

# WORK PROGRAMME 2018

[ The green line to standards ]



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# Contents

<b>ECOS</b> <b>The environmental voice</b> <b>in standardisation</b>	<b>04</b>
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<b>Foreword</b> <b>Standards are made for us all</b>	<b>05</b>
---	-----------

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## **1** **A transparent and inclusive standardisation system**

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Improving the European Standardisation System	<b>07</b>
---	-----------

Environmental mainstreaming in standardisation	<b>08</b>
--	-----------

## **2** **Climate change & Clean energy**

---

Cement	<b>10</b>
--------	-----------

Refrigerants	<b>11</b>
--------------	-----------

Climate adaptation & Climate finance	<b>12</b>
--------------------------------------	-----------

Smart Homes & Buildings	<b>13</b>
-------------------------	-----------

Electric vehicles	<b>14</b>
-------------------	-----------

## **3** **Circular Economy**

---

### **Product design and production processes**

Environmental Management	<b>16</b>
--------------------------	-----------

Bio-economy	<b>17</b>
-------------	-----------

Ecodesign & Energy Labelling policies	<b>18</b>
---------------------------------------	-----------

Ecodesign & Energy Labelling product regulations	<b>19</b>
--	-----------

Ecodesign test method standards	<b>20</b>
---------------------------------	-----------

Material efficiency in Ecodesign standards	<b>21</b>
--	-----------

Market Surveillance	<b>22</b>
---------------------	-----------

Chemicals	<b>23</b>
-----------	-----------

Nanomaterials	<b>24</b>
---------------	-----------

Air quality	<b>25</b>
-------------	-----------

### **Turning waste into a resource and waste management**

Sludge and organic fertilisers	<b>26</b>
--------------------------------	-----------

Secondary raw materials	<b>27</b>
-------------------------	-----------

Waste characterisation & management	<b>28</b>
-------------------------------------	-----------

Plastics	<b>29</b>
----------	-----------

Waste electronics	<b>30</b>
-------------------	-----------

## **4** **ECOS Members**

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# ECOS

## The environmental voice in standardisation

Founded in 2001, ECOS is the only organisation worldwide working to defend the environmental interests in standardisation.

Supported by over 40 environmental NGOs across Europe and beyond, and with a strong pool of independent experts, ECOS contributes to the development of standards at European and international level, and to related laws and policies. We advocate for greater transparency and inclusiveness in the standardisation system. ECOS also represents the environmental interests in the development and implementation of product-specific environmental policies through Ecodesign and Energy Labelling.

Our goal is to contribute to the development of ambitious strategies to reduce environmental impacts, promote resource and energy efficiency, and ensure a healthy environment.

ECOS is officially recognised as a societal stakeholder in the European Standardisation System under EU Regulation 1025/2012. We have partnership agreements with the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

ECOS is a partner organisation of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and of the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC), and a member of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI). ECOS is also a liaison organisation to several technical committees of the international standardisation organisations, ISO and IEC. ECOS is also a member of the Ecodesign Consultation Forum.

Founded  
in 2001

Supported  
by 40+  
environmental NGOs

# Foreword

## Standards are made for us all

Standards play a substantial role in supporting European laws and policies, including in areas of public interest, and hugely impact citizens and the environment. To ensure that standards reflect the needs of those affected by them, the inclusion of civil society is imperative. Now more than ever, we need to be heard.

ECOS is committed to tearing down the barriers civil society faces when trying to participate in standardisation activities, barriers that can prevent civil society from participating at all. One way we do this is by shining light on how much standards actually impact the lives of people and the environment. More importantly, we're creating and providing the tools needed to access to the system, whether it is for our members or the wider community of environmental NGOs.

Kicked off last year, our workshops in Portugal and Belgium confirmed what we have long known: civil society wants to take part in standardisation, but they cannot overcome the obstacles they face without support. This year we continue our European tour, training national NGOs and getting them involved in standardisation.

2018 will see the launch of an e-learning tool for national civil society organisations. This tool will provide knowledge on how to participate in standardisation from all parts of Europe. We helped develop the tool with CEN-CENELEC and our sister organisations representing consumers and trade unions, ANEC and ETUC.

This year will also see the conclusion of our AccESS project. During this two-year project, we will have worked hard to facilitate the participation of national environmental NGOs in standardisation by working together on European standards. We hope that by the end of this year, our project partners are able to not only participate in standardisation but also pass their learnings on to other civil society actors.

In our mission to tear down the barriers standing in the way of civil society participation in standardisation, we continue to feed into the specific action of the Joint Initiative on Standardisation dedicated to national participation in standardisation. The 2017 Europe-wide survey, which we helped conduct, identified the barriers national NGOs face and mapped out existing best practices needed to overcome those obstacles. Our work continues this year with recommendations to national standardisation organisations and authorities to further support and engage civil society in the standardisation process.

We hope that 2018 will be the most inclusive year in the history of European standardisation. With our members' voices being heard across Europe, and more ambitious supporters stepping out from the shadows, it is high time for the standardisation system to not just be for industry, but for us all.



**Laura Degallaix,**  
ECOS Director

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# **A transparent and inclusive standardisation system**

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## Improving the European Standardisation System

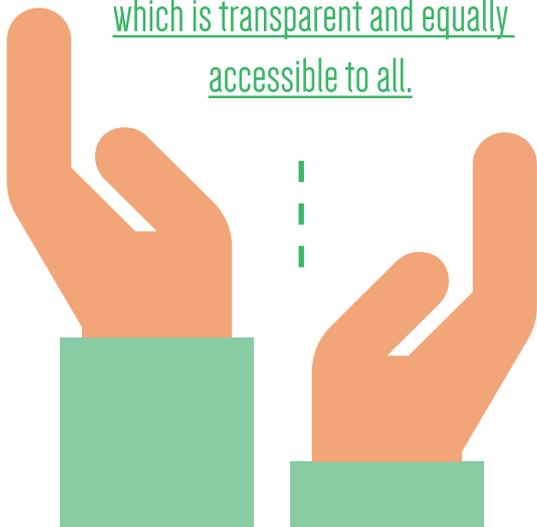
Standards increasingly impact the welfare of citizens and the environment. They are increasingly used to support European laws and policies in areas of public interest. The effective participation of civil society in the development process of standards is important now more than ever.

