



Eco mark and Environment





Eco Mark: A Symbol of Environmental Conservation

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Environmental problems are becoming global issue now days and Eco Mark is designed to protect environment. The article discusses about the Eco Mark Scheme of India and its objectives. It describes the importance of eco label on the consumer products and about the logo of Indian Eco Mark. Eco mark is a certification mark issued by the Bureau of Indian Standards. It provides the information about the criteria specified by the law related to eco labeling programme for eco-friendly products nationally and internationally. It describes the eco labeling programmes in accordance with International Organisation of Standardisation (ISO). It narrates the role of Global Eco-labelling Network (GEN) - a non-profit association of third party. Also discusses the relation between World Trade Organisation and Eco Mark. It ends with the national legal regime on Eco Mark and status of the Eco Mark scheme in India.

Keywords:

Green Labelling, Eco-Labelling, ISO, International Standards Organisation, WTO

Green decisions: demographics and consumer understanding of environmental labels

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International Journal of Consumer Studies, Volume 31, Issue 4, July 2007, 371-376 p.

ISSN 1470-6423

This research examined the demographic profiles of Australian green consumers in relation to their satisfaction of environmental labelling. It examined consumers' understanding of labelling and empirically investigated the association of demographic profile of consumers with their attitudes towards such labels. The results indicated that some of the demographic variables were significant, which is largely consistent with earlier findings by other researchers in this area. Label dissatisfaction was higher in the older and middle age respondents. However, some respondents disagreed that labels were accurate while commenting that labels were easy to understand. The key issue arising from the findings is that in order to provide perception of accuracy in labels, it is an option to use Type I or Type III labelling on products. These labels are, arguably, more credible because they are endorsed by third party labelling experts. This would come at a cost and for green products that use third party labelling, they will also have to bear in mind to keep the prices competitive.

Keywords:

Green Marketing, Green Labels, Green Consumers' Profile, Third Party Labels



Environmental Standards & Trade: A Study of Indian Textiles & Clothing Sector

CUTS International, 2013, 211 p.

ISBN: 978-81-8257-190-7

This study was done with the objectives to strengthen the capacity of textiles and clothing (T&C) exporters/producers in their understanding on environmental standards and eco-labels, to promote sustainable production and consumption among the Indian textiles companies by encouraging them to increase the amount of eco-labelled textiles exports from India which leads to a greater penetration in other markets, to create awareness among the T&C supply chain in India on issues related to environmental standards and eco – labels so as to adopt sustainable practices and increase net welfare to consumers as such and increase producer profitability. To full fill these objectives three surveys were conducted based on an Internet survey of consumer organisations and households in select European countries markets to understand and evaluate socio-cultural- political regimes and related barriers generated by the mentioned standards. Second was done on European retailers and importers in the textile and clothing sector to identify the economic costs of implementing environmental standards and the benefits from marketing labelled products. The third one was conducted on a selected number of Indian producers and exports to understand their perception about demand-side factors and also supply-side concerns. Findings of these surveys are that T&C manufacturers are aware of environmental standards; to get in to the international market it needs certification, and compliance with environmental standards have impact on the trading of T&C products.

Keywords:

Eco-Labels, Socio-Cultural- Political Regimes, T&C Manufacturers, Environmental Standards, Trade

Eco-labelling and the Trade-Environment Debate

Daniel Melser and Peter E. Robertson

University of New South Wales, Australia

The World Economy, Volume 28, Issue 1, January 2005, 49-62 p.

ISSN: 1467-9701

In this paper authors consider the effectiveness of eco-labels as a substitute for alternative, but trade-restrictive, environmental policies. Specifically, while there are concerns that eco-labelling requirements increase the cost of international trade, due to their potential for misuse as technical trade barriers little attention has been given to the environmental benefits of eco-labelling. It shows that incentive problems inherent in eco-labelling policies make it a very weak tool of environmental policy. Despite this, authors argue that eco-labelling schemes may remain popular, owing to the lack of alternative WTO compliant environmental policies. They also use this framework to consider the economic and political conflicts facing the EU with regard to its policies on genetically modified organisms.

