

APPENDICIES

1. Global Review of Eco-Labeling Initiatives

This section provides a review of a number of specifically chosen eco-labelling schemes with the aim of identifying the key implications for developing a scheme in South Africa. The section includes a detailed review of nine national/regional eco-labelling schemes, as well as a brief tabular review of a further eleven schemes. The countries/regions studied in the more detailed review were chosen on the basis of the following two issues:

- The extent to which the country/region has a well-developed eco-labelling programme that can serve as a useful basis for evaluation (with consideration to the length of time the programme has been in place, the number of products and product categories that are currently included, and the diversity of approaches that have been used);
- The nature of the country's relationship as a trading partner with South Africa, noting the implications that this may have for developing a South African eco-label scheme.
- The extent to which the country shares similar economic conditions to South Africa.

On this basis the following eco-labelling programmes were selected:

- The EU Eco-label Award Scheme (EU region) (this scheme is also the subject of a more detailed review in Chapter Four)
- The Nordic Swan (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Denmark)
- The Bra Miljoval (Sweden)
- The Blue Angel (Germany)
- The Stichting Milieukeur (The Netherlands)
- The Eco-Mark (India)
- The GreenLabel (Singapore)
- Environmental Choice (Australia)
- Zimbabwe's Environment 2000 initiative

A brief comparative assessment in tabular format is provided of the following programmes:

- Brazil's "ABNT – Qualidade Ambiental"
- Canada's Environmental Choice Programme (Canada)
- China's Eco-labelling programme
- Japan's Eco-Mark (Japan)
- Malaysia's Product Certification Programme
- New Zealand's Environmental Choice
- Taiwan's Green Mark
- Thailand's Green Label Scheme
- United States' Green Seal
- Spain's AENOR Medio Ambiente Emblem
- France's NF Environnement

Each country review outlines the basic elements involved in developing and implementing a ISO Type I eco-labelling programme, providing details on:

- The administrative structure of the programme
- The product selection process
- The process for developing the eco-labelling criteria
- The process involved in applying and qualifying for a licence to use the label
- The provision for stakeholder consultation
- An updated list of product categories covered by each programme with details of the number of licences awarded and a copy of the logo (Appendix I)
- Relevant contact details and web-sites.

The purpose of this brief factual description of each programme is to identify the key institutional and procedural elements associated with implementing an eco-labelling initiative, with the aim of assessing the implications of introducing such an initiative in South Africa. The actual impact of these programmes in promoting changed production and consumption patterns is examined in more detail in Chapter 3.

Table 5 – Summary Table of Priority Eco-Labeling Initiatives

| Country / Region | Name of Scheme | Year established | No of Product Categories | No of labelled products | Most successful product categories |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| EU | Eco-Flower | 1992 | 19 | 103 | Textiles, indoor paints & varnishes, tissue paper products, soil improvers |
| Nordic | Nordic Swan | 1989 | 60 | 453 | Printed matter; Printing paper; Detergents for textiles; all purpose cleaners |
| Sweden | Good Environmental Choice | 1990 | 58 | Over 1100 | Detergents, paper, electricity |
| Germany | Blue Angel | 1977 | 87 | 3 355 | Varnishes, recycled paper, recycled board, wallpapers |
| The Netherlands | Stichting Milieukeur | 1992 | 27 | 151 | Recreation – campsites; Recreation - bungalow parks; Concrete slabs |
| India | Eco-Mark | 1991 | 16 | 0 | None. One qualified (textiles) but chose not to subscribe. |
| Singapore | GreenLabel | 1992 | 29 | Over 700 | |
| Australia | Environmental Choice | 2002 | 16 | 0 | None yet |
| Zimbabwe | Environment 2000 | 1991-1999 | no longer in place | no longer in place | |

1. ***The EU Eco-label Award Scheme***

The European Union eco-label scheme – known as the EU Flower – was established on 23 March 1992 in terms of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 880/92. The scheme was subsequently revised by the EC Regulation on a Revised Community Eco-label Award Scheme (No 1980/2000; 17 July 2000). The purpose of this revision was to streamline the scheme, widen the scope to include services, introduce decreased fee structures, increase the transparency of the Scheme and improve stakeholder involvement. The Commission will review the Scheme again before the end of September 2005.

The main aims of the scheme are to promote the design, production, marketing and use of products that have a reduced environmental impact throughout their entire life cycle, and to provide consumers with better information on the environmental impact of products. It is a voluntary scheme, with product criteria having been developed for 18 product groups to date. Criteria for a number of further product groups are currently being developed. Products covered by the scheme are everyday consumer goods, those that can be bought in supermarkets and shops (except for food, drink, pharmaceuticals and some medical devices, which are not covered by the scheme).

The key focus of the scheme is on consumer products, although more recently this focus was expanded to incorporate service industries. This is consistent with the EU's environmental policy whose focus is shifting from production and processes to products and services. Although the scheme has had a slow start, the rate of companies applying for an EU eco-label has increased significantly in the year 2000.

1. Administrative structure

A number of European organisations are involved at various stages in the ongoing development of ecological criteria for product groups. These include:

- The European Commission
- Independent Competent Bodies in designated EU member states
- The Committee of Competent Bodies, which is comprised of two representatives of each Competent Body
- The Regulatory Committee consisting of representatives of each EU member state
- The Consultation Forum which represents five interest groups at EU administrative level, namely industry, environment, consumers, commerce and trade unions
- The Council of EU ministers

At a general level, the EU eco-label is administered by the European Union Eco-labelling Board (EUEB), comprising the various Competent Bodies and members of the Consultation Forum. On a country level, the administration is undertaken by a Competent Body, located in each EU member state. The Competent Bodies are the national points of access to the scheme, and are responsible for receiving and assessing applications, concluding contracts with successful applicants, handling enquiries and contributing to the development of the criteria.

The EU eco-label is a European initiative, and the criteria development, research and administration are funded by the European Commission. The Commission is also directly (or indirectly through the Competent Bodies) responsible for funding the program's marketing efforts, publications and installation of the eco-label 'helpdesk'. However, such funding is complemented by fee income from awarding the eco-label, in the form of application fees (covering the costs of processing the application) and annual fees (based on the volume of sales of the product).

The EU eco-label is a voluntary scheme. In other words, the scheme is not establishing ecological criteria that *have* to be met by all manufacturers, retailers or service providers. It does, however, provide stakeholders such as manufacturers with an incentive to differentiate their products and services to be compliant with pre-determined environmental standards. As a result, they may capture greater market share through producing and marketing environmentally less harmful products. Participation in the EU eco-labelling scheme does not provide exemption from compliance with environmental or other regulatory requirements of European Community or national law, as may be applicable to the various stages of the life cycle of the product (be it a good or a service). Due to the scheme's voluntary nature, and the fact that producers from outside the EU may apply for an EU eco-label, it escapes being classified as a technical barrier to trade (TBT), which would be counter to WTO regulations on restrictive trade practices.

Once awarded, the EU eco-label is valid in all 15 EU member states, as well as Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland. In other words, a manufacturer or service provider need not apply separately to all Competent Bodies in which the product is intended to be marketed and sold, in order to be awarded the label.

1. Product selection process

The label is awarded only to those products with the lowest environmental impact in a product range. Product categories are carefully defined so that all products that have direct "equivalence of use", as seen through the eyes of the consumer, are included in the same product group.

The selection of product groups and the development of ecological criteria for the EU eco-label followed a consultative process involving (at various stages) numerous stakeholders. The actual selection of priority product groups is initiated by the European commission or by the

European Union Eco-Labeling Board (EUEB), in consultation with the Competent Bodies. Although the procedures were streamlined slightly following new legislation in 2000, for the product groups selected prior to 2000 a matrix of selection criteria developed by the Consultation Forum was taken into consideration.

Some of these criteria, as suggested by the Consultation Forum (consisting of representatives from industry, environmental and consumer bodies etc.), include:

- The product's visibility
- The frequency of use of consumer products
- The relevant share of everyday consumption
- The perceived environmental relevance
- The product's general availability in retail outlets
- Consumer choice and consumption patterns

Producers of manufactured products, services and the general public can also play a role in the selection process of new product categories. These can be nominated to the relevant Competent Body, who welcomes such feedback. The EUEB, together with the Competent Bodies, then plays a facilitating role in choosing product groups and co-ordinating the development of criteria (see below). Criteria have been developed for 18 product groups, while criteria for a further 5 product groups are nearing completion. Of these, eco-labels have to date been awarded in 13 product categories. (See also Appendix 2).

1. Criteria Development Process

The ecological criteria require scientific assessment studies of the environmental impacts of the product for each part of its life cycle. They address energy consumption, water pollution, air pollution, waste production, sustainable forestry, management and in some cases, noise or soil pollution. Additionally, they include "fitness for use" criteria. The procedure to develop the criteria for a new product group is outlined below.

- Proposals for the definition of product groups and ecological criteria are made either at the request of the European Union Eco-labelling Board (EUEB), or by the European Commission itself. These could, in some cases, follow representations made by various bodies, including consumer groups, industry representatives, environmental organisations etc.

- The EUEB, in its role as the "lead" Competent Body, then receives a mandate by the Commission to develop or review the eco-label criteria. An Ad Hoc Working Group (AHWG) involving the relevant interested parties (retailers, industry and consumers) and representatives from the various Competent Bodies is subsequently set up within the EUEB. One of the Competent Bodies leads the process.
- The AHWG drafts the criteria taking into account the results of the preparatory work:
 - a feasibility and market study
 - life cycle considerations (energy consumption, water pollution, air pollution, waste production, sustainable forestry, management and in some cases, noise or soil pollution)
 - environmental improvement analysis
 - and discusses the draft ecological and compliance criteria with the whole EUEB.
- The Commission is informed of the draft criteria and decides whether the mandate has been fulfilled or whether the work should continue.
- Once the final draft criteria are ready, it is presented to a Regulatory Committee of experts from the Member States for its approval.
- The approved criteria are adopted as a Commission Decision by the European Commission and published in the L series of the Official Journal.

Depending on the product group, the eco-label criteria are valid between 3 and 5 years. However, approximately 18 months prior to the expiry of the criteria, the ecological criteria of the relevant product group are reviewed, and may be revised. Should these criteria be revised, a new set of criteria will come into force on the date of expiry, and holders of an eco-label will have to re-apply (or show that they comply with the changes). Should the criteria not be revised, the validity is automatically extended. A similar situation arises if the attributes of a product change significantly during the period for which the eco-label is valid. Should the criteria no longer be met, the relevant Competent Body is informed, and the applicant's eco-label expires.

1. Application process

The manufacturer or importer wishing to apply for an eco-label need to contact the Competent Body of the country in which they operate, assuming that the product originates in only one country. If the product originates in the same form in various member states, producers may apply to a Competent Body in any of these countries. Producers from outside the

EU – including for example from a developing country – may chose to contact a Competent Body in any of the EU countries, unless the product is to be sold only in one country, in which case the relevant Competent Body of that country needs to be contacted.

A 3-part application package has been made available for manufacturers and service providers wishing to apply for an EU eco-label, and is available from the Competent Bodies, or for download from the EU Eco-label's website (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel>).

The application to the relevant Competent Body must include all required certification and necessary documents pertaining to the product category for which the application is made for. Applicants must also include the necessary fees (see below). In many cases, this information needs to be independently certified by an authorised certification lab. The Competent Body is then obliged to verify that the product complies with the valid European eco-label criteria published in the Official Journal of the European Communities. The Competent Body also verifies whether the application conforms with the assessment and verification requirements as set out by the eco-label program. The whole award process should not take longer than two to three months.

Once approved and awarded the Eco-label, the company pays an annual fee for the use of the Eco-label which is fixed at 0.15% of the annual sales volume of the product. National Competent Bodies have the discretion to vary the fee by up to 20% in either direction. Additionally, the national Competent Body can assist the producers to launch a promotional campaign. The Eco-label is then valid until the criteria expire (three years after publication). The fee structure for applications is as follows:

| ITEM | MINIMUM | MAXIMUM | REDUCTIONS |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Application Fee <i>Covers cost of processing application</i> | EUR 300 (± R 3.000) | EUR 1300 (± R 13.000) | -25% for SMEs and applicants from developing countries |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|--|
| Annual Fee | EUR 500 | EUR 25.000 | -25% for SMEs and applicants from developing countries; |
| <i>For the use of the EU eco-label</i> | (± R 5.000) | (± R 250.000) | -a further 15% for companies registered under EMAS or ISO14001 |
| <u><i>Basis of calculation:</i></u> | | | |
| <i>= 0.15% of annual volume of sales of the product within the European Community</i> | | | |

As of early 2002, a total number of 103 eco-label licenses covering 13 product groups have been awarded to manufacturers, applicable to a total of over 400 products. The geographical spread of the awards is wide, covering virtually every member state of the EU. To date, no eco-labels have been awarded to producers from outside the EU, although it is merely a matter of time for these to materialise.

