

Today for Tomorrow: Rising to the Challenge

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Product Ecolabels: Empowering Sustainable Consumption & Production

2030 Sustainable Development Agenda: A shared vision for our future



Source: Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Eamon Drumm, Implementing the SDG Stimulus. Sustainable Development Report 2023 [R]. Dublin University Press Dublin, Ireland, 2023: P24 Figure 2.1

SDG 12: Towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns



Target 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries



Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources



Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses



Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment



Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse



Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle



Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities



Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature



Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production



Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products



Target 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

A growing number of policies are introduced globally to support the shift to SCP

Policy instruments by year of adoption

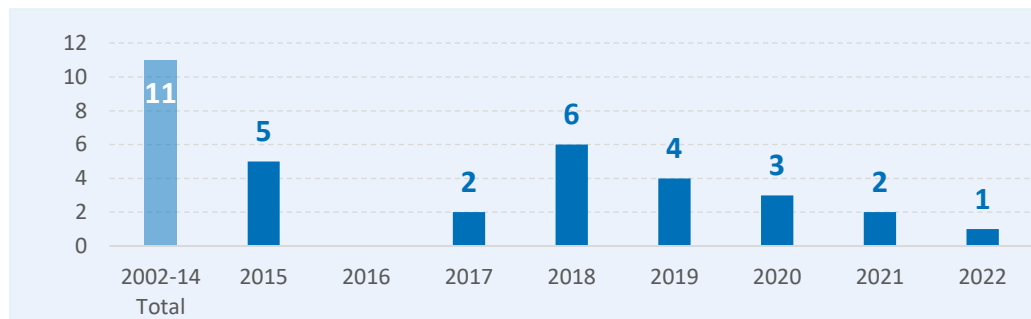


SDG 12 HUB



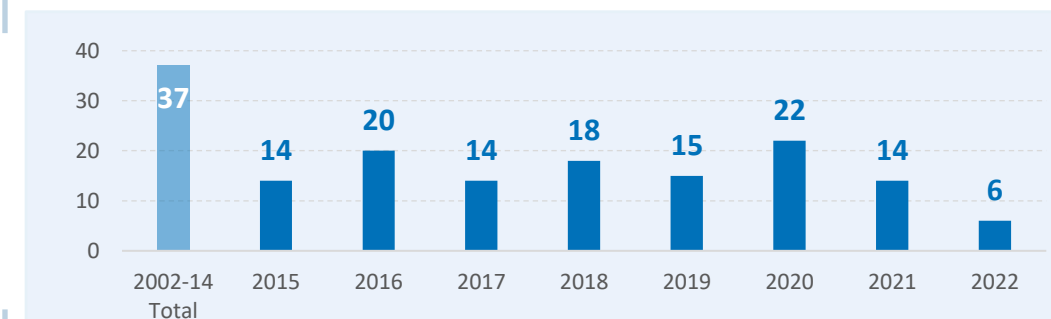
Economic and fiscal

34



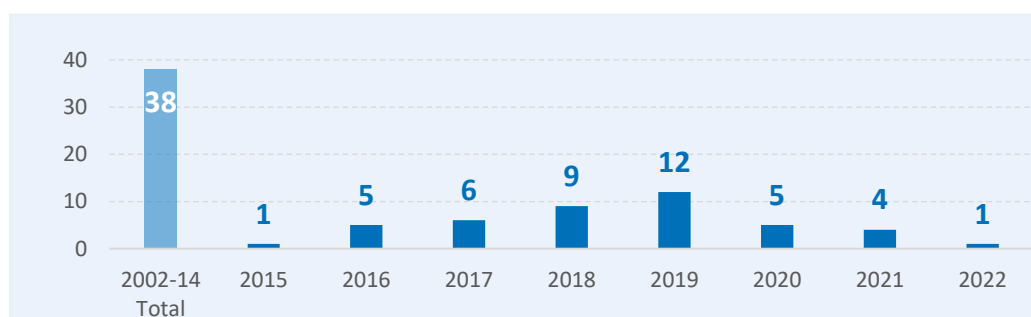
Macro policy

160



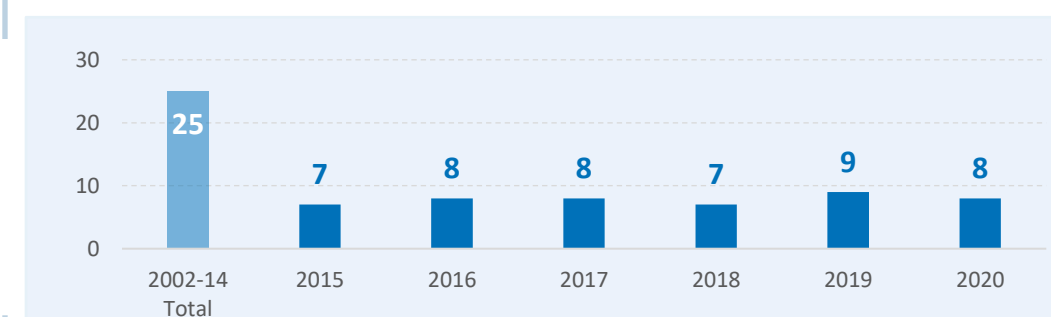
Regulatory and legal

81



Voluntary schemes

72



Ecolabels are an important type of voluntary policy schemes in supporting SCP



Labels that help consumers select products and services according to specific environmental and social criteria.



Tools that protect the environment and simultaneously differentiate the products or services from competitors.



Means of promotion that boosts the sale of products and services.



Market-based instruments that are voluntary.

- Sales of **sustainability-marketed products** grew more than twice as fast as conventionally marketed products in the past 6 years.
