



**APAT**  
Italian National Agency for the Protection of the Environment and for  
Technical Services

**TOURIST ACCOMODATION  
and  
CAMP SITE SERVICES  
EU ECO-LABEL AWARD SCHEME**



**SECOND BACKGROUND DOCUMENT  
FIRST DRAFT REVISED CRITERIA**

**July 2008**

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## INTRODUCTION

After the first Ad Hoc Working Group, several comments have been received regarding the first proposals towards revised criteria for Tourist Accommodation and Camp Site Services, which have been discussed and, where applicable, entered into the First Draft for Revised Criteria, attached at the end of this report.

Furthermore, the documentation regarding the criteria for Green Public Procurement of the DG Environment has been consulted in order to achieve the highest possible harmonization with the TAS and CSS criteria concerning in particular applications which involve energy use and saving.

This Background Document presents synthetically some of the results of the consultations and research to this regard, partly quoting excerpts from the relevant documentation for the GPP modules.

The document also relays the first results of a request made to the Competent Bodies regarding the energy market and the supply situation for energy from renewable sources.

Finally, it discusses and comments two studies regarding the environmental impact of disposable and reusable beverage containers.

The “First Draft Criteria” in Chapter 4 contains the two criteria sets (Tourist Accommodation Service and Camp Site Service) and explanatory notes for each set with the detailed explanation for every modification in the criteria and its reasons.

## 1. ENERGY USE AND SAVING

This chapter contains the results and considerations based partly on the information received from several Competent Bodies, partly on the data contained in the technical specifications for Green Public Procurement in the EU<sup>1</sup>, and the criteria developed for it. Striving for the highest possible harmonization between Eco-label and GPP criteria, modifications have been made to several criteria in the Energy section, both mandatory and optional, the background for those modifications is contained in this report.

### ***1.1. RES : Market situation in the EU***

Following, a short synthesis regarding the situation of RES in several European countries as supplied by some national Competent Bodies, requested in order to verify the actual conditions for enterprises who need to buy energy from renewable sources to comply with the Eco-label criteria.

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<sup>1</sup> Reports for the European Commission – DG Environment Technical Specifications for Green Public Procurement by AEA, Harwell, July 2008



### *Austria*

Austria has a free energy market, renewable energy is available in the whole country and its prices are competitive with non-renewable energy.

From the Austrian point of view, a mandatory higher quantity of renewable energy supply would not constitute a problem, since also most of the “normal” energy suppliers already offer a share of at least 50% renewable energy also for their “not green” products, and also the “pure” renewable energy (100% renewable sources) is available at a competitive price.

Since this is not the case in several other countries though, Austria proposes to continue to premiate higher renewable energy quantities used by the structures with a higher score in the optional section of the criteria and leave the mandatory criterion as it is.

### *Belgium*

According to VREG (the Flemish Competent Body for Electricity and Gaz Market), the objective of renewable energy produced in Belgium has been established at 13%.

The Flemish energy market is completely free since the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2003.

Renewable energy is sold at the same price as energy of non renewable origin. This means that a producer of RE can sell the generated electricity on a market platform (trading) or can negotiate a contract with an energy supplier. The energy price is market based. Generating energy by means of RES is of course not competitive compared to other means of production. In addition to this market price for the energy on itself, producers obtain green energy certificates (or other certificates). In Flanders, there is a renewable obligation system or quota system. The amount of RE generation is politically determined and this is translated into a quota obligation. Suppliers are forced (if they don't supply the necessary amount of “green” energy they have to pay a penalty) to buy (and supply) a certain amount of RE. The market price of the certificates can be found on the VREG-website (regional regulator) <http://www.vreg.be/vreg/documenten/Statistieken/54946.pdf> . For every 1000 kWh generated RE, 1 certificate is received. Thanks to the support system, investing in RES has a positive return on investment. Without support, this is not the case.

On the supply side, energy suppliers offer “green products” to consumers. For these products, a supplier has to prove the origin of the “green energy”. Energy prices of green energy products are comparable to energy prices of non green products.

Since 2007, the two other Belgian regions are fully free as well. (The Flemish region was free earlier as mentioned above) This means that costumers are free to choose a supplier and are free to choose a product. In every region green products are offered.

### *Cyprus*

There is a free market legally established, however there is still only one provider and producer, which is the Cyprus Electricity Authority.

The market for renewable energy is still at an embryonic stage (not available in the whole country) and it is not yet competitive.



### *Denmark*

Denmark has a free market for electricity. However, the price for renewable products is higher, and often the consumer is bound to the supplier by a contract for a certain amount of time.

Renewable energy is available in the whole country, however more in one half than in the other.

### *Finland*

There is a free energy market in Finland. Depending on the energy company, the share of the RES can vary.

The average is today between 21 - 23 %. The EU target for Finland is 38%. Even nowadays it is possible to purchase 100 % RES electricity. There are even green energy certification systems in Finland.

The prices for RES electricity can be somewhat higher, but the price is usually more dependent on the type of contract and its length of validity.

In the whole country it is possible to choose and change the energy company freely. The customer in Lapland can buy electricity from Helsinki.

### *Italy*

The energy market in Italy is free. There are however areas in the country without access to renewable energy sources (specifically, some of the islands), and some energy companies charge high penalties for interruption of long term contract if a customer wants to change energy source.

### *United Kingdom*

There is a free market in the sense that consumers can choose who they buy their energy from. The choice may be limited in some areas though. The price of electricity generated from renewable supplies is competitive, but varies from supplier to supplier. Some producers say they do not charge a premium, others do, although the premium is generally small. The major electricity suppliers all offer to supply green electricity, and they cover most if not all of the UK.

#### ***1.1.1. Consequences on criteria***

The fact that in some countries renewable energy sources are theoretically available, but a customer who wants to exit from a long-term contract with a non-renewable energy supplier has to pay high penalties, puts those countries or areas thereof in the same situation than countries where no free energy market exists. In these cases, the not-applicability of criterion 1 can be requested.



## 1.2. Boilers

There is currently no European Flower Ecolabel criteria for boilers. However there are a number of other available ISO 14024 Type I ecolabels available, which cover a range of different boilers used for heating systems and range of fuel types. The Blue Angel and Nordic Swan have developed the main ecolabels available for boilers.

Following an assessment of the different ecolabel criteria it is clear that they all focus on the key environmental impacts which are mainly energy efficiency and carbon dioxide emissions and other emissions to air, such as NO<sub>x</sub> and CO, which may affect air quality.

The GPP criteria focus on these aspects, using the appropriate criteria from the Nordic Swan ecolabels for the majority of cases, and the Blue Angel criteria for gas condensing boilers, specifically developed for these types of boilers.

It may be useful to refer to a recent project, started in January 2008, *Changing the heating market mechanisms: Boiler Information System on Efficiency (BISON<sup>2</sup>)*, which aims to provide a web based tool for the optimisation of the choice of central heating boilers based on annual efficiency. This has the potential to be a valuable tool, as choosing the optimum equipment may contribute significantly toward energy savings and CO<sub>2</sub> reductions.

### 1.2.1. Boiler energy efficiency

The GPP Technical Specifications take as reference for energy efficiency<sup>3</sup> the following criteria:

- for the gas condensing boiler (up to nominal thermal output of 70 kW) the nominal utilization ratio must not fall below 100% for 10kW, and 101% for 70kW at temperatures of 75/60°C. At temperatures of 40/30°C the nominal utilization ratio must not fall below 103% for 10 kW and 104% for 70kW. Output values between the above limits shall be linearly interpolated according a specific formula;
- for gas boilers (non condensing) and oil boilers (up to nominal output 120 kW) the energy efficiency must as a minimum be:  $y = (1/60)x + b$ , where the size of b is shown in the table:

Fuel	b	
	Measurement at nominal effect	Measurement at low effect
Liquid	91.77	89.77
Gas	95.83	93.83

Directive 92/42/EC excludes hot-water boilers capable of being fired by different fuels including solid fuels as the solid biofuel boilers (split logs, briquettes, pellets and chips as defined by EN303-5, straw). In order to possibly introduce them, the GPP criteria states the energy efficiency criteria as following:

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.boilerinfo.org/bison.htm>

<sup>3</sup> *The criteria for energy efficiency apply only to burner/boiler combinations and not to burners alone. Boiler efficiency is defined in accordance with CEN 303 and 304.*



Energy efficiency ( $\eta_k$ ) for solid biofuel boilers (up to nominal thermal output of 300 kW):

- Manual feed boiler:  $\eta_k = 73 + 6 \log Q_N$ , where  $Q_N$  is the nominal output of the boiler
- Automatic feed boiler:  $\eta_k = 75 + 6 \log Q_N$ ,  
and  $\eta_x \geq 86\%$ ;  $\eta_x = (\eta_{20} + \eta_{40} + \eta_{60})/3$  where  $\eta_{20}$ ,  $\eta_{40}$ ,  $\eta_{60}$  stand for the measured efficiency at 20, 40 and 60% load.

### 1.2.1.1. *Consequences on criteria*

These limits are considerably higher than those currently required by the EU Eco-label, further research will be necessary in order to determine if such restriction could be feasible for the tourism sector. A possible application could be for the optional criterion on boiler efficiency (30 TAS/31 CSS) which has to be discussed concerning a higher limit.

### 1.2.2. *Boiler NOx emissions*

Probably due to the strong development in the recent years of condensing boilers, the GPP guideline defines different targets for gas condensing boiler and gas non condensing boiler:  
- if the emissions are from gas condensing boiler, they must not exceed the 60 mgWh NOx/k;  
if they are from the non condensing gas boilers (up to nominal output 120 kW), they must not exceed the 70 mgNOx/kWh.

If the emissions are from liquid fuel boiler (up to 120 kW) they must not exceed 90 mg/kWh.

So, the GPP criteria seem to be more severe only for the gas condensing boiler, decreasing the target of NOx emissions from 70 to 60 mg/kWh.

In general the GPP criteria take into account more variables as the CO- carbon monoxide emissions and, for the liquid fuel boiler, the CO, the Hc-Hydorcarbons and the soot values.

The solid biofuel boilers were not included in the 92/42/EEC but they are in the GPP guidelines (solid biofuel includes split logs, briquettes, pellets and chips as defined by EN303-5. Straw is also a solid biofuel):

*Solid biofuel boilers, up to nominal thermal output of 300 kW*

(mg/m <sup>3</sup> dry gas at 10% O <sub>2</sub> )	Automatic feed boiler	Manual feed boiler	
	X ≤ 300 kW	X ≤ 100 kW	100 < X ≤ 300 kW
OGC	25	70	50
CO	400	2000	1000
NO <sub>2</sub>	340	340	
particles	40	70	

It could be useful as a suggestion to take into account the fact that the GPP Guidelines state some additional award criteria about and they are:

- to take into account the electricity demand, that must be determined and awarded in proportion of its minimization
- plastic components weighing more than 50g marketed according to ISO 11469 or equivalent.
- availability of spare parts for a ‘significant portion’ of the boiler’s expected life span.



Still more performant are the following award criteria:

- recyclable, recoverable and recycled content of the materials in the packaging used for the boiler.
- renewable fuel sources are used in the Boiler.

Great importance is done to a good sized design of the boiler and to the control and maintenance procedure and training.

### **1.2.2.1. Consequences on criteria**

The optional criterion 31 (TAS) and 32 (CSS) has been modified in order to include the more restrictive limit for gas condensing boilers (lesser than 60 mgWh NOx/k). Eventual further restrictions will have to be discussed.

## **1.3. Air Conditioning**

From different sides, the request has been made to study the possibility of extending criterion 4. regarding Air Conditioning Units (ACUs) also to other systems than household air conditioners, since the tourism industry in many cases uses residential or industrial systems.

In order to facilitate further discussion, following some information regarding existing certification schemes and indications for possible criteria.

### **1.3.1. Existing Ecolabels and Standards for ACUs**

#### **1.3.1.1. Voluntary Standards**

**Table 1.1. Summary of Standards for Air Conditioner Units**

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Specifications/Requirements</b>							
	Energy Efficiency: EER /SEER /COP	Global Warming Potential	Refrigerant use	Components	Packaging	Practicality/ availability	Test Method	Installation/ Maintenance
Energy Star	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Hong Kong Green Label Scheme			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Thai Green Label Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Source: AEA



**Table 1. 2. Summary of the Standard Requirements**

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Specification Highlights</b>
Energy Star Residential and Light Commercial Central Air conditioning (and Air-Source Heat Pumps)	<i>Energy (EER/SEER)</i> Energy Efficiency Ratios per product capacity
Thai Green Label Scheme (TGLS) Air conditioners	<i>EER/SEER</i> 9.6 BTU/Wh (minimum)

Source: AEA

*1.3.1.2. Criteria*

The new Technical Specifications for Green Public Procurement propose criteria for larger air conditioning units than those concerned by the criteria regarding air conditioning until now. These criteria are divided into Residential Commercial Airconditioning and Light Commercial Airconditioning (larger and smaller structures) with the following specifications:

A. **Residential Central Air Conditioning**, rated below 65,000 BTU/h, should meet the following Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) and the Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER):

<b>Product Type</b>	<b>SEER</b>	<b>EER</b>
Split Systems	≥14	≥11.5
Single Package Equipment (including gas/ electric package units)	≥14	≥11

EER is the ratio of the cooling effect measured in BTU/h divided by the electrical energy input in measured Watts: Btu/Wh. SEER is measured over the cooling season and has the same units.

**Verification:** All products carrying the Energy Star for ASHPs and Central Air Conditioners – Version 4.0 will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof, such as appropriate national schemes, will also be accepted.

B. **Light Commercial Central Air Conditioning**, rated between 65,000 and 250,000 BTU/h, should meet the following Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) and the Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER):

<b>Equipment Type</b>	<b>Size Category</b>	<b>Specification</b>
Air-Source Air Conditioner (3 phase)	< 65,000 Btu/h	≥ 13 SEER
Air-Source Air	≥ 65,000 Btu/h – < 135,000	≥ 11.0 EER; 11.4

Conditioner	Btu/h	IPLV
Air-Source Air Conditioner	≥ 135,000 Btu/h – ≤ 250,000 Btu/h	≥ 10.8 EER; 11.2 IPLV

EER is the ratio of the cooling effect measured in BTU/h divided by the electrical energy input in measured Watts: Btu/Wh. SEER is measured over the cooling season and has the same units. IPLV is a measure of part-load performance for an air conditioner.

**Verification:** All products carrying the Energy Star for Light Commercial HVAC will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof, such as appropriate national schemes, will also be accepted.

### **1.3.2. Consequences on criteria**

The possibility of including industrial size air conditioning systems and heat pumps in the Eco-label criteria will be discussed further. The GPP criteria already offer an ideal point of departure for the determination of limits and standards also for the tourism sector.

## **1.4. Insulation**

The new Technical Specifications for Green Public Procurement contain modules also regarding the newest standards for insulation of windows and buildings applicable to the GPP process, which have been developed considering the same Life Cycle and general sustainability aspects used also for the determination of Eco-label criteria. Following, some of the most relevant content of the modules, which have been used as a support to modify the criteria wording for a harmonization of the two criteria sets and to give more precise indications to the applicants.

### **1.4.1. Window insulation**

The simplest window is a single pane, which requires only the glass and frame. Introducing a second and third pane creates double and triple glazing respectively. Usually thermal spacers, built as part of the frame, separate the panes of glass. The windows are then known as insulating glass units (IGUs), and are now commonly installed in all types of window. The cavities created between the panes increase the thermal insulation properties of the window<sup>4</sup> and decrease the level of noise transmitted through the window. The optimum space between two panes of glass is 20mm:4 a smaller space leads to greater heat loss, while a larger one makes little difference to the level of thermal insulation. To create multi-pane windows a greater level of engineering is required in the frame, and if made of, or containing metal, it is important that thermal bridges are eliminated or minimised as far as possible, to improve the insulative properties of the frame.<sup>5</sup>

Both noise reduction and thermal insulation can be greatly improved by excavating the cavities between the glass panes so creating a vacuum, or filling the cavity with an inert, low conductance gas, usually argon, xenon or krypton. This reduces the heat loss to the outside

<sup>4</sup> Insulating Glazing Units, S. L. Garvin.

<sup>5</sup> Efficient Windows, <http://www.efficientwindows.org/gtypes.cfm>



environment (i.e. the U-value, see section 2 for a definition) by suppressing convection. Overall this creates a thicker window with substantially improved thermal insulation and noise reduction properties by reducing conduction and convection.

A further technology that can be utilised to improve the properties of windows is the use of coatings applied to the inner surface of a glass pane. There are many types of coatings, those to provide reduced noise transfer, those to provide security glass, and those to reduce solar gain and glare or heat loss to cite only the obvious ones.

Of particular interest are Low-E coatings. Low-emittance (Low-E) coatings are thin, virtually invisible, metal or metallic oxide layers deposited on a window. In double or triple glazing the main mechanism of heat transfer is thermal radiation from a warm pane of glass to a cooler pane. Coating a glass surface with a low-emittance material and facing that coating into the gap between the glass layers blocks a significant amount of radiant heat transfer, thus lowering the total heat flow through the window, i.e. lowering the U-value. Low-E coatings are designed for heating-dominated climates where the coatings reduce the amount of heat lost through the window to the outside environment, while still allowing natural light in. Alternative coatings exist to reduce solar gain in cooling-dominated climates, so minimising the amount of heat allowed through the glass from the outside environment, while still allowing the maximum amount of natural light to enter into the space. This type of solar control glass can be specified for any situation where excessive solar heat gain is likely to be an issue, e.g. large facades, glass walkways, atria and conservatories. Low-E coatings have developed to improve both heating and cooling season performance.<sup>6</sup>

#### *1.4.1.1. Legal framework*

##### **Construction Products Directive (CPD) 89/106/EEC**

This is the most relevant piece of legislation for the fenestration industry currently.<sup>7</sup> The main aim of the Construction Products Directive, adopted in 1988, is to ensure that products traded within the EU meet agreed standards of performance and systems of certification.<sup>8</sup> In doing this it aims to remove any barriers to trade caused by having to comply with differing national standards.

In relation to windows, doors and shutters, it specifies criteria such as air permeability classification (European standard: EN 12207:1999) and test method (EN 1026:2000), watertightness (EN 12208:1999 and EN 1027:2000), resistance to wind load (EN 12210:1999) and the thermal performance of windows and doors (EN ISO 12567-1:2000). PVC-U heat resistance requirements are detailed (EN 479:1995) and the relevant test method (EN 478:1995), as well as specifications and requirements for timber and wood-based materials in external windows, doors and frames (EN 14220:2006). Also many specifications for window hardware (fittings, hinges, etc) are detailed.

In addition this Directive introduced a key change to the way thermal conductivity of a building is measured and declared. The results of thermal conductivity tests are now analysed using a statistical procedure called lambda 90/90. This change makes each component of a

<sup>6</sup> Pilkington website, <http://www.pilkington.com>.

<sup>7</sup> British Fenestration Ratings Council personal communication and advice.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p.12-26

[http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/construction/internal/cpd/cpd\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/construction/internal/cpd/cpd_en.htm)



building's envelope important in achieving an energy efficient building.<sup>9</sup> Directive 93/68/EEC<sup>10</sup> amends many directives including 89/106/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to Construction Products.<sup>8</sup>

### 1.4.1.2. Existing Ecolabels and Standards for Windows

#### 1.4.1.2.1. Ecolabels

There are various sets of Ecolabel criteria currently available for windows: the Nordic Swan, the New Zealand, Canada and Australia's energy rating ecolabels, the Korean Ecolabel, the Taiwan GreenMark, the UK Energy Saving Recommended Logo and the US Energy Star are some examples. The different ecolabels have varying scope, for example some include skylights, others don't, or they may be concerned with regional climates and what constructions are most suitable, rather than a generic set of criteria. Despite this many of these ecolabels are examples of best practice and represent good quality work and performance. Summaries of the criteria used by some of these standards are outlined below.

### USA

In the USA the Energy Star Programme has been applied to windows and covers residential windows, doors and skylights within one Ecolabel.<sup>11</sup> It is run by the Department of Energy, and enforced through random testing.

Qualification for this scheme is based on the U-value and G-values of each component taken together and incorporating their relative values. The scheme also takes into account the differing requirements of the various regions of the USA, shown in Table 4 with the required U and G-values altering accordingly. For example homes in Florida, in the southern region, need windows that have a cooling effect on the house, where as homes in Washington State, in the northern region, require windows that retain heat. This variation in requirements is depicted in Table 5, together with several illustrative U- and G-values.

**Table 1.3. Windows and door values awarded the Energy Star Programme certification.**

<b>Climate Zone</b>	<b>U-Value*</b>	<b>G-value**</b>
Northern	≤ 0.35	Any
North/Central	≤ 0.40	≤ 0.55
South/Central	≤ 0.40	≤ 0.40
Southern	≤ 0.65	≤ 0.40

Source: AEA

<sup>9</sup> TIMSA Brief: New European Legislation and lambda 90/90.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 220, 30.8.1993, p. 1–22 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31993L0068:EN:HTML>

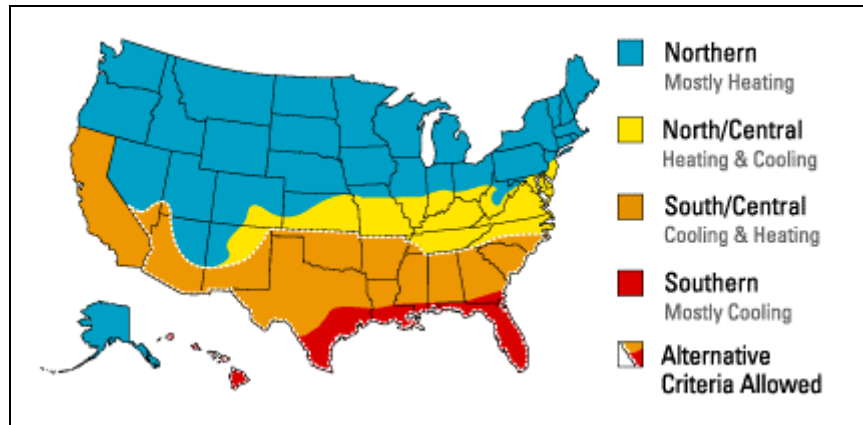
<sup>11</sup> Energy Star, Programme Requirements for Residential Windows, Doors and Skylights – Version 4, 14<sup>th</sup> May 2007.