The product categories for which eco-labels have been awarded are presented in Appendix 2.

2. Provisions for stakeholder consultation

Interest groups are widely consulted, in particular through their participation in the Consultation Forum, which represents five interest groups at EU administrative level, namely industry, environment, consumers, commerce and trade unions. The Consultation Forum is also invited to nominate experts from government, consumer, industry and commerce to participate in the Ad Hoc Working Group (AHWG) meetings during the development of eco-labelling criteria. In the AHWG meetings, experts are invited to provide input to the discussion, relevant to their area of expertise. AHWG meetings take place four or five times during a product's criteria development process.

After the completion of a draft proposal for criteria in a certain product group, formal opinion is gathered on these criteria suggestions. Expert opinion provided in the AHWG is synthesised, and the criteria finalised. The final Opinion of the

Forum is reached on a consensus basis, although significantly divergent opinions expressed by minority groups is highlighted. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the Consultation Forum to adequately ensure that consideration is given to the views of non-EU producers, through the representative of commerce on the Consultation Forum. Procedural guidelines to formalise this process have been implemented.

Once the product groups and criteria have been submitted to the European Commission, it publishes these in the Official Journal of the European Communities. A quarterly newsletter is also distributed to subscribers in over 50 countries, with details of work in progress of each product group.

3. Contact details

European applicants for the EU eco-label are required to contact the Competent Body within the country that they are located in (applies to the EU member states, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland). Countries outside Europe may apply to the Competent Body in the EU member state of their choice, unless they intend marketing the product in one country only, in which case that country's Competent Body needs to be contacted.

The contact details for the various EU member states' Competent Bodies are provided in an Appendix 2.

1. *The Nordic Swan*

The Nordic Swan eco-label was introduced in 1989 by the Nordic Council of Ministers. The Nordic countries include Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Denmark. The label was introduced with the idea of having a common eco-label across the Nordic Region, 3 years before the original introduction of the EU eco-label. It was the first multi-national eco-labelling program, and followed various national efforts towards an eco-label that had already been partially successful. Its underlying intention was the harmonisation of the eco-labelling programs of the Nordic countries, which were resulting in some confusion in the market place. The Nordic Swan's logo is a variation of the logo of the Nordic Council of Ministers. The Swan's stated mission is to contribute to reducing the consumer burden on the environment, and to encourage manufacturers to develop environmentally-friendly products and services.

1. Administrative structure

The Nordic Swan is administered by equivalent National Boards in the Nordic member States. These comprise representatives from consumer organisations, trade and industry, environmental NGOs, governmental agencies and research institutes. The National Boards' activities are co-ordinated by the Nordic Eco-labelling Association, comprised of representatives from each member country. Although the final decision with regard to the selection of product categories (and ecological criteria) lies with the Nordic Council of Ministers, there is no example of a decision that has not been taken by the Nordic Eco-labelling Board.

The Nordic Swan is financed both through parliamentary subsidies, as well as licensing fees collected from companies that have applied (and received) an eco-label for their product(s). Contributions by these companies are calculated on a flat rate of 0.4% of turnover of the applicable product (subject to a maximum amount). The programme is run by the national Boards and the Co-ordinating Body without industry or profit interest, which is consistent with the inherent characteristics of eco-labelling programs of this type.

2. Product selection process

Proposals for new product groups are received by the National Bodies, either through submissions by the public, industry or other interested body. They are then submitted to the Nordic Eco-labelling Association (consisting of representatives from each member Country), which co-ordinates the activities of the National Boards. Ecological criteria have been developed for approximately 60 product groups, including car tyres, paper products, dishwashers, electronic equipment, cleaning agents, textiles, composts and so forth.

Although the Swan's criteria vary between the different products, there are a number of criteria common to all products. These are:

- Attention to the product's impact on the environment from the raw material inputs to its waste – i.e. *throughout the product's lifecycle*.
- Standards with regard to quality and performance. *The product should be at least as good as similar products on the market.*

Criteria are reviewed regularly (at least every 3 years) to ensure that a product carrying the Swan label is always at the cutting edge of environmentalism

1. Criteria Development Process

Criteria are developed based on a "cradle to grave" approach, taking into consideration the product's impact throughout its life cycle.

A group of experts, including representatives from the relevant industry sector, is responsible for developing new ecological criteria. The product groups are decided on by the National Bodies, and may be the result of proposals submitted by interested parties. The choice of product groups is based on the following three considerations:

- **Relevance** is assessed according to the specific environmental concerns relating to the product group and how wide these are in scope.
- **Potential** is judged by looking at the potential environmental gain within the product group.
- **Control** is a measure of how the product, activity or problem might be affected by the eco-label.

Also, due consideration is paid to the products that are currently on the market, the quantities in which they are manufactured within the Nordic market, the quantities of the product that are imported, the need for consumer guidance, market concentration and competition. Social criteria appear to play little role in the development of the eco-label. The final decision whether to adopt certain product categories and ecological criteria rests with the Nordic Council of Ministers. Ecological criteria are continuously revised, and a comprehensive review of criteria documents is undertaken every 3 years.

1. Application process

The National Boards of the Nordic Countries take an active role in deciding on new product groups and drawing up ecological criteria. However, any interested party, especially consumers and manufacturers, are invited to submit proposals for product groups that they wish to see covered by the Nordic Swan. In this regard the National Boards in the Nordic Countries can be contacted directly.

A non-refundable application fee has to be paid by the applicant to the National Body that the application is addressed to. In addition, licensing costs allowing the display of the logo are based on 0.4% of the turnover of the product, subject to a set maximum. To date a total of 453 licenses have been awarded to compliant products in the approximately 60 product categories (May 2002).

2. Provisions for stakeholder consultation

Each Nordic Country's National Body can be contacted for information with regard to product categories, current (and ongoing) ecological criteria and other relevant information. From a participatory perspective, provision is made for wide stakeholder participation and consultation when developing the criteria. However, some criticism has been expressed with regard to the program's transparency, relating mainly to inadequate information flows between stakeholders, National Bodies and the Nordic Co-ordinating Body. At the start of January 1996, the Nordic Council of Ministers issued a Decision concerning the objectives and principles for Nordic Eco-labelling, entitled "Openness". Recommendations made as apart of this Decision include:

- Criteria development activities should be readily available to all interested parties;
- Information concerning criteria that are established, as well as the composition of expert groups and the state of progress of current work should be open to the general public;
- The widest possibly circle of interested parties should be heard in connection with the drafting of ecological criteria;
- Responses from such reviews should be made public; and
- Minutes and Protocols of the Nordic Eco-labelling Board should be open to the public.

1. Contact details

The Nordic Swan has offices in the following Nordic Countries. Contact details are as follows:

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Sweden SIS Eco-labelling AB 118 80 Stockholm, Sweden St. Paulsgatan 6 | Denmark Miljømærkesekretariatet dk-Teknik Energi & Miljø Gladsaxe Møllevej 15, DK-2860 Søborg Denmark Tel: +45 39 69 35 36 Fax: +45 39 69 21 22 Email: info@ecolabel.dk | Finland SFS Miljömärkning Box 116 FIN-00241 Helsingfors Finland Tel: +358 9 149 9331 Fax: +358 9 149 933 20 Email: joutsen@sfs.fi Internet: www.sfs.fi/ymparist/ |
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| <p>Tel: +46 (0)8-55 55 24 00</p> <p>Fax: +46 (0)8-55 55 24 01</p> <p>Email: svanen@sismab.se</p> | <p>Internet: www.ecolabel.dk</p> | |
| <p>Norway Stiftelsen Miljømerking i Norge Kristian Augusts gate 5 N-0164 Oslo Norway Tel: +47 22 36 57 40 Fax: +47 22 36 07 29 Email: info@ecolabel.no Internet: www.ecolabel.no</p> | <p>Iceland Environmental and Food Agency Box 8080 IS-128 Reykjavik Iceland Tel: +354 5 85 10 00 Fax: +354 5 85 10 10 Email: sigrung@hollver.is Internet: www.hollver.is</p> | |

1. *The Good Environmental Choice Programme – Sweden*

The Good Environmental Choice programme was established in 1990 by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation – the largest environmental NGO in Sweden – in collaboration with and three Swedish retailers (ICA, KF and Dagab) who together control 75 per cent of the grocery business in Sweden. As of mid-2002, 13 product groups are covered by the scheme.

1. Administrative structure

Responsibility for managing the programme rests with the Board of the programme, comprising an equal number of representatives of the SSNC and the three Swedish retailing companies. SSNC has three votes and the retailers each have one. The chairperson appointed by the SSNC has deciding power in case of disagreement. The Board is responsible for choosing the product categories for which criteria should be developed and decides when to revise the criteria. The SSNC is responsible for developing the criteria, with the final decision on the criteria is taken by the Secretary General of the SSNC. The retailers provide 75% of the financing for the scheme while the remaining 25% is provided by the SSNC.

2. Product selection process

The choice of product categories is made by the Board. As at mid-2002, the following product and service groups are covered by the scheme: cleansers; dishwasher detergent; laundry detergent; soap and shampoo; stain and bleach; toilet cleansers; washing up liquid; textile; public transport; surfactants; electricity; paper; and paper application-kit.

3. Criteria Development Process

The SSNC develops the criteria for each product category, based on single attributes. The programme does not endeavour to perform a life-cycle assessment. As a first step, a preliminary study is undertaken to identify the principal environmental problem caused by the particular product. An evaluation of the market situation for that product is also undertaken by an external consultant. Within a period of six months a preliminary draft will be drawn up based on the latest scientific findings and on interviews with manufacturers and retailers. This draft is circulated to industry, universities and trade representatives for comments, before being reviewed by the Society's panel of experts. On the basis of the proposal and the outcome of discussions, agreement is reached on criteria for the product category.

The final criteria are ratified by the Society's Head of Conservation and the Environment. The Board then decides when the criteria should take effect. Once most products in the same group are covered by the eco-label, the Board will decide that the criteria must be revised. Once the criteria are reformulated, producers are given six months to comply with the new criteria. While the initial criteria usually address one particular environmental impact, the scope of the criteria will broaden at each revision to address a greater variety of environmental impacts of a product during its life cycle. The criteria are established so that approximately 10 to 15 per cent of the existing market should qualify for the label.

4. Application Process

To have a product approved by the Good Environmental Choice program, manufacturers must submit an application declaring the composition of their products to the SSNC. In certain cases, more information is required, such as the emissions of a product during production. Approved products are included in the register of Good Environmental Choice products published by the Society, and are also identified by programme shelf labels in the supermarkets of the three retailer sponsors. Because costs are borne by the Society and the participating retailers, manufacturers are not required to pay a fee to have their products listed in the register or displayed on the Good Environmental Choice shelves. However, the manufacturer may choose to have the Good Environmental Choice falcon logo printed on their product, in which case they must apply for a licence from the Society and pay a fee of SEK 5000 (\$500) for the first product, and SEK 1500 (\$150) for any additional products.

A licence is granted on the basis of the information and guarantees supplied by the applicant, including results from laboratory testing if required. The product is not independently tested. If the information provided by the applicant is found to be unreliable a heavy fine is imposed on the applicant.

5. Provisions for stakeholder consultation

The criteria are developed by the SSNC in co-operation with expertise in relevant fields. Companies and other affected parties are invited to give their opinions. New criteria are then published via press-releases, the SSNC newsletter and letters to producers and traders. One major difference with official schemes is that producers, domestic or foreign, are not involved in the criteria development. Their input is limited to comments they may provide on the draft criteria during the

public review process. The draft criteria are all translated into English and some into German. In the end it is the SSNC that decides how to construct the criteria to be efficient in changing the market on behalf of the environment.

6. Contact details

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Home page: <http://www.snf.se/>

2. *The Blue Angel – Germany*

The Blue Angel – or "Blauer Engel" – is the oldest and arguably most successful eco-label scheme, that has served as a model for many of the subsequent national initiatives. Although the majority of products that have qualified for this eco-label are of German origin, a significant percentage of foreign-produced products have also qualified. The Blue Angel considers itself as a "market-conforming instrument of environmental policy designed to distinguish the positive environmental features of products and services on a voluntary basis."

1. Administrative structure

A number of German organisations have been involved at various stages in the development of the eco-label. As is the case with the other eco-labels, ecological criteria for the product groups of the Blue Angel are valid for a limited time, prior to them being revised where necessary.