Keywords:

International Trade, Genetically Modified Organisms, Eco-labelling, WTO



“International Trade– Environment” Relationship in the Context of Sustainable Development

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CES (The Centre for European Studies) Working Papers, Volume V, Issue 2, 2013, 279-299 p.

ISSN 2067 - 7693

The overall aim of this paper lies on presenting a short pragmatic image of the main aspects concerning the impact of international trade on the environment, on the one hand, and the impact of environmental policies and regulations on the international trade, on the other hand. Also, this article examines the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) focused on the use of environmental trade measures. In the same context, it discusses about the most important international institution with the regulatory powers in international trade – environment relationship which is considered to be GATT/WTO. Although, the international trade-environment relationship is a very debated internationally, in Romania it is not sufficiently addressed either theoretical or practical. Taking into account the transition period and the consequences of the global economic crisis which still will affect Romania a period of time; our country promotes simultaneous strengthening and optimizing of trade and environmental policies in sustainable development framework.

Keywords:

Eco-Friendly Goods; Eco-Label; Environment; Environmental Standards; GATT/WTO; International Trade; Multilateral Environmental Agreements; Trade Liberalization.

Eco-Labeling and Environmental Policy Efforts in Developing Countries

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Intereconomics, Volume 30, Issue 3, May/June 1995, 143-149 p.

ISSN 0020-5346, ISSN 1613-964X

Eco-labelling has become an increasingly popular instrument in recent years. Among the new developments which have been called for are those they should also be used as a means of encouraging developing countries to apply stricter environment policies. The article investigates whether applying environmental seals of approval to the export products of developing countries is an efficient instrument for the purpose.

Keywords:

Environment Policies; Developing Countries, Environment Seals, Marketing



Eco-labelling, Competition and Environment: Endogenization of Labelling Criteria

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**Environmental and Resource Economics, Volume 41, Issue 2,
October 2008, 133-154 p.**

ISSN 0924-6460, ISSN 1573-1502

This paper suggests a modelling of the labelling procedure consistent with empirical observations that allows the endogenous calculation of labelling criteria. The authority in charge of the labelling program chooses the level of labelling criteria so as to maximise the social surplus, anticipating competition between firms in environmental qualities and prices. While accounting simply for the informational role of labels, this model allows to understand observed behavior such as firms' ignorance of a label, resistance, support or indifference of firms to the labelling program and the decision of the authority not to set up a label.

Keywords:

Eco-Label, Labelling Criteria, Environmental Quality, Price Competition, Marketing

WTO-Related Matters in Trade and Environment: Relationship between WTO Rules and MEAS

Aparna Sawhney

Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations,
New Delhi, India

**Working Paper No. 133, New Delhi: Indian Council for
Research on International Economic Relations, May 2004, 92 p.**

This study examines the relationship between specific trade obligations under certain multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and WTO environmental provisions in the negotiations under paragraph 31(i) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. The paper analyses how environmental provisions have permeated into the multilateral trading system over the last two decades, through the incorporation of environmental provisions under new WTO agreements, and a wider interpretation of the GATT Article XX exceptions in the post-WTO regime through trade-environment disputes. The analysis considers six MEAs in detail: the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna; the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. The paper examines the trade provisions within the six MEAs and their compatibility with existing GATT/WTO rules

Keywords:

Environmental, Systematically. Trade, Environment, Doha Ministerial Declaration, WTO, Multilateral Environmental Agreements



Trade and the Environment in the WTO

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**Journal of International Economic Law, Volume 10,
September 2007, GWU Legal Studies Research Paper No. 338, 30 p.**

ISSN 1464-3758, ISSN1369-3034

The linkage between trade and the environment stands out as an important challenge in global economic governance. Over the past decade, the WTO devoted considerable attention to this issue and included it on the agenda of the Doha Round. In parallel, the jurisprudence on trade and the environment has experienced significant advances. This study provides an overview of the main institutional changes at the WTO and of the developments in the jurisprudence most relevant to the interaction between the environment and trade. Specifically, this study focuses on GATT Article XX and takes note of many positive (and a few negative) features of the key Appellate Body decisions.