Unfortunately, as civil society still struggles to contribute on a national level, ECOS plays a key role in representing the views of environmental NGOs at the European and international level. Through our project AccESS, we strengthen the participation of national environmental NGOs in standardisation by training them and advocating for their right to access the standardisation system.

With obstacles to effective participation still in place, policy makers and the standardisation organisations should make more efforts to facilitate the involvement of civil society in standardisation at all levels: national, European and international.



Our goal is to ensure that citizen welfare and environmental protection are promoted through standards developed in a system which is transparent and equally accessible to all.



### ACTIVITIES:

- Ensure the European standardisation system is transparent and enables effective participation of civil society organisations
- Improve standards so they help deliver on EU environmental policy objectives
- Monitor and contribute to the proper implementation of Regulation (EU) 1025/2012 on European standardisation, especially with regards to transparency and inclusiveness
- Promote the use of standards in support of EU environmental laws and policies only when relevant and without any delegation of political decisions to the standardisers
- Advocate for transparency and inclusiveness in international standardisation processes
- Strengthen the participation of national environmental NGOs in the standardisation system through ECOS' AccESS project

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

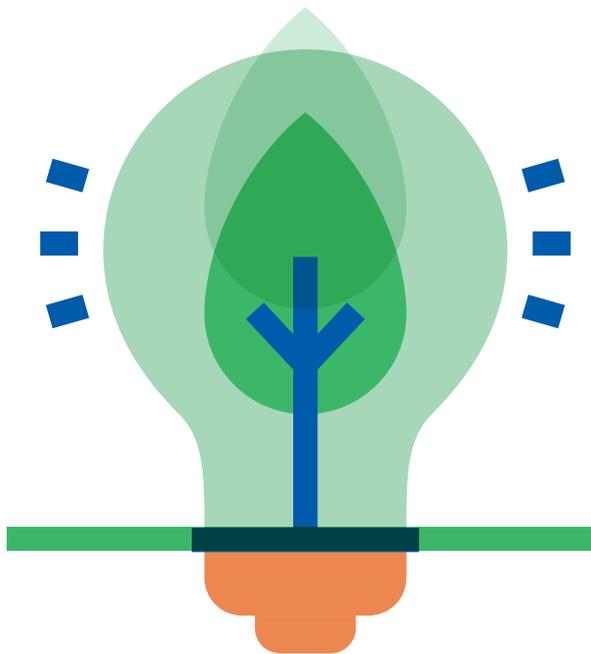
- ✓ The Committee on Standards, established under Regulation (EU) 1025/2012
- ✓ The Steering Group of the Joint Initiative on Standardisation (JIS)
- ✓ JIS Actions, especially Actions 1, 9, 10 and 15
- ✓ CEN General Assembly, Technical Board and Policy Working Groups
- ✓ CENELEC General Assembly, Technical Board and Policy Working Groups
- ✓ CEN-CENELEC Societal Stakeholders' Group (SSG)
- ✓ CEN-CLC REFIT Mirror Group
- ✓ ETSI General Assembly, 3SI Programme, and ESSREV Group
- ✓ 'Annex III' organisations and European Societal Stakeholders' Organisations informal groups

## Environmental mainstreaming in standardisation

Environmental protection can be strengthened using standards, by improving the energy and resource efficiency of products, or enabling the recyclability and reusability of products.

Environmentally sound standards can drive innovation and competitiveness that the European Single Market can benefit from.

ECOS advocates for environmental protection to be recognised as horizontal, strategic goals in standardisation, alongside promoting growth and competitiveness.



Our goal is to encourage environmental mainstreaming in standardisation and promote the consistent inclusion of strong environmental protection.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Collaborate with the European Commission to plan and develop standardisation requests in support of key environmental policy areas
- Help shape the European Commission's 2019 Annual Union Work Programme for Standardisation
- Foster ambitious environmental strategic developments in the European Standardisation Organisations ESOS
- Promote the use of standardisation environmental tools including the CEN Environmental approach, CEN Guide 4 on environmental aspects, and CEN Guide 16 on chemicals)
- Monitor the implementation of CEN and CENELEC's environmental strategies, including the broader CEN Environmental Approach, especially within Technical Bodies
- Promote the inclusion of environmental aspects in standardisation at technical and strategic levels

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ The Committee on Standards, established under Regulation (EU) 1025/2012
- ✓ CEN Strategic Body on Environment (CEN/SABE)
- ✓ CLC/TC 111X: Environment

# 2

## Climate change & Clean energy

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## Cement

The cement industry is one of the most energy-intensive sectors in Europe. Its decarbonisation is crucial to support the Paris Agreement and help deliver the EU 2030 Energy and Climate goals. Standards can help by providing methods to calculate greenhouse gas emission levels. Many existing standards must be updated to enable the use of more environmentally friendly options now available.

Our goal is to decarbonise energy-intensive industries such as cement and concrete through robust standards that promote new, innovative and low GHG emitting products and processes.