\*U-value: The rate of non-solar heat loss or gain through a material or assembly. Expressed here in units of Btu/h·ft<sup>2</sup>°F.

\*\* G-value / Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC): The fraction of solar radiation admitted through a window, door, or skylight. Expressed as a value between 0 and 1.

**Figure 1.1. Different climatic regions in the USA<sup>11</sup>**



## UK

In the UK the British Fenestration Ratings Council (BFRC) was set up as a collaborative venture between all stakeholders in the windows industry and established the Window Energy Rating system (WERs) to provide a reliable method to assess the thermal efficiency of windows of a standard size (1.48m by 1.23m). This allows comparison of products against one another under identical conditions.<sup>12,13</sup> The intention is to assist consumers to quickly understand the energy efficiency differences between products, to allow legislators to ensure that fitted windows meet the legal requirements, and to enable energy agencies to give support to the more energy efficient products. One of the most significant developments is the introduction of Window Energy Ratings as an alternative to U-values as a criterion for compliance. Window Energy Ratings are a much more accurate indicator of the energy performance of a window because they take a range of factors into account as well as the U-value, including the useful solar heat gain. Ultimately this provides a method to link window performance to other thermal assessment systems, and as such has become widely recognised throughout the building industry in the UK, and has become a recognised component of building regulations.

The measure allows comparison between different products, it does not provide the actual energy efficiency for specific products when installed. The actual energy consumption for a specific product in a specific site will depend on the location, the building parameters such as insulation and occupancy, the building geometry and orientation, the local climate and the indoor temperature set by the occupants. As such purchasers and procurement officials should be aware of this.

<sup>12</sup> BFRC Guidance Notes, BFRC Ratings Calculations.

<sup>13</sup> BFRC Guidance Notes, BFRC Rating and Energy Saving Recommended.



The Window Energy rating assesses the whole window, so covers the frame material, the frame design, the glass type and all the other components that make up the window. The rating is carried out by computer simulation of the product to European Standards and the use of climate data and building models. This gives a single number that can be used to compare the energy performance of a window simply and quickly.

The BFRC system uses three measures of efficiency. These are:

- Thermal transmittance (U-value): measuring how well a product prevents heat escaping.
- Solar Factor (G-value): This measures how well a product blocks heat caused by sunlight. The Solar Factor is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. A lower Solar Factor means less heat gain.
- Air Leakage (L50 value): For good quality windows, air leakage makes little difference to energy performance, for leaky windows, the impact is significant.

The BFRC Rating is calculated from the simple formula:

$$\text{Rating} = 218.6 \times \text{g-value} - 68.5 (\text{U-value} + \text{L50})$$

A computer simulation is run, and the number produced is converted into an A to G rating system, as shown in Table 6. Thus an A-rated window is more energy efficient than a G-rated window, as demonstrated by the summary table below.

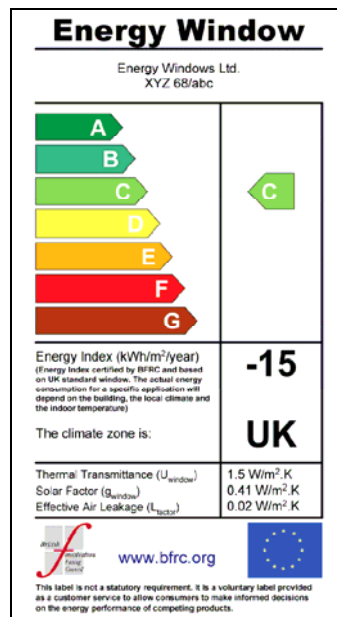
**Table 1.4. BFRC Rating System**

<b>BFRC Rating Scale</b>	<b>BFRC Rating (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year)</b>
A	0 or greater
B	-10 to < 0
C	-20 to < -10
D	-30 to < -20
E	-50 to < -30
F	-70 to < -50
G	Less than -70

Source: AEA

This is then converted into a diagram<sup>13</sup> similar to the EU Energy Label for energy using products to represent the values, an example is shown below in Figure 1.2.

**Figure 1.2. BFRC Rating Scale and Label**



Source: AEA

The UK building regulations Part L (for England and Wales) make use of this classification scheme by stating the minimum level for replacement domestic windows is band E while for windows in new domestic extensions, the minimum requirement is band D.

The Energy Saving Trust (EST),<sup>14</sup> working in collaboration with the BFRC, have established a system where by manufacturers and suppliers who achieve a BFRC rating of ‘C’ (or above) are eligible to apply to the energy saving trust endorsement scheme for approval to use the logo and to be listed on the energy saving recommended database. This mark – Energy Savings Recommended<sup>15</sup> - is endorsed by the UK government, widely recognised by consumers and is well respected as indicating which products are energy saving, and to what degree.

Furthermore the EST has produced a series of Best Practice guides for windows in new dwellings which use BFRC ratings as the measure of window performance: Good Practice is achieved by the use of D rated windows and Best Practice via the use of C rated windows. Whilst not mandatory, these guides will be used increasingly in any UK government-funded construction (e.g. social housing).<sup>16</sup>

At the same time the UK’s Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) “Quick Wins” procurement specification used in Green Public Procurement specified that using a window of C rating was good practice (84% of rated windows at BFRC), while best

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/>

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/energy\\_saving\\_products/about\\_energy\\_saving\\_recommended\\_products](http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/energy_saving_products/about_energy_saving_recommended_products)

<sup>16</sup> Energy Saving Trust, [www.est.org.uk/myhome](http://www.est.org.uk/myhome)



practice was achieved by using B rated windows (44% of rated windows on BFRC). In both cases the other life cycle impacts, such as frame materials used (timber, plastic, metal) should be considered.<sup>17</sup>

The BFRC are working to extend the rating system to glazed doors, patio, French and Juliette doors<sup>18</sup> by the end of 2008, with the stipulation that the doors should contain a minimum 25% glazing surface area to qualify to be included in the rating system. (Windows typically contain 70% glazed surface area.)<sup>19</sup>

### **Scandinavia**

One of the most comprehensive Ecolabels for windows is the Nordic Swan system.<sup>20</sup> This is a voluntary certification system that covers Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. It is designed to provide a guide for fixed and opening windows and window-doors, and exterior doors forming the boundary between free and heated areas.

Like several of the other Ecolabels, the Nordic Swan places definitions on the thermal efficiency of the window, but it goes further and places restrictions on chemical use, wood and wood preservatives, sorting waste, and plastic additives. Such restrictions apply to subcontractors as well as main contractors. Thus this ecolabel is a multi-attribute certificate. It is also a pass or fail label, where most others discussed in this document use a scale to rank products.

The main energy-related aspects of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel are:

- Heat transfer (U-value): The U-value must be 1.3 W/m<sup>2</sup>K or lower, for a 12 x 12 m window, for the whole window including the frame. An exterior door must have a U-value of 1.0 W/m<sup>2</sup>K or lower and airtightness of at least 600 Pa.
- Solar energy transmittance (G-value): must be 52±2% or more, measured perpendicular to the glass (so incoming solar energy heats the building).
- Daylight Transmittance: The daylight transmittance must be 63±2% or higher, i.e. the window must not be considered as daylight shielding.

All of these requirements must be verified by documentation. There is a great deal more detail provided within the Nordic Swan Criteria Document, this is a simplified summary only.<sup>21</sup>

#### *1.4.1.2.2. Other Standards*

There are many other standards and specifications for windows throughout the world. Many countries have building specifications which are becoming increasingly focused on building

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/what/priority/consumption-production/quickWins/glazing.htm> and <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/what/priority/consumption-production/quickWins/glazing.htm>

<sup>18</sup> Patio doors: Double width, full height, single glass pane per door, opening through a hinged or sliding mechanism. French door: a door with multiple windows set into it along the full length of the door. Juliette doors: Inward opening full height doors with a metal grille immediately outside, providing a minuscule balcony.

<sup>19</sup> Verbal information from BFRC.

<sup>20</sup> Ecolabelling of Windows and Exterior Doors, Criteria document, 12 December 2001 – 30 June 2009

Version 2.4 and <http://www.svanen.nu>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.svanen.nu/Default.aspx?tabName=CriteriaDetailEng&menuItemID=7056&pgr=62>





sustainability, and specify either window standards, or thermal standards for the building envelope.

Many European trade associations have their own standards and labels that their members must adhere to, to remain as members. Again, only a couple of examples have been provided as there are many examples. The Dutch Association of Metal Windows and Facades (VMRG) have a label for their association members' aluminium and steel window products - called the "VMRG-Keurmerk" (Quality Mark).<sup>22</sup> Similarly the Dutch Association of PVC facade elements industry (VKG) has a label called the "VKG Keurmerk".<sup>23</sup> Both place a high value on informing the consumer about the products and guaranteeing quality, safety and durability.

There are also many European glazing standards, which when met allow the CE mark to be applied to component parts and products and therefore allow for their sale in the EU market.<sup>24</sup> A few examples of these are:

- EN 572: Glass in Building – Basic soda lime silicate glass products
- EN 356: 2000: Glass in Building – Security Glazing (will replace BS 5544).
- EN 1279: Glass in buildings. Insulating Glass Units.
- EN 410: Solar heat gain through glass.
- EN 10211: Thermal transmittance through glass.
- EN 673: 1998 Thermal performance of windows and doors. Determination of thermal transmittance by hot box (laboratory testing) method.

In addition there are two ISO standards that are directly applicable to fenestration products. ISO 10077 Parts 1 (1:2006) and 2 (2:2003), is used throughout Europe. It looks at the thermal transmittance of windows and frames for inwards opening windows.<sup>25</sup> Meanwhile ISO 15099 is a more comprehensive standard for windows and has been adopted as the British Standard, and is also used in the United States of America and Canada.

#### **1.4.2. Building insulation**

The energy saving potential of the insulation product is vital to the good energy efficient performance of the building in which it will be installed. Three different measures are used when describing heat transfer through insulation materials, as described briefly here:

- **Thermal conductivity**, measured in W/mK describes how well a material conducts heat. It is the amount of heat (in watts) transferred through a square area of material of given thickness (in metres) due to a difference in temperature (in degrees Kelvin) either side of the material. The lower the thermal conductivity of the material the greater the material's ability to resist heat transfer, and hence the greater the insulation's effectiveness. E.g. air has a low thermal conductivity of 0.025 W/mK (and has been used as an insulating material, along with other gases) whilst copper has a

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.vmrg.nl/paginas/english/>

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.vkgkozijn.nl/page.php?id=54>

<sup>24</sup> European Committee for Standardisation, and <http://standards.mackido.com/en/en5.html>

<sup>25</sup> Advice from BFRC.

[http://www.iso.org/iso/iso\\_catalogue/catalogue\\_tc/catalogue\\_detail.htm?csnumber=40360](http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_catalogue/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=40360)

[http://www.iso.org/iso/iso\\_catalogue/catalogue\\_tc/catalogue\\_detail.htm?csnumber=30300](http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_catalogue/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=30300)



high value of 401 W/mK (and is often used on the bottom of cooking utensils for rapid heat transfer). Commonly used insulants tend to have a thermal conductivity between 0.019 W/mK and 0.046 W/mK.<sup>26</sup>

- **Thermal resistance** (R-value), measured in m<sup>2</sup>K/W. This is the rate that heat (in Watts) is transferred through a square metre of material multiplied by the difference in temperature (in degrees Kelvin) either side of the material: the higher the R-value the greater the insulation's effectiveness. The thermal resistance of a material is calculated by dividing the thickness (in metres) of the material by its thermal conductivity.<sup>27</sup>
- **Thermal transmittance** (U-value), measured in W/m<sup>2</sup>K. This describes how well the material conducts heat. It is the rate that heat (in Watts) is transferred through a square metre of material, divided by the difference in temperature (in degrees Kelvin) either side of the material – it is the inverse of the R-value (i.e. 1/R) and the lower the U value the better the insulation.

#### 1.4.2.1. *Existing Standards & Ecolabels relevant to Thermal Insulation*

There are a number of existing standards/labels for thermal insulation products and a number of Type 1 Ecolabel criteria<sup>28</sup> do exist for this product group. An outline of these different standards is provided below.

##### 1.4.2.1.1. *Thermal insulation standards*

There are seven sets of Ecolabel criteria currently available for thermal insulation: the New Zealand, Canada and Australia Environmental Choice Labels, the Korean Ecolabel, the Taiwan GreenMark, the UK Energy Saving Recommended Logo and the US Energy Star.

The **Good Environmental Choice Australia (GECA)** Standard is a voluntary standard that was launched in 2007. The standard is valid for three years and is applicable to bulk insulation materials, including boards, blankets, batts, loose-fill and spray-on thermal insulation. It does not include foil-type insulation or lagging for pipe work or ducts. The standard does not cover the installation of the materials, as this is out of the control of the manufacturer and it does not specify R-ratings or thermal conductivities as these are already specified under the Building Codes; it merely asks that evidence be provided to prove the product has been tested and R-values can be defined. All products must satisfy the relevant Australian standard (AS4859.1:2006 in the case of insulation) before GECA certification can be granted.

The criteria for the **Environmental Choice New Zealand Label** was published in 2004 and is valid for five years. It sets out the environmental and product criteria that products must satisfy and also specifies the testing required to demonstrate conformance. All products must be able to demonstrate basic regulatory compliance in the form of a letter and evidence from the organisations Chief Executive Officer before it can be considered for certification. As part of the licensing process a monitoring plan will be put in place that allows Environmental Choice access to relevant quality control and production records and access to production facilities to check ongoing compliance with the criteria. Similar to the GECA, the New

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<sup>26</sup> MSI DATAPLUS: Thermal Insulation: UK: a report (2000) MSI Marketing Research for Industry Ltd

<sup>27</sup> UK Building Regulations (1990 edition) Approved Document L: Conservation of fuel and power.

<sup>28</sup> Type 1 Ecolabel criteria are independently verified and set in accordance with ISO14024



Zealand Label covers all bulk, resistive-type insulation materials and excludes foil-type insulants and lagging for pipe work and ducts.

**Environment Canada’s Environmental Choice Program** first published criteria for thermal insulation products in 1997. The last review of the criteria took place in 2005 and another is scheduled for 2008. The criteria cover board-type thermal insulation; loose-fill and spray-on thermal insulation; as well as batt/blanket-type thermal insulation. Products must satisfy all applicable government and industrial safety and performance standards, including legislation for the disposal of waste arising from the manufacturing process. Similar to the New Zealand scheme, verification requires access to quality control and production records and access to production facilities.

The **Taiwan GreenMark Logo** was launched in 1992 and now covers 104 products, including thermal insulation materials. It is less detailed than the other specifications, however it provides heat conductivity requirements, material restrictions and packaging guidelines.

The **Korean Ecolabel** has also been in existence since 1992. It is a voluntary standard run by the Ministry of Environment. Since 1995 Korean public services have been obliged to buy products with the eco-label in compliance with the Act on the Promotion of the Purchase of Environmentally-Friendly Products. The criteria include requirements for waste content within insulation products, restrictions on materials to be used and quality specifications.

The **German Blue Angel** label does not have criteria for insulation products specifically, however it does have criteria for building materials made of waste glass and building materials made of waste paper which can be used for several applications including heat insulation, as given in the scope of each criteria document.

All of the labels mentioned so far look at a variety of lifecycle impacts. The **UK Energy Saving Recommended (ESR) logo**, managed by the Energy Saving Trust, and the **US ENERGY STAR** program, however, consider energy use only.

The EU Ecolabel does not currently have criteria for insulation, however insulation is listed as a priority product for development in the future.<sup>29</sup>

#### *1.4.2.1.2. Thermal insulation criteria*

##### *Product characteristics*

The Canadian and Australian criteria and the ESR label do not specify thermal resistance levels but refer to existing standards within their own countries.

Further to the British Standards and Building Regulations, the recommended levels of thermal conductivity, for loft insulation work that is not captured by the Building Regulations, varies between 0.044 W/mK and 0.037 W/mK.

Table<sup>30</sup> demonstrates the thickness of insulation required for a material of given thermal conductivity to achieve a U-value of 0.16 W/m<sup>2</sup>K.

<sup>29</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/pdf/prioritisation/prioritisationlist.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> ESR Schedule B – Product Specification. Apr 2008



**Table 1.4. Required thermal insulation thicknesses for a given thermal conductivity.**

<b>Thermal conductivity (W/mK)</b>	<b>Required thickness (mm)</b>
0.044	270
0.040	250
0.039	240
0.037	230

Source: AEA

Further to the Korea Industrial Standards, where a product is not covered the thermal conductivity must be less than 0.044W/mK. Similarly the Taiwan GreenMark specifies that thermal conductivity of insulation materials must be less than 0.044 W/mK.<sup>31</sup>

Within the New Zealand Environmental Choice criteria, wall products must have an R-value of 2.5 and ceiling products an R-value of 3. All thermal insulant products must have a stated thermal resistance which has an appropriate statistical basis, derived from independent laboratory testing. Testing must determine the mean thermal performance of the product, the standard deviation and variations between batches of product. All thermal insulant products must have reports from independent sampling and testing demonstrating the product's stated thermal resistance achieved and must be reasonably expected to retain 90% of thermal performance for the service life.

### **1.4.3. Consequences on criteria**

- a) Window insulation: A reference to U-values, glazing and filling according to the values decided upon for Green Public Procurement has been inserted in the mandatory criterion regarding window insulation (nr. 5). The user manual will further refer to the results and indications given in the GPP product sheet.
- b) Building insulation: References of thermal conductivity and thickness of insulation, according to the values decided upon for Green Public Procurement, have been inserted in the optional criterion regarding Insulation of existing buildings (37 TAS, 38 CSS).

## **2. WASTE REDUCTION**

According to comments received from different stakeholders, a specific chapter has been devoted to the waste reduction policies linked to the use of disposable products. Therefore in this chapter are quoted and reported some references to the European waste reduction policy together with examples in its application at European level and worldwide as well as LCA studies on the use of disposable products compared to reusable products.

<sup>31</sup> Converted from 0.038 Kcal/m<sup>2</sup>h°C using <http://www.unitconversion.org/power/watts-to-kilocalories-it--per-hour-conversion.html>



Article 5 of Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste and options to strengthen prevention and Re-use of packaging states that “Member States may encourage the reuse of packaging” Encouragement of reuse was written into Directive due to the potential of reuse to contribute to the waste minimization aims of the directive. Several member states introduced measures to protect existing systems and encourage new ones.

The present standpoint of the Community strategy for waste management with respect to recovery operations (European Council 1997) states that

“The choice of option in any particular case must have regard to environmental and economic effects, but at present, and until scientific and technological progress is made and life-cycle analyses are further developed, reuse and material recovery should be considered preferable where and insofar as they are the best environmental options...”

IEEP (Institute for European Environmental Policy) asserts that in the same way packaging can be designed to encourage recycling and it can also be designed for reuse. As pressure to minimise packaging increases retailers are increasingly looking for ways to protect their product but minimise waste. One way of doing this is to make the packaging part of the product. The packaging can then be kept and reused by the consumer increasing their enjoyment of the product and at the same time serving a functional purpose. Another way of doing this is by creating a system, which allows packaging to be used again.

According to this orientation in Europe, many Western Countries promote or require refillable beverage containers, such as Denmark, Finland, Germany, The Netherlands and other nations. Refilling advocates, especially those in the United States and Canada, look to Western Europe's thriving refilling systems for inspiration and for technical guidance. EPA guidelines and the ULS Report philosophy promote the principle to reduce, reuse, and recycle as the better way to tackle the urgent needs due to increasing waste

In other Countries many initiatives are underway to promote the reduction of waste:

in Canada, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment established the National Task Force on Packaging, with the aim of developing the National Packaging Protocol. The Protocol was a voluntary covenant viewed by members of the Task Force as a ten-year commitment, and as a challenge to turn around Canada's packaging waste generation and disposal practices. Under the terms of the Protocol, stakeholders voluntarily agreed to reduce by 50% the amount of packaging sent for disposal by the year 2000. The Protocol outlined six packaging policies for Canada and established three milestone targets for the diversion of packaging waste from disposal compared to a base year of 1988.

The task force completed its mandate in 2000 with the release of its final report.

The National Packaging Protocol established six policies:

1. packaging shall have minimal effects on the environment;
2. priority will be given to the management of packaging through source reduction, reuse and recycling;
3. a continuing campaign of information and education will be undertaken to make all Canadians aware of the function and environmental impacts of packaging;
4. these policies will apply to all packaging used in Canada, including imports;



5. regulations will be implemented as necessary to achieve compliance with these policies; and
6. all government policies and practices affecting packaging will be consistent with these national policies.

Early in 2004, the Waste Working Group of Canadian government decided to launch an awareness campaign with the objective to reduce the usage of disposable polystyrene (Styrofoam) cups at Environment Canada buildings.

In Japan, the Fundamental Law set priorities for measures in order to ensure an appropriate material cycle: (1) restraining generation, (2) reuse, (3) regeneration, (4) heat recovery, and (5) correct disposal of waste. Established in 2003 based on the Fundamental Law, the First Fundamental Plan sought to attain these goals by setting up two types of indicators: material flow indicators, which were designed to ascertain the total flow of goods in the economy and society in order to ensure an appropriate Material Cycle; and effort indices, which were designed to monitor the progress of measures and efforts undertaken by entities toward the establishment of an SMC society.

UNEP (The United Nations Environment Programme) promotes a programme for the sustainability involving individuals, companies and local authorities. Amongst the guidelines established for individuals there are the request to:

- choose concentrated or refillable products, and products sold with eco-refills or that use the least amount of packaging, made from recyclable materials
- avoid buying single doses;
- prefer durable to disposable think reuse, repair, recycle!

## ***2.1. Pro-Disposable Study***

An LCA study<sup>32</sup> has been provided by PlasticsEurope and EuPC carried out by the Dutch research institute TNO (the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research) published in 2007, which claims that single use (vending) cups, generally, are less harmful to the environment than their porcelain or earthenware alternatives.

This study compares the environmental impact of several different coffee drinking systems – earthenware mugs, porcelain cup and saucer, single-use polystyrene cup, single-use polystyrene cup with re-usable cup holder, single-use cardboard cup.

The supplied documentation (available at [www.bekerrecycling.nl](http://www.bekerrecycling.nl)) does not allow reproduction nor quotation, therefore no excerpts and figures of the research can be published here. The study takes into consideration the environmental impact of the production of the different containers (higher for the reusable cups) as well as the environmental impact of cleaning and disposing of the containers, for most aspects higher for the reusable systems. It avoids however to make a direct and transparent projection between the environmental impact

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<sup>32</sup> Single Use Cups or Reusable Coffee Drinking Systems: A comparison, TNO, 2007, [www.bekerrecycling.nl](http://www.bekerrecycling.nl)





of the re-usable systems taking into consideration their actual expected number of utilisations (from 500 to 3000 times) and the disposable systems.