Keywords:

Globalization, GATT, WTO, World Trade Organization, Environment, Trade, Doha, ITO, Multilateral Environmental Agreement, MEA, Trade and Environment, Trade-Related Environmental Measures, TREM, International Governance, Global Governance

A Guide to Environmental Labels Procurement Practitioners of the United Nations System

Sustainable United Nations, UNOPS, 2009, 38 p.

This document was developed in cooperation with UNEP experts, addresses the lack of guidance for procurement practitioners who approach the challenging but promising world of environmental labels. This guide sheds light on the nature of different environmental labels, ecolabels, product declarations and many other logos that, more or less accurately, aspire to define the environmental performance of consumer products. It also explains how to use environmental labels in the context of UN procurement and how to avoid misuses and misconceptions commonly found in the booming “green” market. This guide should help procurement practitioners safely navigate this complex area, to use environmental labels more effectively and transparently, and to enhance the sustainable performance of their tenders.

Keywords:

UNEP, Environmental Labels, Green Market



Environmental Regulations as Trade Barriers for Developing Countries: Eco-Labeling and the Dutch Cut Flower Industry

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CREED working paper no. 2, Amsterdam: The Institute for Environmental Studies, July 1995, 19 p.

The present expansion of environmental standards and regulations in industrialised countries can have significant impacts on market access of developing countries. The fear in many developing countries is that stricter product standards in the markets of developed countries will act as trade barriers for their exports. Moreover, there is widespread suspicion that environmental restrictions are sometimes used as an indirect means of protecting northern industries. This paper briefly examines these issues, focusing on recent eco-labelling schemes for cut flowers in the Netherlands. The paper concludes that those eco-labels may have a significant negative impact on the export opportunities of a number of developing countries.

Keywords:

Environmental Standards, Developing Countries, Trade Barriers, Netherlands

Consumer Attitudes toward Environmentally-Friendly Products and Eco-labeling

The GfK Roper Yale Survey on Environmental Issues, Connecticut: Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, July 2008, 20 p.

More than ever before, consumers face a plethora of labels making claims about the environmental-friendliness of products. The uses of labels are promoted in hopes of ameliorating diverse environmental harms and are sponsored by various organizations, including government agencies, industry groups and environmental groups. This study sought to understand the perceptions of eco-labels and environmentally-friendly products held by Americans and Canadians. The key findings are that 1) Most Americans are willing to purchase environmentally-friendly products, but other considerations such as price and quality often take priority and 2) Americans are familiar with some, but not all eco-labels. The sponsors of eco-labels are not trusted equally. It is a series of quarterly national telephone surveys on a variety of environmental topics. Each survey is collaboration between survey researchers at GfK Roper Public Affairs & Media and scholars at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Survey sought to understand the perceptions of eco-labels and environmentally-friendly products held by Americans and Canadians. Environmental friendliness is more important in their purchasing decisions. The survey responses indicate strong support from key populations in both Canada and the United states regarding the use of eco-labels to address enduring environmental challenges. Many in both countries would use information from a label to inform their purchasing decisions. However, their knowledge of existing labels is mixed, which appears to be limiting the effectiveness of current labels.

Keywords:

Environmentally-Friendly Products, Eco-Labels, GfK



Legal and Policy issue in the Market Access Implications of Labelling for Environmental Purposes

Briefing Paper 2003, 23p.