### ACTIVITIES:

- Share expertise on greenhouse gas management and the mitigation of climate change in the development of standards
- Contribute to standardisation developments on cement and building limes, concrete, and the sustainability of construction works

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

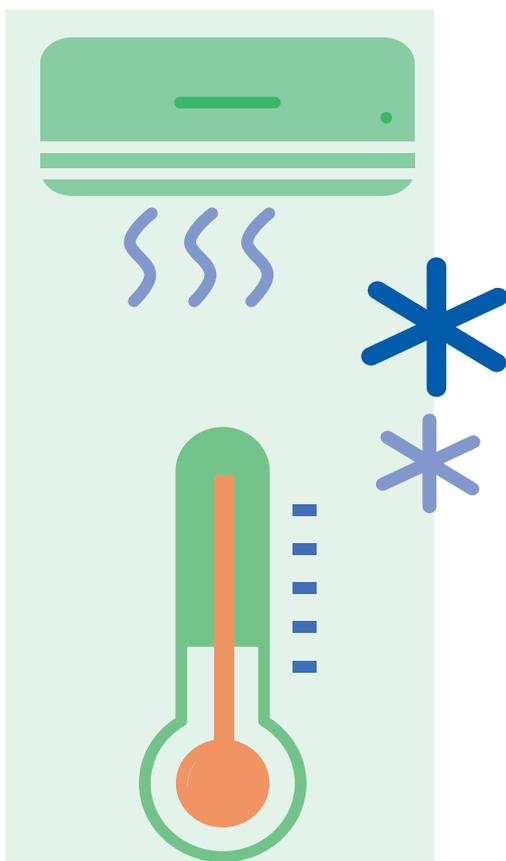
- ✓ CEN/TC 51: Cement and building limes
- ✓ CEN/TC 104: Concrete and related products
- ✓ CEN/TC 350: Sustainability of construction works
- ✓ CEN/TC 250: Structural Eurocodes

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/114: Cement, building limes and other hydraulic binders (amended)

## Refrigerants

The European F-Gas Regulation requires a reduction of fluorinated gas emissions by two-thirds by 2030. This reduction will support EU obligations under the United Nations Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. Standards are crucial to the success of both efforts, as they govern requirements for the use and choice of refrigerants in refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump systems in Europe and internationally. However, these standards drastically limit the use of natural refrigerants and must be modernised to reflect technological developments and improve environmental performance of the heating and cooling sector.



Our goal is to remove barriers in standards for natural refrigerants in refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump (RACHP) systems.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Develop technical requirements that support the use of natural refrigerants in European and international standards
- Share expertise on refrigerants to remove knowledge barriers among major stakeholder groups, through the LIFE FRONT Standards Action Group and Montreal Protocol process

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CEN/TC 182: Refrigerating systems, safety and environmental requirements
- ✓ CLC/TC 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances
- ✓ ISO/TC 86: Refrigeration and air-conditioning
- ✓ LIFE FRONT: A project aimed at removing barriers posed by standards for flammable refrigerants in RACHP systems [www.lifefront.eu](http://www.lifefront.eu)

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/555: Flammable refrigerants in refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment

## Climate adaptation & Climate finance

Reducing GHG emissions and adapting to the consequences of climate change imply financial investments. On-going international standardisation developments on climate finance will contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Properly developed standards will help investors channel their investments into green projects that manage climate-related financial risks and help achieve environmental targets.

The development of standards on climate resilience will support the EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change and the deployment of climate resilient infrastructure in the EU.

Our goal is to build resilience in European standards in the face of climate change and ensure that investments are channelled in the best possible way for the environment.



### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to the first draft framework international standard for assessing and reporting investments and financing activities related to climate change
- Contribute to European and international standardisation developments related to adaptation to climate change
- Provide expertise on investments, financing and climate change for activities related to climate change
- Ensure consistency between standards on climate finance and green investments

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ ISO/TC 207: Environmental management
- ✓ CEN-CENELEC Adaptation to Climate Change Coordination Group (ACC-CG)

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/526: Implementation of the EU strategy on adaptation to climate change

## Smart Homes & Buildings

The European power sector is undergoing a period of rapid transformation. Power generation has become progressively cleaner, more distributed and renewable. However, as wind power and solar photovoltaics increase in market share, so too will the variability of the power system supply-side. At the same time, power systems have become increasingly digitalised and interconnected with other sectors and infrastructure. Advances in ICT have opened new possibilities in the active management of power systems to improve the reaction of the demand-side. This demand-side flexibility (DSF) can vastly benefit the European power systems and support the integration of renewables through the interconnection of transport, heating and cooling and household appliances.

Standards can offer the technical foundation for this transition, but their requirements can have a dramatic impact on how technologies function and interoperate within the home to meet consumer needs and wider environmental objectives.



Our goal is to improve interoperability and functionality in smart home and building systems to support the integration of renewable energy sources in EU power systems.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to the implementation of the Clean Energy for all Europeans' Package with European standards
- Provide expertise on the development of smart home, building and appliance standards
- Contribute to the strategic development of ICT Standardisation Policy in the EU
- Participate in the standardisation of hydrogen in energy systems

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ European Commission Smart Grids Task Force
- ✓ Multi-Stakeholder Platform for ICT Standardisation
- ✓ CEN-CLC-ETSI Smart Energy Grid Coordination Group (SEG-CG)
- ✓ CEN-CLC-ETSI Smart Meter Coordination Group (SM-CG)
- ✓ CLC/TC 205: Home and Building Electronic Systems
- ✓ CEN/CLC/JTC 6: Hydrogen in energy systems
- ✓ CLC/TC 59X/WG 7 'Smart household appliances'

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/490: Smart Grids

## Electric vehicles

Transport is responsible for a quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions in Europe and is the largest source of emissions. Electric vehicles play a key role in the transition to a low-carbon transport system. They reduce emissions and dependency on fossil fuel imports, improve local air quality and can strengthen the security of European power systems.

The implementation of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive 2014/94/EU and the Clean Energy for all Europeans Package will drive much of the progress to establish recharging infrastructure and the integration of electric vehicles in power systems.

However, significant technical challenges need to be addressed in order to seize this opportunity. Limited infrastructure functionality and interoperability stand in the way of increasing the deployment of electric vehicles.