In the conclusions to part I and II, TNO writes:

“The main conclusion from the present study is that it has become clear that the way in which the individual user uses the reusable or disposable system directly influences the score of the total drinking system [..]

The question “What is better for the environment, drinking coffee out of a disposable or reusable cup?” can therefore only be answered on the basis of the specific operating situation.

It is interesting to underlying that the study does not analyse all the most diffused containers such as glass or re-usable plastic cups and in this sense the comparison would appear rather restrictive. The same study also warns against adopting a definitive conclusion in favour of using always a single-use cup. In fact the specific context of the analysis and the hypothesis for the involved processes identify a distinguishing scenario that can not be extended at present to all the European regions. In other terms the relevance of the findings provide by TNO would be applicable for the Netherlands where well-organized waste recycling or valorisation systems, which would make disposable cups (and other products) less harmful for the environment, are in place but concerning other European countries, those findings would not be applicable because of a different reference scenario.

## **2.2. Other studies**

Many studies by environmental institutions and public authorities are supporting the choice of reusable containers and systems for the gastronomic and touristic sector. It may suffice to quote some conclusions of one of the most recent and relevant researches, a comparative environmental study<sup>33</sup> carried out by the Austrian and German Ecology Institutes and the Swiss firm Carbotech AG on behalf of the Ministries of Environment of Austria and Switzerland and the municipalities of Basel, Bern, Zurich, Wien, Klagenfurt and Hannover, with external assessment from the Utrecht University, for the UEFA EURO 2008 in Austria and Switzerland regarding the environmental impact of drinking systems.

The study supplies recent comparative data for the most frequently used disposable and reusable drinking cups available for public events, in the framework of the sustainability concept for the UEFA EURO 2008 event.

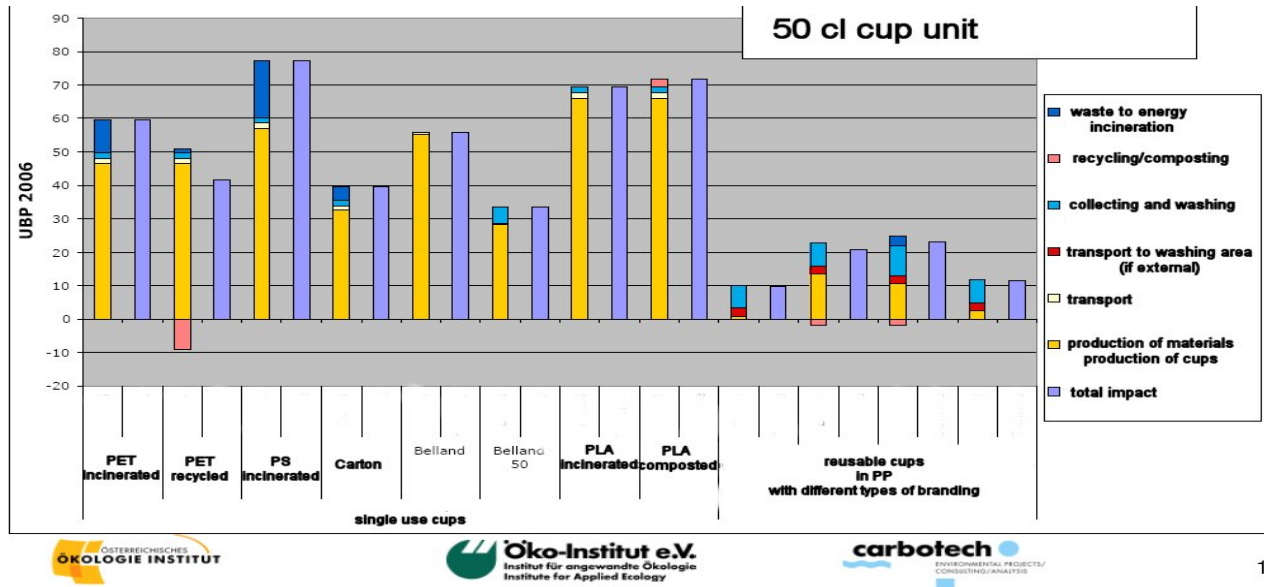
The study assesses the life cycle impact of materials, the use and disposal of the cups based on the conditions of the sports event, therefore taking into consideration disposable systems of PET, Polystyrene, cardboard, PLA (biodegradable material based on corn starch) and a new material called Belland, with different waste disposal options.

The comparison is applied to with a reusable container in Polypropylene, for which different re-use scenarios have been supposed according to the type of branding and the localization of the vending points.

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<sup>33</sup> Vergleichende Ökobilanz verschiedener Bechersysteme beim Getränkeauschank, [http://www.ecology.at/oekobilanz\\_becher.htm](http://www.ecology.at/oekobilanz_becher.htm)

**Figure 2.1. Environmental impact of different drinking systems for the UEFA EURO 2008**



Source: Österreichisches Ökologie Institut

Some of the conclusions of the study:

- Even under the most adverse conditions, a reusable system from the environmental point of view is significantly superior to disposable systems. Even the most optimised scenario of single-use products results in a twice as high environmental impact than the less favourable reusable system. Solutions such as deposit payment for returnable cups lower their environmental impact even more.
- Another important result of the study consists in the fact that compostable disposable containers (such as the PLA and the Belland cups) do not score more favourably from an environmental point of view than the traditional disposable PET cups.

### 2.3. Consequences on criteria

While it is certainly true that the cleaning operations of reusable objects usually can be considered as their element of highest environmental impact (one of the most important arguments “pro” disposable containers in the TNO study), in particular for tourism enterprises who wish to obtain the EU Eco-label it is also true that the criteria for the certification assure that cleaning operations are executed under environmentally optimal conditions, that is, using dishwashers with low energy, water and detergent consumption, and preferring environmentally friendly (generally labelled with ISO type I labels) detergents.

On the other side, only few areas in Europe are already available waste recycling or valorisation systems which fall under the “optimal” conditions implied by the TNO study



which would make considering disposable cups (and other objects) less harmful for the environment.

The tourist accommodation however do have the possibility of affecting positively the environmental impact of the reusable systems during their utilization up to a point which makes them the certainly preferable choice.

Furthermore according to the caution principle asserting that when there is no certain scientific evidence, it is necessary to implement assessment procedures and relevant preventative measures to reduce threats to human health and the environment, even if there is not an incontrovertible scientific evidence in favour of reuse strategy against single use or disposable products for all the possible context the priority should be assigned to the reuse strategy.

In conclusion both the present criteria in force and the revised criteria go in the direction of the reuse strategy. The exclusion where compatible with local legislation of disposable products has not to be considered as discriminatory against disposable products as such, but only against the environmental impact caused by them according to the present situation in Europe and in consistency with the prevalent waste management and reduction policies' orientations.



### **3. FIRST DRAFT REVISED CRITERIA**

#### **3.1. Tourist Accommodation**

**EN  
COMMISSION DECISION**

**of**

**establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to tourist accommodation services**

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,  
Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 on a revised Community eco-label award scheme<sup>34</sup>, and in particular the second sub-paragraph of Article 6(1) thereof and the sixth paragraph of point 2 of Annex V thereof,

After consulting the European Union Eco-Labeling Board,

Whereas:

1. Under Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000, the Community eco-label may be awarded to a product possessing characteristics which enable it to contribute significantly to improvements in relation to key environmental aspects.
2. Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 provides that specific eco-label criteria, drawn up on the basis of the criteria drafted by the European Union Eco-Labeling Board, are to be established according to product groups.
3. In the case of tourist accommodation services, the ecological criteria should be divided into criteria, each of which must be complied with, and criteria, a fixed proportion of which must be complied with.
4. The ecological criteria, as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, should be valid for a period of 4 years.
5. As regards the fees relating to applications for and use of the eco-label by micro enterprises, as defined in Commission Recommendation 96/280/EC of 3 April 1996 concerning the definition of small and medium-sized enterprises<sup>35</sup>, it is appropriate, in

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<sup>34</sup> OJ L 237, 21.9.2000, p. 1.

<sup>35</sup> OJ L107, 30.04.0996, p.4



order to take account of the limited resources of micro-enterprises and their particular importance within this product group, to provide for reductions additional to those provided for by Regulation (EC) 1980/2000 and Article 5 of Commission Decision 2000/728/EC of 10 November 2000 establishing the application and annual fees of the Community eco-label<sup>36</sup>.

6. The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee instituted by Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000,
7. Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 also provides that the review of the eco-label criteria, as well as of the assessment and verification requirements related to the criteria, is to take place in goodtime before the end of the period of validity of the criteria specified for the product group concerned.
8. It is therefore appropriate, in order to take account of scientific and market developments, to revise the ecological criteria established by Commission Decision 2005/338/EC of 14 May 2005.
9. The revised ecological criteria should be valid for a period of four years.
10. It is appropriate to allow a transitional period of not more than twelve months for applicants whose products have been awarded the eco-label before the date of notification of this Decision or who have applied for such an award before that date, so that they have sufficient time to adapt their services to the revised criteria and requirements.
11. The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee instituted by Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

The product group ‘tourist accommodation service’ shall comprise the provision, for a fee, of sheltered overnight accommodation in appropriately equipped rooms, including at least a bed, offered as a main service to tourists, travellers and lodgers.

The provision of overnight sheltered accommodation may include the provision of food services, fitness activities and/or green areas.

#### *Article 2*

In order to be awarded the Community eco-label for tourist accommodation service under Regulation (EC) N° 1980/2000, a tourist accommodation service must fall within the product group “tourist accommodation service” and must comply with each of the criteria set out in Section A of the Annex to this Decision.

In addition, the tourist accommodation service must comply with a sufficient number of the criteria set out in Section B of the Annex, to each of which a number of points is attributed. The tourist accommodation service must acquire at least: 16,5(...) points for the main service. The total score required shall be increased by 1(...) point(s) for each of the following three additional facilities provided that are under the management or ownership of the tourist accommodation service: food services, fitness activities, green areas.

<sup>36</sup> OJ L 293, 22.11.2000, p. 18.



Food services include breakfast. Fitness activities include saunas, swimming pools and all other such facilities, which are within the accommodation grounds. Green areas include parks and gardens, which are open to guests.

#### *Article 3*

1. By way of derogation from Article 1(3) of Decision 2000/728/EC, in the case of an application by a micro enterprise for award of the eco-label for tourist accommodation services, the application fee shall be reduced by 75% with no other reduction possible.
2. By way of derogation from the first sentence of Article 2(5) of Decision 2000/728/EC, the minimum annual fee per micro enterprise for use of the eco-label shall be EUR 100.
3. The annual volume of sales for all tourist accommodation services shall be calculated by multiplying the delivery price by the number of overnight stays and reducing the resulting product by 50%. The delivery price shall be considered as the average fee paid by the visitor for the overnight stay, including all the services which do not entail an extra charge. The reductions to the minimum annual fee provided for in Article 2 of Decision 2000/728/EC shall apply.
4. For the purposes of this Decision, micro-enterprises shall be as defined in Recommendation 96/280/EC in the version of 3 April 1996.

#### *Article 4*

For administrative purposes, the code number assigned to the product group ‘tourist accommodation services’ shall be ‘25’.

#### *Article 5*

The ecological criteria for the product group “tourist accommodation services”, as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, shall be valid for 4 years from the date of notification of this Decision. If at this expiration date no revised criteria have been adopted, this Decision shall apply for the following 12 months.

#### *Article 6*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

## **ANNEX**

### **FRAMEWORK**

#### **The aims of the criteria**

The criteria aim to limit the main environmental impacts from the three phases of the service's life cycle (purchasing, provision of the service, waste). In particular they aim to:

1. limit energy consumption,
2. limit water consumption,
3. limit waste production,
4. favour the use of renewable resources and of substances which are less hazardous to the environment,
5. promote environmental communication and education.

#### **Assessment and verification requirements**

The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated immediately below each criterion set out in Sections A and B.

Where appropriate, test methods and standards other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if their equivalence is accepted by the Competent Body assessing the application.

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, it is understood that these may originate from the applicant and/or his supplier(s) and/or their supplier(s), et cetera, as appropriate.

Where appropriate, Competent Bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications.

The Competent Bodies are recommended to take into account the implementation of recognised environmental management schemes, such as EMAS or ISO 14001, when assessing applications and monitoring compliance with the criteria.

*(Note: it is not required to implement such management schemes.)*

#### **General requirements**

In order to apply for the Eco-label the applicant needs to comply with European, national and local requirements. In particular shall be guaranteed that:

1. The structure is legally built and respects all relevant laws or regulations of the area on which it is built, especially regarding landscape and biodiversity conservation if present,
2. The structure respects the European, national and local laws and regulations regarding energy conservation, water sources, water treatment and disposal, waste collection and disposal, maintenance and servicing of equipment, safety and health dispositions,
3. The enterprise is registered as required by national and/or local laws and its staff is legally employed and insured.



## SECTION A

### MANDATORY CRITERIA

#### REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2, FIRST PARAGRAPH

#### ENERGY

##### 1. Electricity from renewable sources

At least 50 % of the electricity used for all purposes shall come from renewable energy sources, as defined in Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market<sup>37</sup>.

This criterion only applies to tourist accommodations that have an independent electrical heating system and have access to a market that offers energy generated from renewable energy sources.

Relevant economical penalties for the change of power supplier can be considered as no access to a free energy market.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall supply a declaration from (or the contract with) the electricity supplier indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s), the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source, documentation on the boilers (heat generators) used, if any and an indication of the maximum percentage that can be supplied. According to Directive 2001/77/EC, renewable energy sources shall mean renewable non-fossil energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal wave, tidal, hydro power, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases). In case of non applicability, documentation of the request for renewable energy has to be supplied.*

##### 2. Coal and heavy oils

No heavy oils having a sulphur content higher than 0,1 % and no coal shall be used as an energy source.

This criterion only applies to tourist accommodations that have an independent heating system.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, indicating the nature of the energy sources used.*

##### 3. Boiler efficiency

The efficiency of any new boiler (heat generator) bought within the duration of the eco-label award shall be at of 4 stars (ca. 92 % at 50° C and 95% at 70° C), as measured according to Council Directive 92/42/EEC of 21 May 1992 on efficiency requirements for new hot water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels, or according to relevant product norms and regulations for those boilers not covered by this Directive.

Existing hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels as defined in Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with efficiency standards as stated in the Directive.

The efficiency of boilers excluded from Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions and with national and local legislation on efficiency.

<sup>37</sup> OJ L283, 27.10.2001, p.33



Boilers with efficiency lower than 88% shall be changed within 3 years of the award of the EU Eco-label for the structure.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from those responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler indicating the efficiency. Directive 92/42/EC defines useful efficiency (expressed in %) as the ratio between the heat output transmitted to the boiler water and the product of the net calorific value at constant fuel pressure and the consumption expressed as a quantity of fuel per unit time.*

*Article 3 of Directive 92/42/EEC excludes the following boilers: hot-water boilers capable of being fired by different fuels including solid fuels; equipment for the instantaneous preparation of hot water; boilers designed to be fired by fuels the properties of which differ appreciably from the properties of the liquid and gaseous fuels commonly marketed (industrial waste gas, biogas, etc.); cookers and appliances designed mainly to heat the premises in which they are installed and, as a subsidiary function, to supply hot water for central heating and sanitary hot water.*

#### **4. Air conditioning**

Any household air conditioning system bought within the duration of the eco-label award shall have at least Class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners<sup>38</sup>, or have corresponding energy efficiency. *Note:* This criterion does not apply to air-conditioners that are either appliances that can also use other energy sources, or air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specifications from the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.*

#### **5. Window insulation**

All windows in heated and/or air conditioned rooms and common areas shall have an U-value of no higher than 2.0 W/m<sup>2</sup>K and, where local climate makes it necessary, should be double glazed, make use of low-E coatings and be inert gas filled. The frames shall be thermally efficient, with sufficient thermal bridges built into the construction to ensure good insulation properties and low levels of air permeability and shall provide an appropriate degree of acoustic insulation.

All windows in buildings added or renovated after the acquisition of the EU Eco-label shall comply with Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings (articles 4,5 and 6) and Construction Products Directive (CPD) 89/106/EEC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration from a professional technician indicating compliance with this criterion (providing proof that the windows perform to the thermal transmittance values (U-value) required. Products carrying the Nordic Swan for windows will demonstrate compliance with these criteria).*

#### **6. Switching off heating or air conditioning**

If the heating and/or the air conditioning is not automatically switched off when windows are open, there shall be easily available information reminding the guest to close the window(s) if the heating or air conditioning is on. Heating/Air conditioning systems acquired after the

<sup>38</sup> OJ L86, 3.4.2002, p.26.





certification with the EU Eco-label shall be equipped with an automatic switch off when windows are opened.

This criterion only applies to tourist accommodations that have heating and/or air conditioning.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with the text of the information (if applicable).*

## **7. Switching off lights**

If there is no automatic off switch for the light(s) in the rooms, there shall be easily available information to the guests asking them to turn off the lights when leaving the room.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with the information procedures.*

## **8. Energy efficient light bulbs**

(a) At least 80 % of all light bulbs in the tourist accommodation shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined in Commission Directive 98/11/EC of 27 January 1998 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps<sup>39</sup>. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.

(b) 100 % of light bulbs that are situated where they are likely to be turned on for more than five hours a day shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined by Directive 98/11/EC. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with both parts of this criterion, together with an indication of the energy efficiency class of the different light bulbs used.*

## **9. Outside heating appliances**

The tourist accommodation shall not use appliances powered with other than renewable energy sources to heat outside areas such as smoking corners or external dining areas.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, indicating the nature of the energy sources used in case of appliances powered with RES.*

# **WATER**

## **10. Water flow from taps and showers**

The water flow of the taps and showers excluding bath taps shall not exceed 9 litres/minute.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an explanation as to how the tourist accommodation fulfils the criterion, and relevant documentation as appropriate.*

## **11. Waste bins in toilets**

Each toilet shall have an appropriate waste bin and the guest shall be invited to use the waste bin instead of the toilet for appropriate waste.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of the information to the guest.*

<sup>39</sup> OJ L71, 10.3.1998, p.1





## **12. Urinal flushing**

All urinals are fitted with either automatic (timed) or manual flushing systems so that there is no continuous flushing.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation on the urinals installed.*

## **13. Changing towels and sheets**

The guest shall be informed of the environmental policy of the tourist accommodation at their arrival, whereby sheets and towels in the rooms shall be changed either at his or her request, or by default at the frequency established by the tourist accommodation or requested by law. This applies only to tourist accommodations where the service includes the provision of towels and/or sheets.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation showing how the guest is informed.*

## **14. Correct waste water disposal:**

The tourist accommodation shall inform guests and staff on the correct use of the waste water discharge, in order to avoid the disposal of substances that might prevent waste water treatment in accordance with the municipal waste water plan and European regulations. Where a waste water plan from the Municipality is not available, the tourist accommodation shall provide a general list of substances that shall not be disposed of with the waste water according to the Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.*

## **DETERGENTS AND DISINFECTANTS**

### **15. Disinfectants**

Disinfectants shall be used only where they are necessary in order to comply with legal hygiene requirements.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of where and when disinfectants are used.*

## **WASTE**

### **16. Waste separation by guests**

Guests shall be informed how and where they can separate waste according to local or national systems within the areas belonging to the tourist accommodation. Adequate containers for waste separation shall be available in the rooms or in easily reachable distance.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the receptacles and a copy of the signs/information and the position of the containers on the tourist accommodation.*

### **17. Waste separation**

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities, with particular care regarding hazardous waste, which shall be separated, collected and disposed of as listed in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a)



of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste and its subsequent amendments, and appropriate disposal shall be sought. This includes toners, inks, refrigerating and electrical equipment, batteries, energy saving light bulbs, pharmaceuticals, fats/oils, etc. and electrical appliances as for the WEEE/ROS directives.

If the local administration does not offer separate waste collection and/or disposal, the tourist accommodation shall write to them expressing their willingness to separate waste, and expressing their concern about the lack of separate collection and/or disposal. If the local authority does not provide disposal of hazardous waste, the applicant shall, every year, provide a declaration from the local authority that there is no hazardous waste disposal system in place.

The request to local authorities to provide separate waste collection and/or disposal shall be made yearly.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of the different categories of waste accepted by the local authorities, and/or relevant contracts with private agencies. Where appropriate the applicant shall provide every year the corresponding declaration to the local authority.*

## **18. Disposable products**

Unless required by law, no disposable products such as one portion or one use toiletries (containing less than 250 ml of liquid substance or or equivalent in dry substance), cups, glasses, plates and cutlery shall be used, also single dose packages shall not be used for breakfast or other food service, with the exception of chocolate spread, diet jam and butter. Where any other disposable products are used, specific containers for disposal according to local and national systems shall be made available in the location where such use occurs.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of which such disposable products are used and the legislation requiring this, and description of type and system of waste collection*

## **OTHER SERVICES**

### **19. No smoking in common areas**

A no smoking section shall be available in all indoor common areas.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.*

### **20. Public transportation**

Information shall be made easily available to the guests and staff on how to reach the tourist accommodation and visit local destinations during the stay by public transport, also on the tourist accommodation's website through specific links.. Where no appropriate public transport exists, information on other environmentally preferable means of transport shall also be provided.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information material available.*



## GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Applicants with an Environmental Management System registered under the EMAS Regulation or certified according to ISO 14001 automatically fulfil the following general management criteria. In such cases, the means of verification of compliance with those criteria is the EMAS registration or ISO 14001 certification.

### 21. Maintenance and servicing of boilers and air conditioning systems

(a) Maintenance and servicing of boilers and air conditioning systems shall be carried out at least yearly, or more often if so required by law or need, by appropriately qualified professionals, following CEI and national standards where these apply, or according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(b) Testing that the efficiency levels of boilers, as defined by Directive 92/42/EEC or national legislation or the manufacturer's indications, are met and that emissions are within legal limits shall be carried out once a year. If maintenance tests show that the above conditions are not met, corrective action shall be promptly taken.

