



Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

Ecolabels



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WORLD BANK GROUP

Ecological Footprint

How sustainable is our way of life ?

BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

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We are facing three planetary crises due to unsustainable patterns of consumption and production



Climate change



Nature loss

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Pollution and waste









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The 2030 agenda



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Consumers want CHANGE

- •In a recent survey in 25 countries, 64% of respondents said they wanted to reduce their personal impact on the environment and nature (Globescan)
- •Changing consumer preferences are **global 35%** of respondents in emerging or developing markets versus **28%** in developed markets said they bought sustainably produced goods (Euromonitor)









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Did you know...?

•Sales of sustainability-marketed products grew more than twice as fast as conventionally marketed products in the past 6 years (NYU Stern)









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Consumers are still subject to unfair practices



of environmental claims made on websites are exaggerated (EU Commission, 2021)

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of consumers say business claims about the environment are not accurate (GFK, 2011)













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What are the different types of environmental Labels?

	Type I: Ecolabel	Type II: Self-declaration	Type III: Environmental product declaration
ISO Standard	ISO 14024	ISO 14021	ISO 14025
Third party-verified	YES	Not required but recommended	YES
Life cycle-based	YES	Rarely	Typically
Communication method	Seal or label	Declaration, sometimes with seal	Environmental product declaration
Type of communication	Business-to-consumer	Business-to-consumer	Business-to-business

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Life cycle approach

OFCD

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Examples

EU Ecolabel (Type I Ecolabel)

- Voluntary
- EU coverage
- Multiple sectors covered
- Life-cycle based
- Third-party verification



Forest Stewardship Council (Type I-like VSS)

- Voluntary
- International
- One sector covered
- Third-party verification







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Ecolabels benefits:

- ·
- Increases company competitiveness ⇒ marketing tool to differentiate products from competitors opening up new markets (domestic and international) or expanding existing ones
- Improves company reputation and gains the trust of consumers
- control performance through the supply chain ⇒ supply chain /risk management tool
- Consumers

Business

- Visual shopping guide ⇒ information tool
- Governments
 - market-based instruments that are voluntary ⇒ provide market incentive to produce sustainable goods and services
 - stimulate the demand for sustainable products through supportive measures such as public procurement ⇒ policy tool



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How Ecolabels Function

- Provide reliable information on the 'world behind the products'
- Use environmental and ethical values of consumers as a market incentive for producers to improve their environmental and social performance
- Provide competitive advantage for producers in the market place
- Dynamic displacement process ⇒ continuous environmental improvement through a pull effect



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SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT (SPP) AND ECO-LABELLING: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH SPP (

SPP (Demand)

Through government purchasing power

Ecolabelling (Supply)

By identifying and verifying new Ecolabels for more sustainable products

Combined approaches of voluntary labelling and SPP are important to:

- \rightarrow Stimulate the demand and supply of better products
- \rightarrow Help consumers make better choices









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Sustainability aspects and criteria should be considered:

During each stage of the Procurement Cycle, particularly on the definition of technical specifications when measuring the impacts of products and services throughout their life cycle





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Why Type I Ecolabels?

ISO Type I Ecolabels :

- ✓ Are a good source of specific criteria for SPP specifications
- \checkmark Allow for comparison as they are criteria-based
- ✓ Are transparent and third-party verified
- \checkmark Can also serve as proof of compliance













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Use of Type I Ecolabels in SPP

To define criteria To define test methods To define sustainable production methods

Reference can be made:

- To the whole label
- To a section of the label

Attention!

In competitive procurement procedures, the reference should not demand certification, but instead should specify the **criteria set in the label or equivalent**













The One Planet network

(10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production)



Consumer Information Programme



Sustainable Public Procurement Programme





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vironmont EU4 **The Consumer Information** Armenia, Azerbaijan,

A multi-stakeholder network that is building the global movement for sustainable consumption and production through 6 programmes



611 Programme Partners



One planet eat with care



One planet live with care



22 UN entities in the **10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group**



One planet inform with care

One planet



Programme (CI-SCP)

The Objective:

Support the provision of quality information on goods and services, and effective strategies to engage consumers in sustainable consumption.

Membership : **105** partner organizations







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THANK YOU!

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