Our goal is to improve the functionality and interoperability of electromobility charging infrastructure to support the market uptake of electric vehicles and the decarbonisation of the EU transport sector.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to the implementation of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive
- Contribute to standardisation work governing recharging infrastructure at the European and international level
- Engage in the coordination of standardisation activities for electromobility

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CLC/TC 69X: Electrical systems for electric road vehicles
- ✓ IEC/TC 69: Electric road vehicles and electric industrial trucks
- ✓ CEN-CLC-ETSI eMobility Coordination Group (eM-CG)
- ✓ NGO-Industry group 'Platform for Electro-mobility' [www.platformelectromobility.eu](http://www.platformelectromobility.eu)

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/533: Alternative Fuels Infrastructure
- M/541: Certain Measuring Instruments

## 3

## Circular Economy

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**Product design and production processes**

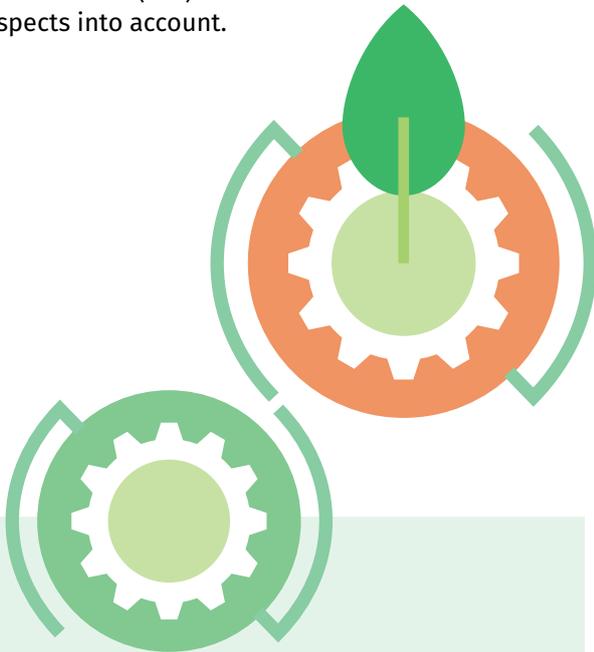
**Turning waste into a resource and waste management**

## Environmental Management

Standardisation work on environmental management systems takes place on an international level to address wide-ranging environmental issues of global relevance. It provides different tools supporting the transition towards more sustainable practices at different levels and within all types of organisations.

The international standards produced impact several policy areas of the EU, including the EU's Product Environmental Footprint Process, the EU Ecolabelling Policies or the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

International standards should ensure consistent, transparent and reliable environmental management systems and robust environmental performance evaluation such as Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) that take all environmental aspects into account.



Our goal is to ensure that international standards for environmental management are ambitious, comprehensive and properly address environmental impacts of products and processes.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Discuss the future of international LCA standards and promote transparent and unbiased LCA methods that provide a strong basis for environmentally informed choices
- Contribute to the development of an international standard describing how any organisation, especially small ones, can gradually implement ISO 14001, the most well-known environmental management system worldwide
- Promote the implementation of ambitious environmental management systems within the EU, such as EMAS

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

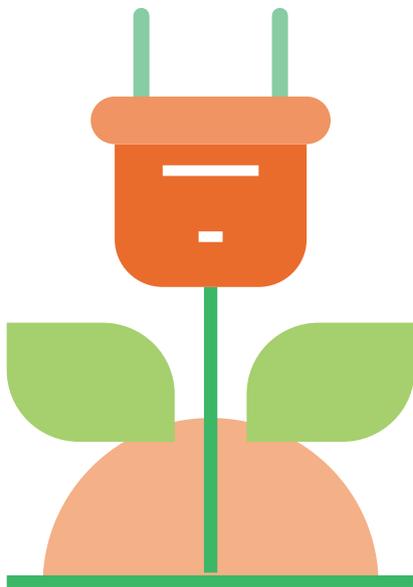
- ✓ ISO/TC 207: Environmental management

## Bio-economy

A bio-based economy strives towards the increased use of bio-based products and appropriate use of bioenergy. Bio-based products are wholly or partially derived from biomass (such as trees or algae), while bioenergy is the conversion of biomass resources such as forest residues or organic waste into heat, electricity or transport fuels.

Despite the opportunities bio-economy presents, the impact of bio-based products and bioenergy on resources – including water and land – must be thoroughly assessed to minimise any pressure on the environment. This can be done through developing robust standards on sustainability criteria.

Greenwashing and false labelling must also be prevented. Chain of custody standards contribute to transparency and the accountability of all actors involved throughout the supply chain.



Our goal is to ensure that bio-based product and bioenergy standards include key sustainability criteria that are applied to the entire supply chain.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Create a toolkit to assess the sustainability of bio-based products as part of the STAR-Pro-Bio project
- Participate in the finalisation of horizontal standards on bio-based products as well as biomass for energy purposes, ensuring their consistency with other bioeconomy sector-specific standards
- Contribute to standardisation work on algae and algae products prioritising aspects on overall sustainability assessment
- Contribute to the finalisation of the international standard on chain of custody of wood & wood-based products and ensure it captures environmental and ecological implications of certifying materials without undermining already well-acknowledged certification systems
- Contribute to the development of a horizontal international chain of custody standard ensuring it provides the basis for credible and substantiated environmental claims on products

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CLC/TC 411: Bio-based products
- ✓ CEN/TC 454: Algae and algae products
- ✓ CEN/TC 383: Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications
- ✓ ISO/PC 287: Chain of custody of wood & wood-based products
- ✓ ISO/PC 308: Chain of custody
- ✓ STAR-ProBio: A European research and innovation project developing a sustainability toolbox for bio-based products [www.star-probio.eu](http://www.star-probio.eu)

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/429: Standardisation programme for bio-based products
- M/492: Development of horizontal European standards for bio-based products
- M/547: Algae and algae-based products to promote the use of energy from renewable sources

## Ecodesign & Energy Labelling policies

Ecodesign and Energy Labelling policies have the potential to become a main EU tool to drive the shift towards a circular economy, starting at the product design stage. Bridging the circular and low-carbon economy agendas, these policy tools aim to reduce the use of energy and resources. Building on their success in the area of energy efficiency, Ecodesign and Energy Labelling are being transformed to fully integrate resource efficiency. The scope of Ecodesign and Energy Labelling will be broadened to encompass new products chosen for their significant resource efficiency potential, such as smartphones. This development will also create new opportunities for the repair and recycling sectors and drive a change beyond the EU borders.