The Blue Angel was introduced in 1977, and followed an initiative by the German Federal Ministry of the Interior and the federal Ministries of the Environment. Among the first few product groups for which ecological criteria were developed were sanitary paper products, returnable bottles & glasses, zinc batteries and recycled paper. In 1978, a specially constituted body called the "Environmental Label Jury" developed and adopted the first basic criteria for an eco-label. Today, the eco-label is administered by the following three bodies:

- Environmental Label Jury ("Jury Umweltzeichen"): an independent decision-making body composed of experts representing various environmental organisations and consumer associations, as well as trade unions, trade and crafts bodies, local authorities, science, media, church and federal states;
- RAL-German Institute for Quality Assurance, as the label-awarding agency;
- Federal Environmental Agency ("Umweltbundesamt"), within its department "Methods of Product Evaluation, Environmental Label", and the individual environmental departments.

Furthermore, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety is the owner of the label, and regularly informs the public about the decisions of the Environmental Label Jury. The Blue Angel eco-label is essentially a state-funded initiative, although some of its costs are covered by the income from licensing fees. This scenario is the same with most eco-labelling schemes, which are mostly administered by public bodies that are independent of direct commercial interests.

Since the Blue Angel eco-label is a voluntary program, there are no key laws pertaining to its use. However, a contract is signed between applicants and the RAL (see explanation above) regulating the conditions for use of the eco-label. The Blue Angel eco-label is currently not directly linked to government procurement programs, since this would expose it to challenge for being discriminatory. However, employees of government procurement programs are encouraged to choose products that do in fact comply with the criteria.

1. Product selection process

Most of the product categories for which eco-logical criteria have been developed are typically products used in consumer households and the work environment, including: paper products, electrical products, heating equipment, sanitary products, canteen and kitchen needs, and batteries. A list of product categories and products is provided in Appendix 2.

While in theory anyone may submit proposals to the Federal Environmental Agency for the development of ecological criteria for a new product category, this function mostly originates from producers. The Environmental Labelling Jury,

who decides on further examinations, reviews all the proposals received, and decides on whether to set the ecological criteria development process into motion. In practice, eco-labelling criteria are predominantly developed for product categories where most of the potential environmental damage relates to the final product, rather than its production stage. Instead, it is thought that relevant legislation addresses the reduction and avoidance of environmental damage along the production stages.

2. **Criteria Development Process**

Manufacturers' proposals for a new product category or product line are collected and examined by the Federal Environmental Agency (see Figure 5). Suitable proposals are forwarded to the Environmental Jury [1], the decision making body consisting of representatives of industry, the scientific, business and environment communities, as well as a number of other representative groupings. The Environmental Jury meets twice a year, and decides which of the proposals are most suited to be promoted by the Environmental Label. These will undergo a closer inspection, including a "test order".

Once the Environmental Jury gives a test order [2], it is the responsibility of the Federal Environmental Agency to draft specialised "Basic Criteria" for a particular product. Life-Cycle Analysis is used in the identification of the most important environmental impacts in a product's life cycle, and criteria are accordingly developed to address these. Once they have been developed, the RAL (Institute for Quality Assurance) organises expert hearings to debate the criteria [3]. On completion of this stage, the final decision regarding the ecological criteria lies with the Environmental Jury [4]. The results of this process, and of the final decision, are then announced on a national level by the Federal Environmental Agency [5].

Figure 6 – Criteria Development Process of the Blue Angel

There is no uniform validity period of the Blue Angel's ecological criteria. This is unlike the EU Flower eco-label, which sets criteria validities of between 3 and 5 years. Rather, each product group within the Blue Angel eco-labelling program

is treated on its merits, with the validity of criteria typically being anything between 3 and 20 years (details for each product category are provided in Appendix 2).

An eco-label may be awarded for a maximum of 4 years at a time before the manufacturer is required to re-apply. For example, the Blue Angel eco-label for washing machines is valid from 1999 to 2003, while the validity of detergents is from 1991 to 2003, and returnable bottles from 1978 to 2005. While these time periods may, in selected cases, mean that the ecological criteria are no longer appropriate to the changing environmental issues and pressures, the advantage is that they provide manufacturers with a long-term view. Process and product changes are thus usually not in danger of become obsolete at an early stage.

3. Application process

The most important players in the application process are the RAL Quality Institute, as well as the Federal Environmental Agency. Assuming that criteria for a new product category have been adopted, applicants seeking the Blue Angel eco-label must contact the RAL with their application. The RAL certifies the product following an examination of the application. In this instance, the RAL collaborates with the Federal Environmental Agency and the relevant Environmental Ministry of the Federal State from where the applicant originates.

While compliance with emission standards (such as air and noise), as well as the biodegradability of the product, will be verified by independent test reports, a binding declaration by the manufacturer demonstrating compliance is generally sufficient. Of course, all relevant information pertaining to the final product and production process needs to be provided. Compliance with the standards set for the relevant product category, and the guidelines of the application process, then leads to the signing of a contract between the applicant (manufacturer or importer) and the RAL. The manufacturer also provides an undertaking that the ecological criteria will be met for the entire duration of the contract. A schematic diagram of the application process is provided below.

Applicants continue to be monitored on an ad-hoc basis, but especially through free market mechanisms. All incoming information from competitors, consumer bodies (and even individual consumers) is followed up by the Federal Environmental Agency and the RAL. Should any conditions of the contract not be met, the eco-label is withdrawn.

While proposals for a new eco-label (for which criteria have not yet been developed) are handled free of charge, the application for a current label costs 153 Euro (approximately R1500). If the application is successful, and a contract for the use of an eco-label is concluded, a graded

annual contribution must be paid to RAL. This amount depends on the annual turnover of the product for which the eco-label has been awarded. Costs, in Euros and ZAR, are provided in the table below.

Figure 7 – Application Process for Obtaining the Blue Angel Eco-Label

An additional amount of 20% of the annual contribution (based on turnover) is paid towards the "Advertising Fund", which is administered by the RAL. The Advertising Fund is used to fund marketing measures for the Blue Angel eco-label.

| Annual Turnover of Product (in million Euro) | Annual Contribution in Euro (excl. VAT) | Approximate Equivalent in ZAR | Contribution Category |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| < 0,26 Euro | • 178.95 Euro | • R 1.790 | 1 |
| 0,26 - 1,02 Euro | • 357.90 Euro | • R 3.579 | 2 |
| 1,02 - 2,56 Euro | • 715,81 Euro | • R 7.158 | 3 |
| 2,56 - 5,11 Euro | • 1.406,05 Euro | • R 14.060 | 4 |
| over 5,11 Euro | • 2.034,94 Euro | • R 20.349 | 5 |

The latest available figures (dated 19 April 2001) show that 710 applicants had been awarded a total number of 3,355 Blue Angel eco-labels. Although the Blue Angel is the German national eco-label, it does not discriminate between Germany-based and foreign applicants. Over 500 products outside Germany have received the Blue Angel, although the applicants are mostly from European countries. However, approximately 18 products manufactured in the USA, as well as 2 from New Zealand and 6 from South Korea have obtained this eco-label. In total, roughly 16% of all certified products are *not* produced in Germany.

1. Provisions for stakeholder consultation

The Environmental Jury, which plays a critical role in the development of the ecological criteria for the various product groups, consists of a wide range of stakeholders, as described earlier. These include industry representatives, scientists and consumer bodies, as well as numerous other interest groups. However, representation on this body is skewed towards German interest groups, as would be expected from a National eco-labelling body. This may disadvantage foreign producers.

Stakeholder consultation is, therefore, fairly extensive, and probably wider than for many other eco-labels. With regard to transparency, all decisions on the final criteria are widely published in a press bulletin of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

2. Contact details

Much useful information pertaining to the Blue Angel eco-label can be found on its website, under <http://www.blauer-engel.de/>.

RAL (German Institute for Quality Assurance and Certification):

Siegburger Straße 39, 53757 Sankt Augustin

Telephone: (02241) 1605-0

Fax: (02241) 1605-11

RAL's Tasks: Examination of individual applications, conclusion of contracts on the use of the environmental label with manufacturers, organisation of expert hearings

Federal Environmental Agency:

Umweltbundesamt; Department III 1.3 Seecktstrasse 6-10

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Telephone: (030) 8903-3705 / 3701

Tasks of the Federal Environmental Agency: Evaluation of new proposals, elaboration of draft Basic Criteria for award of the environmental label, elaboration of test orders for the Environmental Label, preparation of the specialised meetings of the Environmental Label Jury, comments on the examination of individual applications for the use of the Environmental Label vis-à-vis RAL.

1. ***The Stichting Milieukeur – The Netherlands***

The Dutch Milieukeur is developed and managed by the Stichting Milieukeur (the Eco-label Foundation), which was founded in 1992 on the initiative of the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Since 1995 when a start was made on the development of environmental criteria for food, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries has also been involved in the Stichting Milieukeur.

1. **Administrative structure**

Stichting Milieukeur is an independent organisation, with consumers, manufacturers, retailers, government and environmental organisations represented on the Committee of Experts, the central organ of the Stichting Milieukeur. The Committee of Experts plays an essential role in defining Milieukeur criteria by dealing with applications and supervising the development of Milieukeur criteria.

To safeguard integrity the Committee of Experts does not test products itself. Instead, product testing is in the care of independent certifying organisations recognised by the Accreditation Board. Consumers, manufacturers, retail, government and environmental organisations are also represented in the Supervisory Board. If the application for Milieukeur is rejected, as well in all the other phases of criteria development, the company may address the Board of Appeal who reviews the procedure and decides if further actions should be taken.

There are currently 14 persons working at the Stichting Milieukeur. The staff is responsible for the criteria development, marketing activities and have supporting tasks. Figure 7 displays the organisational structure of the Stichting Milieukeur. The external parties that are involved in the development of the Milieukeur are also shown in this figure.

Figure 8 – Organisational structure of the Stichting Milieukeur

The Dutch government financially supports Stichting Milieukeur, with The Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries providing the organisation with a subsidy. The Stichting Milieukeur is an independent organisation, which is not embedded in any environmental legislation or regulations. The main motivation of the Stichting Milieukeur is to stimulate companies to integrate environmental aspects in the product development process and to have an environmental communication tool for consumers and clients of these companies.

2. Product selection process

The Stichting Milieukeur formulates Milieukeur criteria for every product group. Any product can qualify for the Milieukeur, both for the private and the business market. Anybody may submit a request to the Stichting Milieukeur to

develop certification outlines for product groups, which have not yet been covered. The Stichting Milieukeur asks however for a justification of the product's environmental benefits and its chances on the market. In principle, Milieukeur criteria are not developed for product groups for which a European Eco-label already exists. However, the Stichting Milieukeur may formulate criteria for product groups for which the European criteria are not considered satisfactory enough in relation to Dutch environment policy. The Milieukeur label exists for 28 non-food product categories and 15 food product categories for which at least one product is awarded (see Appendix 2).

3. Criteria Development Process

If the Board of Experts assesses the application positively, usually a feasibility study will be conducted. This study considers the environmental benefits, credibility and market situation. If the results of this study are positive, another study will be conducted that eventually must result in the development of Milieukeur criteria. Firstly, a steering committee is formulated in which producers and any other parties in the industry sector are seated. The steering committee regularly reviews the results. These studies are performed by an independent consultancy with an advising role in the development of the criteria.

Milieukeur takes into account the entire life cycle of a product from raw material extraction and production to use and waste-disposal. With the 'cradle to grave' approach the most important environmental aspects are identified for the specific product group. For practical reasons, the criteria of some product groups (e.g. the Milieukeur Furniture) are material based following the life cycle. This approach leads to a proposal for criteria based on the selected environmental aspects. The central idea is that environmentally active companies can comply with the criteria. There are no real targets formulated regarding the number of companies that have to be able to obtain Milieukeur.

The concept version of the criteria is discussed with the steering committee and, if necessary, adjusted. The procedure ends with a hearing in which all interested parties can give their last comments. After this, the Committee of Experts formulates an advice that is sent to the Board of Directors. They take the final decisions with regard to the criteria for the activation of the Milieukeur.

Quality of the products and conformance with already-existing standards in the industry sector are also taken into account. Social aspects are usually not considered in the development of criteria. To keep the criteria current, they are reviewed

every three to five years by the Stichting Milieukeur and adjusted if necessary. The costs for drawing up a certification outline for a product group are taken care of by the Stichting Milieukeur.

4. Application Process

Products applying for Milieukeur are tested by a qualified independent certifying organisation. The product is assessed on the basis of a certification outline, in which all the criteria for the product group in question are set down. The applying company has to provide data, in example about not using prohibited substances in the materials. This means information about the materials and production processes in the whole product chain has to be available.

Since these data have to be independent a document of a supplier is usually not sufficient. An independent institution has to do research to obtain the required data. It is sometimes difficult for a company to find the required information by searching backwards in the product chain. With an environmental management system such as ISO 14001 some of these obstacles might be easier to overcome.