- In a recent survey in 25 countries, 64% of respondents said they wanted **to reduce their personal impact on the environment and nature**, and 44% felt guilty about their current impact.
- Consumer preferences are changing globally, not just in developed markets – more than 35% of respondents in emerging or developing markets (versus 28% in developed markets) said they **bought sustainably produced goods**.

Ecolabels enable different stakeholders to play their own parts in SCP transition



Ecolabels add value that are tangible and lasting to various beneficiaries



Increase competitiveness

- tapping rising consumer demand for green products and services
- opening up new markets (domestic and international) or expanding existing ones
- improving access to sustainable public procurement



Install long-term sustainable, efficient production, after initial investment

- cutting resource use
- measuring performance to further reduce environmental impact



Promote products with a sustainable brand that stands out and gains the trust of consumers















Improve their reputation in the field of nature protection and sustainable development



Provide consumers with a reliable criterion for choosing sustainable products with little effort

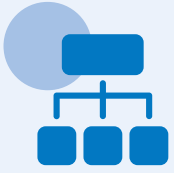


Select the right type of ecolabels in proportionate to your sustainability ambition

	Type I Ecolabel	Type I-like Certification scheme or sustainability label	Type II Self-declaration	Type III Environmental product declaration
 ISO reference	ISO 14024		ISO 14021	ISO 14025
 Third party-verified			Not required but recommended	
 Life cycle-based			Rarely	Typically
 Environmental focus	Full set of environmental (and social) criteria	Specific environmental impact	Specific environmental impact	Overall impact (often shown as matrix)
 Comparability between products possible	Sometimes	Sometimes	---	Typically
 Communication method	Seal or label	Seal or label	Declaration, sometimes with seal or graphical element	Environmental product declaration
 Type of communication	Business-to-consumer	Business-to-consumer	Business-to-consumer	Business-to-business

