




EU – Russia Cooperation Programme

Final Technical Report. Cluster 5. Environmental Certification And Eco-labelling

Table 2.

Examples of Eco-Labeling Systems and Labels

System and label, graphic image	Originator	Specific features of a labeling system	Products to be certified
<p>Quality Certification System QCS</p> 	<p>Federal Certification Centre, Moscow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · assesses end products · includes in addition to conformity assessment, quantity description of environmental admissibility · includes selection of quality indicators, basic (i.e. sufficient to obtain a certificate) values of these indicators, and factors of reasonable changes in selected indicators 	<p>industrial agricultural food and other products.</p>
<p>The Leaf of Life eco-label</p> 	<p>Non-Profit Partnership "St. Petersburg Ecological Union", St. Petersburg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · since 2001 · takes account of both national regulatory requirements and international standards, based on ISO 14020, ISO 14024 basic requirements · assesses lifecycles for a certain group of homogeneous products (the second level of certification) · Public Consulting Council was established to increase objectivity and protect from venality · Since 2007 St. Petersburg Ecological Council has been a member of the GEN global association (Global Eco-Labeling Network). St. Petersburg Ecological Union has become the first and the only Russian agency entitled to issue international ecological certificates. 	<p>any products</p>
	<p>Certification Agency, Autonomous Non-Profit Organization «TEST – S. Petersburg», St. Petersburg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · since 2004 · assesses end products (first level of certification) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · food products; · containerized water; · perfumes and cosmetics; · oral hygiene products; · light industry products (clothing, fabrics, footwear, leather and fur articles, toys); · dishware; · containers and packaging; · wood processing products, furniture.
<p>Products Certification System based on environmental friendliness criteria Voluntary certification system "St. Petersburg Quality Mark"</p>	<p>State Institution "Quality Control Centre for Goods (Products), Activities and Services", St. Petersburg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · since 2005 · Order of St. Petersburg Government No. 20-rp of 03/21/2005 · includes quality assessment of end products and lifecycles · pursuant to the above Order St. Petersburg executive governmental authorities should when placing a government contractual order consider whether the vendor is in possession of the conformity label of "St. Petersburg Quality Mark" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · almost all goods, activities and services produced, performed or provided by Russian and foreign organizations of various legal structures and sole proprietors operating in St. Petersburg markets.



Non-Profit Partnership
"Moscow Environmentally Friendly Products",
Moscow



Voluntary certification system
"Environmentally Friendly Products"

Non-Profit Partnership
"AGROSOFIA",
OOO "Eco-Control", Moscow Region

Voluntary certification systems for environmental and biodynamic management "BIO" and "CLEAR DEWS"



"Global Ecological Fund"
Certification Agency, Moscow



Obligatory certification system based on ecological

System

- Order of Moscow Government No. 783-PP of 09/16/03 "On Actions Aimed at Ensuring Environmental Assessment of Products Sold in the Moscow Consumer Market";
- includes quality assessment of end products for conformity with the requirements established for infant feeding products;
- the manufacturer controls the whole production cycle;

Note:

- the Regulation No. 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 17, 2000 on a revised Community eco-label award scheme does not cover the list of labeled products.

- since 2004
- includes quality assessment of end products and the whole production process

Note:

- Pursuant to EEC (EWG) Council Regulation 2092/91 of 06/24/1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs and other documents based on the market where products are sold.

- January 1, 2009 will be the effective date of EU Council Standard 834/2007 of July 28, 2007 instead of Standard 2092/91 of 06/24/1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs

- environmental certification and declaration of products' conformity with the most rigid ecological requirements, regulations including ISO and GEF standards, UN EEC rules, EU Directives, European standards, national standards established in compliance with the established procedures.

- pursuant to the requirements of ISO 14020, 14021, 14024 and

- containerized drinking water;
- vegetable and fruit juice;
- milk;
- liquid cultured dairy products;
- curd and curd products;
- flour, grains;
- fruit and vegetables;
- butcher's meat, poultry meat, fish;
- vegetable oil;
- butter;
- sugar sand;
- organic meat, poultry, fish half products;
- meat, poultry, fish cookery;
- fast-frozen meat, poultry, fish cookery;
- bread and buns;
- public catering ready-cooked foods, side dishes;
- sweet dishes and beverages;
- honey.

- agricultural products,
- wild-growers (mushrooms, berries, nuts, medical herbs, etc),
- wood,
- textile products,
- aquaculture, etc.

Annex 3.

Additional Information on Eco-Labeling Systems Existing in Russia

Ecological Certificate Issued by the Federal Certification Center

The primary objectives of environmental certification include:

- ensure increased quality of products through creating conditions for open and unhampered competition of enterprises within a unified market on the basis of environmental friendliness data available for products
- protect the consumer from the products manufacturer's unfair activities;
- confirm indicators that determine the quality (quality indicators) of products with regard to environmental friendliness;
- cooperate with the consumer to ensure a competent choice of products;
- encourage companies that have already undergone or intend to undergo environmental certification procedures to evolve in terms of production and marketing of high-quality environmentally friendly products.

Environmental Products

The Ecological confirmation that your environmentally certificate and the provide for calculation vs. the basic level, system by far more threshold (yes/no) known to us.



Certification of

is a product is friendly. Both the quality ecological certificate of the beneficial usability which makes the QCS advanced that the certification systems

Fig. 3.1. Ecological Certificate Issued by the Federal Certification Center



Fig. 3.2. Environmental Friendliness Level

The environmental certification system functions as part of the quality certification system (QCS) and is focused upon environmental certification of services (work, activities) and socially important goods (products), as well as working environments, environmental state (quality), environmental friendliness of products (first of all food products), etc. Pursuant to the QCS rules, Ecological Quality Certificates are issued with regard to duly identified services and tested goods, environmentally harmful factors that have been subject to compulsory certification procedures and whose properties e.g. content of harmful impurities, radiation, evaporations etc. are less than the permissible levels established by regulatory legal documents alongside with a considerably reduced content of harmful impurities vs. maximum permissible concentrations and maximum permissible levels. These data, upon required calculations, are used to determine the Level of Environmental Friendliness and the Level of Environmental Quality which basically determines the degree of increased usability (value) of the product vs. a product with "permissible" harmful impact indicators. Thus, the QCS is viewed as an identical system for it provides for a qualitative calculation of the Level of Environmental Quality (Level of Environmental Friendliness). It does not equalize the products that have been subject to the certification procedures. On the contrary, it provides for a comparative assessment of such products and makes it possible for the buyer to choose more

environmentally friendly products and incentivizes the manufacturer to further increase the quality and competitive ability of its products.

The environmental certification procedures for the production activities are a lot more complex and expensive. In addition to environmental certification of the products (goods and services) it calls for a compulsory assessment of damages resulting from its emissions, discharges and sometimes takes account of the environmental contamination caused by vehicles used as part of such production activities.

Currently, it is the Federal Certification Center that carries out most of the quality certification work, and the Methodological QCS Center, originally established in 1993 in Moscow under the auspices of MAI, provides methodological support.