The application costs of EUR 450 are non-recurring. There are also initial and annual testing costs which are variable and dependent on the product group. On these costs can be saved if the company supplies the required information themselves. Once the product has been awarded the Milieukeur, it is permitted to depict the Milieukeur logo on the product and/or packaging. Thereafter a transfer of 0.15 per cent of the product's turnover must be paid to the Stichting Milieukeur for the right to use the logo. This turnover is based on sales on the Dutch market at factory prices. A minimum of EUR 350 and a maximum of EUR 13.600 per year have been set.

5. Provisions for stakeholder consultation

Stakeholder consultation takes place through inclusion of the main stakeholders in the Committee of Experts and the advisory board. This assures that all interest groups have input into the development of criteria. During the development the Milieukeur criteria are regularly discussed and reviewed by the involved parties. The Internet site, annual report and a regular publication of the Stichting Milieukeur give updated public information about new developed or reviewed criteria. However, this does not give insight in the content of the Milieukeur as long as it is not activated. Criteria are publicly available after the Board of Directors has activated the Milieukeur.

The Stichting Milieukeur sets up a large-scale campaign every year (in principle) to advertise the logo and its significance to a large audience. This is usually achieved through television and/or radio commercials, advertisements and sometimes posters in bus shelters and other communication means. Throughout the year the Stichting Milieukeur tries to secure as much free publicity as possible.

Recently one environmental organisation has announced to withdraw themselves from the Committee of Experts of the Stichting Milieukeur. They still participate in the Accreditation Board. According to this organisation the Stichting Milieukeur does not contribute sufficiently to the greening of products and they want to give a signal to the government that they should put more emphasis on environmentally product policy. Besides the organisation thinks that the variety and amount of different green labels for food in the market has lead to a lack of clarity.

6. Contact details

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2. THE ECO-MARK – INDIA

The Eco-Mark scheme was introduced by the Indian Parliament in February 1991. It is a government-operated voluntary programme introduced with the objectives of increasing public awareness on environmental issues, providing an incentive for manufacturers and importers to reduce environmental impacts, and encouraging consumers to become more environmentally

responsible. The focus of the scheme is on consumer products. Although sixteen product categories have been selected for the Eco-mark, only one product has been awarded the label thus far. However the manufacturer of this product chose not to market the product with the label, as a result of which there are currently no products on the market with the eco-label.

1. Administrative structure

At a general level the Eco-Mark scheme is administered by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, with technical input provided by the Central Pollution Control Board. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is also involved, as products seeking to qualify for the Eco-Mark label are required to meet product quality standards in addition to the product-specific environmental criteria set by the Eco-Mark programme.

The following three committees play a role in the implementation of the Eco-Mark programme:

- An inter-ministerial Steering Committee, located in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, is responsible for determining the product categories and for the general promotion, implementation and ongoing development of the scheme.
- A Technical Committee, housed within the Central Pollution Control Body, determines the individual products to be included within the various product categories, and, through the forum of separate sub-committees, develops the relevant product-specific criteria based on life-cycle assessments. The Technical Committee is also responsible for reviewing the implementation of the scheme by the BIS.
- The Bureau of Indian Standards converts the product criteria into Indian Standards, assesses and certifies the products according to these standards, and manages the contractual relationship with the manufacturers, including the collection of fees.

1. Product selection process

The inter-ministerial Steering Committee makes the choice of product categories, while the Technical Committee identifies the specific individual products within each category. As noted above, the focus of the scheme is on consumer products.

Although sixteen product categories have been selected for the Eco-mark (see Appendix 2), only one product (in the detergent product category) has been awarded the label. However the manufacturer of this product has chosen not to market the product with the eco-label; consequently there are currently no products available on the market with the Eco-Mark label.

2. Criteria Development Process

The product criteria are developed by the Technical Committee, usually through the forum of separate sub-committees. The draft criteria developed by the Technical Committee are peer reviewed. Peer-review critiques are made available to the public.

The product criteria are developed using a life-cycle approach. They are generally based on existing literature and on the life-cycle assessments of other programmes. The following environmental impacts are considered: the product's potential for generating less pollution than comparable products; the extent to which the product is recycled, recyclable, or made from recycled materials; and the contribution of the product to saving non-renewable resources as compared with similar products.

In addition to meeting the product-specific criteria, manufacturers must also meet the following requirements to be granted the Eco-Mark label:

- The BIS's product quality, safety and performance standards
- Provide evidence of compliance with India's Water, Air and Environmental Protection Acts and, if applicable, with the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act of 1954 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of 1940.
- Display a list of all the critical ingredients in descending order of quantity present.
- Display (on the packaging) the criteria upon which the Eco-Mark label is based.
- Provide instructions regarding the product's proper use, performance, and disposal.

1. Application Process

The procedure for receiving a licence from BIS to use the Eco-Mark label is that same as that required under the BIS product quality certification scheme. Manufacturers seeking to use the label must submit an application form to the BIS with the required fee for each product (currently Rs 500 – approximately \$US14). The BIS then arranges an inspection to assess the conformity of the product with the Eco-Mark criteria. All costs incurred for inspection and testing of samples are borne by the manufacturer. In addition there is a usage fee based on the annual production of the product.

The label is initially granted for a period of one year, renewable for subsequent two-year periods on the basis of performance during the preceding year. During the licence's period of validity the BIS undertakes periodic unannounced

visits to assess performance against the criteria. In assessing the licensee's performance, consideration is also given to feedback from consumer bodies.

2. Provisions for stakeholder consultation

Limited provision is made for external stakeholder participation in the identification of product categories and individual products, or in the development of the qualification criteria other than through the publication of the peer-review critiques of the draft criteria. As outlined below, this is seen as a contributing factor to the poor adoption of the Eco-Mark.

3. Other information

There has been very limited take-up of the Eco-Mark programme. The following factors have been identified as contributing to the general reluctance of manufacturers to adopt the scheme:

- As a self-financing programme, manufacturers are required to pay for the application, testing, licensing, and renewal costs associated with certification. Estimates are that these may amount to a 10 percent increase in production costs, with no guarantee of a return in increased profits.
- The requirement to comply with BIS's quality standards as a precondition for applying for the Eco-Mark is seen as an additional burden with few immediate benefits.
- Manufacturer's have complained that insufficient provision is made for their participation in the development of product criteria. They have also expressed the concern that the government was too hasty in implementing the programme, and that it will not result in environmental improvement if criteria concentrate on single issues, or if they do not make sufficient provision for local circumstances.
- Indian exporters feel that many of the product categories chosen for Eco-Mark – with the exception of textiles and certain food items – do not reflect India's major export products for which a label might be of added value. As a result a number of manufacturers have adopted the eco-labelling standards of their importing customers' countries with the aim of operating in those markets. An example of this is the textile and leather products sectors (two of India's largest exports) which have made efforts to conform to the eco-labelling standards in EU countries such as Denmark and Germany.

1. Contact details

Chairman Ecomark Technical Committee

Central Pollution Control Board

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1. ***THE GREENLABEL – SINGAPORE***

Singapore's GreenLabel programme was launched in May 1992 by the Ministry of the Environment (ENV) as part of the country's national environmental management plan. It is a voluntary ISO Type I programme that is open to local and foreign companies conforming to the specified product criteria. As of January 2002, the programme applied to 29 product categories, covering a broad range of products, but excluding food, drinks and pharmaceuticals, as well as services and processes. More than 700 products currently have the GreenLabel, involving over 130 different manufacturers.

1. **Administrative structure**

Since June 1999, the GreenLabel programme has been administered by the Singapore Environment Council (SEC). Prior to 1999, the programme was administered by the Environmental Health Department within the Ministry of the Environment.

The SEC is a nationally orientated, non-governmental, non-profit organisation that seeks to raise the level of environmental awareness and action within industry and the community, through a variety of initiatives including labelling. The organisation has a Board of Directors – consisting of leading civil servants, academics, and leading industry and civil society representatives – as well as a Secretariat comprising a staff of seven.

In terms of the eco-labelling programme, the SEC Secretariat is responsible for recommending product categories, soliciting proposals from industry and the public on product categories, processing applications for the GreenLabel from manufacturers, collecting and administering fees, responding to enquiries from the public, and publicising the programme's activities.

The administrative costs of the programme are borne by the SEC. Fees are kept low in an effort to encourage as many manufacturers as possible to apply for the GreenLabel. If a company applies for certification of a product within one year of the date of release of the final criteria for that category, then fees are waived for the first three years. Other than the certification fees, most of which are waived, the manufacturer is required to pay for product testing.

2. Product selection process

The SEC Secretariat recommends product categories and solicits proposals for product categories from manufacturers, retailers and consumers. The suitability of these proposed products categories is evaluated on the basis of the environmental impacts of that particular product category, with a focus on those environmental concerns that are most relevant to Singapore, including in particular issues relating to water, energy and solid waste disposal.

3. Criteria Development Process

Once product categories are selected, award criteria are drafted. Draft criteria are developed by separate Technical Workgroups – one for each product category – consisting of experts with specific knowledge of the manufacture, distribution, usage, and disposal of the products in that particular category.

Award criteria are based on a simplified lifecycle assessment that assesses the environmental impacts of the most significant parameters for each product category. Award criteria may also be based on literature and environmental studies on the product categories' impacts on the environment, previous life-cycle assessments that may have been conducted by other programs, and participating producers' input and knowledge about the product categories.

The product criteria developed by the Technical Workgroups are then considered by an Advisory Committee comprising representatives from industry, academia, statutory bodies and environmental NGOs, before being released to the public and industry for comment over a thirty-day period. The Advisory Committee then reviews these comments, before forwarding the final set of criteria to the Approving Board – comprising senior staff members from the Ministry of the Environment – for approval. Although the public comments and the Advisory Committee's responses are not published, the Secretariat publishes the final approved criteria.

Product criteria are reviewed every three years in order to keep abreast of technological developments within each particular product category.

4. Application process

Manufacturers who wish to apply for the GreenLabel are provided with "application kits" describing the terms and conditions for product approval and the criteria for the use of the GreenLabel. Compliance with the final criteria is verified through quality control and production record checks, as well as by the testing of sample products in accredited laboratories. Once it has been approved, the product is granted a license to carry the GreenLabel logo for a period of three years. If any major revisions to the product criteria are made as a result of the criteria review process, manufacturers may be required to have their products re-tested to ensure that they comply with the revised criteria.

The GreenLabel is open to both domestic and foreign manufacturers wishing to become certified in Singapore. Foreign companies often employ agents or distributors in Singapore to work with them to apply for the GreenLabel.

5. Provisions for stakeholder consultation

The transparency of the programme is enhanced by the nature of the composition of the SEC, as well as through various procedural provisions. In addition to being encouraged to propose product categories, the public and manufacturers are also provided with a 30-day period in which to comment on the draft product criteria. Although the comments on the draft criteria and the response of the Advisory Committee to these comments are not published, the final criteria are made publicly available.

6. Contact details

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2. **GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL CHOICE – AUSTRALIA**

The Australian "Good Environmental Choice" programme has been in development since 1995, and (as of April 2002) is in the process of being formally launched after a four-month consultation period. It is a voluntary programme developed for general compliance to ISO 14024 (Type I). The programme is managed by the Australian Environmental Labelling Association, a non-

profit organisation established in 2000 that utilises a national network of registered assessors to certify a wide category of products using a life cycle approach.

The principal objective of the programme is to provide an effective incentive for suppliers and consumers to reduce the environmental impacts of their production and consumption patterns. The initiative also seeks to provide a more credible and independent instrument to replace the various semi-government and community certification and labelling schemes that were introduced in Australia throughout the 90's. It is independent of the short-lived government programme (Environmental Choice) that ran from 1992-93. No explicit reference is made in the programme's marketing material to the goal of using the programme as a means of facilitating access to export markets.

1. Administrative structure

The Australian Environmental Labelling Association (AELA) is responsible for the certification, administration and assessment of labelling applications. The association has a membership comprised of two key decision making bodies: the management committee, and the advisory members committee. The Australian Ecolabel Board will be appointed during 2002. It is anticipated that it will comprise a mix of four industry members, three technical experts, three environmental and consumer members, and three members of the management committee. The association is supported by an advisory committee comprising individuals with environmental, industry and/or certification experience, as well as stakeholder representatives. The advisory committee comments and reviews the operating procedures, the development and operation of the voluntary environmental labelling standards and gives direction and advice to the program. Certification is undertaken by "accredited assessors" who are required to comply with a set of defined competency criteria. The AELA has developed a set of Environmental Labelling Standard Guidelines. These represent the reference point for establishing product categories and for developing the relevant product criteria. Provision is made in these Guidelines for a process of consultation aimed at gathering input from a diverse range of stakeholders.