This briefing paper is presented during the Sub-Regional Brainstorming Workshop (Asia) on the 'Specific trade and Environment Issues in Paragraph 31 and 32 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration in preparation for the Cancun WTO Ministerial Conference' held on 30 July-1 August 2003 at Bangkok.

This briefing paper raises certain legal and policy issues arising from the use of labelling for environmental purposes (ecolabels) in international trade, and the implications for market access, particularly for developing country products. Of particular note are transparency issues relating to the design and implementation of voluntary eco-labelling schemes; the criteria used in the design of eco-labels which increasingly reflects the life cycle of products: the WTO treatment of the distinction between so called 'like products' the use of process and production methods in that distinction; and the appropriate level and forum for addressing many of the issues.

Keywords:

WTO, Ecolabels, International Trade, WTO, Doha Ministerial Declaration

Environmental Quality Provision and Eco- labelling: Some Issues

Laura Valentini and Vesta Spa Venice

World Trade Organization, Working Paper ERSD-2005-02, June 2005, 26p.

This working paper is a literature survey of some relevant issues arising from environmental quality provision and environmentally preferable products schemes. First of all it is shown how the two topics are strictly related. Firms adopting a production process (or producing a good) more environmentally friendly than others (environmental quality provision aspect) may want to make it public (eco-labelling aspect). The survey addresses the question of optimal environmental quality provision (also as a policy tool) and firms' compliance. With regard to eco-labelling, its impacts on market structure are analysed. It hasn't been possible to consider all issues, like for example that of moral hazard in providing non truthful information. Different issues related to trade are also analysed, even if the literature is not abundant on this yet. In the literature both aspects, of environmental quality provision and eco-labelling, are analysed using product differentiation models. The usual result is that multiple equilibria arise depending also on the parameters. Models are also not robust to different assumptions. Environmental quality provision and eco-labelling are also compared to more traditional policy instruments like taxes (or subsidies) and standards. From the empirical evidence it can be concluded that information plays a crucial role both for consumers' and producers' decisions. Consumers are willing to pay a higher price to be informed about the greenness of a good, and a label can really be a determinant in their choice of which brand to purchase. On the supply side, disclosing information about the environmental performance of a firm can affect investment decisions and its stock value.

Keywords:

Environmentally friendly, Eco-labelling, Environmental Quality, Consumer, Producers, International Economic Relations, Economics, Environment, WTO



International Trade and the Environment: Theoretical and Policy Linkages

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Environmental and Resource Economics, Volume 33, Issue 1, January 2006, 95-118 p.

ISSN 0924-6460, ISSN 1573-1502

Author has reviewed and extended three approaches to trade and environmental policies: competitive general equilibrium, oligopoly and monopolistic competition. The first two have surprisingly similar implications: deviations from first-best rules are justified only by constraints on policy choice (which motivates what author call a "single dividend" approach to environmental policy), and taxes and emissions standards differ in ways which reflect the Le Chatelier principle. Author also shows how environmental taxes may lead to a catastrophic relocation of industry in the presence of agglomeration effects, although not necessarily if there is a continuum of industries which differ in pollution intensity.

Keywords:

Environmental Policy, International Trade Policy, Location and Economic Geography, Pollution Abatement, Strategic Trade Policy

Labelling for Environmental Purposes: A review of the state of the debate in the World Trade Organization

Tom Rotherham

Associate, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

TKN thematic paper, Trade Knowledge Network, 2003, 34 p.

The present paper considers whether there is any reason to believe that WTO members might finally resolve an eight-year old debate on eco-labelling. It reviews the history of discussions and singles out some particularly important issues. It also considers the obstacles facing the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE). A review of the main issues and the history of discussions, as well as a consideration of the state of the current debate, suggests that there are significant structural and substantive obstacles in the way of a resolution. It is not yet possible to predict a positive outcome from the work in the CTE on eco-labelling.