Our goal is to achieve a circular, low-carbon economy through EU Ecodesign and Energy Labelling measures.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Ensure the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling policy frameworks deliver the circular economy agenda and prepare for a new generation of measures
- Co-lead the Coolproducts campaign, a coalition of European NGOs working to ensure that Ecodesign and Energy Labelling truly work for Europeans and the environment, with the European Environmental Bureau (EEB)
- Contribute to horizontal studies and discussions on the policy framework, including the Commission study on the resource efficiency of ICT products and the development of a repair rating index by DG Environment
- Raise awareness about the benefits of EU Ecodesign and Energy Labelling policies for the economy, citizens and the environment

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ European Commission's Ecodesign Consultation Forum
- ✓ The Coolproducts campaign: A coalition of NGOs working to fully explore the potential of Ecodesign and Energy Labelling policies, co-led by ECOS [www.coolproducts.eu](http://www.coolproducts.eu)

## Ecodesign & Energy Labelling product regulations

The ambitious implementation of the Ecodesign & Energy Labelling policies at product level is vital for the success of the circular and low-carbon economy agendas.

In 2018, the European Commission is expected to adopt measures on several iconic products and publish them in a single package by the end of President Juncker's mandate. New rules are expected for washing machines, dishwashers, fridges, displays and lighting products.

For the first time ever, the package will include resource efficiency requirements. Crucial for a circular economy, these requirements must be comprehensive and ambitious, especially for electronic products and domestic appliances.

Our goal is to support the development of ambitious product-specific requirements, both from a resource and energy efficiency perspective.



### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to the development of product-specific regulations, from the preparatory studies to the Ecodesign Consultation Forum discussions, public consultations, all the way to Member State votes, and final adoptions
- Share our analyses with the European Commission, Member States and stakeholders
- Channel and coordinate the input of environmental NGOs part of the Coolproducts campaign for better policies
- Advocate for a swift adoption of as many as ambitious measures as possible, notably commercial refrigeration, electric motors and industrial fans

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ The Ecodesign & Energy Labelling Consultation Forum: A European Commission group of experts contributing to the implementation of the policy
- ✓ Preparatory studies in anticipation of the development of product-specific legislations
- ✓ The Coolproducts campaign: A coalition of NGOs working to ensure that Ecodesign and energy labelling work for Europeans and the environment, co-led by ECOS [www.coolproducts.eu](http://www.coolproducts.eu)

## Ecodesign test method standards

The development of robust and reliable test methods to assess the performance of energy-related products is a crucial part of the Ecodesign framework. These test methods contribute to determining whether products are in compliance with both Ecodesign and the Energy Labelling regulations. Unrealistic or biased test methods in standards lead to a loss of energy savings, mislead consumers with inaccurate information, and create an uneven playing field among manufacturers.

Clear definitions, criteria and guidelines are needed to address circular economy aspects beyond energy efficiency.

Our goal is to develop harmonised test methods that are robust, representative of real-life conditions and consider environmental aspects.



### ACTIVITIES:

- Share input to Ecodesign-related standardisation requests issued by the European Commission
- Contribute to the development of European and international test methods related to specific product categories, including electric household appliances, electronics and heaters
- Provide expertise on measurement uncertainties and circumvention
- Advocate for consistency between regulations, standardisation requests and related standards

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

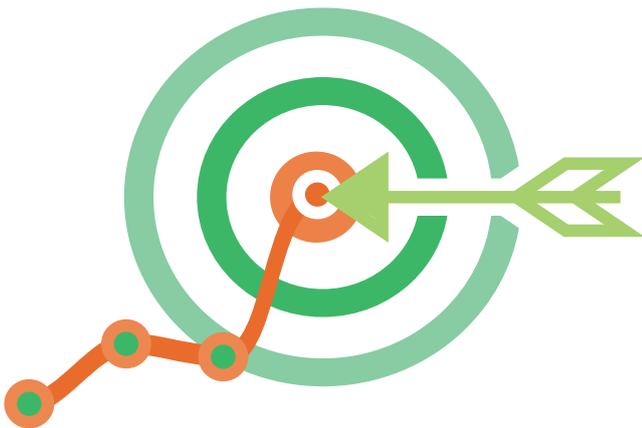
- ✓ CEN-CENELEC Ecodesign Coordination Group (Eco-CG)
- ✓ CEN/TC 44: Commercial and professional refrigerating appliances and systems, performance and energy consumption
- ✓ CEN/TC 48: Domestic gas-fired water heaters
- ✓ CEN/TC 57: Central heating boilers
- ✓ CEN/TC 109: Central heating boilers using gaseous fuels
- ✓ CEN/TC 113: Heat pumps and air conditioning units
- ✓ CEN/TC 295: Residential solid fuel burning appliances
- ✓ CLC/TC 34: Lamps and related equipment
- ✓ CLC/TC 59X: Performance of household and similar electrical appliances
- ✓ CLC/TC 100X: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment and related sub-systems

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/459: Household refrigerating appliances
- M/485: Fluorescent lamps, high-intensity discharge lamps, ballasts and related luminaires
- M/495: Harmonised standards in the field of Ecodesign
- M/519: Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)
- M/534: Water heaters and hot water storage tanks
- M/535: Space heaters and combination heaters
- M/539: Non-household washing machines, dryers and dishwashers
- M/540: Vacuum cleaners
- M/545: Computers and computer server
- M/551: Solid fuel boilers

## Material efficiency in Ecodesign standards

Horizontal assessment methodologies for material efficiency can lay the foundations for material efficiency provisions in future Ecodesign regulations and product-specific methods. As part of their Circular Economy Action Plan, the European Commission is introducing material efficiency into standardisation through a three-year long project. The future standards will provide methods that assess product lifetime, and the ability to re-use, repair and recycle both products and their components. The standards will also provide ways to inform consumers and authorities about the material efficient elements of products.