2. Product selection process

The Labelling Board, in consultation with environmental, community, government and business groups, is responsible for identifying a list of priority product groups (known as the proposed standards list) for preliminary consideration. The first

product standards were issued on 2 November 2001 for public comment over a period of 60 days. A list of products for which criteria have been issued is provided in Appendix 2.

3. Criteria Development Process

For the development of criteria, the Labelling Board identifies candidates from the scientific, environmental and business community, as well as internal staff, willing to establish a product category and to develop the environmental performance criteria. This working group develops the draft standard that is then circulated to the Board, and thereafter to the State and Federal Governments, business associations, research bodies, environmental groups and the general public for a 90 day consultation period. For a standard to be passed as completed, it must receive at least 70% of the vote of Board members. The certification criteria are developed with the goal of being in conformance to ISO 14024 and the Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards under the WTO Agreements on Technical Barriers to Trade. The initial standards are based predominantly on the criteria used in overseas labelling schemes as well as on existing available Australian-based research.

4. Application process

Interested companies apply to the scheme by completing an application form (copies of which are provided on their website), along with an application fee (\$AUS 400) and technical evidence that the product meets the required standards. This information is treated as confidential. Based on the submitted information, a preliminary assessment is made as to whether the product is likely to qualify.

If the product appears likely to comply a contract is then forwarded to the applicant, with the proposed costing for the certification and a description of the verification process. The company and the AELA then agree on the project management plan, with AELA assigning a specific "Case Manager" responsible for managing and undertaking the verification process. The Case Manager will be an approved assessor or an accredited environmental auditor, and will undertake the verification process using a defined set of certification and verification procedures. Upon successful verification, the applicant receives: a technical report detailing the assessment and the results, the right to use the logo on the product or service and in corporate exposure, and product recognition on the Environmental Choice website. The mark is licensed for between 2 to 5 years depending on the product design life.

5. Provisions for stakeholder consultation

Standards are available for comment by stakeholders for 60 days before being reviewed and formalised. It is anticipated that the programme will use a variety of media – including the Internet, booklets and press releases – to ensure that the standards are sufficiently well known by business and consumers. During the consultation period the Australian Environmental Labelling Association undertook a variety of activities including: examining the potential for mutual recognition with the New Zealand Environmental Choice programme; establishing agreement at the level of the State governments; soliciting comment on the draft standard register; and seeking applicants for the label with the aim of having products verified during the pre-launch period.

6. Contact details

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3. Environment 2000 Eco-Labeling Programme – Zimbabwe

The Environment 2000 Eco-labelling programme was operational in Zimbabwe from 1991-1999. The aim of the programme, which was endorsed by the Ministry of Mines, Environment and Tourism, was to provide recognition to those individual companies (and their products) that showed a commitment to sound environmental performance. The initiative, which was administered by Environment 2000, a Zimbabwean environmental NGO, consisted of two basic labels:

- A Management Label, awarded to companies that had an appropriate environmental management systems in place
- A Product Label, awarded to particular products on the basis of a defined set of environmental criteria. The product label was only awarded to those companies that had already been awarded with a management label. The Product Label was designed to conform with the requirements of an ISO Type I labelling initiative.

1. Administrative structure

Administration of the programme was undertaken by a programme co-ordinator based within Environment 2000, a Zimbabwean environmental non-governmental organisation. The co-ordinator was responsible for taking decisions on applications, developing the programme, promoting its more widespread adoption and consulting with stakeholders. Advice on the development and implementation of the programme was provided by a Programme Committee – comprising representatives from government, industry and consumer groups – as well as Technical Committee consisting of consultants with appropriate technical expertise.

From the start, Environment 2000's initiative was a small programme both in terms of resources and output. The growth of the programme was constrained by the small consumer base as well as the comparatively low levels of available product choice. In addition, unlike most eco-labelling programmes, particularly in their formative years, it did not receive substantial government or other large institutional support. Although the Zimbabwean Government and other large-scale funders were supportive of the concept, there were not keen to fund the initiative. As a result of the low levels of available financial resources, the programme was run predominantly by a series of different volunteers; this lack of continuity negatively impacted the management of the Programme.

Details of the number of companies that subscribed to the labelling initiative are provided in Appendix 2. A number of reasons explaining the generally low level of adoption of the label have been identified. These include:

- The stop-start management of the programme, as a result of employing volunteers (necessitated by severely limited resources) has had several negative effects:

- The promotion campaigns have not been sustained;
 - The poor follow-up of labelled companies has resulted in (mostly unintended) abuse of the label, weakening the credibility of the programme;
 - A particular result of the lack of follow-up has been the very limited payment of royalties, thereby reducing the Programme's limited resources further.
-
- In 1994 and 1997 there were major reviews and consequent raising of the labelling criteria, which – in most cases – has not been supported by the local market or consumers.
 - The macro-economic situation has seriously depressed local consumer purchasing, and environmental considerations have dropped in most peoples' buying priorities.

As the programme has not focused on any particular sector, the label impact has been diffused. A more detailed evaluation of the programme is provided in Chapter 3.

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2. Other Labelling initiatives in Zimbabwe

There are a number of other recent environmental labelling initiatives in Zimbabwe. Although these are not all strictly of the ISO Type I variety, a brief review is included here of these various initiatives due Zimbabwe's proximity to South Africa and to the broad similarity of environmental and socio-economic issues that the country is seeking to address.

Zimbabwe National Working Group for Forest Management Standards Development

The Zimbabwe National Working Group for Forest Management Standards Development is seeking to be recognised as a National Initiative of the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC). The FSC is a non-profit organisation of voting members, whose aim is to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests. FSC has developed 10 Global Principles and Criteria of Forests Stewardship. It accredits certification organisations to certify forest management units to the 10 Principles of Criteria to local conditions through endorsed National Initiatives. The Zimbabwe National Working Group for Forest Management Standards Development has held several stakeholder meetings to gain support for the initiative and vote on the Constitution and members of the Executive Committee. Work has started on the development of standards for plantations. Thus far three plantation companies and one forest reserve have been awarded with FSC certification.

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Agricultural Ethics Assurance Association of Zimbabwe (AEAAZ)

Agricultural Ethics Assurance Association of Zimbabwe was established with the following objectives:

- To formulate and periodically review an Agricultural Code of Practice governing the production, processing and packing of all Zimbabwe agricultural produce

- To secure and maintain recognition of the Code of Practice amongst international stakeholders
- To promote the adoption and adherence to the Code of Practice by producers, processors and packers of Zimbabwean agricultural produce
- To develop and secure a 'seal of approval' and
- To develop a credible system of verification of adherence to the Code of Practice.

The Code of Practice covers labour employment and welfare, energy and water use, waste management, chemical handling, chemical use reduction and product origin and traceability. A number of Zimbabwean flower producers and exporters are subscribing to the Dutch MSP Scheme. This is an initiative of the Dutch Flower Auctions that grades flowers from around the world according to their environmental attributes, and advertises this information when the flowers are auctioned. It is anticipated that the MSP will recognise the Agricultural Code of Practice.

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1. Tabular Review of Other Key Global Eco-Labeling Initiatives

This section provides a brief comparative assessment in tabular format of the following eco-labelling programmes:

- Brazil's "ABNT – Qualidade Ambiental"
- Canada's Environmental Choice Programme (Canada)
- China's Eco-labelling programme
- Japan's Eco-Mark (Japan)
- Malaysia's Product Certification Programme
- New Zealand's Environmental Choice
- Taiwan's Green Mark
- Thailand's Green Label Scheme
- United States' Green Seal
- Spain's AENOR Medio Ambiente Emblem
- France's NF Environnement

For each country details are provided of:

- The year the programme was established
- The number of product categories
- The total number of individual products that have been awarded a label
- The number of companies that have qualified for use of a label
- An indication of those product categories that have been most successful in terms of being awarded a product label
- A brief review of the administrative structure for the scheme
- An overview of the procedure for identifying product categories
- An overview of the procedure for developing the labelling criteria

This brief review, coupled with the more detailed review in the previous section, demonstrates that there is broad similarity in the general process, procedures and administrative structure associated with implementing an eco-labelling programme. These reviews are useful also in highlighting the nature of the products that are typically covered by a labelling programme, as well as providing an indication of the different extents to which the programme is taken up within the various regions and specific product categories.

The implications of these studies for a possible labelling initiative in South Africa are reviewed further in the subsequent sections, as well as in Phase Two of this Study.

Table 6 – Brief Overview of Other Key Eco-Labelling Programmes: Key Data

| Country | Name of Scheme | Year established | No of Product Categories | No of labelled products | No of awarded companies | Most successful product categories |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Brazil | ABNT Environmental Quality | Work commenced in 1993 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Leather and footwear products Forest products |
| Canada | Environmental Choice | 1988 | 14 general categories, approximately 130 specific subcategories | Over 3000 | Aprox. 220 | Automotive products and services; building, construction and home care; cleaning products and services; office and school supplies and equipment |
| China | Eco-labelling programme | 1994 | 8 | Over 40 | Latest information not available | Refrigerators, secondary batteries |
| France | NF Environnement | 1992 | 10 (as of 2001) | 394 | 45 | Garbage bags, paints and varnishes, shopping bags, compost containers |
| Japan | The Eco-Mark | 1989 | 68 | 5014 | 1748 | Copiers, personal computers, printers, aerosol products |
| Malaysia | Product Certification Programme | 1996 | 4 | Latest information not available | Latest information not available | CFC- free refrigerators |
| New Zealand | Environmental Choice | 1990 | 20 | 108 | 7 | Paint, plastic, paper and carpet products |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|--|
| Spain | AENOR Medio Ambiente Emblem | 1994 | 13 | 473 | 63 | Products favouring water saving, camp sites, garbage bags , recycled plastic bags |
| Taiwan | The Green Mark | 1992 | 41 with 2 more near completion | 451 | 102 | Water saving cisterns, mercury free batteries, detergents |
| Thailand | Thai Green Label Scheme | Initiated 1993 Launched 1994 | 27 with 2 under development | 41 | Latest information not available | Air conditioners, refrigerators, fluorescent tubes, recycled paper, |
| USA | The Green Seal | 1989 | Over 40 | Over 300 | | Light fixtures, air conditioning systems, , fleet vehicle maintenance, remanufactured toner cartridges |

Table 7 – Brief Overview of Other Key Eco-Labeling Programmes: Administrative Issues

| Country | Name of Scheme | Administrative Structure | Product Category Development | Criteria development |
|---------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Brazil | ABNT Environmental Quality | ABNT is a private non-profit organisation | ABNT works with stakeholders to identify and select products for certification to comply with government legislation. The selection methodology is based on a LCA where ABNT collects information from literature, other programmes, independent testing and participating producers. | ABNT conducts an environmental evaluation, but not an impact assessment. An Internal Technical Committee conducts an inventory and develops an environmental matrix. The Committee then conducts an Environmental Impact Evaluation by identifying, characterising and evaluating environmental impacts of inputs and outputs from the products. Criteria are set |