(c) For air conditioning systems the maintenance (check for leakage and repair) has to be carried out according to Directive 842/2006/EC in line with the amount of F (fluorinated greenhouse) gas contained in the application, as follows:

- At least once every twelve months for applications containing 3 kg or more of F gases (this shall not apply to equipment with hermetically sealed systems, which are labelled as such and contain less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases)
- At least once every six months for applications containing 30 kg or more of F gases
- At least once every three months for applications containing 300 kg or more of F gases

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with all parts of this criterion, together with a description of the boilers and their maintenance programme, and details of the persons/companies carrying out the maintenance, and what is checked during the maintenance.*

*For air conditioning systems containing 3kg or more of F gases records on the quantity and type of F gases installed, any quantities added and the quantity recovered during maintenance, servicing and final disposal will have to be recorded, as well as the identification of the company or technician who performed the servicing or maintenance, as well as the dates and results of the leakage checks and relevant information specifically identifying the separate stationary equipment with more than 30kg of F gases.*

### 22. Policy setting and environmental program

The management shall have an environmental policy and shall draw up a simple environmental policy statement and a precise action program to ensure the application of the environmental policy.

The action program shall identify targets on environmental performance regarding energy, water, chemicals and waste, which shall be set every two years, taking into consideration the optional criteria. It shall identify the person who will act as the environmental manager of the tourist accommodation and who is in charge of taking the necessary actions and reaching the



targets. Comments and feedback from guests collected by means of a questionnaire or check list shall be taken into account.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a copy of the environmental policy, policy statement and action program, and procedures for taking into account input from guests.*

### **23. Staff training**

The tourist accommodation shall provide information and training to the staff, including written procedures or manuals, to ensure the application of environmental measures and to raise awareness of environmentally responsible behaviour. In particular, the following issues shall be taken into consideration:

Concerning **water saving**:

- Staff shall be trained to check every day for visible leaks and to take appropriate action as necessary.
- Flowers and outside areas shall normally be watered before high sun or after sunset, where regional or climatic conditions make it appropriate.
- Staff shall be informed of the tourist accommodation's policy regarding criterion 12 about towel change and be instructed how to comply with it.

Concerning **chemical substances**:

- Staff shall be trained not to exceed the recommended amount of detergent and disinfectant indicated on the packaging.

Concerning **waste**:

- Staff shall be trained to collect, separate and bring to appropriate disposal waste into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities as defined by criterion 17.
- Staff shall be trained to collect, separate and bring to appropriate disposal hazardous waste as listed in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 and defined by criterion 17.

Adequate training shall be provided to all new staff within four weeks of starting employment and for all staff at least once a year.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the training programme, its content, and an indication of which staff have received what training and when. Further, copies of procedures and staff communication concerning all mentioned issues.*

### **24. Information to guests**

The tourist accommodation shall provide information to the guests including conference participants, on its environmental policy, including safety and fire safety aspects, inviting them to contribute to its implementation, the actions taken and about the EU Eco-label. Information shall be actively given to the guests at the reception, together with a questionnaire covering their views about the environmental aspects of the tourist accommodation. Notices inviting guests to support the environmental objectives shall be visible to the guests, especially in the common areas and the rental accommodation.

Specific actions for the different areas shall be:

Concerning **water and waste water**:

- In the sanitary areas and bathrooms there shall be adequate information to the guest on how to help the tourist accommodation save water.
- The guest shall be invited to inform the staff of any leak.



- In the toilets, signs shall request guests to dispose of their waste into the waste bins instead of the toilets.
- Guests shall be informed about the necessities and obligations of correct disposal of the waste water from their mobile means of lodging.
- Concerning **waste**:
- The guest shall be informed about the waste reduction policy of the tourist accommodation and the use of quality product alternatives to one use and single portion products.
- They shall be informed how and where they can separate waste according to local or national systems within the areas belonging to the tourist accommodation and where to dispose of their hazardous substances.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information signs and notices provided for the guests, and indicate its procedures for distributing and collecting the information and the questionnaire, and for taking the replies into account.*

## **25. Energy and water consumption data**

The tourist accommodation shall have procedures for collecting and monitoring data on overall energy consumption (kWh), electricity and other energy sources consumption (kWh), and water consumption (litres).

Data shall be collected **every year**, for the period when the tourist accommodation is open, and shall also be expressed as consumption per overnight stay and per m<sup>2</sup> of **indoor area**.

The tourist accommodation shall report the results yearly to the Competent Body that assessed the application.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a description of the procedures. On application, the applicant shall provide the data for the above-listed consumptions for at least the previous three months (if already available), and thereafter shall provide this data every year for the previous year.*

## **26. Other data collection**

The tourist accommodation shall have procedures for collecting and monitoring data on consumption of chemicals expressed in kg and/or litres specifying if the product is concentrated or not and the quantity of waste produced (litres and/or kg of unsorted waste). Data shall be collected every year, and shall also be expressed as consumption or production per overnight stay and per m<sup>2</sup> of indoor area.

The tourist accommodation shall report the results yearly to the Competent Body that assessed the application.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a description of the procedures. On application, the applicant shall provide the data for the above-listed consumptions for at least the previous six months (if already available), and thereafter shall provide this data every year for the previous year. The applicant shall specify the services offered and if laundry is cleaned on the premises.*

## **27. Information appearing on the eco-label**

Box 2 of the eco-label shall contain the following text:

The tourist accommodation has adopted measures to save energy and water, to reduce waste, to improve the local environment.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a sample of how they will use the label, together with a declaration of compliance with this criterion.*





## SECTION B

### OPTIONAL CRITERIA REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2, SECOND PARAGRAPH

Each of the criteria set out in this Section has been attributed a value expressed in points or fractions of points. In order to qualify for award of the eco-label, tourist accommodations must score a minimum of 16,5 points.

The total score required shall be increased by 1 point for each of the following additional services which are offered that are under the management or ownership of the tourist accommodation: food services (including breakfast) and leisure activities, where leisure activities include saunas, swimming pools and all other such facilities which are within the tourist accommodation grounds. Furthermore, those green areas, which are not part of the tourist accommodation structure, such as parks, woods and gardens which are open to guests.

### ENERGY

#### **28. Generation of electricity through renewable energy sources (up to 3 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall have a photovoltaic (solar panel) or local hydroelectric system, geothermal, biomass or wind power electricity generation that supplies or will supply at least 20 % of the overall electricity consumption per year. (2 points)

The tourist accommodation shall introduce into the grid electrical energy produced from renewable energy sources (1 point)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the photovoltaic, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass or wind power system and data on both its potential and actual output and documentation regarding the input of energy into the grid*

#### **29. Heating from renewable energy sources (up to 2 points)**

At least 70 % of the total energy used to heat the rooms and the hot sanitary water shall come from renewable energy sources. (1,5 points, 2 points for 100%)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on the energy consumed in heating rooms and hot water and documentation showing that at least 70 % of this energy comes from renewable energy sources.*

#### **30. Boiler energy efficiency (1 point)**

The tourist accommodation shall have a four-star boiler as defined by Article 6 of Directive 92/42/EC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a report from the professional technicians responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler.*

#### **31. Boiler NOx emissions (1.5 points)**

The boiler shall be class 5 of the EN 297 prA3 norm regulating NOx emissions, and shall emit less than 60 mg NOx/kWh (gas condensing boilers) or 70 mgNOx/kWh (non condensing gas boilers up to nominal output of 120 kW)..



*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a report or technical specifications from the professional technicians responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler.*

**32. District heating (1 point)**

The heating of the tourist accommodation shall be provided by district heating.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation showing connection to the district heating.*

**33. Combined heat and power (1.5 points)**

All electricity and heating of the tourist accommodation shall be provided by a combined heat and power plant according to Directive 2004/8/EC amending Directive 92/42/EC. If the tourist accommodation service has its own combined heat and power plant this plant shall supply 70 % of the total heat and electricity consumption determined in accordance with Annex II of the Directive.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the combined heat and power plant.*

**34. Heat pump (up to 2 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall have a heat pump providing heat and/or air conditioning (1,5 points). The tourist accommodation has a heat pump with the EU Eco-label or another ISO type I Eco-label (2 points)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the heat pump.*

**35. Heat recovery (2 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall have a heat recovery system for 1 (1 point) or 2 (2 points) of the following categories: refrigeration systems, ventilators, washing machines, dishwashers, swimming pool(s), sanitary waste water.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the heat recovery systems.*

**36. Thermoregulation (1.5 points)**

The temperature in every common area and rental accommodation shall be individually regulated.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the thermoregulatory systems.*

**37. Insulation of existing buildings (2 points)**

The heated /air conditioned building(s) of the tourist accommodation shall have insulation above the minimum national requirements, with a thermal conductivity of the thermal insulation product lower than 0.044W/mK with a thickness of insulation to give a suitable insulation U-value for the accommodation's geographic climatic conditions, consistent with those of the European Eco-label for buildings, so as to ensure a significant reduction of energy consumption.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion from the appropriate energy technician, together with documentation on the insulation and on the minimum national requirements. Isolation carried out with products complying with the UK Building Regulations, or carrying the Taiwan GreenMark or the New Zealand Environmental Choice logo will be deemed to comply.*



**38. Air conditioning (up to 2 points)**

The air conditioning system shall have Class A+ (1.5 points) or A++ (2 points) energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

This criterion does not apply to appliances that can also use other energy sources, air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.*

**39. Automatic switching-off of air conditioning and heating systems (1 point)**

There shall be an automatic system that turns off the air conditioning and heating of rooms when windows are open.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.*

**40. Bioclimatic architecture (2 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall be built according to bioclimatic architectural principles.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate documentation.*

**41. Energy efficient refrigerators (1 point), ovens (1 point) dishwashers (1 point), washing machines (1 point), dryers/tumblers (1 point) and office equipment (1 point) (up to 6 points)**

(a) (1 point): All household refrigerators shall be of Class A+ or A++ efficiency according to Commission Directive 2003/66/EC of 3 July 2003 amending Commission Directive 94/2/EC of 21 January 1994 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations, and all frigo- or mini-bars shall be at least class B..

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the refrigerators and frigo or mini-bars, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

(b) (1 point): All household electric ovens shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric ovens.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the household electric ovens.*

Note: ovens not operated with electric energy or otherwise not covered by Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC (e.g. industrial ovens) need not comply.

(c) (1 point): All household dishwashers shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1999/9/EC of 26 February 1999 amending Directive 97/17/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers.





*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the dishwashers, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: dishwashers not covered by Directive 1999/9/EC amending Directive 97/17/EC (e.g. industrial dishwashers) need not comply.*

(d) (1 point): All household washing machines shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 96/89/EC of 17 December 1996 amending Directive 95/12/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the washing machines, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: washing machines not covered by Directive 96/89/EC amending Directive 95/12/EC (e.g. industrial washing machines) need not comply.*

(e) (1 point): At least 80 % of office equipment (PCs, monitors, faxes, printers, scanners, photocopying machines) shall qualify for the energy star as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 on a Community energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment and in Commission Decision 2003/168/EC of 11 March 2003 establishing the European Community Energy Star Board.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the qualification for the energy star of the office equipment, and/or indicating those PCs and portables that have an eco-label.*

(f) (1 point): All electric tumble driers shall be class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1995/13/EC<sup>40</sup> implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all electric tumble driers, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: electric tumble driers not covered by Directive 1995/13/EC amending Directive 92/75/EC (e.g. industrial tumble driers) need not comply.*

#### **42. Electric hand and hair driers with proximity sensor (up to 2 points)**

All electric hand (1 point) and hair (1 point) driers shall be fitted with proximity sensors or have been awarded an ISO Type I eco-label.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate supporting documentation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion.*

#### **43. Refrigerator positioning (1 point)**

The kitchen, restaurant and bar refrigerator(s) shall be positioned and regulated according to energy saving principles.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion.*

#### **44. Automatic switching off lights in rooms (1 point)**

Automatic systems, which turn the lights off when guests leave the room, shall be installed in 95 % of the tourist accommodation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.*

#### **45. Sauna timer control (1 point)**

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<sup>40</sup> OJ L136 of 21.06.1995



All sauna units and hammams shall have a timer control.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.*

**46. Swimming pool heating with RES (1.5 points)**

Energy used to heat swimming pool water shall come from renewable energy sources. At least 50%: 1 point, 100%: 1.5 points.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on the energy consumed in heating swimming pool water and documentation showing the amount of energy used comes from renewable energy sources.*

**47. Automatic switching off outside lights (1 point)**

Outside lighting not needed for security reasons shall be turned off automatically after a defined time, or be activated through a proximity sensor.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.*

**WATER**

**48. Use of rainwater (1.5 points) and recycled water (1.5 points)**

(a) (1.5 points): Rainwater shall be collected and used for non-sanitary and non-drinking purposes.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation, and appropriate assurances that the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.*

(b) (1.5 points): Recycled water shall be collected and used for non-sanitary and non-drinking purposes.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation and appropriate assurances that the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.*

**49. Automatic watering systems for outside areas (1 point)**

The tourist accommodation shall use an automatic system which optimises watering times and water consumption for outside plants/greening.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**50. Water flow from taps and shower heads (1.5 points)**

**The average flow from all taps and shower heads excluding bath taps shall not exceed 8 litres/minute.**

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation*

**51. WC flushing (1.5 points)**



At least 95 % of WCs shall consume six litres per flush or less.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

## **52. Dishwasher water consumption (1 point)**

The water consumption of the dishwashers (expressed as  $W_{(measured)}$ ) shall be lower or equal to the threshold as defined in the equation below using the same test method EN 50242 and programme cycle as chosen for Commission Directive 97/17/EC:

$$W_{(measured)} \leq (0,625 \times S) + 9,25$$

where:

$W_{(measured)}$  = the measured water consumption of the dishwasher in litres per cycle, expressed to the first decimal,

S= the applicable number of standard place settings of the dishwasher.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the manufacture, sale or maintenance of the dishwashers or evidence that the dishwashers have been awarded the Community eco-label.*

## **53. Washing machine water consumption (1 point)**

The washing machines used within the tourist accommodation by guests and staff or those used by the tourist accommodation laundry service provider shall use no more than 12 litres of water per kg of wash-load measured according to EN 60456:1999, using the same standard 60 °C cotton cycle as chosen for Directive 95/12/EC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the manufacture, sale or maintenance of the washing machines or evidence that the washing machines have been awarded the Community eco-label. The tourist accommodation management shall provide technical documentation from its laundry service provider that their washing machine complies with the criterion.*

## **54. Tap water temperature and flow (1 point)**

At least 95 % of taps shall allow a precise and prompt regulation of the water temperature and of the water flow.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

## **55. Shower timers (1.5 points)**

All showers in staff facilities, outdoor and common areas shall have a timing/ proximity device, which interrupts water flow after a defined time or if not in use.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

## **56. Swimming pool cover (1 point)**

At night or when the filled swimming pool is not used for more than a day, it shall be covered to prevent the cooling of the water in the pool and to reduce evaporation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*



**57. De-icing (up to 1.5 points)**

Where de-icing of roads is necessary, mechanical means or sand/gravel shall be used in order to make roads on the tourist accommodation premises safe in case of ice/snow (1.5 points). If chemical de-icing is used, substances which do not contain more than 1% chloride ion (Cl<sup>-</sup>) (1 point) or de-icers that have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO type I eco-labels (1.5 points) shall be used.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**58. Indications on water hardness (up to 2 points)**

In proximity to laundry areas/washing machines/ dishwashers there shall be displayed explanations on local water hardness (1 point) to allow better use of detergents by guests and staff or an automatic dosage system (1 point) shall be used which optimises detergent use according to water hardness.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation showing how the guest is informed.*

**59. Water saving urinals (1.5 points)**

All urinals shall use a waterless system or have a manual/electronic flushing system, which permits single flushing of every urinal only when used.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed supporting documentation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion.*

**60. Indigenous species used for new outdoor planting (1 point)**

Any planting of outdoor areas with trees and hedges shall be composed of indigenous species of vegetation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide the relevant specification of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation by an expert .*

## DANGEROUS CHEMICALS

**61. Detergents (up to 5 points)**

At least 80 % by weight of hand dishwashing detergents and/or detergents for dishwashers and/or laundry detergent and/or all purpose cleaners and/or soaps and shampoos used by the tourist accommodation shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these five categories of detergents).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.*

**62. Indoor paints and varnishes (1 point)**

At least 50 % of the indoor painting of the tourist accommodation shall be done with indoor paints and varnishes awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels.



*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.*

**63. Support to alternatives to artificial barbecue lighter (1 point)**

Excluding artificial barbecue lighting products, alternative products such as rape seed oil, hemp products, shall be sold or offered on the premises of the tourist accommodation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.*

**64. Dosage of swimming pool disinfectant (1 point)**

The swimming pool shall have an automatic dosage system that uses the minimum amount of disinfectant for the appropriate hygienic result.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a technical documentation concerning the automatic dosage system.*

**65. Mechanical cleaning (1 point)**

The tourist accommodation shall have precise procedures for conducting chemical-free cleaning, such as use of micro-fibre products or other non-chemical cleaning materials or activities with similar effects.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.*

**66. Organic gardening (2 points)**

Outside areas shall be managed either without any use of pesticides or according to organic farming principles, as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs<sup>41</sup> and its subsequent amendments, or as laid down in national law or recognised national organic schemes.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.*

**67. Insect and pest repellents (up to 2 points)**

Architectural design of the accommodation and hygiene practices (such as building on stilts to prevent rats entering premises, use of mosquito nets and coils) shall ensure that the use of insect and pest repellents in the tourist accommodation is kept to a strict minimum (1 point). If insect and pest repellents are used, only substances which are allowed for organic farming (as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products) or that have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO type I eco-labels shall be used (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.*

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<sup>41</sup> OJ L198, 22.7.1991, p.1





## WASTE

### 68. Composting (up to 2 points)

The tourist accommodation shall separate relevant organic waste (garden waste 1 point; kitchen waste 1 point) and shall ensure that it is composted according to local authority guidelines (e.g. by the local administration, in-house or by a private agency).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.*

### 69. Disposable drink cans (2 points)

Disposable drink cans shall not be offered in the areas under the ownership or the direct management of the tourist accommodation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of which such disposable products are used, if any, and the legislation requiring this.*

### 70. Fat/oil disposal ( 1 point)

Fat separators shall be installed and pan fat/oils and deep-frying fat/oils shall be collected and disposed of appropriately (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

### 71. Used textiles, furniture and other products (up to 3 points)

Used furniture, textiles and other products such as electronic equipment, shall be sold or given to charity or to other associations which collect and redistribute such goods.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the associations.*

## OTHER SERVICES

### 72. Roof landscaping (1.5 points)

At least 50% of the tourist accommodation building(s) with suitable roofs (flat roofs or roofs with a small angle of inclination), shall be grassed or planted.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

### 73. Environmental communication and education (up to 3 points)

The tourist accommodation shall provide environmental communication and education notices on local biodiversity, landscape and nature conservation measures to guests (1.5 points). Guest entertainment includes elements of environmental education (1.5 points).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*



**74. No smoking in common areas and rooms (up to 1,5 points)**

Smoking shall not be allowed in 100 % of indoor common areas and at least 70% (1 point) or at least 95 % (1,5 points) of the rooms.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall indicate the number and nature of the areas and shall indicate which of these are non-smoking.*

**75. Bicycles (1.5 points)**

Bicycles shall be made available to guests. (At least 2 bikes for every 50 rooms)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion.*

**76. Returnable or refillable bottles (up to 3 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall offer beverages in returnable/refillable bottles: soft drinks (1 point), beer (1 point), water (1 point)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the suppliers of the bottles.*

**77. Use of rechargeable products (up to 2 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall use only rechargeable batteries for TV remote controls (1 point), and/or rechargeable cartridges for toner for printers and photocopiers (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the suppliers of the batteries and/or the refillers of the toner cartridges.*

**78. Paper products (up to 3 points)**

At least 50 % of toilet/tissue paper and/or office paper and/or printed paper used shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these three categories of paper products)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.*

**79. Durable goods (up to 3 points)**

At least 30 % of any category of durable goods (such as bed-linen, towels, table linen, PCs, portables, TVs, mattresses, furniture, washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, hard-floor coverings, light bulbs) present in the tourist accommodation, including rental accommodation, shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of up to three categories of durable goods).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide data and documentation indicating the quantities of such products owned and the quantities that have an eco-label.*

**80. Local food products (up to 3 points)**

At least two locally sourced and no out of season (for fresh fruit and vegetables) food products shall be offered at each meal, including breakfast (1.5 points).

Where applicable, consumption of local endangered species such as specific fish and crustacean species and “bushmeat” shall be forbidden (1.5 points).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*





**81. Organic food (up to 2 points)**

The main ingredients of at least two dishes (1 point) or the whole menu including breakfast (2 points) shall have been produced by organic farming methods, as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

**82. EMAS registration (3 points), ISO certification (1.5 points) of the tourist accommodation**

The tourist accommodation shall be registered under the Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) (3 points) or certified according to SO 14001 standard (1.5 points).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of EMAS registration or ISO 14001.*

**83. EMAS registration (1.5 points) or ISO certification (1 point) of suppliers**

At least one of the main suppliers or service providers of the tourist accommodation shall be registered with EMAS (1.5 points) or certified according to ISO 14001 (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of EMAS registration or ISO 14001 certification by at least one of his main suppliers.*

**84. Compliance by subcontractors with mandatory criteria (up to 2 points)**

All subcontractors for the two additional services (food services, leisure activities) shall comply at least with the mandatory criteria of the present Eco-Label, which apply to the specific services (1 point for each service which is present on the tourist accommodation).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation of contractual agreements with his subcontractors regarding their compliance with the mandatory criteria.*

**85. Energy and water meters (1 point)**

The tourist accommodation shall have installed additional energy and water meters so as to allow data collection on consumption of different activities or machines.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with an analysis of the data collected (if already available).*

**86. Additional environmental actions (maximum 3 points)**

Either:

(a) Additional environmental actions (up to 1.5 points each, to a maximum of 3 points): The management of the tourist accommodation shall take actions, additional to those provided for by way of criteria in this Section or in Section A, to improve the environmental performance of the tourist accommodation. The Competent Body assessing the application shall attribute a score to these actions not exceeding 1.5 points per action.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a full description of each additional action the applicant wishes to be taken into account;*



Or:

(b) Eco-label award (3 points): The tourist accommodation shall be awarded one of the national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of having been awarded an eco-label.*



### **3.1.1. Explanatory notes**

#### **Change in criteria wording, score and positioning**

The following chapter lists all criteria which are either new or have undergone significant change in content, wording (underlined in the criteria text), score or positioning (from mandatory to optional) and the reasons (based on the actual state of the ongoing research) for such change.