Our goal is to have methods that provide a robust basis and inclusive set of options for the assessment of material efficiency in products.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to the development of technical assessment methods so they are objective, inclusive and in line with circular economy principles
- Lead on critical aspects of the material efficiency project, including those related to repair
- Ensure that the assessment methods designed facilitate regulatory discussions on material efficiency aspects and provide a useful basis for the development of product-specific methods

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CEN-CLC/TC 10: Energy related products – Material Efficiency Aspects for Ecodesign

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/543: Material efficiency aspects for Ecodesign

## Market Surveillance

Between 10-25% of energy-related products fail to comply with Ecodesign and Energy Labelling requirements. By 2020, the insufficient level of market surveillance by Member States will cost the EU approximately 10% of the energy savings expected from the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives.

Following the revision of the Energy Labelling framework in 2017, the EU has decided to set up an EU database for products with an Energy Label. This product database will simplify and enhance the work of market surveillance authorities by giving access to all technical documentation and public data specified in the product regulations. Data will be standardised, centralised, and available immediately. This will enable better cooperation and collaboration between Market Surveillance Authorities and in turn, more effective market surveillance with less resources.



Our goal is to ensure that Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Regulations are properly enforced by advocating for an effective market surveillance.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to the development of the EU product database set to be fully operational by January 2019
- Monitor the revision of the EU market surveillance legislation
- Engage in market surveillance projects, as a partner or advisor

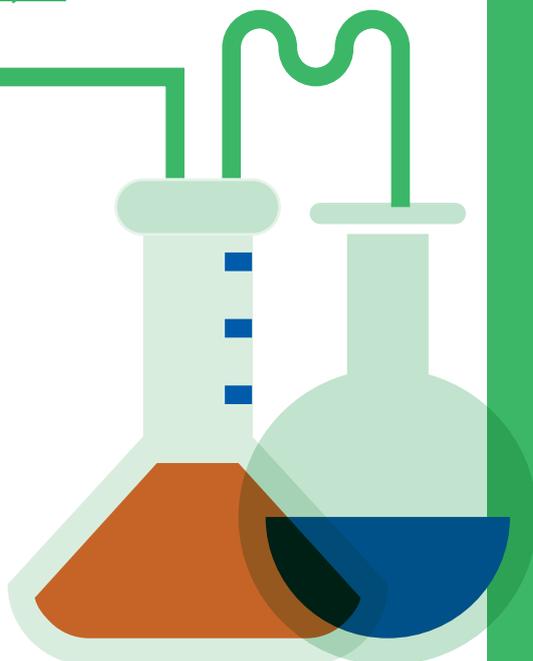
### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- **IINTAS:** Addresses the need to support European Market Surveillance Authorities (MSA) to deliver compliance with Ecodesign requirements for large industrial products, specifically transformers and fans. This Horizon 2020 project is carried out with 16 partners across Europe, including 11 national MSAs and cooperating organisations. [www.intas-testing.eu](http://www.intas-testing.eu)
- ✓ **Digi-Label:** Provides consumers with information complementing the current energy label. This will positively influence buying choices and help deliver greater energy savings and secure the increased market share of the best performing appliances. Through 'PocketWatt', the software it has developed, consumers have more and better data on the energy consumption and associated costs of household appliances, both online and in stores. It also makes it possible to compare the energy consumption between products. This is a three-year project in collaboration with 11 European organisations funded by Horizon 2020. [www.digi-label.com](http://www.digi-label.com)
- ✓ **ANTICCS:** Assesses if and how Ecodesign and Energy labelling legislations and harmonised standards can be circumvented in order to achieve a better product performance. By investigating the circumvention issue together with several Market Surveillance Authorities, the project will enable the identification of non-compliant products and support a more effective enforcement of EU legislation. This Horizon 2020 project starts in April and will run for three years in collaboration with 18 European organisations

## Chemicals

The EU Circular Economy package sets out to ensure easier reintroduction of secondary raw materials into the economy without spreading problematic chemicals throughout the environment. Standards can help phase out problematic chemicals, encourage a precautionary approach in the context of lacking scientific knowledge and uncertainty, and improve the environmental performance of products through better design. They can also help avoid the use of flame retardants in products.

Our goal is to ensure that the use of potentially dangerous substances in products is minimised and limit their exposure to citizens and the environment during the whole product life-cycle.



### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to the development of policy approaches, standards and technical decisions elaborating on requirements that result in a toxic-free environment
- Help standardisation technical bodies address chemicals in products
- Advocate for phasing out harmful chemical substances such as flame retardants
- Promote the use of the CEN guide for addressing chemicals in product standards
- Contribute to a mapping of existing standards relating to sustainable chemicals and secondary raw materials

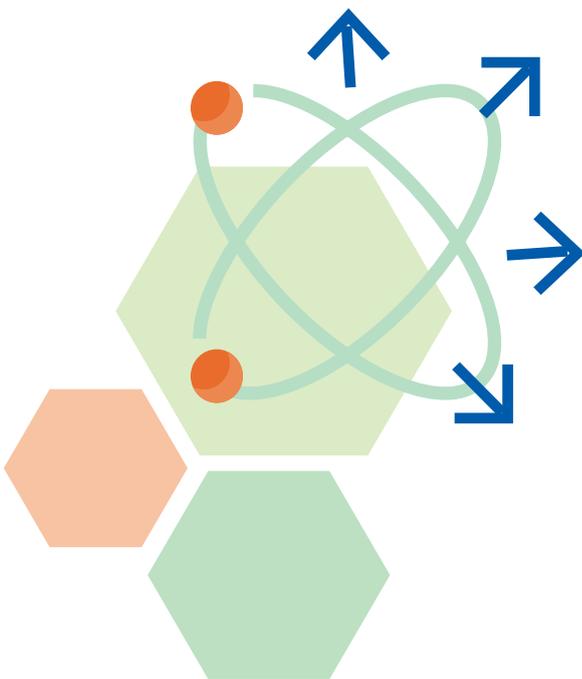
### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CLC/TC 108X: Safety of electronic equipment within the fields of audio/video, information technology and communication technology
- ✓ IEC/TC 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment
- ✓ CLC/TC 111X: Environment
- ✓ CEN/SABE ENIS Team: Environmental aspects in products
- ✓ CEN project group: 'Sustainable chemicals from secondary raw materials'

## Nanomaterials

Nanomaterials are found in everything from clothing and electronics to cosmetics and food. The regulation of nanomaterials remains incomplete, despite being addressed by the REACH Regulation. As it stands, nanomaterials are more explicitly addressed in sectoral legislation.