Pulse-check selected ecolabels on their current market penetration status

1



public management

2



communication strategy

3



sustainable public procurement criteria

4



local income per capita

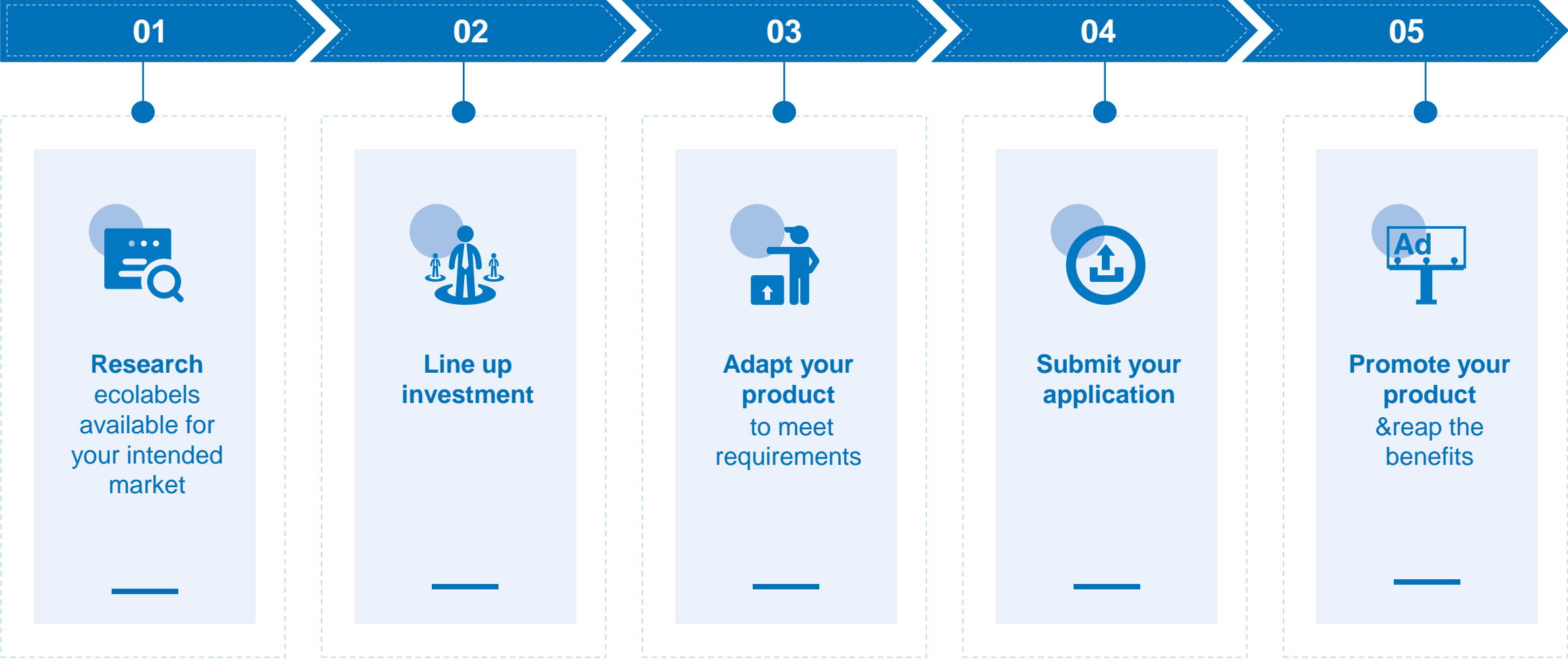
5



international trade incentives



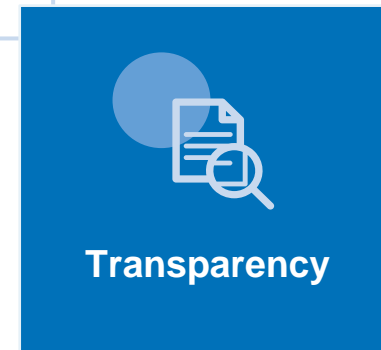
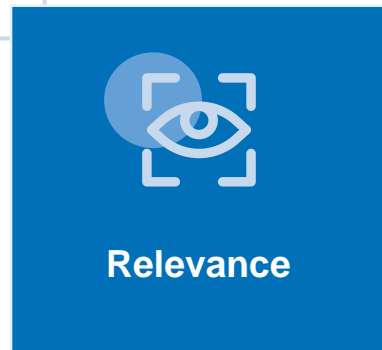
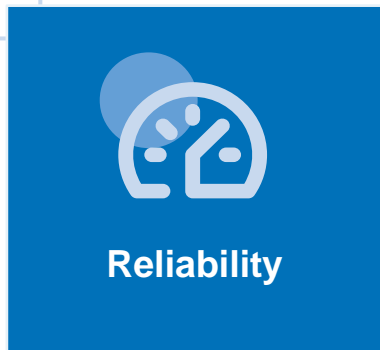
From A to Z: How to secure ecolabelling for your products



Product Ecolabels: Making your environmental claims free of “greenwashing”

- A recent market review in the EU found that **42% of environmental claims made on websites were exaggerated.**
- **Misleading consumers regarding the environmental practices** of a company or the environmental benefits of a product or service is called “**greenwashing**”.
- To **avoid greenwashing and build trust** between businesses and their customers it is essential for producers to provide the right background information when writing their own green claim.

Environmental claims should be based on five fundamental principles



Further, consider all of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability, highlight the long-term positive impact your product or service will deliver, find innovative ways to spread your message, work with partners to enhance your credibility and help consumers compare products.



The „EU Green Claim directive“ (Proposal) addresses the fundamental principle in Article 8 for future EU - ECO Labeling schemes and requires the verification of environmental claims by a „verifier“ which shall be a third-party conformity assessment body !