The criteria score is not to be considered as definite yet, as for now, only feedback from stakeholders has been applied to the criteria, further research (as of chapter 4 of this document) are ongoing.

For the Tourist Accommodation Service criteria, content changes already made during the definition of the Camp Site Service criteria which are valid for both sets of criteria have been adopted without further comment.

#### **New insertion:**

##### **General requirements**

In order to apply for the Eco-label the applicant needs to comply with European, national and local requirements. In particular shall be guaranteed that:

1. the structure is legally built and respects all relevant laws or regulations of the area on which it is built, especially regarding landscape and biodiversity conservation if present.

2. the structure respects the European, national and local laws and regulations regarding energy conservation, water sources, water treatment and disposal, waste collection and disposal, maintenance and servicing of equipment, safety and health dispositions,

3. the enterprise is registered as required by national and/or local laws and its staff is legally employed and insured.

***Reason for insertion:*** *Simplification of the criteria section, establishing basic conditions for structures which want to apply for the Eco-label, without having to repeat them in different criteria.*

#### **Date of validity**

##### *Article 5*

The ecological criteria for the product group “tourist accommodation services”, as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, shall be valid for 4 years from the date of notification of this Decision. If at this expiration date no revised criteria have been adopted, this Decision shall apply for the following 12 months.



## **Mandatory criteria**

### **1. Electricity from renewable sources**

At least 50 % of the electricity used for all purposes, including heating common areas, rental accommodation and sanitary hot water, shall come from renewable energy sources, as defined in Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market.

This criterion only applies to tourist accommodations that have an independent electrical heating system and have access to a market that offers energy generated from renewable energy sources.

Relevant economical penalties for the change of power supplier can be considered as no access to a free energy market.

#### ***Reason for change in content:***

*Union of criterion 1 and 3 facilitates documentation and creates less bureaucracy.*

*Higher percentage of renewable energy is consistent with the EU energy policy.*

*Necessity to not create a situation of discrimination for countries/areas where the theoretical possibility of buying renewable energy sources exists, but a change of suppliers is connected to high financial penalties.*

### **2. Coal and heavy oils**

No heavy oils having a sulphur content higher than 0,1 % and no coal shall be used as an energy source.

This criterion only applies to tourist accommodations that have an independent heating system

#### ***Reason for change in content:***

*Requested by EU regulations (1999/32/EC from 1.1.2008) but not yet confirmed as for availability in all member countries.*

### **3. Boiler efficiency**

The efficiency of any new boiler (heat generator) bought within the duration of the eco-label award shall be of 4 stars (ca. 92 % at 50° C and 95% at 70° C), as measured according to Council Directive 92/42/EEC of 21 May 1992 on efficiency requirements for new hot water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels, or according to relevant product norms and regulations for those boilers not covered by this Directive.

Hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels as defined in Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with efficiency standards as stated in the Directive.

The efficiency of boilers excluded from Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions and with national and local legislation on efficiency.

Boilers with an efficiency lower than 85% shall be changed within 3 years of the award of the EU Eco-label for the structure.

#### ***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to current EU energy policy and conformity with EU Eco-label for buildings.*



#### **4. Air conditioning**

Any household air conditioning system bought within the duration of the eco-label award shall have at least Class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners<sup>42</sup>, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

*Note:* This criterion does not apply to air-conditioners that are either appliances that can also use other energy sources, or air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to current EU energy policy ( directive 2006/32/EC)*

#### **5. Window insulation**

All windows in heated and/or air conditioned rooms and common areas shall have an U-value of no higher than 2.0 W/m<sup>2</sup>K and, where local climate makes it necessary, should be double glazed, make use of low-E coatings and be inert gas filled. The frames shall be thermally efficient, with sufficient thermal bridges built into the construction to ensure good insulation properties and low levels of air permeability and shall provide an appropriate degree of acoustic insulation.

All windows in buildings added or renovated after the acquisition of the EU Eco-label shall comply with Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings (articles 4,5 and 6) and Construction Products Directive (CPD) 89/106/EEC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration from a professional technician indicating compliance with this criterion (providing proof that the windows perform to the thermal transmittance values (U-value) required. Products carrying the Nordic Swan for windows will demonstrate compliance with these criteria).*

***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to current EU energy policy; Harmonization with GPP specifications.*

#### **6. Switching off heating or air conditioning**

If the heating and/or the air conditioning is not automatically switched off when windows are open, there shall be easily available information reminding the guest to close the window(s) if the heating or air conditioning is on. Heating/Air conditioning systems acquired after the certification with the EU Eco-label shall be equipped with an automatic switch off when windows are opened.

***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to current EU energy policy*



## 8. Energy efficient light bulbs

- (a) At least 80 % of all light bulbs in the tourist accommodation shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined in Commission Directive 98/11/EC of 27 January 1998 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.
- (b) 100 % of light bulbs that are situated where they are likely to be turned on for more than five hours a day shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined by Directive 98/ 11/EC. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.

### ***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to 2006/32/EC Art.4/Annex III, d)*

**New criterion 9: Outside heating sources:** inserted on suggestion of the Luxemburg CB, in order to avoid the excessive energy consumption of those sources used for smoking corners and external dining areas

**Ex criterion 11. Water source :** Eliminated

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification, requirements are now part of an introductory paragraph with mandatory conditions for applicants.*

**Ex criterion 13. Water saving in the bathroom and toilets:** eliminated and integrated in criterion 24 dealing with guest information

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification*

**Ex criterion 16 (Leaks):** Eliminated and added to guest information (24) and staff training (23)

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification*

**Ex criterion 18 (Watering of plants) :** Eliminated and added to staff training (23)

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification*

**Ex criterion 19 (Waste water treatment) :** Eliminated

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification, requirements are now part of an introductory paragraph with mandatory conditions for applicants..*

**Ex criterion 20, now 14 (Waste water plan) :** Modified towards a less bureaucratic version (“Correct waste water disposal”)

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification*



**Ex criterion 22 (staff training on disinfectant use) :** Eliminated and added to staff training (23)

*Reason for elimination: Simplification.*

**Ex criterion 24 (hazardous waste) :** Eliminated and added to staff training (23) and waste separation (17).

*Reason for elimination: Simplification.*

**Ex criterion 25, now 17 (waste separation):** Now containing both general waste and hazardous waste.

*Reason for elimination: Simplification.*

**Ex criterion 26 (waste transportation):** Eliminated

*Reason for elimination: Excessive bureaucracy*

## **18. Disposable products**

Unless required by law, no disposable products such as one portion or one use toiletries (containing less than 250 ml of liquid substance or 250 g of dry substance), cups, glasses, plates and cutlery shall be used, also single dose packages shall not be used for breakfast or other food service, with the exception of chocolate spread, diet jam and butter..

Where any other disposable products are used, specific containers for disposal according to local and national systems shall be made available in the location where such use occurs.

*Reason for reformulation: Paragraph regarding guest information has been added to the criterion regarding guest information (24). Addition of volumetric indications in order to clarify the limits for one portion products. Addition of single dose packages (from optional criterion).*

## **20. Public transportation**

Information shall be made easily available to the guests and staff on how to reach the tourist accommodation and visit local destinations during the stay by public transport, also on the tourist accommodation's website through specific links. Where no appropriate public transport exists, information on other environmentally preferable means of transport shall also be provided.

*Reason for reformulation: Specific situation of those tourist accommodations where few guests arrive without own means of transportation, but might be interested in using public transportation during their holiday.*

**Ex criterion 30: General maintenance and servicing:** Eliminated.

*Reason for elimination: Simplification, requirements are now part of an introductory paragraph with mandatory conditions for applicants.*





## **21. Maintenance and servicing of boilers and air conditioning systems**

- (a) Maintenance and servicing of boilers and air conditioning systems shall be carried out at least yearly, or more often if so required by law or need, by appropriately qualified professionals, following CEI and national standards where these apply, or according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- (b) Testing that the efficiency levels of boilers, as defined by Directive 92/42/EEC or national legislation or the manufacturer's indications, are met and that emissions are within legal limits shall be carried out once a year. If maintenance tests show that the above conditions are not met, corrective action shall be promptly taken.
- (c) For air conditioning systems the maintenance (check for leakage and repair) has to be carried out according to Directive 842/2006/EC in line with the amount of F (fluorinated greenhouse) gas contained in the application, as follows:
- At least once every twelve months for applications containing 3 kg or more of F gases (this shall not apply to equipment with hermetically sealed systems, which are labelled as such and contain less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases)
  - At least once every six months for applications containing 30 kg or more of F gases
  - At least once every three months for applications containing 300 kg or more of F gases

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with all parts of this criterion, together with a description of the boilers and their maintenance programme, and details of the persons/companies carrying out the maintenance, and what is checked during the maintenance.*

*For air conditioning systems containing 3kg or more of F gases records on the quantity and type of F gases installed, any quantities added and the quantity recovered during maintenance, servicing and final disposal will have to be recorded, as well as the identification of the company or technician who performed the servicing or maintenance, as well as the dates and results of the leakage checks and relevant information specifically identifying the separate stationary equipment with more than 30kg of F gases.*

***Reason for change:** Integration with indications regarding air conditioning systems and their maintenance, according to EU legislation on greenhouse gases*

## **22. Policy setting and environmental program**

The management shall have an environmental policy and shall draw up a simple environmental policy statement and a precise action program to ensure the application of the environmental policy.

The action program shall identify targets on environmental performance regarding energy, water, chemicals and waste, which shall be set every two years, taking into consideration the optional criteria. It shall identify the person who will act as the environmental manager of the tourist accommodation and who is in charge of taking the necessary actions and reaching the targets. Comments and feedback from guests collected by means of a questionnaire or check list shall be taken into account.

***Reason for change:** More detailed description of the guest feedback*



### 23. Staff training

The tourist accommodation shall provide information and training to the staff, including written procedures or manuals, to ensure the application of environmental measures and to raise awareness of environmentally responsible behaviour.

#### Concerning water saving:

- Staff shall be trained to check every day for visible leaks and to take appropriate action as necessary.
- Flowers and outside areas shall normally be watered before high sun or after sunset, where regional or climatic conditions make it appropriate.
- Staff shall be informed of the tourist accommodation's policy regarding criterion 12 about towel change and be instructed how to comply with it.

#### Concerning chemical substances:

- Staff shall be trained not to exceed the recommended amount of detergent and disinfectant indicated on the packaging.

#### Concerning waste:

- Staff shall be trained to collect, separate and bring to appropriate disposal waste into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities as defined by criterion 17.
- Staff shall be trained to collect, separate and bring to appropriate disposal hazardous waste as listed in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 and defined by criterion 17.

Adequate training shall be provided to all new staff within four weeks of starting employment and for all staff at least once a year.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the training programme, its content, and an indication of which staff have received what training and when. Further, copies of procedures and staff communication concerning all mentioned issues*

**Reason for change:** *Collection of all staff training criteria into one single criterion: Simplification.*

### 25. Information to guests

The tourist accommodation shall provide information to the guests including conference participants, on its environmental policy, including safety and fire safety aspects, the actions taken and about the EU Eco-label, inviting them to contribute to its implementation.

Information shall be actively given to the guests at the reception, together with a questionnaire covering their views about the environmental aspects of the tourist accommodation. Notices inviting guests to support the environmental objectives shall be visible to the guests, especially in the common areas and the rental accommodation.

Specific actions for the different areas shall be:

#### Concerning water and waste water:

- In the sanitary areas and bathrooms there shall be adequate information to the guest on how to help the tourist accommodation save water.
- The guest shall be invited to inform the staff of any leak.
- In the toilets, signs shall request guests to dispose of their waste into the waste bins instead of the toilets.



- Guests shall be informed about the necessities and obligations of correct disposal of the waste water from their mobile means of lodging.

**Concerning waste:**

- The guest shall be informed about the waste reduction policy of the tourist accommodation and the use of quality product alternatives to one use and single portion products.
- They shall be informed how and where they can separate waste according to local or national systems within the areas belonging to the tourist accommodation and where to dispose of their hazardous substances.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information signs and notices provided for the guests, and indicate its procedures for distributing and collecting the information and the questionnaire, and for taking the replies into account.*

**Reasons for change:** *Grouping of the guest information criteria into a single criterion: Simplification*

**Ex criteria 35 and 36 (Energy and water consumption data /Other data collection), now 25 and 26:**

The tourist accommodation shall report the results yearly to the Competent Body that assessed the application.

**Reason for modification from “keep at disposal”:** *Difficulty to retrieve data for research purposes when necessary.*

**27. Information appearing on the eco-label**

Box 2 of the eco-label shall contain the following text:

The tourist accommodation has adopted measures to save energy and water, to reduce waste, to improve the local environment.

**Reason for rewording:** *Simplification*



**SECTION B, Optional criteria:**

**Scoring yet to be recalculated in relation to current research and results from already certified structures**

**28. Generation of electricity through renewable energy sources (up to 3 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall have a photovoltaic (solar panel) or local hydroelectric system, geothermal, biomass or wind power electricity generation that supplies or will supply at least 20 % of the overall electricity consumption per year. (2 points)

The tourist accommodation shall introduce into the grid electrical energy produced from renewable energy sources (1 point)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the photovoltaic, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass or wind power system and data on both its potential and actual output and documentation regarding the input of energy into the grid*

*Reason for change: Addition of two important sources of renewable energy, additional point for input of electrical energy from RES into the grid.*

**29. Heating from renewable energy sources (2 points)**

At least 70 % of the total energy used to heat the rooms and the hot sanitary water shall come from renewable energy sources. (1,5 points, 2 points for 100%)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on the energy consumed in heating rooms and hot water and documentation showing that at least 70 % of this energy comes from renewable energy sources.*

*Reason for change: EU Energy policy and general availability on the European market of renewable energy*

**31. Boiler NOx emissions (1.5 points)**

The boiler shall be class 5 of the EN 297 prA3 norm regulating NOx emissions, and shall emit less than 60 mg NOx/kWh (gas condensing boilers) or 70 mgNOx/kWh (non condensing gas boilers up to nominal output of 120 kW).

*Reason for change: Harmonization with EU criteria for GPP.*

**33. Combined heat and power (1.5 points):**

All electricity and heating of the sanitary facilities, common areas and rental accommodation shall be provided by a combined heat and power plant according to Directive 2004/8/EC amending Directive 92/42/EC. If the tourist accommodation service has its own combined heat and power plant this plant shall supply 70 % of the total heat and electricity consumption determined in accordance with Annex II of the Directive

*Reason for change: Update of legislation.*



**34. Heat pump (up to 2 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall have a heat pump providing heat and/or air conditioning (1,5 points). The tourist accommodation has a heat pump with the EU Eco-label or another ISO type I Eco-label (2 points)

*Reason for change: New Eco-label for heat pumps*

**37. Insulation of existing buildings (2 points)**

The heated /air conditioned buildings on the tourist accommodation ground shall have insulation above the minimum national requirements, with a thermal conductivity of the thermal insulation product lower than 0.044W/mK with a thickness of insulation to give a suitable insulation U-value for the accommodation's geographic climatic conditions, consistent with those of the European Eco-label for buildings, so as to ensure a significant reduction of energy consumption.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion from the appropriate energy technician, together with documentation on the insulation and on the minimum national requirements. Isolation carried out with products complying with the UK Building Regulations, or carrying the Taiwan GreenMark or the New Zealand Environmental Choice logo will be deemed to comply.*

*Reason for change: New Eco-label for buildings. Harmonization with criteria for Green Public Procurement.*

**38. Air conditioning (up to 2 points)**

The air conditioning system shall have Class A+ (1.5 points) or A++ (2 points) energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

This criterion does not apply to appliances that can also use other energy sources, air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

*Reason for change: Widespread availability on the market of A+ and A++ air conditioners.*

**39. Automatic switching-off of air conditioning and heating systems (1 point)**

There shall be an automatic system that turns off the air conditioning and heating of rental accommodation when windows are open.

*Reason for change: Energy saving*

**41. Energy efficient refrigerators (1 point), ovens (1 point) dishwashers (1 point), washing machines (1 point), dryers/tumblers (1 point) and office equipment (1 point) (up to 6 points)**



(a) (1 point): All household refrigerators shall be of Class A+ or A++ efficiency according to Commission Directive 2003/66/EC of 3 July 2003 amending Commission Directive 94/2/EC of 21 January 1994 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations, and all frigo- or mini-bars shall be at least class B.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the refrigerators and frigo or mini-bars, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

(b) (1 point): All household electric ovens shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric ovens.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the household electric ovens.*

Note: ovens not operated with electric energy or otherwise not covered by Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC (e.g. industrial ovens) need not comply.

(c) (1 point): All household dishwashers shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1999/9/EC of 26 February 1999 amending Directive 97/17/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the dishwashers, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: dishwashers not covered by Directive 1999/9/EC amending Directive 97/17/EC (e.g. industrial dishwashers) need not comply.*

(d) (1 point): All household washing machines shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 96/89/EC of 17 December 1996 amending Directive 95/12/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the washing machines, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: washing machines not covered by Directive 96/89/EC amending Directive 95/12/EC (e.g. industrial washing machines) need not comply.*

(e) (1 point): At least 80 % of office equipment (PCs, monitors, faxes, printers, scanners, photocopying machines) shall qualify for the energy star as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2422/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on a Community energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment and in Commission Decision 2003/168/EC of 11 March 2003 establishing the European Community Energy Star Board.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the qualification for the energy star of the office equipment, and/or indicating those PCs and portables that have an eco-label.*

(f) (1 point): All electric tumble driers shall be class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1995/13/EC<sup>43</sup> implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC.





*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all electric tumble driers, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: electric tumble driers not covered by Directive 1995/13/EC amending Directive 92/75/EC (e.g. industrial tumble driers) need not comply.*

*Reason for change: Addition of ovens, upgrading of energy efficiency for refrigerators, update of agreements on Energy Star products.*

**New criterion 42: Electric hand and hair driers with proximity sensor**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**44. Automatic switching off lights in rooms (1 point)**

Automatic systems which turn the lights off when guests leave the accommodation shall be installed in 95 % of the tourist accommodation rental accommodation.

*Reason for change: upgrade of standard*

**45. Sauna timer control (1 point)**

All sauna units and hammams shall have a timer control.

*Reason for change: hammams are becoming more frequent in the tourism sector*

**New criterion 46: Swimming pool heating with RES**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**New criterion 49: Automatic watering systems for outside areas**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**51. WC flushing (1.5 points)**

At least 95 % of WCs shall consume six litres per flush or less.

*Reason for change: upgrade of standard*

**54. Tap water temperature and flow (1 point)**

At least 95 % of taps shall allow a precise and prompt regulation of the water temperature and of the water flow.

*Reason for change: upgrade of standard*

**New criterion 56: Swimming pool cover**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*





**New criterion 57: De-icing**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**New criterion 58: Indications on water hardness**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**New criterion 59: Water saving urinals**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**New criterion 60: Indigenous species used for new outdoor planting**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**61. Detergents (up to 5 points)**

At least 80 % by weight of hand dishwashing detergents and/or detergents for dishwashers and/or laundry detergent and/or all purpose cleaners and/or soaps and shampoos used by the tourist accommodation shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these five categories of detergents).

*Reason for change: New EU Eco-label for soaps and shampoos*

**New criterion 63: Support to alternatives to artificial Barbecue lighter**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**New criterion 67: Insect and pest repellents**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

**69. Disposable drink cans (2 points)**

Disposable drink cans shall not be offered in the areas under the ownership or the direct management of the tourist accommodation.

*Reason for change: Elimination of “except where requested by law” because it is an optional criterion*

*Ex criterion 81: eliminated and become part of mandatory criterion 20 on disposable products*

**70. Fat/oil disposal (1 point)**

Fat separators shall be installed and pan fat/oils and deep-frying fat/oils shall be collected and disposed of appropriately (1 point).



*Reason for score change: National legislation in most countries already prescribes appropriate disposal of fat and oil.*

#### **New criterion 72: Roof landscaping**

*Reason for addition: Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*

#### **74. No smoking in common areas and rooms (up to 1,5 points)**

Smoking shall not be allowed in 100 % of indoor common areas and at least 70% (1 point) or 100% (1,5 points) of rooms.

*Reason for score change: EU legislation on second hand smoke, adaptation in most EU countries*

#### **New criterion 77: Use of rechargeable products (up to 2 points)**

The tourist accommodation shall use only rechargeable batteries for TV remote controls (1 point), and/or rechargeable cartridges for toner for printers and photocopiers (1 point).

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the suppliers of the batteries and/or the refillers of the toner cartridges.

*Reason for insertion of new criterion: Lower environmental impact due to the absence of hazardous waste through batteries and toner cartridges.*

#### **78. Paper products (up to 3 points)**

At least 50 % of toilet/tissue paper and/or office paper and/or printed paper used shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these three categories of paper products)

*Reason for change: New EU Eco-label for print paper*

#### **79. Durable goods (up to 3 points)**

At least 30 % of any category of durable goods (such as bed-linen, towels, table linen, PCs, portables, TVs, mattresses, furniture, washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, hard-floor coverings, light bulbs) present in the tourist accommodation, including rental accommodation, shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of up to three categories of durable goods).

*Reason for change: Higher availability of eco-labelled products on the market*

#### **80. Local food products (up to 3 points)**

At least two locally sourced and no out of season (for fresh fruit and vegetables) food products shall be offered at each meal, including breakfast (1.5 points).

Where applicable, consumption of local endangered species such as specific fish and crustacean species and “bushmeat” shall be forbidden (1.5 points).



**Reason for change:** *High environmental impact of consumption of out of season fruit and vegetables.*

**81. Organic food (up to 2 points)**

The main ingredients of at least two dishes (1 point) or the whole menu including breakfast (2 points) shall have been produced by organic farming methods, as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

**Reason for change:** *Lower environmental impact and higher prices of organic food*

**New criterion 84: Compliance by subcontractors with Section A criteria**

**Reason for addition:** *Harmonization with Camp Site Service criteria*



## 3.2. Camp Site Service

EN

### COMMISSION DECISION

of

**establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to camp site services**

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,  
Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 on a revised Community eco-label award scheme<sup>44</sup>, and in particular the second sub-paragraph of Article 6(1) thereof and the sixth paragraph of point 2 of Annex V thereof,

After consulting the European Union Eco-Labeling Board,

Whereas:

1. Under Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000, the Community eco-label may be awarded to a product possessing characteristics which enable it to contribute significantly to improvements in relation to key environmental aspects.
2. Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 provides that specific eco-label criteria, drawn up on the basis of the criteria drafted by the European Union Eco-Labeling Board, are to be established according to product groups.
3. In the case of camp site services, the ecological criteria should be divided into criteria, each of which must be complied with, and criteria, a fixed proportion of which must be complied with

(1) The ecological criteria, as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, should be valid for a period of 4 years.