Regulatory risk assessment requires producers and importers to provide high quality information on how to safely use nanomaterials. However, the information remains at low levels and of poor quality especially as REACH still does not set out specific information requirements for the registration of nanomaterials.



Our goal is to ensure that the EU Circular Economy considers nanomaterials in products and waste streams, to prevent spreading substances with significant hazard and exposure impact data gaps.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Ensure the development of a clear, harmonised definition for nanomaterials at EU level which provides legal certainty and support specific legal requirements
- Promote the adoption of adequate safety and risk assessment methodologies that consider all significant characteristics of nanomaterials relevant to governing their safety
- Monitor consistency between the technical work and political developments concerning nanotoxicology, risk assessment and regulatory approaches, in particular with the revision of the REACH Annexes

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- CEN/TC 352: Nanotechnologies
- ISO/TC 229: Nanotechnologies
- OECD Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials (WPMN)

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/461: Nanotechnologies and nanomaterials

## Air quality

More than 400,000 premature deaths in the EU every year are caused by air pollution. The estimated associated health costs are between €330 billion and €940 billion. Robust air quality standards help classify and measure pollutants, including fine and coarse particles and mercury, and can help achieve EU air quality objectives.



Our goal is to improve air quality by helping to develop robust automated measurement methods and ensuring related standards safeguard the health of people and protect nature.



### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to improved measurement and monitoring methods for key pollutants
- Reduce the uncertainty of existing standard measurement methods by supporting validation tests

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CEN/TC 264: Air quality

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/036: Measurement systems for total mercury emissions into the air
- M/503: Ambient air quality

Turning waste into a resource and waste management

## Sludge and organic fertilisers

The publication of the Circular Economy Package has prompted a revision of the EU Fertilisers Regulation. The main objective of the revised Regulation is to provide organic based fertilising products with free and unrestricted access to the single market. This will support the circular economy agenda and is similar to the conditions inorganic fertilisers currently enjoy.

The European Commission will request a list of harmonised standards to support the revised regulation. It must be ensured that mandated CEN standards help create good market conditions for organic (/organo-mineral) and waste-based fertilisers. The testing methods developed must accurately measure potential contaminants and ensure that all critical substances are measured.

Sludge characterisation and management can also make an essential contribution to circular economy. Sludge can be recycled and used for agricultural purposes, including nutrient recovery to improve soils that are depleted or prone to erosion. Harmonised methods for sludge characterisation and guidance documents on good practice for sludge use and disposal are crucial for this.

Our goal is to promote resource efficiency in the management of sludge and foster nutrient recovery from organic matter. We also want standards to promote safe, high quality and organic fertilisers, in line with the revised regulation on fertilisers.



### ACTIVITIES:

- Provide expertise on organic and organo-mineral fertilisers
- Ensure accurate measurement of contaminants contained in fertilising products
- Ensure a reliable analysis to evaluate the suitability of sludge recycling to land
- Encourage the development of robust standards for phosphorus recovery and recycling

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CEN/TC 260: Fertilisers and liming materials
- ✓ ISO/TC 275: Sludge recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal
- ✓ CEN/TC 308: Characterisation and management of sludge



Turning waste into a resource and waste management

## Secondary raw materials

The use of secondary raw materials helps to reduce our use of virgin materials, thereby potentially helping to reduce the environmental impacts of our resource use. Standards for material recycling lay the foundation for reprocessing and re-using materials such as chemical substances, molecules or physical materials like wood, plastics and glass.

European standards for sustainable chemicals will be developed as part of the Circular Economy Package. This includes the quality and type of secondary raw materials used, their processing, the quality and technical performance of the sustainable chemicals produced from these secondary raw materials, as well as pre-and co-normative research.



Our goal is to ensure that reliable harmonised standards promote the full recovery of critical raw materials and the re-use of secondary raw materials.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to a comprehensive mapping and analysis of standards and other initiatives addressing 'sustainable chemicals' from secondary raw materials, in support of the circular economy
- Promote the integration of activities to cover all aspects of the life-cycle of raw materials

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CEN-CLC/WG 11: Sustainable Chemicals

Turning waste into a resource and waste management

## Waste characterisation & management

The development of harmonised standards to characterise wastes and the behaviour of pollutants in the environment is crucial in the context of the EU Circular Economy Package and the revised Waste Framework Directive. Environmental testing standards form the basis for establishing tolerance levels for pollutants and other eco-toxicological indicators.

The accurate definition of waste or pollutant properties and their behaviour in the environment sets the basis for informed and sustainable waste management decisions. It can also help reduce the volumes and toxicity of waste. The definition of waste preparations suitable for energy recovery is set in standards for solid recovered fuels and impacts the amount of waste going to incineration.

Our goal is to ensure the proper environmental characterisation of wastes and improved framework conditions for re-use and recycling for the implementation of EU waste policies, where the incineration of waste is a last resort.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Contribute to the development of standardised testing and measurement methods for environmental characterisation of wastes
- Provide expertise to standardisation activities on solid recovered fuels

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CEN/TC 292: Characterisation of waste
- ✓ CEN/TC 343: Solid recovered fuels
- ✓ CEN/TC 444: Environmental characterisation
- ✓ ISO/TC 300: Solid recovered fuels



Turning waste into a resource and waste management

## Plastics

The EU Strategy on Plastics is a key element of the Circular Economy Package and will be released in early 2018. With increased global awareness on the issue of plastic pollution, standardisation work has expanded to cover work on both macro and microplastic pollution. Test and measurement methods for plastic wastes and recyclates are instrumental in providing the framework conditions for their safe recycling and future re-use.