Keywords:

WTO; Eco-Labelling; CTE, World Trade Organization, Trade and Environment



Environmental labelling programmes: International Trade Law Implications

A.E. Appleton (ed.)

Adjunct Professor of International Law, the Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C

International Environmental Law and Policy Series, London: Kluwer Law International, 1997, 235p.

ISBN 90-411-0715-0

Environmental labelling schemes could have dramatic implications for trade relations, economic development, and the environment. But prior to the publication of environmental labelling programmes, there had been no thorough study of the legal limits applicable to these schemes. In addition to examining the economic rationale behind environmental labelling and the policy issues associated with labelling schemes, this study explores the extent to which environmental labelling schemes can 1. operate in conformity with the requirements of general international law, specifically the principles of sovereignty and jurisdiction; 2. adhere to the guidelines agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; and 3. function in accord with obligations arising pursuant to the WTO Agreement. In less than 20 years, environmental labels have become widely used, chiefly in developed countries but increasingly in developing countries. Environmental labelling programmes allows the reader to grasp the legal contours of this growing phenomenon.

Keywords:

Trade Relations, Economic Development, Environmental Labelling Programmes, WTO, Product Labelling, Environment; International Law; International Trade, International Agreements

The Trade and Environmental Effects of Ecolabels: Assessment and Response

Tom Rotherham

Associate, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2005, 44p.

ISBN: 92-807-2651-X

This report reviews what is known about ecolabelling as an environmental policy tool and as a potential trade barrier. It focuses on five well-known ecolabelling programmes that incorporate environmental requirements: the Blue Angel programme in Germany and the programmes associated with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Fair trade Labelling Organizations International (FLO) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM). The report's ultimate aim is to identify specific issues and policy integration challenges that need to be addressed if ecolabels are to be designed and applied in ways that support sustainable development – balancing environmental, social and economic outcomes. In the report it is demonstrated that considerable additional data collection and research needs to be undertaken if the effects of ecolabelling are to be understood and policy recommendations developed. It reveals data limitation of identifying these effects and sets out further research and multi stakeholder exchange that is required to support design and application of eco labels which support sustainable development. The interaction between trade and environmental policies, and public policies and market forces are examined in some depth.

Keywords:

Eco Labels, Eco Labelling and Trade, Ecolabelling Programmes, Marine Stewardship Council, Forest Stewardship Council, Fair trade Labelling Organizations International, Blue Angel programme



Environment and Trade: A Handbook

International Institute for Sustainable Development, United Nations Environment Programme. Economics and Trade Unit, 2005, 2nd Edition, England: UNEP, 142 p.

ISBN 1-895536-21-9

This handbook, a joint effort of the International Institute for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Environment Programme, is aimed mainly at those with some knowledge about trade, environment or development, but not expert on the intersection of the three. It is also a practical reference tool for policy-makers and practitioners. But the target audience is not just government policy-makers; the media and public will also find it useful. The handbook uses clear language and a minimum of jargon. The handbook should help to understand how trade can affect the environment, for better and for worse, and how environmental concern can work through the trading system to foster or frustrate development in both rich and poor countries. The handbook has discussed Ecolabelling and environmental management certification programs in length. It describes voluntary environmental labels (or ecolabels) and environmental management (EM) certification programs in detail and its role in trade. Broader understanding and awareness of these linkages will then be the foundation on which fair and environmentally sustainable policies and trade flows are built.

Keywords:

United Nations Environment Programme, Trade, Environment; Development, Government Policy-Makers, Ecolabelling, Environmental Management Certification Programs, Environmental Management (EM), Trade Flows

Green Goods?: Consumers, Product Labels and the Environment

Julian Morris

Director of the Environment and Technology Programme, Institute of Economic Affairs, London

Great Britain: Institute of Economic Affairs, 1997, 109p.

