





Irina Punga Lega Expert, EcoContact















## The creation of the legal framework for eco-labelling aims to achieve the following objectives:

Efficient use of Natural Resources;

Replacing hazardous substances with safer substances whenever this is technically possible.

Promoting products that have a high level of environmental performance through the use of the ecolabel;

Reducing the negative impact of consumption and production on the environment, health, climate and Natural Resources;

Conservation and growth of natural capital;

Reducing pollution;

Preventing the loss of ecosystem services and biodiversity;















### Scope and purpose of the Ecolabel Regulation

The Ecolabel Regulation aims to establish a voluntary eco-labelling scheme (Type I) and to promote products that have a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle compared to other products belonging to the same product group.

The Regulation lays down provisions on the procedure for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, the procedure for issuing the certificate of conformity, the conditions for the use of the eco-label, including eco-label criteria.







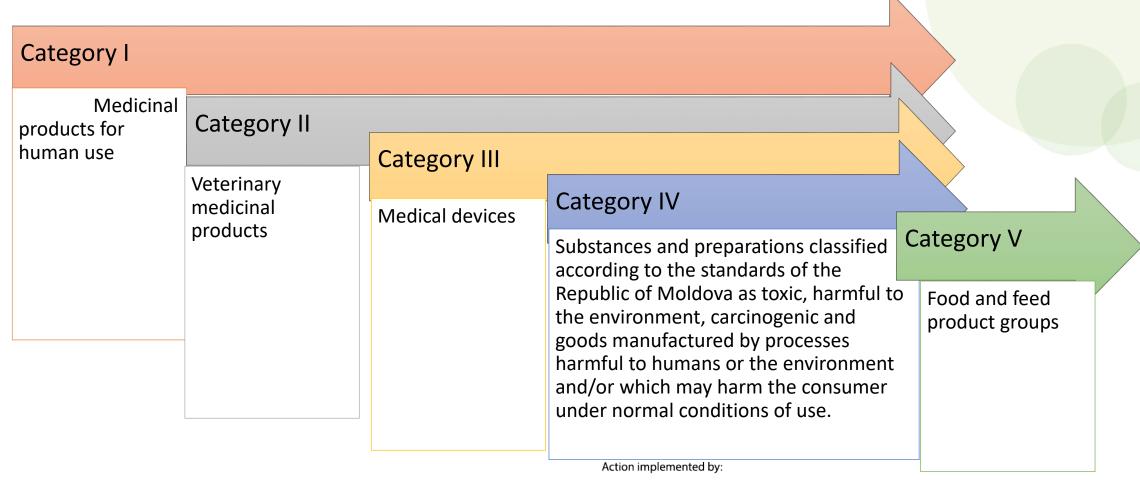








The provisions of the ecolabel regulation do not apply:

















# The specific features of the eco-labelling scheme covered by the draft Ecolabel Regulation are:

Selective: only products and services with the lowest environmental impact are awarded.

**Transparent:** the environmental criteria to be met by products/services are developed with input from relevant stakeholders (representatives from industry, trade, environmental organisations, consumers, trade unions, etc.).

**Voluntary:** therefore it does not create barriers to trade.

Multi-faceted approach: the whole life cycle of the product/service is analyzed to study all potential negative environmental impacts. (Raw materials/Production process/Distribution (including packaging)/Use/Consumption/Reuse/Recycling/Disposal).















#### **Ecolabel benefits**

#### **Community Benefits:**

Reduced environmental impact due to reduced waste and increased recycling.

increased awareness of environmentally responsible activities.

reduction of the effort and cost required for consumers to obtain information on product sustainability.

#### **Business benefits:**

Cost reduction through prevention of emergencies and mitigation of environmental risks;

increased sales due to increased consumer demand for environmentally friendly products and services;

the possibility of obtaining large institutional contracts (state, commercial and non-commercial), where environmental requirements are included;

increasing corporate reputation and evidence of the effectiveness of company initiatives in the environmental field and sustainable development;

access to sustainable procurement and more demanding markets;

### The benefits of state intervention:

Fulfillment of obligations undertaken through adopted policy documents;

reduction of harmful effects on human health and the environment associated with irrational and illegal use of natural resources in the production process;

efficient use of renewable and nonrenewable resources and increased energy performance and efficiency

improving the regulatory framework for internal market surveillance and facilitating the export procedure for domestic goods and services.















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I. RIA on the draft Regulation on Eco-labelling placed for public consultation.

https://particip.gov.md/ro/document/stages/an unt-privind-initierea-consultarilor-publice-aanalizei-impactului-de-reglementare-air-asupraproiectului-hotararii-de-guvern-pentruaprobarea-regulamentului-privind-etichetareaecologica/9242 11.

**Public Consultation:** 

The Draft Regulation on Ecolabelling

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**Irina PUNGA** 

Irina.punga@ecocontact.md