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | threshold values and using these values as the basis for developing criteria. These criteria are not peer reviewed, but are stakeholder reviewed. |
| Canada | Environmental Choice | Owned by Environment Canada (government department). Managed by private sector company TerraChoice Environmental Services | Categories identified by TerraChoice based on volume of product in market, potential for environmental improvement and manufacturers' requests for particular products. | Technical Briefing Note developed characterising the lifecycle of a product. Expert Review Committee reviews draft. Guideline developed and submitted for public comment. Revised by TerraChoice and review Committee. |
| China | Eco-labelling programme | China Certification Committee for Environmental Labelling Products (CCEL) authorised by the China State Bureau of Technology Supervision (China's standardisation body) | Categories chosen by CCEL. Proposals for categories may be submitted by any interested party. These are considered by the Secretariat. | Criteria developed by competent standards setting organisation, with comments from experts and manufacturers. Generally focus on single factor and build on existing schemes |
| France | NF Environnement | Administered by the Association Francaise de Normalisation (AFNO)- the Standard Institute of France | Interested parties can propose new product categories suitable for the label. Environmental evaluations are based on the "New Simplified Approach". These proposals are collected by AFNO and submitted to the Label Committee who then choose the product categories for the eco label. | AFNO conducts a generic environmental impact analysis when developing product criteria. A full LCA is not conducted and information from other programme LCA's and manufacturers are used in evaluating a product for the label. Product criteria are drafted and finalised by the committee and approved by the General Director of AFNO. These are published in the Journal Official and applications for the label accepted or disapproved. Product criteria are re-evaluated every 3 years. The programme follows SETAC guidelines. Stakeholders are invited to participate in all stages of criteria development. |

| Country | Name of Scheme | Administrative Structure | Product Category Development | Criteria development |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Japan | The Eco-Mark | Administered by the Japanese Environmental Association (JEA) under the authority of the Environment Agency. JEA's Eco Mark Secretariat ('Secretariat') administers general affairs. | Product categories identified by interested parties following the procedures in 'Format for Suggestion of New Eco Mark Product Categories'. The Secretariat conducts a hearing or survey for the persons concerned in response to the suggestion. This survey incorporates the LCA, specifically a life cycle matrix, literature and other programmes LCA's. The Secretariat then selects the new product categories after the Eco Mark Committee has established the product category. The Secretariat announces the newly selected product categories on Eco Mark News and homepage. Japan does not follow the SETAC guideline in their life cycle analysis. | The Secretariat sets up a working group of experts and concerned persons on the product categories. The working group establishes draft criteria through the product's life cycle. Appropriate items for each product are then chosen. Draft certification criteria are publicised for a 60-day period of comment. The Secretariat offers the draft of the certification criteria to the Eco Mark Committee for establishing Category and Criteria after examining the opinions and suggestions. The Eco Mark Committee approves or disapproves the offered draft, and Secretariat sets criteria based on results of the decision. |
| Malaysia | Product Certification Programme | Managed by the Standard and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia Quality Assurance Services (SIRIM- QAS). SIRIM consults regularly with the Malaysian Minister of Environment | Interested parties submit requests for product categories. SIRIM selects product categories based on market presence and potential benefit determined through discussions with both consumers and manufacturers. | Product criteria are based on a single environmental attribute such as being CFC-free, energy efficient or biodegradable. An Internal Committee of SIRIM professionals consults foreign certification programmes for information. These are presented to a government appointed advisory board composed of various stakeholders. Through a consensus-based process, the criteria are revised and released. |
| New Zealand | Environmental Choice | Administered by the Testing Laboratory Registration Council (the Council-Telarc) under memorandum of agreement with the Minister for the Environment. The Council's operational unit, International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) manages the programme. The Environmental Choice Management Advisory Committee (ECMAC) is an independent committee appointed to advise the Council. | ECMAC is responsible for selecting suitable product categories for Environmental Choice New Zealand. In choosing product categories, the environmental impacts of the potential categories, stakeholder votes and advice from ECMAC, and suggestions from producers are all taken into account. | A Task Group is set up by ECMAC for each product category to develop criteria using: a life cycle approach; literature, other programs' LCAs, independent testing and studies, and participating producer's suggestions when developing their product criteria; and generic environmental impact assessments. Environmental Choice, however, does not follow SETAC guidelines in its LCA. |
| Spain | AENOR-Medio Ambiente Emblem | AENOR, Spanish body of private, independent nature, non-profit making, recognised in the national, community and international fields. | The product group is selected depending on the interest showed by the industrial sectors regarding the developing of ecological criteria. | The development of the ecological criteria is based on life cycle assessment and periodical meetings in which all the interested parties reach agreement about the parameters to be limited for product criteria development. Once consensus is reached this agreement is sent to the secretary of the Technical standardisation committee to be approved. This process includes a 45 day public review period, in which everybody can send comments to this documents. After review of the public's comments, the criteria must be revised and set the final criteria. |

| Country | Name of Scheme | Administrative Structure | Product Category Development | Criteria development |
|----------|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Taiwan | The Green Mark | The Green Mark is overseen by Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) and managed by the Environment and Development Foundation (EDF), a private institution. | EDF evaluates environmental impacts of potential categories, uses a political process of voting, and selects categories when producers come forward voluntarily. The development process includes collecting information from literature, other programs, and participating producers. | EDF usually develops six product criteria every year. The Green Mark program uses simplified LCA techniques, using the ISO 14024 matrix to make qualitative judgements regarding the environmental attributes associated with each product. Proposed criteria are submitted to a technical group for each product category. Criteria are announced at public hearings with manufacturers, government agencies, and experts. The proposed criteria are approved by the Review Committee. The Green Mark Program does not conduct an impact assessment, but does follow SETAC guidelines. EDF is currently redesigning the criteria review process. |
| Thailand | Thai Green Label Scheme | Initiated by the Thai Business Council for Sustainable Development (TBCSD). Managed by the Thai Green Label Board with members appointed by the Minister of the Ministry of Industry. The Board is supported by two groups: the Technical Subcommittee and the Secretariat (Thai Environmental Institute (TEI) and The Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI)). | The general public presents proposals for product groups to the Secretariat, which are then submitted to the Board. The Board decides on the product categories. | The Board sets up a technical subcommittee to work on the criteria. The Secretariat is then responsible for submitting the final proposal to the Board, which decides on the criteria and announces the decision to the public. The criteria are developed on the basis of a life-cycle review and are reviewed every two years. The draft criteria are made available to the general public upon request. The public can provide comments on the draft criteria. Responses and critiques to these comments are not published. |
| USA | The Green Seal | Independent non-profit organisation | Green Seal surveys the market to identify all leading brands distributed nationally, then requests information from each manufacturer, from all additional manufacturers listed by the U.S. General Services Administration, and from major regional manufacturers. Green Seal follows up with manufacturers to obtain further information and, where necessary, clarifies it. Based on this data, Green Seal recommends specific brands and models that meet its criteria. A peer panel reviews these recommendations and they are published as <i>Choose Green Reports</i> . This is the only way that a product can be recommended. | The criteria categories are selected on the basis of manufacturer interest and environmental benefit. Product criteria are based on the best available scientific data and market information, expert consultation, and stakeholder input. For major product standards, an advisory group of stakeholders is formed to identify data sources, potential environmental impacts, and issues. Green Seal staff, in consultation with outside experts, analyse the data and develop an environmental impact evaluation through a product's life cycle. Based on this analysis and other pertinent information, Green Seal staff develop proposed product criteria that are distributed to interested parties for comment over a 45 to 60 day period. A revised, final standard along with responses to all comments is sent to the Environmental Standards Committee of Green Seals Board of Directors for approval. Upon issuance, the standard becomes effective for certification. Standards are evaluated at least every three years. |

1. Product Categories

This Appendix provides details on the various product categories and on the number of labelled products within each of following key schemes. A copy of the label and the relevant website is also provided:

- The EU Eco-label Award Scheme (EU region)
- The Bra Miljoval (Sweden)
- The Blue Angel (Germany)
- The Stichting Milieukeur (The Netherlands)
- The Eco-Mark (India)
- The GreenLabel (Singapore)
- Environmental Choice (Australia)
- Zimbabwe's Environment 2000 initiative
- Proudly South African

EU Flower Eco-Label – European Union

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/>

| | Product Categories | Number of Labelled Products |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Textile Products | 37 |
| | Indoor Paints & Varnishes | 27 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | Tissue Paper Products | 8 |
| | Soil Improvers | 7 |
| | Detergents for Dishwashers | 6 |
| | Footwear | 4 |
| | Bed Mattresses | 4 |
| | Laundry Detergents | 3 |
| | Copying Paper | 2 |
| | Refrigerators | 2 |
| | Dishwashers | 1 |
| | Light Bulbs | 1 |
| | Hand Dishwashing Detergents | 1 |
| | Televisions | 0 |
| | All Purpose Cleaners and Cleaners for Sanitary Facilities | 0 |
| | Washing Machines | 0 |
| | Portable Computers | 0 |
| | Personal Computers | 0 |

The EU Eco-label by country (Number of holders as of 28 March 2002)

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Denmark | 22 |
| France | 20 |
| Italy | 18 |
| Spain | 13 |
| Greece | 9 |
| Sweden | 8 |
| Portugal | 3 |
| Netherlands | 2 |
| Belgium | 2 |
| Germany | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 2 |
| Finland | 1 |
| Ireland | 1 |
| TOTAL | 103 |

Table 8 – Overview of product group categories in different EU and candidate countries

(February 2002)

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| | |
|---|---|
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Good Environmental Choice – SWEDEN

www.snf.se/bmv/english/ecolabelling.htm

| | Product Categories |
|--|---------------------------|
| | Cleansers |
| | Dishwasher detergent |
| | Laundry detergent |
| | Soap and shampoo |
| | Stain and bleach |
| | Toilet cleansers |
| | Washing up liquid |
| | Textile |
| | Public transport |
| | Surfactants |
| | Electricity |
| | Paper |

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| | Paper application-kit |
|--|-----------------------|

