
- PETG label or sleeve in combination with a PET bottle
 — Any other plastic materials for sleeves/labels with a density > 1 g/cm³ used with a PET bottle
 — Any other plastic materials for sleeves/labels with a density < 1 g/cm³ used with or HDPE bottle
 Labels or sleeves that are metallised or are welded to a packaging body (in mould labelling)
 — PS closure in combination a with a PET, HDPE or PP bottle
 — PVC closure in combination with a PET, PP or HDPE bottle
 PETG closures or closure material with a density > 1 g/cm³ in combination with a PET bottle
— Closures made of metal, glass or EVA which are not easily separable from the bottle
 Closures made of silicone. Silicone closures with a density < 1 g/cm³ in combination with a PET bottle and silicone closures with a density > 1g/cm³ in combination with PEHD or PP bottle are exempted.
 Metallic foils or seals which remain fixed to the bottle or its closure after the product has been opened
Polyamide, functional polyolefins, metallised and light-blocking barriers

terephthalaté glycol-modified, PP — Polypropylene, PS — Polystyrene, PVC — Polyvinylchloride









Examples of Blauer Engel products criteria:

Recycled Paper Recycled Paper (Stationery) Recycled Cardboard (Stationery) Fabrics from Recycled Plastics Products made from Recycled Plastics







Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)

- they should not be used vague statements such as "safe for the environment", "friend of the environment", "friend of the earth", "non-polluting", "green", "friend of nature" and "friend of the ozone" should not be used not even claims to achieve "sustainability"
- they must be presented in such a way that they are understood to refer to the complete **product**, a component or **packaging**
- they must be proven and not misleading
- the content of the statement is the responsibility of its user, who
 must comply with assessment and verification requirements,
 and must allow access to information to all interested parties
- they could be verified by a third party verifier







The UNI EN ISO 14021 standard deals only with the use of a symbol: the Mobius cycle

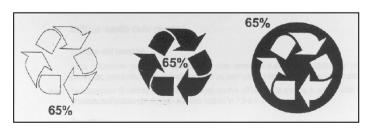
· recyclable

if a symbol is used for recyclability claims, it must be the Mobius cycle (with no percentage value)



recycled content

if a symbol is used for an assertion of "recycled content", it must be the Mobius cycle accompanied by a percentage value referred to as "X%" where X expresses the ratio between the mass of recycled material and the mass of the product.









The terms selected by the UNI EN ISO 14021: 2001 standard and commonly used in ISO Type II labels:

Compostable
Degradable
Designed for disassembly
Product with extended life span
Energy recovered
Recyclable
Recycled content
Reduced energy consumption
Reduced use of resources
Reduced water consumption
Reusable and refillable
Waste reduction

For each of the terms the standard contains indications for the correct use of the term and the evaluation methodology







Type III environmental declarations

(called "Environmental Product Declaration", EPD)

- they are a set of quantified information related to the product life cycle, provided by the manufacturer of the product itself, using systematized and critically verified data, presented as a series of parameter categories
- provide information based on an LCA study of the product in order to allow a buyer to compare the products
- they are mainly addressed to the "business to business" market, but the use of such declarations for "business to consumer" is not precluded







- they are "non-evaluative" tools: the data and information contained are not subject to evaluation criteria or preferability
- they are verified and validated in order to guarantee the completeness, completeness and truthfulness of the information contained in them
- they can be developed for all products regardless of their use or positioning in the production chain







Examples of EPD programs:



International EPD System



Ecoleaf (Japan)



EDP (Korea)

epd-norge EPD-Norge (Norway)







Sector environmental labels

Some environmental labels do not fall within the ISO 14020 series classification:



FSC (Forest Stewardship Council)



PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes)



Oeko-Tex







Some of these sector environmental labels reguards recycled content of the products



FSC Recycled



PEFC Recycled







Environmental labelling programs related to the content of recycled materials of products



ReMade in Italy



Plastica Seconda Vita (PSV)





Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)



Global Recycled Standard (GRS)







ReMade in Italy

ReMade in Italy aims to **verify the recycled content in a product**, made with any material and also with mixed materials.

The **company** must put in place an **internal system** of organizational, documentary and process evidences such as to allow the **third certification body** to verify the process in all its phases and settle the exact quantity of **the % of recycled in the product / material**.