ISBN 0255364415 , ISBN 9780255364416

In the late 1980s concern over the validity of environmental claims led to demands for the creation of schemes that would provide the consumer with verified environmental information. In response, governments and private sector companies developed seal of approval ' ecolabels ' purporting to denote the most environment-friendly products in a particular category. However, this book discusses the problem of how it is not possible to acquire sufficient information about the impact of a product over its life cycle to know in every case which product will be the most environment-friendly. This study examines the numerous practical difficulties with both voluntary and compulsory ' ecolabel ' schemes.

Keywords:

Green products – Labeling, Commercial products -- Labeling -- Environmental aspects, Green marketing, Consumer satisfaction, Environmental protection



Labelling for Environmental Purposes: Submission by the European Communities under Paragraph 32(iii)

Committee on Trade and Environment, WTO, WT/CTE/W/225, 6 March 2003, 6 p.

Paragraph 32 (iii) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration mandates the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) "in pursuing work on all items on its agenda within its current terms of reference, to give particular attention to labelling for environmental purposes" and "report to the Fifth Session of the WTO Ministerial Conference, and make recommendations, where appropriate, with respect to future action, including the desirability of negotiations." This paper presents the previous discussion in the CTE, the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the existing international standard for environmental labelling schemes developed by the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) and the recent submission on labelling by the EC to the Committee for Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the Committee for Trade and Environment (CTE). The use of various types of environmental labelling schemes to promote environmental objectives has increased considerably and has consequences for international trade. Well-designed eco-labelling schemes/programmes can be effective instruments of environmental policy to encourage the development of an environmentally conscious public. This paper emphasises that the different categories have very different degrees of impact on international trade.

Keywords:

WTO, Trade and Environment (CTE); International Trade, Doha Ministerial Declaration

The Future of Eco-labelling: Making Environmental Product Information Systems Effective

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Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing, 2005, 256 p.

ISBN 10: 187471987X, ISBN 13: 978-1874719878

Based on a major EU research exercise, this book plots a course for policy-makers to address some of the historic problems with eco-labelling, to learn what works and what doesn't and to move forward with schemes that can make a real difference to sustainable production and consumption. The book analyses the conditions under which eco-labelling schemes-both mandatory and voluntary-are or can become an efficient and effective tool to achieve given objectives; assesses previous experiences with eco-labels in different European countries and the relationship of these schemes with business strategies, integrated product policy (IPP) and market conditions; defines strategies aimed at linking eco-labels with other IPP measures; explores how eco-labels can be used to encourage sustainable consumption patterns, create green markets, foster innovation and development of green products and services, and implement multi-stakeholder initiatives; and sets out detailed recommendations for the future of eco-labelling. This is a good resource for policy-makers, businesses involved with eco-labelling schemes and researchers interested in the development of sustainable production and consumption and IPP worldwide.

Keywords:

Eco-Labelling, Integrated Product Policy (IPP), Green Markets, Green Products



Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of the Swan Eco-label – Final Analysis

Nordic Council of Ministers, Copenhagen: Nordic Council of Ministers 2001, 88p.

ISBN 92-893-0600-9

This report presents the evaluation of the eco label 'Swan' and the environmental effects of the Swan label. This evaluation was carried out by the consultant the International Institute of Environment Economics at Lund University, Sweden. The main basis of the analysis consists of three previous studies (Direct and indirect Environmental Effects performed by AF-IPK and Self Evaluation by the Nordic Ecolabelling Board) performed within the framework of the evaluation project. This report has identified the environmental effects achieved by the Swan label and analysed the role of the label as an environmental and consumer policy instrument. It has suggested the measures to develop the future role of the label for the systematic selection of product groups to scan large products areas in order to identify new product groups suitable for eco labeling. It has focused on needs and demands of purchasers and directed marketing measures to enhance the market acceptance of specific eco labeling criteria. It has suggested utilizing the potential for synergies with other environmental policy instruments like cooperation with other ecolabels.