Blauer Engel (Blue Angel) – Germany

Website <http://www.blauer-engel.de/>

| | Product Category Status 19.04.2001 | Criteria No: | Criteria established | Valid through | Number of Products | Number of Manufacturers |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Paper products, office need and furniture | | | | | |
| | Cassettes/ cartridges | RAL-UZ 86 | 1996 | 2004 | 1 | 1 |
| | Newsprint paper | RAL-UZ 72 | 1991 | 2005 | 19 | 11 |
| | Photoconductor drums for laser printers | RAL-UZ 55b | 1991 | 2001 | - | - |
| | Products of wood and/or wooden materials (for indoor use) | RAL-UZ 38 | 1986 | 2004 | 26 | 11 |
| | Recycled board | RAL-UZ 56 | 1989 | 2005 | 365 | 42 |
| | Recycled paper | RAL-UZ 14 | 1981 | 2005 | 289 | 72 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|------|------|----|----|
| | Ribbon and toner cartridges | RAL-UZ 55a | 1988 | 2002 | 18 | 11 |
| | Solar-energy products and mechanical watches | RAL-UZ 47 | 1987 | 2004 | 12 | 5 |
| | Text marker | RAL-UZ 69 | 1991 | 2003 | - | - |
| | Electrical products and appliances | | | | | |
| | Bus controlled devices for system engineering in buildings | RAL-UZ 94 | 1998 | 2002 | 8 | 1 |
| | Computer | RAL-UZ 78 | 1994 | 2002 | 67 | 10 |
| | Copiers | RAL-UZ 62 | 1990 | 2002 | 89 | 12 |
| | Electronic ballasts for fluorescent lamps | RAL-UZ 81 | 1994 | 2005 | 9 | 2 |
| | Faxes | RAL-UZ 95 | 1998 | 2002 | - | - |
| | Gas and electric cookers | RAL-UZ 101 | 1999 | 2003 | - | - |
| | Household dishwashers | RAL-UZ 97 | 1999 | 2003 | - | - |
| | Household tumble drier | RAL-UZ 98 | 1999 | 2003 | - | - |
| | Household washing machines | RAL-UZ 96 | 1999 | 2003 | - | - |
| | Portable computers | RAL-UZ 93 | 1998 | 2002 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|------|------|-----|----|
| | Printers | RAL-UZ 85 | 1996 | 2001 | 45 | 8 |
| | Refrigerators and freezers | RAL-UZ 75 | 1992 | 2002 | - | - |
| | Television-sets | RAL-UZ 91 | 1997 | 2002 | - | - |
| | Heating plants and solar technology | | | | | |
| | Atomizing oil burners | RAL-UZ 9 | 1979 | 2002 | 113 | 26 |
| | Combined burner/boiler units with gas burner and fan | RAL-UZ 41 | 1986 | 2002 | 3 | 1 |
| | Combined water heaters and circulation water heaters for gaseous fuels | RAL-UZ 40 | 1986 | 2002 | 48 | 13 |
| | Combined oil burner/boiler units | RAL-UZ 46 | 1987 | 2002 | 52 | 22 |
| | Fan assisted gas burners | RAL-UZ 80 | 1994 | 2002 | 17 | 6 |
| | Gas-fired calorific-value heating devices | RAL-UZ 61 | 1990 | 2002 | 63 | 27 |
| | Independent gas heaters and gas heating elements | RAL-UZ 71 | 1991 | 2002 | 10 | 5 |
| | Solar collectors | RAL-UZ 73 | 1991 | 2002 | 110 | 39 |
| | Special gas boilers | RAL-UZ 39 | 1996 | 2002 | 47 | 17 |
| | Building and renovation | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|------|------|-----|----|
| | Building materials primarily made of waste glass | RAL-UZ 49 | 1987 | 2003 | 28 | 4 |
| | Building materials made from recycled paper | RAL-UZ 36 | 1985 | 2002 | 16 | 3 |
| | Composite wood panels | RAL-UZ 76 | 1993 | 2003 | 15 | 7 |
| | Cooling and insulating liquids for electrical equipment | RAL-UZ 37 | 1985 | 2001 | 1 | 1 |
| | Multi-layer window glass | RAL-UZ 52 | 1988 | 2003 | 11 | 7 |
| | Recycled gypsum products | RAL-UZ 60 | 1990 | 2004 | - | - |
| | Thermal processes (hot air techniques) to control ligniperdous insects | RAL-UZ 57 | 1989 | 2003 | 7 | 7 |
| | Varnishes | RAL-UZ 12 a | 1980 | 2001 | 555 | 30 |
| | Wallpapers containing another material | RAL-UZ 35 b | 1984 | 2002 | 1 | 1 |
| | Wallpapers and woodchip wall coverings | RAL-UZ 35 a | 1985 | 2002 | 213 | 11 |
| | Wall paints | RAL-UZ 102 | 1999 | 2003 | 160 | 8 |
| | Sanitary and hygiene need | | | | | |
| | Change-top tooth brushes | RAL-UZ 82 | 1995 | 2003 | 14 | 2 |
| | Detergents | RAL-UZ 70 | 1991 | 2003 | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|------|------|-----|----|
| | Electronically operated shower facilities | RAL-UZ 33 | 1984 | 2004 | - | - |
| | Fabric towels rolls supplied in towel dispensers | RAL-UZ 77 | 1994 | 2004 | 20 | 4 |
| | Flushing cisterns | RAL-UZ 32 | 1984 | 2003 | 37 | 6 |
| | Flow restrictors | RAL-UZ 43 | 1986 | 2003 | - | - |
| | Flushing valves | RAL-UZ 44 | 1986 | 2003 | 2 | 2 |
| | Flushing - water additives | RAL-UZ 84 b | 1997 | 2003 | 3 | 2 |
| | Hot air hand driers | RAL-UZ 87 | 1996 | 2002 | 8 | 4 |
| | Pipe cleaners | RAL-UZ 24 | 1983 | 2005 | 16 | 10 |
| | Products for indoor pest control and prevention | RAL-UZ 34 | 1985 | 2005 | 20 | 9 |
| | Sanitary additives | RAL-UZ 84 a | 1995 | 2003 | 8 | 6 |
| | Sanitary paper products | RAL-UZ 5 | 1978 | 2005 | 189 | 12 |
| | Canteen and kitchen need | | | | | |
| | Hot-filter paper | RAL-UZ 65 | 1990 | 2004 | 6 | 4 |
| | Returnable bottles and glasses | RAL-UZ 2 | 1978 | 2005 | 37 | 20 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|------|------|-----|----|
| | Soda makers | RAL-UZ 103 | 2000 | 2004 | - | - |
| | Tubular plastic bags for fresh milk | RAL-UZ 90 | 1997 | 2005 | - | - |
| | Horticulture | | | | | |
| | Abrasives | RAL-UZ 13 | 1981 | 2002 | 35 | 29 |
| | Chain saws | RAL-UZ 83 | 1995 | 2002 | 3 | 1 |
| | Chain lubricants for power saws | RAL-UZ 48 | 1987 | 2002 | 89 | 11 |
| | Garden shredders | RAL-UZ 54 | 1988 | 2003 | 23 | 4 |
| | Plant containers and other moulded parts | RAL-UZ 17 | 1982 | 2004 | 2 | 2 |
| | Products made from recycled plastics | RAL-UZ 30 a | 1984 | 2003 | 72 | 39 |
| | Products made from waste rubber | RAL-UZ 30 b | 1984 | 2002 | 5 | 3 |
| | Traffic | | | | | |
| | Construction machines | RAL-UZ 53 | 1988 | 2002 | 111 | 26 |
| | Hydraulic fluids | RAL-UZ 79 | 1994 | 2002 | 69 | 6 |
| | Lubricants and forming oils | RAL-UZ 64 | 1990 | 2002 | 79 | 18 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|------|------|----|----|
| | Movement area de-icers for airports | RAL-UZ 99 | 1999 | 2005 | 1 | 1 |
| | Municipal vehicles, commercial vehicles and buses with diesel drive | RAL-UZ 59 a | 1990 | 2003 | - | - |
| | Municipal vehicles, commercial vehicles and buses with gas drive | RAL-UZ 59 b | 1990 | 2005 | 1 | 1 |
| | Recapped tires | RAL-UZ 1 | 1978 | 2003 | 1 | 1 |
| | Tires | RAL-UZ 89 | 1997 | 2004 | 1 | 1 |
| | Batteries | | | | | |
| | Alcali-mangan batteries | RAL-UZ 92 | 1998 | 2002 | 5 | 2 |
| | Lithium batteries | RAL-UZ 50 | 1987 | 2002 | - | - |
| | Zinc-air batteries | RAL-UZ 16 | 1981 | 2002 | - | - |
| | Services | | | | | |
| | Car-washing plants | RAL-UZ 23 | 1983 | 2003 | 8 | 7 |
| | Car sharing | RAL-UZ 100 | 1999 | 2002 | 11 | 11 |
| | Environment ticket in public transport | RAL-UZ 51 | 1988 | 2005 | 10 | 7 |
| | Wet cleaning for textiles | RAL-UZ 104 | 2000 | 2004 | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|------|------|--------------|------------|
| | Other | | | | | |
| | Fire extinguishers | RAL-UZ 66 | 1990 | 2002 | - | - |
| | Hard-solder | RAL-UZ 68 | 1991 | 2005 | 7 | 2 |
| | Medical thermometers | RAL-UZ 88 | 1996 | 2003 | 1 | 1 |
| | Products, leadfree | RAL-UZ 67 | 1991 | 2005 | 3 | 3 |
| | Returnable transportation packagings | RAL-UZ 27 | 1984 | 2004 | 21 | 19 |
| | Waste glass containers for noise-sensitive areas | RAL-UZ 21 | 1982 | 2003 | 17 | 12 |
| | Sum | | | | 3.355 | 710 |

The Stichting Milieukeur – THE NETHERLANDS

<http://www.milieukeur.nl/>

| | Product Categories | Number of Labelled Products |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | | |
|--|--|----|
| | Car cleansing products | 3 |
| | Car washes | 2 |
| | Concrete curb (stone) | 6 |
| | Concrete paving stones | 6 |
| | Concrete slabs | 10 |
| | Extinguishing foam | 1 |
| | Fire extinguishing means | 3 |
| | Biological waste device: bottom plates | 1 |
| | Cat grid | 13 |
| | Office paper | 3 |
| | Office copying paper | 3 |
| | Linoleum | 1 |
| | Fertilisers | 2 |
| | Furniture | 4 |
| | Ring binders of files | 1 |
| | Paper towels | 1 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----|
| | Ring binders | 1 |
| | Shoes | 2 |
| | Writing paper | 7 |
| | Play ground articles | 1 |
| | Substratum | 1 |
| | Toilet paper | 1 |
| | Toilet cleaning | 1 |
| | Recreation; bungalow parks | 16 |
| | Recreation; campsites | 55 |
| | Recreation; group accommodation | 5 |
| | Paint | 1 |

Eco-Mark – India

<http://envfor.nic.in/cpcb/ecomark/ecomark.html>

| | Product Categories | Number of Labelled Products |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| | Soaps & Detergents | 0 |
| | Paper | 0 |
| | Food Items | 0 |
| | Lubricating Oils | 0 |
| | Packaging Materials | 0 |
| | Architectural Paints and Power Coatings | 0 |
| | Batteries | 0 |
| | Electrical/Electronic Goods | 0 |
| | Food Additives | 0 |
| | Wood Substitutes | 0 |
| | Cosmetics | 0 |
| | Aerosol Propellants | 0 |
| | Plastic Products | 0 |
| | Textiles | 0 |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| | Fire-extinguisher | 0 |
| | Leather | 0 |

GreenLabel – Singapore

<http://www.sec.org.sg/>

| | Product Categories | Number of Labelled Products |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Stationery Paper | 155 |
| | Hygiene Paper | |
| | Printing Paper | 120 |
| | Office Automation Paper | 111 |
| | Carbon-Zinc Battery | |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|
| | Alkaline Battery | |
| | Compact Fluorescent Lamp (Integral) | 5 |
| | Compact Fluorescent Lamp (Modular) | |
| | Standard Laundry Powder Detergent | |
| | Concentrated Laundry Powder Detergent | |
| | Laundry Liquid Detergent | 7 |
| | Dishwashing Detergent | |
| | Floor Cleaner | |
| | Washing Machine | |
| | Correction Fluid/Tape | 27 |
| | Hairspray/Gel/Mousse | 32 |
| | Deodorant Stick/Roller/Spray | |
| | Shaving Foam & Cream | |
| | Computer System Unit | |
| | Computer Monitor | 132 |
| | Precast Concrete Product | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Brick | |
| | Tile/Ceramics | |
| | Independent Solar Cell Powered Calculator | |
| | Independent Solar Cell Powered Watch | |
| | Electrically -Operated Domestic Refrigerator-Freezer | |
| | Electrically -Operated Domestic Air-Conditioner - "Window Type" | |
| | Electrically -Operated Domestic Air-Conditioner - "Split Type" | |
| | Electrically -Operated Domestic Air-Conditioner - "Multi Type" | |

Good Environmental Choice – Australia

<http://www.aela.org.au/homefront.htm>

| | Product Categories | Number of Labelled |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|

| | | Products (as of April 2002) |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Domestic Paints | 0 |
| | Recycled Plastic Product | 0 |
| | Recycled Rubber Product | 0 |
| | Recycled Paper | 0 |
| | Zinc-Air Batteries | 0 |
| | Wool Pile Carpets | 0 |
| | Toiletry Products | 0 |
| | Adhesives | 0 |
| | Environmentally Innovative Product | 0 |
| | Printing Inks | 0 |
| | Pressed Firewood Products | 0 |
| | Lead Acid Batteries | 0 |
| | Gypsum Plasterboard | 0 |
| | Sanitary paper products | 0 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|---|
| | Newsprint | 0 |
| | Computers | 0 |

Environment 2000 – ZIMBABWE

The number of labelled companies (from 1991 to 1999)

| Year | Number of Companies Carrying the Label | Notes |
|-------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1991 | 1 | |
| 1992 | 12 | |
| 1993 | 21 | |
| 1994 | 31 | Full-time volunteer employed |
| 1995 | 18 | Full-time volunteer employed |

| | | |
|------|----|---|
| 1996 | 10 | |
| 1997 | 10 | |
| 1998 | 9 | ELP co-ordinator employed. Label standards substantially raised. Follow-up on |
| 1999 | 6 | companies in general, and in particular royalty payments. (see note below). |

Note: until the ELP Co-ordinator was employed, between 2 and 3 companies were actually paying royalties over the whole year. In 1999, 5 companies were regularly paying royalties.

The number of companies enquiring about the ELP

| Year | Number of Enquiries | Notes |
|-------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1991 | 36 | Records indicate large promotion drive |
| 1992 | 37 | Records indicate large promotion drive |
| 1993 | 28 | |
| 1994 | 24 | Full-time volunteer employed |
| 1995 | 13 | Full-time volunteer employed |
| 1996 | 8 | Programme essentially dormant |
| 1997 | 18 | Last quarter, ELP co-ordinator employed |

| | | |
|------|----|--|
| 1998 | 16 | ELP is promoted on radio, Greenline, presentations |
| 1999 | 4 | |

Proudly South African – South Africa

<http://www.proudlysa.co.za>

Founding Members of Proudly South African

The following companies are the founding members of the Proudly South African initiative:

1. Adroit Technologies
2. Affinity Advertising & Publishing
3. African Experience
4. African Joint Venture/Abee print solutions
5. African Renaissance
6. AJ North (Pty) Ltd

7. Alba International Importers and Exporters
8. Ant Publishing cc
9. Arbor Tech
10. Assa Abloy
11. Associated Printing Pty Ltd
12. Azure Natural Mineral Water
13. Bakgat Brandwear
14. Bellingham & Smith (Pty)
15. Blair Atholl Hardware
16. Bright House
17. Brightest Young Minds
18. Business Connexion Solutions (Pty) Ltd
19. Candle World International (Pty) Ltd t/a Everlite
20. Cape Coral Care
21. Cape Town International Theatre Festival

22. Cape Umbrella
23. Cape Union Mart (Pty) Ltd
24. CA-Ratings
25. Castor Creations CC
26. Cause Marketing Africa cc
27. Centre for Early Childhood Development
28. Champion Bakery
29. Chempunge / Steri World Woundcare
30. Claremont Improvement District Company
31. Code
32. Corpcom Outdoor (Pty) Ltd
33. Corporate & Merchant Advisors Limited
34. Cyan Connect (Ptry) Ltd
35. Dawn Wing Cape
36. De Wetshof Estate

37. Decramat
38. DMF Lighting Suppliers (Pty) Ltd
39. Domline
40. Earth Products
41. Electronic Media Network Limited (M-Net)
42. Elektroplan Consulting Engineers cc
43. EMOR Trading No 14 CC t/a iTravelto.com
44. Eskom
45. Extend O' Cord cc
46. F R Trading
47. Famrim Marketing cc
48. FlatspinWebSolutions
49. Formata Consulting (Pty) Ltd
50. Freecom
51. Galaxy Factory