4. As regards the fees relating to applications for and use of the eco-label by micro enterprises, as defined in Commission Recommendation 96/280/EC of 3 April 1996 concerning the definition of small and medium-sized enterprises<sup>45</sup>, it is appropriate, in order to take account of the limited resources of micro-enterprises and their particular

<sup>44</sup> OJ L 237, 21.9.2000, p. 1.

<sup>45</sup> OJ L107, 30.04.0996, p.4



importance within this product group, to provide for reductions additional to those provided for by Regulation (EC) 1980/2000 and Article 5 of Commission Decision 2000/728/EC of 10 November 2000 establishing the application and annual fees of the Community eco-label<sup>46</sup>.

5. The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee instituted by Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000,
6. Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 also provides that the review of the eco-label criteria, as well as of the assessment and verification requirements related to the criteria, is to take place in goodtime before the end of the period of validity of the criteria specified for the product group concerned.
7. It is therefore appropriate, in order to take account of scientific and market developments, to revise the ecological criteria established by Commission Decision 2005/338/EC of 14 May 2005.
8. The revised ecological criteria should be valid for a period of four years.
9. It is appropriate to allow a transitional period of not more than twelve months for applicants whose products have been awarded the eco-label before the date of notification of this Decision or who have applied for such an award before that date, so that they have sufficient time to adapt their services to the revised criteria and requirements.
10. The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee instituted by Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

The product group “camp site service” shall comprise, as a main service for a fee, the provision of pitches equipped for mobile lodging structures within a defined area. It shall also comprise other accommodation facilities suitable for the provision of shelter to lodgers and collective areas for communal service if they are provided within the defined area.

The “camp site service” provided within that defined area may also include the provision, under the management or ownership of the camp site, of food services and leisure activities.

#### *Article 2*

In order to be awarded the Community eco-label for camp site service under Regulation (EC) N° 1980/2000, a camp site service must fall within the product group “camp site service” and must comply with each of the criteria set out in Section A of the Annex to this Decision.

In addition, the camp site service must comply with a sufficient number of the criteria set out in Section B of the Annex, to each of which a number of points is attributed. The camp site service must acquire at least:

- (a) 16,5 (...) points for the main service;
- (b) 20 (...) points if other accommodation facilities suitable for the provision of shelters for lodgers are provided in addition.

<sup>46</sup> OJ L 293, 22.11.2000, p. 18.



The total score required shall be increased by one additional point each for food services and for leisure activities, if provided.

#### *Article 3*

1. By way of derogation from Article 1(3) of Decision 2000/728/EC, in the case of an application by a micro enterprise for award of the eco-label for camp site services, the application fee shall be reduced by 75% with no other reduction possible.
2. By way of derogation from the first sentence of Article 2(5) of Decision 2000/728/EC, the minimum annual fee per micro enterprise for use of the eco-label shall be EUR 100.
3. The annual volume of sales for all camp site services shall be calculated by multiplying the delivery price by the number of overnight stays and reducing the resulting product by 50%. The delivery price shall be considered as the average fee paid by the campsite visitor for the overnight stay, including all the services which do not entail an extra charge. The reductions to the minimum annual fee provided for in Article 2 of Decision 2000/728/EC shall apply.
4. For the purposes of this Decision, micro-enterprises shall be as defined in Recommendation 96/280/EC in the version of 3 April 1996.

#### *Article 4*

For administrative purposes, the code number assigned to the product group ‘camp site services’ shall be ‘26’.

#### *Article 5*

The ecological criteria for the product group “campsite services”, as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, shall be valid for 4 years from the date of notification of this Decision. If at this expiration date no revised criteria have been adopted, this Decision shall apply for the following 12 months.

#### *Article 6*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.





## ANNEX

### FRAMEWORK

#### **The aims of the criteria**

The criteria aim to limit the main environmental impacts from the three phases of the service's life cycle (purchasing, provision of the service, waste). In particular they aim to:

1. limit energy consumption,
2. limit water consumption,
3. limit waste production,
4. favour the use of renewable resources and of substances which are less hazardous to the environment,
5. promote environmental communication and education.

#### **Specifications**

Mobile lodging structures as referred to in Article 1 are those such as tents, caravans, mobile homes and camper vans. Accommodation facilities suitable for the provision of shelter to lodgers are facilities such as bungalows, rental mobile lodging and apartments. Collective areas for communal services are such as washing and cooking facilities, supermarkets and information facilities.

#### **Assessment and verification requirements**

The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated immediately below each criterion set out in Sections A and B.

Where appropriate, test methods and standards other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if their equivalence is accepted by the Competent Body assessing the application.

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, it is understood that these may originate from the applicant and/or his supplier(s) and/or their supplier(s), et cetera, as appropriate.

Where appropriate, Competent Bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications.

The Competent Bodies are recommended to take into account the implementation of recognised environmental management schemes, such as EMAS or ISO 14001, when assessing applications and monitoring compliance with the criteria.

*(Note: it is not required to implement such management schemes.)*

#### **General requirements**

In order to apply for the Eco-label the applicant needs to comply with European, national and local requirements. In particular shall be guaranteed that:

1. the structure is legally built and respects all relevant laws or regulations of the area on which it is built, especially regarding landscape and biodiversity conservation if present,

2. the structure respects the European, national and local laws and regulations regarding energy conservation, water sources, water treatment and disposal, waste collection and disposal, maintenance and servicing of equipment, safety and health dispositions,
3. the enterprise is registered as required by national and/or local laws and its staff is legally employed and insured.

**SECTION A**  
**MANDATORY CRITERIA**  
**REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2, FIRST PARAGRAPH**  
**ENERGY**

**1. Electricity from renewable sources**

At least 50 % of the electricity used for all purposes, including heating common areas, rental accommodation and sanitary hot water, shall come from renewable energy sources, as defined in Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market<sup>47</sup>.

This criterion only applies to camp sites that have an independent electrical heating system and have access to a market that offers energy generated from renewable energy sources.

Relevant economical penalties for the change of power supplier can be considered as no access to a free energy market.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall supply a declaration from (or the contract with) the electricity supplier indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s), the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source, documentation on the boilers (heat generators) used, if any and an indication of the maximum percentage that can be supplied. According to Directive 2001/77/EC, renewable energy sources shall mean renewable non-fossil energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal wave, tidal, hydro power, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases).*

*In case of non applicability, documentation of the request for renewable energy has to be supplied.*

**2. Coal and heavy oils**

No heavy oils having a sulphur content higher than 0,1 % and no coal shall be used as an energy source.

This criterion only applies to camp sites that have an independent heating system.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, indicating the nature of the energy sources used.*

**3. Boiler efficiency**

The efficiency of any new boiler (heat generator) bought within the duration of the eco-label award shall be at of 4 stars (ca. 92 % at 50° C and 95% at 70° C), as measured according to Council Directive 92/42/EEC of 21 May 1992 on efficiency requirements for new hot water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels, or according to relevant product norms and regulations for those boilers not covered by this Directive.

Existing hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels as defined in Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with efficiency standards as stated in the Directive.

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<sup>47</sup> OJ L283, 27.10.2001, p.33



The efficiency of boilers excluded from Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions and with national and local legislation on efficiency. Boilers with efficiency lower than 88% shall be changed within 3 years of the award of the EU Eco-label for the structure.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from those responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler indicating the efficiency. Directive 92/42/EC defines useful efficiency (expressed in %) as the ratio between the heat output transmitted to the boiler water and the product of the net calorific value at constant fuel pressure and the consumption expressed as a quantity of fuel per unit time.*

*Article 3 of Directive 92/42/EEC excludes the following boilers: hot-water boilers capable of being fired by different fuels including solid fuels; equipment for the instantaneous preparation of hot water; boilers designed to be fired by fuels the properties of which differ appreciably from the properties of the liquid and gaseous fuels commonly marketed (industrial waste gas, biogas, etc.); cookers and appliances designed mainly to heat the premises in which they are installed and, as a subsidiary function, to supply hot water for central heating and sanitary hot water.*

#### **4. Air conditioning**

Any household air conditioning system bought within the duration of the eco-label award shall have at least Class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners<sup>48</sup>, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

*Note: This criterion does not apply to air-conditioners that are either appliances that can also use other energy sources, or air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.*

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specifications from the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.*

#### **5. Window insulation**

All windows in heated and/or air conditioned common areas and rental accommodation shall have an U-value of no higher than 2.0 W/m<sup>2</sup>K and, where local climate makes it necessary, should be double glazed, make use of low-E coatings and be inert gas filled. The frames shall be thermally efficient, with sufficient thermal bridges built into the construction to ensure good insulation properties and low levels of air permeability and shall provide an appropriate degree of acoustic insulation. (This does not apply to rental caravans/mobile homes where these are not owned by the camp site management.)

All windows in buildings or rental accommodation added or renovated after the acquisition of the EU Eco-label shall comply with Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings (articles 4,5 and 6) and Construction Products Directive (CPD) 89/106/EEC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration from a professional technician indicating compliance with this criterion (providing proof that*

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<sup>48</sup> OJ L86, 3.4.2002, p.26.



*the windows perform to the thermal transmittance values (U-value) required. Products carrying the Nordic Swan for windows will demonstrate compliance with these criteria).*

## **6. Switching off heating or air conditioning**

If the heating and/or the air conditioning is not automatically switched off when windows are open, there shall be easily available information reminding the guest to close the window(s) if the heating or air conditioning is on. Heating/Air conditioning systems acquired after the certification with the EU Eco-label shall be equipped with an automatic switch off when windows are opened.

This criterion only applies to camp sites that have heating and/or air conditioning.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with the text of the information (if applicable).*

## **7. Switching off lights**

If there is no automatic off switch for the light(s) in the rental accommodation, there shall be easily available information to the guests asking them to turn off the lights when leaving the accommodation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with the information procedures.*

## **8. Energy efficient light bulbs**

- (a) At least 80 % of all light bulbs in the camp site shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined in Commission Directive 98/11/EC of 27 January 1998 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps<sup>49</sup>. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.
- (b) 100 % of light bulbs that are situated where they are likely to be turned on for more than five hours a day shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined by Directive 98/ 11/EC. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with both parts of this criterion, together with an indication of the energy efficiency class of the different light bulbs used.*

## **9. Outside heating appliances**

The camp site shall not use appliances powered with other than renewable energy sources to heat outside areas such as smoking corners or external dining areas.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, indicating the nature of the energy sources used in case of appliances powered with RES.*

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<sup>49</sup> OJ L71, 10.3.1998, p.1



## **WATER**

### **10. Water flow from taps and showers**

The water flow of the taps and showers excluding bath taps shall not exceed 9 litres/minute.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an explanation as to how the camp site fulfils the criterion, and relevant documentation as appropriate.*

### **11. Waste bins in toilets**

Each toilet shall have an appropriate waste bin and the guest shall be invited to use the waste bin instead of the toilet for appropriate waste.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of the information to the guest.*

### **12. Urinal flushing**

All urinals are fitted with either automatic (timed) or manual flushing systems so that there is no continuous flushing.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation on the urinals installed.*

### **13. Changing towels and sheets**

The guest shall be informed of the environmental policy of the camp site at their arrival, whereby sheets and towels in rental accommodation shall be changed either at his or her request, or by default at the frequency established by the campsite or requested by law. This applies only to rental accommodation where the service includes the provision of towels and/or sheets.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation showing how the guest is informed.*

### **14. Correct waste water disposal:**

The camp site shall inform guests and staff on the correct use of the waste water discharge, in order to avoid the disposal of substances that might prevent waste water treatment in accordance with the municipal waste water plan and European regulations. Where a waste water plan from the Municipality is not available, the camp site shall provide a general list of substances that shall not be disposed of with the waste water according to the Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.*

## **DETERGENTS AND DISINFECTANTS**

### **15. Chemical toilet disposal point (CDP)**

Where the camp site is connected to a septic tank, the waste from chemical toilets shall be separately or otherwise correctly collected and treated. Where the site is connected to the public sewage system, a special sink or disposal unit aimed at avoiding spillage shall be sufficient.





*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, including any specific disposal requirement by the local authority together with documentation on the chemical sink.*

#### **16. Disinfectants**

Disinfectants shall be used only where they are necessary in order to comply with legal hygiene requirements.

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of where and when disinfectants are used.

### **WASTE**

#### **17. Waste separation by guests**

Guests shall be informed how and where they can separate waste according to local or national systems within the areas belonging to the camp site. Adequate containers for waste separation shall not be more difficult to reach than general waste bins.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the receptacles and a copy of the signs/information and the position of the containers on the camp site.*

#### **18. Waste separation**

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities, with particular care regarding hazardous waste, which shall be separated, collected and disposed of as listed in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste and its subsequent amendments, and appropriate disposal shall be sought. This includes toners, inks, refrigerating and electrical equipment, batteries, energy saving light bulbs, pharmaceuticals, fats/oils, etc. and electrical appliances as for the WEEE/ROS directives.

If the local administration does not offer separate waste collection and/or disposal, the camp site shall write to them expressing their willingness to separate waste, and expressing their concern about the lack of separate collection and/or disposal. If the local authority does not provide disposal of hazardous waste, the applicant shall, every year, provide a declaration from the local authority that there is no hazardous waste disposal system in place.

The request to local authorities to provide separate waste collection and/or disposal shall be made yearly.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of the different categories of waste accepted by the local authorities, and/or relevant contracts with private agencies.*

*Where appropriate the applicant shall provide every year the corresponding declaration to the local authority.*



## **19. Disposable products**

Unless required by law, no disposable products such as one portion or one use toiletries (containing less than 250 ml of liquid substance or equivalent in dry substance), cups, glasses, plates and cutlery shall be used, also single dose packages shall not be used for breakfast or other food service, with the exception of chocolate spread, diet jam and butter.

Where any other disposable products are used, specific containers for disposal according to local and national systems shall be made available in the location where such use occurs.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of which such disposable products are used and the legislation requiring this, and description of type and system of waste collection*

## **OTHER SERVICES**

### **20. No smoking in common areas**

A no smoking section shall be available in all indoor common areas.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.*

### **21. Public transportation**

Information shall be made easily available to the guests and staff on how to reach the camp site and visit local destinations during the stay by public transport, also on the camp site's website through specific links.. Where no appropriate public transport exists, information on other environmentally preferable means of transport shall also be provided.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information material available.*

## **GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

Applicants with an Environmental Management System registered under the EMAS Regulation or certified according to ISO 14001 automatically fulfil the following general management criteria. In such cases, the means of verification of compliance with those criteria is the EMAS registration or ISO 14001 certification.

### **22. Maintenance and servicing of boilers and air conditioning systems**

(b) Maintenance and servicing of boilers and air conditioning systems shall be carried out at least yearly, or more often if so required by law or need, by appropriately qualified professionals, following CEI and national standards where these apply, or according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(b) Testing that the efficiency levels of boilers, as defined by Directive 92/42/EEC or national legislation or the manufacturer's indications, are met and that emissions are within legal limits shall be carried out once a year. If maintenance tests show that the above conditions are not met, corrective action shall be promptly taken.



- (c) For air conditioning systems the maintenance (check for leakage and repair) has to be carried out according to Directive 842/2006/EC in line with the amount of F (fluorinated greenhouse) gas contained in the application, as follows:
- At least once every twelve months for applications containing 3 kg or more of F gases (this shall not apply to equipment with hermetically sealed systems, which are labelled as such and contain less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases)
  - At least once every six months for applications containing 30 kg or more of F gases
  - At least once every three months for applications containing 300 kg or more of F gases

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with all parts of this criterion, together with a description of the boilers and their maintenance programme, and details of the persons/companies carrying out the maintenance, and what is checked during the maintenance.*

*For air conditioning systems containing 3kg or more of F gases records on the quantity and type of F gases installed, any quantities added and the quantity recovered during maintenance, servicing and final disposal will have to be recorded, as well as the identification of the company or technician who performed the servicing or maintenance, as well as the dates and results of the leakage checks and relevant information specifically identifying the separate stationary equipment with more than 30kg of F gases.*

### **23. Policy setting and environmental program**

The management shall have an environmental policy and shall draw up a simple environmental policy statement and a precise action program to ensure the application of the environmental policy.

The action program shall identify targets on environmental performance regarding energy, water, chemicals and waste, which shall be set every two years, taking into consideration the optional criteria. It shall identify the person who will act as the environmental manager of the camp site and who is in charge of taking the necessary actions and reaching the targets. Comments and feedback from guests collected by means of a questionnaire or check list shall be taken into account.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a copy of the environmental policy, policy statement and action program, and procedures for taking into account input from guests.*

### **24. Staff training**

The camp site shall provide information and training to the staff, including written procedures or manuals, to ensure the application of environmental measures and to raise awareness of environmentally responsible behaviour. In particular, the following issues shall be taken into consideration:

Concerning **water saving**:

- Staff shall be trained to check every day for visible leaks and to take appropriate action as necessary.



- Flowers and outside areas shall normally be watered before high sun or after sunset, where regional or climatic conditions make it appropriate.
- Staff shall be informed of the camp site's policy regarding criterion 12 about towel change and be instructed how to comply with it.

Concerning **chemical substances**:

- Staff shall be trained not to exceed the recommended amount of detergent and disinfectant indicated on the packaging.

Concerning **waste**:

- Staff shall be trained to collect, separate and bring to appropriate disposal waste into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities as defined by criterion 18.
- Staff shall be trained to collect, separate and bring to appropriate disposal hazardous waste as listed in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 and defined by criterion 18.

Adequate training shall be provided to all new staff within four weeks of starting employment and for all staff at least once a year.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the training programme, its content, and an indication of which staff have received what training and when. Further, copies of procedures and staff communication concerning all mentioned issues.*

## **25. Information to guests**

The camp site shall provide information to the guests including conference participants, on its environmental policy, including safety and fire safety aspects, inviting them to contribute to its implementation, the actions taken and about the EU Eco-label.

Information shall be actively given to the guests at the reception, together with a questionnaire covering their views about the environmental aspects of the camp site. Notices inviting guests to support the environmental objectives shall be visible to the guests, especially in the common areas and the rental accommodation.

Specific actions for the different areas shall be:

Concerning **water and waste water**:

- In the sanitary areas and bathrooms there shall be adequate information to the guest on how to help the camp site save water.
- The guest shall be invited to inform the staff of any leak.
- In the toilets, signs shall request guests to dispose of their waste into the waste bins instead of the toilets.
- Guests shall be informed about the necessities and obligations of correct disposal of the waste water from their mobile means of lodging.

Concerning **waste**:

- The guest shall be informed about the waste reduction policy of the camp site and the use of quality product alternatives to one use and single portion products.
- They shall be informed how and where they can separate waste according to local or national systems within the areas belonging to the tourist accommodation and where to dispose of their hazardous substances.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information signs and notices provided*



for the guests, and indicate its procedures for distributing and collecting the information and the questionnaire, and for taking the replies into account.

## **26. Energy and water consumption data**

The camp site shall have procedures for collecting and monitoring data on overall energy consumption (kWh), electricity and other energy sources consumption (kWh), and water consumption (litres).

Data shall be collected **every year**, for the period when the camp site is open, and shall also be expressed as consumption per overnight stay and per m<sup>2</sup> of **indoor area**.

The camp site shall report the results yearly to the Competent Body that assessed the application.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a description of the procedures. On application, the applicant shall provide the data for the above-listed consumptions for at least the previous three months (if already available), and thereafter shall provide this data every year for the previous year. For the residential area (long term stay), the number of overnight stays can be based on an estimation by the camp site owner.*

## **27. Other data collection**

The camp site shall have procedures for collecting and monitoring data on consumption of chemicals expressed in kg and/or litres specifying if the product is concentrated or not and the quantity of waste produced (litres and/or kg of unsorted waste).

Data shall be collected every year, and shall also be expressed as consumption or production per overnight stay and per m<sup>2</sup> of indoor area.

The camp site shall report the results yearly to the Competent Body that assessed the application.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a description of the procedures. On application, the applicant shall provide the data for the above-listed consumptions for at least the previous six months (if already available), and thereafter shall provide this data every year for the previous year. The applicant shall specify the services offered and if laundry is cleaned on the premises.*

## **28. Information appearing on the eco-label**

Box 2 of the eco-label shall contain the following text:

6.

The camp site has adopted measures to save energy and water, to reduce waste, to improve the local environment.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a sample of how they will use the label, together with a declaration of compliance with this criterion.*



## SECTION B

### OPTIONAL CRITERIA REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2, SECOND PARAGRAPH

Each of the criteria set out in this Section has been attributed a value expressed in points or fractions of points. In order to qualify for award of the eco-label, campsites must score a minimum number of points. If the campsite does not offer other accommodations suitable for the provision of shelter to lodgers as part of its services, the minimum score required is 16.5; if it does, the minimum score required is 20. The total score required shall be increased by 1 point for each of the following additional services which are offered that are under the management or ownership of the camp site: food services (including breakfast) and leisure activities, where leisure activities include saunas, swimming pools and all other such facilities which are within the camp site grounds. Furthermore, those green areas which are not part of the camp site structure, such as parks, woods and gardens which are open to guests.