Reliable and ambitious standards can support the design of long-lasting plastic products and packaging with improved durability and allow for plastics to be reused as secondary raw materials.



Our goal is to significantly reduce plastic and packaging waste through standards that allow for their effective recycling, reprocessing and reuse.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Provide expertise to standardisation developments on packaging and plastics at European level
- Contribute to technical and political discussions on standards for the compostability, biodegradability, recyclability and reusability of plastics packaging

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CEN/TC 249: Plastics
- ✓ CEN/TC 261: Packaging
- ✓ ISO/TC 61: Plastics
- ✓ Rethink Plastic Alliance: The European branch of the global 'Break Free from Plastics' movement fighting against plastic use and pollution [www.rethinkplasticalliance.eu](http://www.rethinkplasticalliance.eu)

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- Currently under development for home compostable plastic carrier bags

Turning waste into a resource and waste management

## Waste electronics

The EU Circular Economy Package contains an action plan and a legislative revision of the EU waste legislative framework that focuses on preventing waste and encourages the preparation of products for re-use. In addition, the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive requires 85% of all WEEE generated to be collected separately from 2019 onwards. This is a significant improvement compared with the existing binding EU collection target of 4kg of WEEE per capita, equivalent to about two million tonnes per year.

Standards developed so far include specifications on end-of-life requirements, treatment and the safe recycling of WEEE, and a re-use standard is expected to be published in 2018. In parallel, it is expected that various WEEE-related standards, notably on collection, will be revised. Standards must be improved to make sure that established conditions for operators allow for a maximum amount of WEEE to be optimised through re-use, or safely treated for recovery or recycling, in case it cannot be re-used.



Our goal is to strengthen the framework conditions for the re-use of WEEE and ensure they are treated and recycled in an environmentally friendly way.

### ACTIVITIES:

- Advocate for strong collection schemes and credible conditions to help re-use operators to re-use WEEE
- Promote the inclusion of re-use operators as fully-fledged actors in the waste collection scheme
- Ensure that stricter, harmonised requirements are set for the safe and environmentally-friendly handling, disposal and end-of-life treatment of appliances
- Contribute to the finalisation of the standardisation deliverables on requirements for the preparing for re-use of WEEE
- Contribute to the revision of WEEE standards starting in 2018
- Share standardisation expertise to political and legislative debates related to WEEE and the broader field of circular economy and re-use

### ECOS CONTRIBUTES TO:

- ✓ CLC/TC 111X: Environment

### STANDARDISATION REQUESTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EFTA:

- M/518: Waste electrical and electronic equipment

## 4

## ECOS Members

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# NATIONAL

## members

### Austria

Umweltdachverband

### Belgium

Bond Beter Leefmilieu  
Vlaanderen (BBLV)  
Inter-Environnement Wallonie  
(IEW)

### Bulgaria

Institute for Ecological  
Modernisation (IEM)

### Croatia

Society for Sustainable  
Development Design (DOOR)

### Cyprus

Terra Cypria (Cyprus  
Conservation Foundation)

### Czech Republic

Zelený Kruh (Green Circle)

### Denmark

The Danish Society for Nature  
Conservation (DN)  
Danish Ecological Council (Det  
Økologiske Råd)

### France

France Nature Environnement  
(FNE)  
Zero Waste France  
Women in Europe for a Common  
Future France (WECF)

### Germany

Bund Für Umwelt und  
Naturschutz Deutschland (BUND)  
Bundesverband  
Bürgerinitiativen Umweltschutz  
(BBU)  
Deutscher Naturschutzring  
(DNR)  
Deutsche Umwelthilfe (DUH)  
Nature Friends Germany  
(NaturFreunde Deutschlands)

### Greece

Ecocity National Governmental  
Organization (ECOCITY)

### Hungary

Clean Air Action Group (CAAG)

### Italy

Legambiente

### Latvia

Friends of the Earth Latvia  
(Zemes Draugi)

### Luxembourg

The Luxembourg Ecological  
Center (Oekozerter Lëtzebuerg)

### Netherlands

Stichting Natuur en Milieu (SNM)  
Leefmilieu

### Norway

BELLONA Norway

### Poland

Polish Foundation for Energy  
Efficiency (FEWE)  
ClientEarth Poland

### Portugal

QUERCUS  
ZERO

### Spain

ECODES

### Sweden

The Swedish Society for Nature  
Conservation (SCNC)

### Switzerland

WWF Switzerland

### United Kingdom

Energy Saving Trust (EST)  
UK Sustainability Network for  
Standardisation (UK SNS)

### United States of America

Green Science Policy Institute

# PAN-EUROPEAN

## members

**Bellona Europe**

**European Environmental  
Bureau (EEB)**

**Friends of the Earth Europe  
(FoEE)**

**Health Care Without Harm  
Europe (HCWH-Europe)**

**Health & Environment  
Alliance (HEAL)**

**RREUSE**

**Transport and Environment  
(T&E)**

**WWF - European Policy Office**

**Zero Waste Europe (ZWE)**



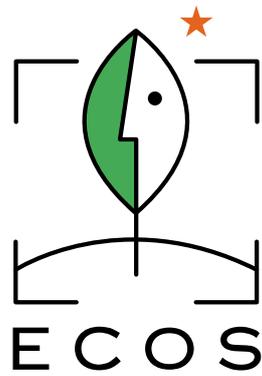
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**ECOS**  
**The European Environmental Citizens’  
Organisation for Standardisation**

Founded in 2001, ECOS is the only organisation worldwide working to defend the environmental interests in standardisation.

Supported by over 40 environmental NGOs across Europe and beyond, and with a strong pool of independent experts, ECOS contributes to the development of standards at European and international level, and to related laws and policies. We advocate for greater transparency and inclusiveness in the standardisation system. ECOS also represents the environmental interests in the development and implementation of product-specific environmental policies through Ecodesign and Energy Labelling.

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