The certification establishes the **requirements for the traceability** of production phases and **material flows**, starting from the verification of the origin of incoming raw materials, up to the certified finished product.







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ALTRI PRODOTTI

CATEGORIE

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ARRE

ARRE

OLI M

TESS

Altri prodotti



SU Alisea

Con un materiale derivante dal riciclo delle bottiglie di plastica, Alisea realizza svariati oggetti per il mondo della Comunicazione.



■ CERTIFICATO









The environmental label highlights the environmental benefits of recycled products:

- % content of recycled material
- traceability of recycled materials
- reduction of energy consumption
- containment of CO2 emissions
- other environmental information

"One good practice is the **Remade in Italy** accredited certification scheme specifically aimed at the verification of recycled content in a product"

(The EU Environmental Implementation Review . Country Report: Italy, 2017)









Plastica Seconda Vita (PSV)

It certifies the origin of the plastic materials used in the production of the certified product or the destination of the certified product



PSV from recycling: 30% - 100% of polymers derived from waste from separate waste or other circuits post-consumer



PSV from industrial waste: 30% - 100% of polymers derived from industrial waste



PSV eco mix: 30% - 100% of polymers derived from waste from separate waste and of industrial origin



PSV food: for products intended for contact with food, in which recycled plastic (30% - 100% plastic pre/consumption or post/consumption) is used behind a functional barrier



PSV bag: for "reusable" bags.

Minimum recycled content permitted:

- ≥ 35% bags for food distribution network
- ≥ 15% bags for non-food distribution network









Global Recycled Standard (GRS)

(Ownership: Textile Exchange)

The Global Recycled Standard (GRS) is an international, voluntary, full product standard that sets requirements for **third-party** certification of Recycled Content, **chain of custody, social and environmental practices, and chemical restrictions**. The goal of the GRS is to increase use of Recycled materials in products and reduce/eliminate the harm caused by its production.

The Global Recycled Standard is intended for use with any product that contains at least 20% Recycled Material. Each stage of production is required to be certified, beginning at the recycling stage and ending at the last seller in the final business-to-business transaction. Material Collection and Material Concentration sites are subject to self-declaration, document collection, and on-site visit.











Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

(Ownership: Textile Exchange)

The Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) is an international, voluntary standard that sets requirements for **third-party certification** of **Recycled input and chain of custody**. The goal of the RCS is to increase the use of Recycled materials.

The Recycled Claim Standard is intended for use with any product that contains at least 5% Recycled Material. Each stage of production is required to be certified, beginning at the recycling stage and ending at the last seller in the final business-to-business transaction. Material Collection and Material Concentration sites are subject to self-declaration, document collection, and on-site visits.







Examples of the use of environmental product labels in green public procurement practices

Italian "Minimum Environmental Criteria" (MEC) for buildings (Decree of the Minister of the Environment 12th October 2017)

2.4.1.2 Recovered or recycled material

The content of **recovered material or recycled material** in the materials used for the building, even considering different percentages for each material must be **at least 15%** by weight estimated on the total of all the materials used. ... omissis

Verification: the designer must provide the **list of materials** made, even partially, of recovered or recycled materials and their weight due to the total weight of the materials used for the building. The percentage of recycled material must be **demonstrated by one** of the following **options**:







- an ISO Type III environmental product declaration III
 (EPD), in compliance with the UNI EN 15804 and ISO
 14025 standards, as EPDItaly or equivalent;
- a product certification issued by a conformity assessment body that certifies the recycled content through the explanation of the mass balance, such as ReMade in Italy, Plastica Seconda Vita or equivalent;
- a product certification issued by a conformity assessment body that certifies the recycled content through the mass balance statement consisting in the verification of a selfdeclared environmental claims (ISO Type II), in compliance with the ISO 14021 standard.







Conclusions

- a) the environmental product labels are moving towards the integration of the circular economy among the awarding criteria: the market is doing its job.
- b) the need for environmental certification schemes for secondary raw materials, ie business-to-business environmental certification schemes
- c) verified ISO Type II self-declared environmental claims and ISO Type III environmental product declarations, as well as some specialized labels are, for now, the labelling systems that could be used for the development of the secondary raw material markets









Thanks for the attention

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