### ENERGY

#### **29. Generation of electricity through renewable energy sources (up to 3 points)**

The camp site shall have a photovoltaic (solar panel) or local hydroelectric system, geothermal, biomass or wind power electricity generation that supplies or will supply at least 20 % of the overall electricity consumption per year. (2 points)

The camp site shall introduce into the grid electrical energy produced from renewable energy sources (1 point)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the photovoltaic, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass or wind power system and data on both its potential and actual output and documentation regarding the input of energy into the grid*

#### **30. Heating from renewable energy sources (up to 2 points)**

At least 70 % of the total energy used to heat either the rooms or the hot sanitary water shall come from renewable energy sources. (1,5 points, 2 points for 100%)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on the energy consumed in heating rooms and hot water and documentation showing that at least 70 % of this energy comes from renewable energy sources.*

#### **31. Boiler energy efficiency (1 point)**

The camp site shall have a four-star boiler as defined by Article 6 of Directive 92/42/EC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a report from the professional technicians responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler.*





**32. Boiler NOx emissions (1.5 points)**

The boiler shall be class 5 of the EN 297 prA3 norm regulating NOx emissions, and shall emit less than 60 mg NOx/kWh (gas condensing boilers) or 70 mgNOx/kWh (non condensing gas boilers up to nominal output of 120 kW).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a report or technical specifications from the professional technicians responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler.*

**33. District heating (1 point)**

The heating of the camp site shall be provided by district heating.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation showing connection to the district heating.*

**34. Combined heat and power (1.5 points)**

All electricity and heating of the sanitary facilities, common areas and rental accommodation shall be provided by a combined heat and power plant according to Directive 2004/8/EC amending Directive 92/42/EC. If the camp site service has its own combined heat and power plant this plant shall supply 70 % of the total heat and electricity consumption determined in accordance with Annex II of the Directive.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the combined heat and power plant.*

**35. Heat pump (up to 2 points)**

The camp site shall have a heat pump providing heat and/or air conditioning (1,5 points). The camp site has a heat pump with the EU Eco-label or another ISO type I Eco-label (2 points)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the heat pump.*

**36. Heat recovery (2 points)**

The camp site shall have a heat recovery system for 1 (1 point) or 2 (2 points) of the following categories: refrigeration systems, ventilators, washing machines, dishwashers, swimming pool(s), sanitary waste water.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the heat recovery systems.*

**37. Thermoregulation (1.5 points)**

The temperature in every common area and rental accommodation shall be individually regulated.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the thermoregulatory systems.*

**38. Insulation of existing buildings (2 points)**

The heated /air conditioned buildings on the camp site ground shall have insulation above the minimum national requirements, with a thermal conductivity of the thermal insulation product lower than 0.044W/mK with a thickness of insulation to give a suitable insulation U-value for the camp site's geographic climatic conditions,



consistent with those of the European Eco-label for buildings, such as to ensure a significant reduction of energy consumption.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion from the appropriate energy technician, together with documentation on the insulation and on the minimum national requirements. Isolation carried out with products complying with the UK Building Regulations, or carrying the Taiwan GreenMark or the New Zealand Environmental Choice logo will be deemed to comply.*

**39. Air conditioning (up to 2 points)**

The air conditioning system shall have Class A+ (1.5 points) or A++ (2 points) energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

This criterion does not apply to appliances that can also use other energy sources, air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.*

**40. Automatic switching-off of air conditioning and heating systems (1 point)**

There shall be an automatic system that turns off the air conditioning and heating of rental accommodation when windows are open.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.*

**41. Bioclimatic architecture (2 points)**

Buildings on the camp site ground shall be built according to bioclimatic architectural principles.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate documentation.*

**42. Energy efficient refrigerators (1 point), ovens (1 point) dishwashers (1 point), washing machines (1 point), dryers/tumblers (1 point) and office equipment (1 point) (up to 6 points)**

- (a) (1 point): All household refrigerators shall be of Class A+ or A++ efficiency according to Commission Directive 2003/66/EC of 3 July 2003 amending Commission Directive 94/2/EC of 21 January 1994 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations, and all frigo- or mini-bars shall be at least class B..

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the refrigerators and frigo or mini-bars, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

- (b) (1 point): All household electric ovens shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing



Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric ovens.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the household electric ovens.*

Note: ovens not operated with electric energy or otherwise not covered by Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC (e.g. industrial ovens) need not comply.

- (c) (1 point): All household dishwashers shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1999/9/EC of 26 February 1999 amending Directive 97/17/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the dishwashers, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

Note: dishwashers not covered by Directive 1999/9/EC amending Directive 97/17/EC (e.g. industrial dishwashers) need not comply.

- (d) (1 point): All household washing machines shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 96/89/EC of 17 December 1996 amending Directive 95/12/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the washing machines, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

Note: washing machines not covered by Directive 96/89/EC amending Directive 95/12/EC (e.g. industrial washing machines) need not comply.

- (e) (1 point): At least 80 % of office equipment (PCs, monitors, faxes, printers, scanners, photocopying machines) shall qualify for the energy star as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 on a Community energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment and in Commission Decision 2003/168/EC of 11 March 2003 establishing the European Community Energy Star Board.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the qualification for the energy star of the office equipment, and/or indicating those PCs and portables that have an eco-label.*

- (f) (1 point): All electric tumble driers shall be class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1995/13/EC<sup>50</sup> implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all electric tumble driers, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

Note: electric tumble driers not covered by Directive 1995/13/EC amending Directive 92/75/EC (e.g. industrial tumble driers) need not comply.

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<sup>50</sup> OJ L136 of 21.06.1995



**43. Electric hand and hair driers with proximity sensor (up to 2 points)**

All electric hand (1 point) and hair (1 point) driers shall be fitted with proximity sensors or have been awarded an ISO Type I eco-label.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate supporting documentation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion.*

**44. Refrigerator positioning (1 point)**

The kitchen, kiosk and shop refrigerator(s) shall be positioned and regulated according to energy saving principles.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion.*

**45. Automatic switching off lights in rental accommodation (1 point)**

Automatic systems which turn the lights off when guests leave the accommodation shall be installed in 95 % of the camp site rental accommodation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.*

**46. Sauna timer control (1 point)**

All sauna units and hammams shall have a timer control.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.*

**47. Swimming pool heating with RES (1.5 points)**

Energy used to heat swimming pool water shall come from renewable energy sources. At least 50%: 1 point, 100%: 1.5 points.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on the energy consumed in heating swimming pool water and documentation showing the amount of energy used comes from renewable energy sources.*

**48. Automatic switching off outside lights (1.5 points)**

Outside lighting not needed for security reasons shall be turned off automatically after a defined time, or be activated through a proximity sensor.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.*

## WATER

**49. Use of rainwater (1.5 points) and recycled water (1.5 points)**

(a) (1.5 points): Rainwater shall be collected and used for non-sanitary and non-drinking purposes.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation, and appropriate assurances that the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.*



- (b) (1.5 points): Recycled water shall be collected and used for non-sanitary and non-drinking purposes.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation and appropriate assurances that the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.*

**50. Automatic watering systems for outside areas (1 point)**

The camp site shall use an automatic system which optimises watering times and water consumption for outside plants/greening.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**51. Water flow from taps and shower heads (1.5 points)**

The average flow from all taps and shower heads excluding bath taps shall not exceed **8 litres/minute.**

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation*

**52. WC flushing (1.5 points)**

At least 95 % of WCs shall consume six litres per flush or less.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**53. Dishwasher water consumption (1 point)**

The water consumption of the dishwashers (expressed as  $W_{(measured)}$ ) shall be lower or equal to the threshold as defined in the equation below using the same test method EN 50242 and programme cycle as chosen for Commission Directive 97/17/EC:

$$W_{(measured)} \leq (0,625 \times S) + 9,25$$

where:

$W_{(measured)}$  = the measured water consumption of the dishwasher in litres per cycle, expressed to the first decimal,

S= the applicable number of standard place settings of the dishwasher.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the manufacture, sale or maintenance of the dishwashers or evidence that the dishwashers have been awarded the Community eco-label.*

**54. Washing machine water consumption (1 point)**

The washing machines used within the camp site by guests and staff or those used by the camp site laundry service provider shall use no more than 12 litres of water per kg of wash-load measured according to EN 60456:1999, using the same standard 60 °C cotton cycle as chosen for Directive 95/12/EC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the manufacture, sale or maintenance of the washing machines or evidence that the washing machines have been awarded the Community eco-label. The camp site management shall provide technical*





documentation from its laundry service provider that their washing machine complies with the criterion.

**55. Tap water temperature and flow (1 point)**

At least 95 % of taps shall allow a precise and prompt regulation of the water temperature and of the water flow.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**56. Shower timers (1.5 points)**

All showers in sanitary facilities/ common areas shall have a timing/ proximity device which interrupts water flow after a defined time or if not in use.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**57. Swimming pool cover (1 point)**

At night or when the filled swimming pool is not used for more than a day, it shall be covered to prevent the cooling of the water in the pool and to reduce evaporation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**58. De-icing (up to 1.5 points)**

Where de-icing of roads is necessary, mechanical means or sand/gravel shall be used in order to make roads on the camp site ground safe in case of ice/snow (1.5 points).

If chemical de-icing is used, substances which do not contain more than 1% chloride ion (Cl<sup>-</sup>) (1 point) or de-icers that have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO type I eco-labels (1.5 points) shall be used.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**59. Indications on water hardness (up to 2 points)**

In proximity to sanitary areas/washing machines/ dishwashers there shall be displayed explanations on local water hardness (1 point) to allow better use of detergents by guests and staff or an automatic dosage system (1 point) shall be used which optimises detergent use according to water hardness.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation showing how the guest is informed.*

**60. Water saving urinals (1.5 points)**

All urinals shall use a waterless system or have a manual/electronic flushing system, which permits single flushing of every urinal only when used.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide detailed supporting documentation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion.*

**61. Indigenous species used for new outdoor planting (1 point)**

Any planting of outdoor areas with trees and hedges shall be composed of indigenous species of vegetation.





*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide the relevant specification of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation by an expert .*

## **DANGEROUS CHEMICALS**

### **62. Detergents (up to 5 points)**

At least 80 % by weight of hand dishwashing detergents and/or detergents for dishwashers and/or laundry detergent and/or all purpose cleaners and/or soaps and shampoos used by the camp site shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these five categories of detergents).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.*

### **63. Indoor paints and varnishes (1 point)**

At least 50 % of the indoor painting of structures and rental accommodation, excluding rental caravans and mobile homes, shall be done with indoor paints and varnishes awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.*

### **64. Car washing only in specially outfitted areas (1 point)**

Car washing shall not be allowed, or shall be allowed only in areas which are specially equipped to collect the water and detergents used and channel them to the sewerage system.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

### **65. Support to alternatives to artificial barbecue lighter (1 point)**

Excluding artificial barbecue lighting products, alternative products such as rape seed oil, hemp products, shall be sold in shops.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.*

### **66. Dosage of swimming pool disinfectant (1 point)**

The swimming pool shall have an automatic dosage system that uses the minimum amount of disinfectant for the appropriate hygienic result.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a technical documentation concerning the automatic dosage system.*

### **67. Mechanical cleaning (1 point)**

The camp site shall have precise procedures for conducting chemical-free cleaning, such as use of micro-fibre products or other non-chemical cleaning materials or activities with similar effects.



*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.*

**68. Organic gardening (2 points)**

Outside areas shall be managed either without any use of pesticides or according to organic farming principles, as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs<sup>51</sup> and its subsequent amendments, or as laid down in national law or recognised national organic schemes.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.*

**69. Insect and pest repellents (up to 2 points)**

Architectural design of the accommodation and hygiene practices (such as building on stilts to prevent rats entering premises, use of mosquito nets and coils) shall ensure that the use of insect and pest repellents in the camp site is kept to a strict minimum (1 point).

If insect and pest repellents are used, only substances which are allowed for organic farming (as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products) or that have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO type I eco-labels shall be used (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.*

## WASTE

**70. Composting (up to 3 points)**

The camp site shall separate relevant organic waste (garden waste 2 points; kitchen waste 1 point) and shall ensure that it is composted according to local authority guidelines (e.g. by the local administration, in-house or by a private agency).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.*

**71. Disposable drink cans (2 points)**

Disposable drink cans shall not be offered in the areas under the ownership or the direct management of the camp site.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of which such disposable products are used, if any, and the legislation requiring this.*

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<sup>51</sup> OJ L198, 22.7.1991, p.1



**72. Fat/oil disposal (up to 2 points)**

Fat separators shall be installed and pan fat/oils and deep-frying fat/oils shall be collected and disposed of appropriately (1 point). Proper disposal of own fat/oil is offered to guests (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**73. Run-off from car parks (1 point)**

Oil and similar run-off from vehicles on the car park shall be collected and correctly disposed of.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation on how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**74. Used textiles, furniture and other products (up to 3 points)**

Used furniture, textiles and other products such as electronic equipment, shall be sold or given to charity or to other associations which collect and redistribute such goods.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the associations.*

**OTHER SERVICES**

**75. Regulation of camp site traffic (1 point)**

All traffic (guests and maintenance/transport) inside the camp ground shall be limited to defined hours and areas

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**76. Camp site generated traffic (1 point)**

The camp site shall not use combustion motor vehicles for transport and maintenance on the camp ground.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**77. Trolleys for guests on the camp site (1 point)**

For transportation of luggage and shopping on the site, trolleys or other non motorized means of transport shall be at guests' disposal free of charge.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**78. Unsealed surfaces (1 point)**

At least 90% of the camp site area surface is not covered with asphalt/cement or other sealing materials, which hinder proper drainage and airing of the soil. *Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**79. Roof landscaping (1.5 points)**

At least 50% of camp site buildings which have suitable roofs (flat roofs or roofs with a small angle of inclination), shall be grassed or planted.



*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**80. Environmental communication and education (up to 3 points)**

The camp site shall provide environmental communication and education notices on local biodiversity, landscape and nature conservation measures to guests (1.5 points). Guest entertainment includes elements of environmental education (1.5 points).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**81. No smoking in common areas and rental accommodation (up to 1,5 points)**

Smoking shall not be allowed in 100 % of indoor common areas and at least 70% (1 point) or at least 95 % (1,5 points) of rental accommodation.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall indicate the number and nature of the areas and shall indicate which of these are non-smoking.*

**82. Bicycles (1.5 points)**

Bicycles shall be made available to guests. (At least 2 bikes for every 50 pitches and/or rental accommodation units)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion.*

**83. Returnable or refillable bottles (up to 3 points)**

The camp site shall offer beverages in returnable/refillable bottles: soft drinks (1 point), beer (1 point), water (1 point)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the suppliers of the bottles.*

**84. Use of rechargeable products (up to 2 points)**

The camp site shall use only rechargeable batteries for TV remote controls (1 point), and/or rechargeable cartridges for toner for printers and photocopiers (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the suppliers of the batteries and/or the refillers of the toner cartridges.*

**85. Paper products (up to 3 points)**

At least 50 % of toilet/tissue paper and/or office paper and/or printed paper used shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these three categories of paper products)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.*

**86. Durable goods (up to 3 points)**

At least 30 % of any category of durable goods (such as bed-linen, towels, table linen, PCs, portables, TVs, mattresses, furniture, washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, hard-floor coverings, light bulbs) present in the camp



site, including rental accommodation, shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of up to three categories of durable goods).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide data and documentation indicating the quantities of such products owned and the quantities that have an eco-label.*

**87. Local food products (up to 4.5 points)**

At least two locally sourced and no out of season (for fresh fruit and vegetables) food products shall be offered at each meal, including breakfast (1.5 points) and in the shop (1.5 points).

Where applicable, consumption of local endangered species such as specific fish and crustacean species and “bushmeat” shall be forbidden (1.5 points).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

**88. Organic food (up to 3 points)**

The main ingredients of at least two dishes (1 point) or the whole menu including breakfast (2 points) and at least 4 products sold in the shop (1 point) shall have been produced by organic farming methods, as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.*

## GENERAL MANAGEMENT

**89. EMAS registration (3 points), ISO certification (1.5 points) of the camp site**

The camp site shall be registered under the Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) (3 points) or certified according to SO 14001 standard (1.5 points).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of EMAS registration or ISO 14001.*

**90. EMAS registration (1.5 points) or ISO certification (1 point) of suppliers**

At least one of the main suppliers or service providers of the camp site shall be registered with EMAS (1.5 points) or certified according to ISO 14001 (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of EMAS registration or ISO 14001 certification by at least one of his main suppliers.*

**91. Compliance by subcontractors with mandatory criteria (up to 2 points)**

All subcontractors for the two additional services (food services, leisure activities) shall comply at least with the mandatory criteria of the present Eco-Label which apply to the specific services (1 point for each service which is present on the camp site).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation of contractual agreements with his subcontractors regarding their compliance with the mandatory criteria.*



**92. Energy and water meters (up to 2 points)**

The camp site shall have installed additional energy and water meters so as to allow data collection on consumption of different activities or machines. (1 point ). Every pitch has its own energy and water meter (1 point).

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with an analysis of the data collected (if already available).*

**93. Additional environmental actions (maximum 3 points)**

Either:

- (a) Additional environmental actions (up to 1.5 points each, to a maximum of 3 points): The management of the camp site shall take actions, additional to those provided for by way of criteria in this Section or in Section A, to improve the environmental performance of the camp site. The Competent Body assessing the application shall attribute a score to these actions not exceeding 1.5 points per action.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a full description of each additional action the applicant wishes to be taken into account;*

Or:

- (b) Eco-label award (3 points): The camp site shall be awarded one of the national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of having been awarded an eco-label.*





### **3.2.1. Explanatory notes**

#### **Change in criteria wording, score and positioning**

The following chapter lists all criteria which are either new or have undergone significant change in content, wording (underlined in the criteria text), score or positioning (from mandatory to optional) and the reasons (based on the actual state of the ongoing research) for such change.

The criteria score is not to be considered as definite yet, as for now, only feedback from stakeholders has been applied to the criteria, further research (as of chapter 4 of this document) are ongoing.

#### **New insertion:**

##### **General requirements**

In order to apply for the Eco-label the applicant needs to comply with European, national and local requirements. In particular shall be guaranteed that:

1. the structure is legally built and respects all relevant laws or regulations of the area on which it is built, especially regarding landscape and biodiversity conservation if present,

2. the structure respects the European, national and local laws and regulations regarding energy conservation, water sources, water treatment and disposal, waste collection and disposal, maintenance and servicing of equipment, safety and health dispositions,

3. the enterprise is registered as required by national and/or local laws and its staff is legally employed and insured.

***Reason for insertion:** Simplification of the criteria section, establishing basic conditions for structures which want to apply for the Eco-label, without having to repeat them in different criteria.*

#### **Date of validity**

##### *Article 5*

The ecological criteria for the product group “tourist accommodation services”, as well as the related assessment and verification requirements, shall be valid for 4 years from the date of notification of this Decision. If at this expiration date no revised criteria have been adopted, this Decision shall apply for the following 12 months.

#### **Mandatory criteria**

##### **1. Electricity from renewable sources**

At least 50 % of the electricity used for all purposes, including heating common areas, rental accommodation and sanitary hot water, shall come from renewable energy



sources, as defined in Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market.

This criterion only applies to camp sites that have an independent electrical heating system and have access to a market that offers energy generated from renewable energy sources.

Relevant economical penalties for the change of power supplier can be considered as no access to a free energy market.

***Reason for change in content:***

*Union of criterion 1 and 3 facilitates documentation and creates less bureaucracy.*

*Higher percentage of renewable energy is consistent with the EU energy policy.*

*Necessity to not create a situation of discrimination for countries/areas where the theoretical possibility of buying renewable energy sources exists, but a change of suppliers is connected to high financial penalties.*

## **2. Coal and heavy oils**

No heavy oils having a sulphur content higher than 0,1 % and no coal shall be used as an energy source.

This criterion only applies to camp sites that have an independent heating system

***Reason for change in content:***

*Requested by EU regulations (1999/32/EC from 1.1.2008) but not yet confirmed as for availability in all member countries.*

## **3. Boiler efficiency**

The efficiency of any new boiler (heat generator) bought within the duration of the eco-label award shall be of 4 stars (ca. 92 % at 50° C and 95% at 70° C), as measured according to Council Directive 92/42/EEC of 21 May 1992 on efficiency requirements for new hot water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels, or according to relevant product norms and regulations for those boilers not covered by this Directive.

Hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels as defined in Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with efficiency standards as stated in the Directive.

The efficiency of boilers excluded from Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions and with national and local legislation on efficiency.

Boilers with an efficiency lower than 85% shall be changed within 3 years of the award of the EU Eco-label for the structure.

***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to current EU energy policy and conformity with EU Eco-label for buildings.*

## **4. Air conditioning**



Any household air conditioning system bought within the duration of the eco-label award shall have at least Class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/ EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners<sup>52</sup>, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

*Note:* This criterion does not apply to air-conditioners that are either appliances that can also use other energy sources, or air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to current EU energy policy ( directive 2006/32/EC)*

## **5. Window insulation**

All windows in heated and/or air conditioned common areas and rental accommodation shall have an U-value of no higher than 2.0 W/m<sup>2</sup>K and, where local climate makes it necessary, should be double glazed, make use of low-E coatings and be inert gas filled. The frames shall be thermally efficient, with sufficient thermal bridges built into the construction to ensure good insulation properties and low levels of air permeability and shall provide an appropriate degree of acoustic insulation.

All windows in buildings added or renovated after the acquisition of the EU Eco-label shall comply with Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings (articles 4,5 and 6) and Construction Products Directive (CPD) 89/106/EEC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration from a professional technician indicating compliance with this criterion (providing proof that the windows perform to the thermal transmittance values (U-value) required. Products carrying the Nordic Swan for windows will demonstrate compliance with these criteria).*

***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to current EU energy policy; Harmonization with GPP specifications.*

## **6. Switching off heating or air conditioning**

If the heating and/or the air conditioning is not automatically switched off when windows are open, there shall be easily available information reminding the guest to close the window(s) if the heating or air conditioning is on. Heating/Air conditioning systems acquired after the certification with the EU Eco-label shall be equipped with an automatic switch off when windows are opened.

***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to current EU energy policy*

## **8. Energy efficient light bulbs**



- (a) At least 80 % of all light bulbs in the camp site shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined in Commission Directive 98/11/EC of 27 January 1998 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.
- (b) 100 % of light bulbs that are situated where they are likely to be turned on for more than five hours a day shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined by Directive 98/ 11/EC. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.