Global Ecolabelling Network: Connecting leading ecolabels around the world

Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) is the leading network of the world's most credible and robust ecolabels

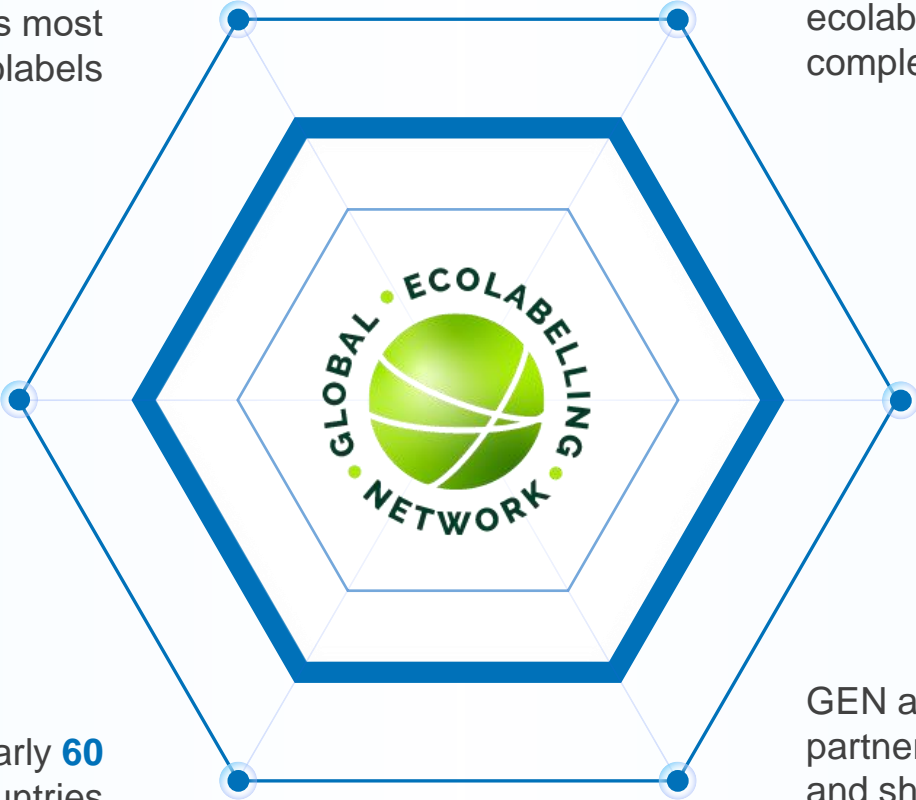
GEN full members run an ISO 14024 ecolabelling scheme and have successfully completed peer review assessment

GEN is a mission-driven organization founded in 1994 setting the global benchmark for ecolabel excellence

GEN associate members run an ecolabelling scheme and cover full aspects of the life cycle but have yet to complete peer review assessment

GEN has **37** members across nearly **60** countries

GEN affiliate members are supportive partners and organisations that believe and share in GEN mission but do not run an ecolabelling scheme themselves



Green Product Mark: TÜV Rheinland's approach to product sustainability

- ❑ A Type I ecolabel operated by TÜV Rheinland since 2012
- ❑ Underpinned by the ISO 14024 operation system
- ❑ A full member of Global Ecolabelling Network
- ❑ Accredited by ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB)
- ❑ Recognized by public and institutional procurers around the world



Core pillars of certification criteria

- Protection of environmental and human health
- Conservation of energy and resources
- Reduction of product carbon footprint
- Social compliance of production sites



Product scope

- Electrical & electronic products
- Network equipment
- Commercial products
- Hardlines (e.g. luggage)
- Softlines (e.g. toys)
- ...

Business cases: Green Products certified by TÜV Rheinland

> Deutsche Telekom

- In Germany
- Certified Green Product: [W-LAN Router](#)



> Kenwood

- In UK
- Certified Green Product: [Kitchenware](#)



> Bouygues Telecom

- In France
- Certified Green Product: [Wi-Fi 6 gateway](#)



> ZAGG

- In US
- Certified Green Product: [Screen Protector](#)



> ALDI

- In Germany
- Certified Green Product: [Frying Pan](#)



> Midea

- In China
- Certified Green Product: [Refrigerator-freezer](#)



> TCC Global

- In Netherlands
- Certified Green Product: [Luggage](#)



> LG

- In Korea
- Certified Green Product: [Wearable devices](#)



Thank you for your attention.

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