52. Gauteng Self Employed Women's Union
53. Goodman Leather Enterprises
54. Graduate School of Business - UCT
55. Greystone Trading 557 CC t/a SA Homesick Pack
56. Groenberg Secondary School
57. H C Heat Exchangers (Pty) Ltd
58. Hardings Proprietary
59. Hatrick Sports
60. Heart Foundation
61. House of Monatic
62. I&J
63. Intersoft
64. Ipfluxeni Homes
65. I-Soft Solutions (Pty) Ltd
66. Jewellery Council of South African Diamond Grading

67. Job Creation Institution
68. Joypak (Pty) Ltd
69. KAB Instruments Pty Ltd
70. Khaizen International
71. Kinetic Marketing Delivery Systems
72. KNM Consulting
73. LA Galiote (Industries) CC
74. Liz Muller Design
75. Longspan Gutters
76. Mantel Trading No 3 CC
77. Mark Berger Training
78. M'Broidery
79. Media Works Adult Basic Education & Training
80. Mintek
81. Moago Interior Architectural Design

82. Monkey Biz South Africa
83. Monkey Puzzle Prints
84. Motau Movies cc
85. My Quest Trading 6
86. National Brands Limited
87. National Youth Choir of SA
88. Neledzi Cleaning Services
89. New Property Ventures
90. None Stop Events
91. Novelty Candies CC
92. Octagon Marketing (Pty) Ltd
93. Old Mutual
94. OTK Foods
95. Otter Environmental
96. Pam Golding

97. Pharma Natura (Pty) Ltd
98. Pick 'n Pay
99. Pierre Cronje (Pty) Ltd
100. Polyscreed Flooring
101. Prepaid Services
102. Propmark
103. Pursuit Clothing & Textiles Magazines
104. Q-Koi Fish Farm (Pty) Ltd
105. Rave Clothing
106. Revelation Luggage & Leather (Pty) Ltd
107. Roth Medical Components (Pty) Ltd
108. RSA Leisurewear
109. SA Cap Manufacturers (Pty) Ltd
110. SAA
111. SABC

112. Sanergy Solutions
113. Sannitree International
114. SASTS Working Adventures
115. Services Seta
116. Sheer Sound cc
117. Sir Dicks - The Uniform Co.
118. South African Fraud Prevention
119. South African Medical Association
120. South African Oncology Foundation
121. South African Savings Institute
122. South African Wine Villages
123. Soya Tech
124. Sparelock
125. Sparkem CC
126. Spenmist Engineering cc

127. SPS South Africa
128. Standing Waves Promo
129. Streetwires
130. Succeed Magazine
131. Taylor Cape T/A Lion Print
132. Telkom
133. The Bedking Sleep Solutions
134. The International Trade Group
135. The Rand Show (kagiso Exhibitions (Pty)Ltd
136. The Shaster Foundation
137. The Web Factory
138. The Woodbender CC
139. Thembi Products cc
140. Theta
141. Three Blind Mice Communications

142. Thusanang Development and Training

143. Tie Weavers South Africa (Pty) Ltd

144. Topteam Management

145. Traits

146. Tropic Air Conditioning

147. Tuscany Manufacturing

148. Vatit (Pty) Ltd

149. Waterfront Promotions

150. Wings(r) Corporate Services

151. YFM

1. **Contact Details of National Type-I Eco-labelling Programmes**

Following are the contact details of various national Type-I Eco-Labelling programmes not listed earlier:

| | |
|--|---|
| Brazil Associacao Brasileira de Normas Technicas | China (PRC) China Ecolabelling Center (CEC) |
|--|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Av. Treze de Maio 13/27° andar 20.003-900 - Rio de Janeiro - RJ - Brasil Telephone +55 21 3974 2303 Telefax +55 21 220 1762 E-mail fcabral@abnt.org.br Internet www.abnt.org.br</p> | <p>Anwai Beijing, P.C. 100012 Telephone +86 10 84 91 24 54 Telefax +86 10 84 91 33 00 E-mail nepaus12@svr1-pek.unep.net</p> |
| <p>Croatia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning Republic of Croatia Ulica grada Vukovara 78/III 10000 Zagreb Telephone +385 1 610 65 69 Telefax +385 1 611 20 73 E-mail nevenka.preradovic@duzo.tel.hr Internet www.duzpo.hr</p> | <p>Czech Republic Ministry of the Environment Dept of Environmental Strategies Vr'sovická 65, 100 10 Praha 10 Telephone +420 2 6712 2784 Telefax +420 2 6731 0340 E-mail sucharovova_dagmar@env.cz</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Greece</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment Physical Planning</p> <p>Council for Awarding the Ecolabel</p> <p>Amaliados Street, 17 115-23 Athens</p> <p>Telephone +30 1 642 6531</p> <p>Telefax +30 1 643 4470</p> <p>E-mail deu@minenv.gr</p> | <p>Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)</p> <p>Green Council Room 701</p> <p>New World Tower One</p> <p>18 Queen's Road Central</p> <p>Telephone +852 2810 1122</p> <p>Telefax +852 2810 1998</p> <p>E-mail info@greencouncil.org</p> <p>Internet www.greencouncil.org</p> |
| <p>Hungary</p> <p>Hungarian Eco-Labeling Organisation</p> <p>Garibaldi u. 1</p> <p>Budapest 1054</p> <p>Telephone +36 1 312 9920</p> <p>Telefax +36 1 312 9920</p> | <p>Israel</p> <p>Green Label Program</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>P.O.Box. 34033 Jerusalem, 95464</p> <p>Telephone +972 2 655 3770</p> <p>Telefax +972 3 655 3763</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| E-mail fiegler.zsuzsanna@matavnet.hu | E-mail motis@environment.gov.il |
| <p>Korea</p> <p>Korea Environmental Labelling Association</p> <p>5fl. Han Vit Orthopaedic Surgery B/D, 92-2</p> <p>Sanbon-dong Gunpo-City Kyonggi-do, 435-040</p> <p>Telephone +82 31 398 0128</p> <p>Telefax +82 31 398 0129</p> <p>E-mail ecomark@hanmail.net</p> <p>Internet www.kela.or.kr</p> | <p>Luxembourg</p> <p>Ministère de l'Environnement</p> <p>18 Montee de La Petrusse L-2918</p> <p>Luxembourg</p> <p>Telephone +352 478 6816</p> <p>Telefax +352 400 410</p> <p>E-mail henri.haine@mev.etat.lu</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>New Zealand</p> <p>Environmental Choice NZ</p> <p>P O Box 565 33 Dominion Road Mt Eden</p> | <p>Norway</p> <p>Stiftelsen Miljømerking / Ecolabelling</p> <p>Norway</p> |
|--|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Auckland</p> <p>Telephone +64 9 845 3330</p> <p>Telefax +64 9 845 3331</p> <p>E-mail info@enviro-choice.org.nz</p> <p>Internet www.enviro-choice.org.nz</p> | <p>Kristian Augusts gate 5 N-0164 Oslo</p> <p>Telephone +47 22 36 57 47</p> <p>Telefax +47 22 36 07 29</p> <p>E-mail alvhild.hedstein@ecolabel.no</p> <p>Internet www.ecolabel.no/english</p> |
| <p>Taiwan (ROC)</p> <p>Environment and Development Foundation</p> <p>Bldg, 53, 195 Chung Hsin Road, Sec 4, Chutung Hsinchu</p> <p>Telephone +886 3 591 6221</p> <p>Telefax +886 3 582 0231</p> <p>E-mail ningyu@edf.org.tw</p> <p>Internet http://www.greenmark.org.tw</p> | <p>Thailand</p> <p>Thailand Environment Institute</p> <p>210 Bangchak Refinery Building 4 Sukhumvit 64, Prakanong Bangkok 10260</p> <p>Telephone +66 2 742 9650 ext. 102</p> <p>Telefax +66 2 742 9695</p> <p>E-mail pongvipa@tei.or.th</p> <p>Internet www.tei.or.th</p> |
| <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</p> | <p>USA</p> <p>Green Seal</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Affairs (DEFRA)</p> <p>Ecolabelling Unit Zone 6 / D11 Ashdown House</p> <p>123 Victoria Street London SW1E 6DE</p> <p>Telephone +44 20 7944 6576</p> <p>Telefax +44 20 7944 6559</p> <p>E-mail charles.cox@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Internet www.defra.gov.uk</p> | <p>1001 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 827 Washington DC 20036-5525</p> <p>Telephone +1 202 872 6400</p> <p>Telefax +1 202 872 4324</p> <p>E-mail aweissman@greenseal.org</p> <p>Internet www.greenseal.org</p> |
| <p>GEN Secretariat</p> <p>TerraChoice Environmental Services Inc.</p> <p>2781 Lancaster Road, Suite 400 Ottawa, Canada K1B 1A7</p> <p>Tel. +1-613-247-1900</p> <p>Fax. +1-613-247-2228</p> <p>E-mail. gensecretariat@terrachoice.ca</p> | <p>GEN General Affairs Office Japan</p> <p>Environment Association (JEA)</p> <p>7F Toranomom Takagi Bldg., 1-7-2 Nishi-shimbashi, Minato-ku, TOKYO105-0003, Japan</p> <p>Tel. +81-3-3508-2662</p> <p>Fax. +81-3-3508-2656</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | E-mail: dc3h-mzn@asahi-net.or.jp |
|--|--|

2. Exports from South Africa to EU

| EXPORTS from South Africa to EU | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Rank (2001) | HS Chapter | Top 30 HS Chapters by Value | | | R Million | | Nom. Change 1999-2001 | |
| | | Description | | | 2001 | 2000 | | 1999 |
| | | based on HS (Harmonised System) Chapter | | | | | | |
| 1 | 27 | Coal, electrical energy | | | 10,775 | 6,089 | 5,134 | 110 |
| 2 | 71 | Gold, diamonds, platinum etc. | | | 10,609 | 9,243 | 8,377 | 27 |
| 3 | 84 | Wide range of machinery and parts (incl. household machinery) | | | 9,375 | 5,723 | 3,771 | 149 |
| 4 | 87 | Motor vehicles, parts, accessories | | | 6,962 | 5,648 | 5,848 | 19 |
| 5 | 99 | Unspecified goods, postal articles, ship stores not classified etc. | | | 6,497 | 6,392 | 2,927 | 122 |
| 6 | 72 | Ferrous articles (steel etc.) | | | 5,718 | 5,900 | 3,739 | 53 |
| 7 | 26 | Various mineral ores | | | 3,227 | 2,993 | 2,392 | 35 |
| 8 | 8 | Various fresh fruit | | | 3,078 | 2,759 | 3,037 | 1 |
| 9 | 94 | Seats (couches etc.) and certain furniture | | | 2,680 | 2,279 | 2,272 | 18 |
| 10 | 85 | Electrical motors and parts | | | 2,068 | 1,567 | 1,175 | 76 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 11 | 22 | Wine, beer, mineral water | 1,805 | 1,504 | 1,035 | 74 |
| 12 | 48 | Paper and paper articles | 1,409 | 783 | 621 | 127 |
| 13 | 28 | Inorganic chemicals | 1,278 | 917 | 780 | 64 |
| 14 | 76 | Aluminium and aluminium articles | 1,278 | 591 | 599 | 113 |
| 15 | 03 | Fish and crustaceans | 1,270 | 950 | 870 | 46 |
| 16 | 47 | Wood pulp | 1,018 | 1,172 | 808 | 26 |
| 17 | 41 | Raw hides and skins | 779 | 896 | 488 | 60 |
| 18 | 51 | Wool, fine or coarse animal hair | 756 | 682 | 658 | 15 |
| 19 | 20 | Preparations of vegetables, fruit etc. | 639 | 564 | 629 | 2 |
| 20 | 29 | Organic chemicals | 574 | 489 | 579 | -1 |
| 21 | 44 | Wood and articles thereof | 551 | 597 | 514 | 7 |
| 22 | 73 | Articles of iron or steel | 507 | 500 | 341 | 48 |
| 23 | 40 | Rubber and articles thereof | 506 | 524 | 427 | 19 |
| 24 | 38 | Miscellaneous chemical articles | 494 | 432 | 431 | 15 |
| 25 | 90 | Scientific, medical equipment, optical, photographic etc. | 428 | 336 | 271 | 58 |
| 26 | 39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 393 | 329 | 271 | 45 |
| 27 | 25 | Salt, kaolin, gypsum and other mineral substances | 384 | 361 | 277 | 39 |
| 28 | 88 | Aircraft and parts thereof | 350 | 984 | 514 | -32 |
| 29 | 68 | Articles of stone, cement etc. | 320 | 268 | 251 | 27 |
| 30 | 31 | Fertilisers | 105 | 134 | 15 | 614 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | TOTAL | 80,326 | 65,690 | 53,236 | 51 |

Source: DTI Trade Statistics Database / Department of Customs & Excise (2002)