***Reason for change in content:***

*Adaptation to 2006/32/EC Art.4/Annex III, d)*

**New criterion 9: Outside heating sources:** inserted on suggestion of the Luxemburg CB, in order to avoid the excessive energy consumption of those sources used for smoking corners and external dining areas

**Ex criterion 10. Water source : eliminated**

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification, requirements are now part of an introductory paragraph with mandatory conditions for applicants*

**New criterion 12:** ex optional criterion 70 on towel change, now mandatory

***Reason for change from optional to mandatory:*** *Harmonization with TAS criteria*

**Ex criterion 12. Water saving in the bathroom and toilets:** eliminated and integrated in the criterion dealing with guest information

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification*

**Ex criterion 15 (Leaks):** Eliminated and added to guest information and staff training

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification*

**Ex criterion 16 (Watering of plants) :** Eliminated and added to staff training

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification*

**Ex criterion 17 (Waste water treatment) :** Eliminated

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification, requirements are now part of an introductory paragraph with mandatory conditions for applicants*

**Ex criterion 18 (Waste water plan) :** Modified towards a less bureaucratic version (“Correct waste water disposal”)

**Ex criterion 21 (disinfectant use) :** Eliminated and added to staff training

***Reason for elimination:*** *Simplification*



**Ex criterion 23 (hazardous waste)** : Eliminated and added to staff training and waste separation.

**Reason for elimination:** *Simplification*

**Ex criterion 24 (waste separation):** Now containing both general waste and hazardous waste.

**Reason for elimination:** *Simplification*

**Ex criterion 25 (waste transportation):** Eliminated

**Reason for elimination:** *Excessive bureaucracy*

## 17. Waste separation by guests

Guests shall be informed how and where they can separate waste according to local or national systems within the areas belonging to the tourist accommodation. . Adequate containers for waste separation shall not be more difficult to reach than general waste bins.

**Reason for reformulation:** *Simplification*

## 19. Disposable products

Unless required by law, no disposable products such as one portion or one use toiletries (containing less than 250 ml of liquid substance or 250 g of dry substance), cups, glasses, plates and cutlery shall be used, also single dose packages shall not be used for breakfast or other food service, with the exception of chocolate spread, diet jam and butter.

Where any other disposable products are used, specific containers for disposal according to local and national systems shall be made available in the location where such use occurs.

**Reason for reformulation:** *Paragraph regarding guest information has been added to the criterion regarding guest information. Addition of volumetric indications in order to clarify the limits for one portion products. Addition of single dose packages (from optional criterion).*

## 21. Public transportation

Information shall be made easily available to the guests and staff on how to reach the camp site and visit local destinations during the stay by public transport, also on the camp site's website through specific links. Where no appropriate public transport exists, information on other environmentally preferable means of transport shall also be provided.

**Reason for reformulation:** *Specific situation of camp sites where few guests arrive without own means of transportation, but might be interested in using public transportation during their holiday.*



**Ex criterion 29: General maintenance and servicing:** Eliminated

**Reason for elimination:** Simplification, requirements are now part of an introductory paragraph with mandatory conditions for applicants

**22. Maintenance and servicing of boilers and air conditioning systems**

- (a) Maintenance and servicing of boilers and air conditioning systems shall be carried out at least yearly, or more often if so required by law or need, by appropriately qualified professionals, following CEI and national standards where these apply, or according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- (b) Testing that the efficiency levels of boilers, as defined by Directive 92/42/EEC or national legislation or the manufacturer's indications, are met and that emissions are within legal limits shall be carried out once a year. If maintenance tests show that the above conditions are not met, corrective action shall be promptly taken.
- (c) For air conditioning systems the maintenance (check for leakage and repair) has to be carried out according to Directive 842/2006/EC in line with the amount of F (fluorinated greenhouse) gas contained in the application, as follows:
- At least once every twelve months for applications containing 3 kg or more of F gases (this shall not apply to equipment with hermetically sealed systems, which are labelled as such and contain less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases)
  - At least once every six months for applications containing 30 kg or more of F gases
  - At least once every three months for applications containing 300 kg or more of F gases

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with all parts of this criterion, together with a description of the boilers and their maintenance programme, and details of the persons/companies carrying out the maintenance, and what is checked during the maintenance.*

*For air conditioning systems containing 3kg or more of F gases records on the quantity and type of F gases installed, any quantities added and the quantity recovered during maintenance, servicing and final disposal will have to be recorded, as well as the identification of the company or technician who performed the servicing or maintenance, as well as the dates and results of the leakage checks and relevant information specifically identifying the separate stationary equipment with more than 30kg of F gases.*

**Reason for change:** Integration with indications regarding air conditioning systems and their maintenance, according to EU legislation on greenhouse gases

**23. Policy setting and environmental program**





The management shall have an environmental policy and shall draw up a simple environmental policy statement and a precise action program to ensure the application of the environmental policy.

The action program shall identify targets on environmental performance regarding energy, water, chemicals and waste, which shall be set every two years, taking into consideration the optional criteria. It shall identify the person who will act as the environmental manager of the camp site and who is in charge of taking the necessary actions and reaching the targets. Comments and feedback from guests collected by means of a questionnaire or check list shall be taken into account.

**Reason for change:** *More detailed description of the guest feedback*

## 24. Staff training

The camp site shall provide information and training to the staff, including written procedures or manuals, to ensure the application of environmental measures and to raise awareness of environmentally responsible behaviour. In particular, the following issues shall be taken into consideration:

### Concerning water saving:

- Staff shall be trained to check every day for visible leaks and to take appropriate action as necessary.
- Flowers and outside areas shall normally be watered before high sun or after sunset, where regional or climatic conditions make it appropriate.
- Staff shall be informed of the camp site's policy regarding criterion 12 about towel change and be instructed how to comply with it.

### Concerning chemical substances:

- Staff shall be trained not to exceed the recommended amount of detergent and disinfectant indicated on the packaging.

### Concerning waste:

- Staff shall be trained to collect, separate and bring to appropriate disposal waste into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities as defined by criterion 18.

Staff shall be trained to collect, separate and bring to appropriate disposal hazardous waste as listed in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 and defined by criterion 18

Adequate training shall be provided to all new staff within four weeks of starting employment and for all staff at least once a year.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the training programme, its content, and an indication of which staff have received what training and when. Further, copies of procedures and staff communication concerning all mentioned issues.*

**Reason for change:** *Collection of all staff training criteria into one single criterion: Simplification.*

## 25. Information to guests





The camp site shall provide information to the guests including conference participants, on its environmental policy, including safety and fire safety aspects, the actions taken and about the EU Eco-label, inviting them to contribute to its implementation.

Information shall be actively given to the guests at the reception, together with a questionnaire covering their views about the environmental aspects of the camp site. Notices inviting guests to support the environmental objectives shall be visible to the guests, especially in the common areas and the rental accommodation.

Specific actions for the different areas shall be:

**Concerning water and waste water:**

- In the sanitary areas and bathrooms there shall be adequate information to the guest on how to help the camp site save water.
- The guest shall be invited to inform the staff of any leak.
- In the toilets, signs shall request guests to dispose of their waste into the waste bins instead of the toilets.
- Guests shall be informed about the necessities and obligations of correct disposal of the waste water from their mobile means of lodging.

**Concerning waste:**

- The guest shall be informed about the waste reduction policy of the camp site and the use of quality product alternatives to one use and single portion products.

They shall be informed how and where they can separate waste according to local or national systems within the areas belonging to the tourist accommodation and where to dispose of their hazardous substances.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information signs and notices provided for the guests, and indicate its procedures for distributing and collecting the information and the questionnaire, and for taking the replies into account.*

***Reasons for change:*** *Grouping of the guest information criteria into a single criterion: Simplification*

**Ex criteria 34 and 35 (Energy and water consumption data /Other data collection):**

The camp site shall report the results yearly to the Competent Body that assessed the application.

***Reason for modification from “keep at disposal”:*** *Difficulty to retrieve data for research purposes when necessary.*

**28. Information appearing on the eco-label**

Box 2 of the eco-label shall contain the following text:

The camp site has adopted measures to save energy and water, to reduce waste, to improve the local environment.

***Reason for rewording:*** *Simplification*



**SECTION B, Optional criteria:**

**Scoring yet to be recalculated in relation to current research and results from already certified structures**

**29. Generation of electricity through renewable energy sources (up to 3 points)**

The camp site shall have a photovoltaic (solar panel) or local hydroelectric system, geothermal, biomass or wind power electricity generation that supplies or will supply at least 20 % of the overall electricity consumption per year. (2 points)

The camp site shall introduce into the grid electrical energy produced from renewable energy sources (1 point)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the photovoltaic, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass or wind power system and data on both its potential and actual output and documentation regarding the input of energy into the grid*

**Reason for change:** *Addition of two important sources of renewable energy, additional point for input of electrical energy from RES into the grid.*

**30. Heating from renewable energy sources (2 points)**

At least 70 % of the total energy used to heat either the rooms or the hot sanitary water shall come from renewable energy sources. (1,5 points, 2 points for 100%)

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on the energy consumed in heating rooms and hot water and documentation showing that at least 70 % of this energy comes from renewable energy sources.*

**Reason for change:** *EU Energy policy and general availability on the European market of renewable energy*

**32. Boiler NOx emissions (1.5 points)**

The boiler shall be class 5 of the EN 297 prA3 norm regulating NOx emissions, and shall emit less than 60 mg NOx/kWh (gas condensing boilers) or 70 mgNOx/kWh (non condensing gas boilers up to nominal output of 120 kW).

**Reason for change:** *Harmonization with EU criteria for GPP.*

**34. Combined heat and power (1.5 points):**

All electricity and heating of the sanitary facilities, common areas and rental accommodation shall be provided by a combined heat and power plant according to Directive 2004/8/EC amending Directive 92/42/EC. If the camp site service has its own combined heat and power plant this plant shall supply 70 % of the total heat and electricity consumption determined in accordance with Annex II of the Directive

**Reason for change:** *Update of legislation.*



**35. Heat pump (up to 2 points)**

The camp site shall have a heat pump providing heat and/or air conditioning (1,5 points). The camp site has a heat pump with the EU Eco-label or another ISO type I Eco-label (2 points)

*Reason for change: New Eco-label for heat pumps*

**38. Insulation of existing buildings (2 points)**

The heated /air conditioned buildings on the camp site ground shall have insulation above the minimum national requirements, with a thermal conductivity of the thermal insulation product lower than 0.044W/mK with a thickness of insulation to give a suitable insulation U-value for the camp site's geographic climatic conditions, consistent with those of the European Eco-label for buildings, so as to ensure a significant reduction of energy consumption.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion from the appropriate energy technician, together with documentation on the insulation and on the minimum national requirements. Isolation carried out with products complying with the UK Building Regulations, or carrying the Taiwan GreenMark or the New Zealand Environmental Choice logo will be deemed to comply.*

*Reason for change: New Eco-label for buildings. Harmonization with criteria for Green Public Procurement.*

**39. Air conditioning (up to 2 points)**

The air conditioning system shall have Class A+ (1.5 points) or A++ (2 points) energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

This criterion does not apply to appliances that can also use other energy sources, air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

*Reason for change: Widespread availability on the market of A+ and A++ air conditioners.*

**40. Automatic switching-off of air conditioning and heating systems (1 point)**

There shall be an automatic system that turns off the air conditioning and heating of rental accommodation when windows are open.

*Reason for change: Energy saving*



**42. Energy efficient refrigerators (1 point), ovens (1 point) dishwashers (1 point), washing machines (1 point), dryers/tumblers (1 point) and office equipment (1 point) (up to 6 points)**

- (a) (1 point): All household refrigerators shall be of Class A+ or A++ efficiency according to Commission Directive 2003/66/EC of 3 July 2003 amending Commission Directive 94/2/EC of 21 January 1994 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations, and all frigo- or mini-bars shall be at least class B.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the refrigerators and frigo or mini-bars, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

- (b) (1 point): All household electric ovens shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric ovens.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the household electric ovens.*

Note: ovens not operated with electric energy or otherwise not covered by Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC (e.g. industrial ovens) need not comply.

- (c) (1 point): All household dishwashers shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1999/9/EC of 26 February 1999 amending Directive 97/17/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the dishwashers, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: dishwashers not covered by Directive 1999/9/EC amending Directive 97/17/EC (e.g. industrial dishwashers) need not comply.*

- (d) (1 point): All household washing machines shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 96/89/EC of 17 December 1996 amending Directive 95/12/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the washing machines, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: washing machines not covered by Directive 96/89/EC amending Directive 95/12/EC (e.g. industrial washing machines) need not comply.*

- (e) (1 point): At least 80 % of office equipment (PCs, monitors, faxes, printers, scanners, photocopying machines) shall qualify for the energy star as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2422/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on a Community energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment and in Commission Decision 2003/168/EC of 11 March 2003 establishing the European Community Energy Star Board.



*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the qualification for the energy star of the office equipment, and/or indicating those PCs and portables that have an eco-label.*

- (f) (1 point): All electric tumble driers shall be class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1995/13/EC<sup>53</sup> implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC.

*Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all electric tumble driers, indicating those that have an eco-label.*

*Note: electric tumble driers not covered by Directive 1995/13/EC amending Directive 92/75/EC (e.g. industrial tumble driers) need not comply.*

***Reason for change:*** *Addition of ovens, upgrading of energy efficiency for refrigerators, update of agreements on Energy Star products.*

**43. Electric hand and hair driers with proximity sensor (up to 2 points)**

All electric hand (1 point) and hair (1 point) driers shall be fitted with proximity sensors or have been awarded an ISO Type I eco-label.

***Reason for change:*** *Possibility to achieve points also if only one type of appliance has the necessary characteristics.*

**45. Automatic switching off lights in rental accommodation (1 point)**

Automatic systems which turn the lights off when guests leave the accommodation shall be installed in 95 % of the camp site rental accommodation.

***Reason for change:*** *upgrade of standard*

**46. Sauna timer control (1 point)**

All sauna units and hammams shall have a timer control.

***Reason for change:*** *hammams are becoming more frequent in the tourism sector*

**52. WC flushing (1.5 points)**

At least 95 % of WCs shall consume six litres per flush or less.

***Reason for change:*** *upgrade of standard*

**55. Tap water temperature and flow (1 point)**

At least 95 % of taps shall allow a precise and prompt regulation of the water temperature and of the water flow.



*Reason for change: upgrade of standard*

**59. Indications on water hardness (up to 2 points)**

In proximity to sanitary areas/washing machines/ dishwashers there shall be displayed explanations on local water hardness (1 point) to allow better use of detergents by guests and staff or an automatic dosage system (1 point) shall be used which optimises detergent use according to water hardness.

*Reason for change: Reward for more efficient and expensive measure*

**60. Water saving urinals (1.5 points)**

All urinals shall use a waterless system or have a manual/electronic flushing system which permits single flushing of every urinal only when used.

*Reason for change: upgrade of standard*

**62. Detergents (up to 5 points)**

At least 80 % by weight of hand dishwashing detergents and/or detergents for dishwashers and/or laundry detergent and/or all purpose cleaners and/or soaps and shampoos used by the camp site shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these five categories of detergents).

*Reason for change: New EU Eco-label for soaps and shampoos*

**71. Disposable drink cans (2 points)**

Disposable drink cans shall not be offered in the areas under the ownership or the direct management of the camp site.

*Reason for change: Elimination of “except where requested by law” because it is an optional criterion*

*Ex criterion 81: eliminated and become part of mandatory criterion 20 on disposable products*

**72. Fat/oil disposal (up to 2 points)**

Fat separators shall be installed and pan fat/oils and deep-frying fat/oils shall be collected and disposed of appropriately (1 point). Proper disposal of own fat/oil is offered to guests (1 point).





**Reason for score change:** National legislation in most countries already prescribes appropriate disposal of fat and oil.

**81. No smoking in common areas and rental accommodation (up to 1,5 points)**

Smoking shall not be allowed in 100 % of indoor common areas and at least 70% (1 point) or 100% (1,5 points) of rental accommodation.

**Reason for score change:** EU legislation on second hand smoke, adaptation in most EU countries

NEW CRITERION:

**84. Use of rechargeable products (up to 2 points)**

The camp site shall use only rechargeable batteries for TV remote controls (1 point), and/or rechargeable cartridges for toner for printers and photocopiers (1 point).

Assessment and verification: The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the suppliers of the batteries and/or the refillers of the toner cartridges.

**Reason for insertion of new criterion:** Lower environmental impact due to the absence of hazardous waste through batteries and toner cartridges.

**85. Paper products (up to 3 points)**

At least 50 % of toilet/tissue paper and/or office paper and/or printed paper used shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these three categories of paper products)

**Reason for change:** New EU Eco-label for print paper

**86. Durable goods (up to 3 points)**

At least 30 % of any category of durable goods (such as bed-linen, towels, table linen, PCs, portables, TVs, mattresses, furniture, washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, hard-floor coverings, light bulbs) present in the camp site, including rental accommodation, shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of up to three categories of durable goods).

**Reason for change:** Higher availability of eco-labelled products on the market

**87. Local food products (up to 4.5 points)**

At least two locally sourced and no out of season (for fresh fruit and vegetables) food products shall be offered at each meal, including breakfast (1.5 points) and in the shop (1.5 points).



Where applicable, consumption of local endangered species such as specific fish and crustacean species and “bushmeat” shall be forbidden (1.5 points).

**Reason for change:** *High environmental impact of consumption of out of season fruit and vegetables.*

**88. Organic food (up to 3 points)**

The main ingredients of at least two dishes (1 point) or the whole menu including breakfast (2 points) and/or at least 4 products sold in the shop (1 point) shall have been produced by organic farming methods, as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

**Reason for change:** *Lower environmental impact and higher prices of organic food*



## 4. Next steps

### *Feedback from applicants and criteria scoring*

Together with the information regarding the energy market situation, the Competent Bodies have also been asked to provide data concerning the use of optional criteria and resource and waste consumption in the already certified structures in their countries. Some of these data have already arrived, and together with the yet missing ones will be elaborated in order to offer further and relevant indications about the real environmental performance of enterprises with the EU Eco-label.

The elaboration of these data will make it possible to revise the scoring of the optional criteria.

At this point, the basic considerations which have been at the origin of the development of the scoring system for the Eco-label might be shortly brought to attention.

The optional criteria are scored. They give flexibility to the eco-label because they allow criteria which would be discriminating as mandatory criteria to become an opportunity as optional criteria. A sufficient number of optional criteria allows opportunities in different situations, and the result is a flexible, applicable eco-label. The score to each optional criterion was assessed according to only three variables out of the ones at the base for all Eco-label criteria (Expression of EU policy, fitness for use, producing measurable results, no discrimination to any applicant, environmental effectiveness, impact on consumer perception and technical/economical feasibility.)

**Table 4.1 - Requirements for EU criteria and profiles of EU optional criteria.**

	Optional criteria scoring							
Requirements for Eco-label criteria	Environmental effectiveness	Has a high impact on consumer perception	Highly expresses EU policy	Keeps the product fit for use does not limit consumer comfort)	Is not discriminating to any applicant (does not only depend on guest behaviour)	Has a high technical feasibility (easy to put into use)	Produces measurable results	Economical feasibility
Conditions for evaluation	1-5 1= low 5= high	0 = no 1 = yes	0 = no (no documents regarding the aim of that criterion) 1 = yes (high priority for EU policy)	0= limits consumer comfort 1= does not limit consumer	0= discriminating 1 = not discriminating	0= no 1 = yes	0 = no 1 = yes	0 = low investment 1 = high investment
<b>Optional criteria</b>	*	*	mandatory	mandatory	having the choice whether to comply or not makes the criterion not discriminating	*	mandatory	*



*The features highlighted in colour were considered in the development of the score system of the optional criteria.*

The expression of EU policy, the fitness for use and producing measurable results are required conditions also for the mandatory criteria, therefore they do not need to be considered in assigning the score. Discrimination of any applicant with an optional criterion is not relevant, since the criterion is optional, therefore it does not need to be considered for the score. The remaining requirements are: environmental effectiveness, impact on consumer perception and technical/economical feasibility. These two requirements were put together as a single aspect.

Consequently, a range of values has been assigned, indicating the intensity with which each criterion fulfilled each requirement. For simplicity, the values were set as 1 or 2. As the last step, the requirements were weighed according to their importance in the essence of the criterion, as interpreted and estimated by the Regulation 2000/1980 and as from the feedback received by stakeholders and Competent Bodies.

**The weights were given as follows:**

- Environmental effectiveness → 0,5
- Consumer perception → 0,1
- Technical/economical feasibility → 0,4

It is important to notice the presence of consumer perception as an element of evaluation of the score system. Since the eco-label is intended to be used as a marketing tool, consumer perception has an important role. For this reason, it was considered in the assignment of the score of the optional criteria, together with other elements.

Table 4.2. summarises the exemplary framework for the assessment of score from 1 to 2 to optional criteria and it reports the possible combinations which could be attributed to each criterion, according to the value of intensity which could be assigned in each requirement considered.

**Table 4.2.-** Possible combinations which can be attributed to each criterion.

Criteria	Environmental effectiveness	Weighted value for env. eff.	Consumer perception	Weighted value for cons. percep.	Technical/economical feasibility	Weighted value for tech/econ feasibility	Score of the criterion
	1	0,5	1	0,1	1	0,4	<b>1</b>
	1	0,5	2	0,2	1	0,4	<b>1,1</b>
	1	0,5	1	0,1	2	0,8	<b>1,4</b>
	1	0,5	2	0,2	2	0,8	<b>1,5</b>
	2	1	1	0,1	1	0,4	<b>1,5</b>
	2	1	2	0,2	1	0,4	<b>1,6</b>
	2	1	1	0,1	2	0,8	<b>1,9</b>
	2	1	2	0,2	2	0,8	<b>2</b>

The weights were assigned according to the analysis of EU environmental policy documents and research carried out considering also existing eco-labels.



For the **revised version of optional criteria**, several considerations will have to be made:

- *Criteria use*: How much the criteria have actually been used by the applicants reflects both on their technical and economical feasibility and the perception by user and consumer. This applies to two issues: the *choice* of specific criteria more than others, and the *number of criteria* which applicants have been able to comply with and the consequent *number of points reached*.
- *Environmental impact*: The collection of the environmental data from the applicants, compared with the criteria use will give important feedback regarding the specific environmental efficiency and impact of selected criteria.
- *Updating*: Both the technical and economical feasibility and the consumer perception of some of the criteria have changed over the last years. Scoring will have to take this into consideration, based on recent research and feedback from stakeholders.

The analysis of the above will permit to adjust the score for the optional criteria to a degree, which makes them even more efficient from an environmental point of view, rewarding higher commitment of the applicant and positive environmental impact where possible, giving lesser importance to those elements which, both by EU legislation and common technological standards, should by now have become less difficult to comply with.

This process will also influence the total score requirements for the two product groups, and possibly the added necessary score for further services such as food and beverage, outside areas and fitness facilities.



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