Keywords:

Swan Eco Label, Sweden, Environmental Effects, Swan Label, Ecolabels and Market

Eco-Labeling: To Be or Not to Be? : Desirability of Eco-Labels from an Environmental and Poverty Perspective

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Publication code: 07 7479 17, Delft, May 2007, 92 p.

Eco-labelling is increasingly considered as a market instrument to bring about greater sustainability of human consumption and production patterns. At the same time, however, the application of labelling is controversial. Concerns have been raised on its actual environmental effectiveness and on its impact on growth and poverty alleviation in developing countries. The fear is that eco-labels act as barriers to trade. Government agencies operating in the field of environmental management and poverty alleviation need to take a position in the debate on eco-labelling; to be or not to be? This report aims to help defining this position. A theoretical framework with key indicators of labelling impacts is developed. Subsequently, two existing labelling schemes are evaluated: the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) label. The main conclusion is that the desirability of eco-labelling is limited at the moment. When eco-labels grow to be successful, they are likely to become undesirable from a poverty perspective, whereas their ability to solve environmental problems remains uncertain. Therefore, the government is advised to solely support eco-labelling in its role as market participant. As a regulator it should not be heavily involved in eco-labelling; leave these initiatives to the markets.

Keywords:

Eco labelling, Trade, Forest Stewardship Council, Marine Stewardship Council, Ecolabels and trade



Illegal Trade in Environmentally Sensitive Goods

OECD Trade Policy Studies, Paris: OECD, October 2012, 147 p.

ISBN 978-92-64-17422-1, ISBN 978-92-64-17423-8

The report overviews the economic and policy issues involved in illegal trade in environmentally sensitive goods and highlight a set of key policy messages for OECD and non-OECD governments. It provides an overview of the main economic, social, and environmental impacts. It reviews the data collected by customs and licensing schemes for selected environmentally sensitive goods including environmentally sensitive. It examines the extent to which this information can be used to identify and measure illegal trade. Then role of national and international policy mechanisms to reduce illegal trade flows is assessed with a focus on international licensing schemes. The publication is based upon a set of papers prepared by experts.

Keywords:

OECD and Non-OECD Governments, Environmentally Sensitive, Illegal Trade, International Licensing Schemes

Environment and Trade A Guide to WTO Jurisprudence

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published with the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), London: Earthscan, 2006, 392 p.

ISBN 1-84407-298-3

This book examines how WTO jurisprudence has addressed these and many other questions. It is most comprehensive and accessible guide to environment and trade with thorough coverage of WTO rulings and impacts. An easy-to-use and accessible tool for practitioners, civil society, academics, students, and policy-makers who work on environment and/or trade issues are given. International trade rules have significant impacts on environmental law and policy at the domestic, regional, and global levels. In the WTO, dispute settlement tribunals are increasingly called to decide on environment-related questions. Can members treat products differently based on environmental considerations? Can members block the import of highly carcinogenic asbestos-containing products or genetically modified products crops? Can members require labeling for 'dolphin-friendly' tuna? This Guide, authored by five world leaders on international environmental and trade law at CIEL, is an accessible, comprehensive, one-of-a-kind compendium of environment and trade jurisprudence under the WTO. Providing an overview for both experts and non-experts of the major themes relevant to environment and trade, it also analyzes how WTO tribunals have approached these themes in concrete disputes and provides selected excerpts of the most significant cases. This Guide is useful to policy makers in the area of trade and environment to further develop their agenda and participate effectively in ongoing negotiations.

Keywords:

WTO, Environment and Trade, International Trade, CIEL



Trade and Environment at the WTO

WTO Secretariat, Geneva: WTO 2004, 76 p.

ISBN 978-92-870-3490-8

This Document is developed to assist public understanding of the trade and environment debate in the WTO, this document briefly presents its history and focuses on trade and environment related issues within the Doha mandate, the effects of trade liberalization on the environment, the relationship between multilateral environmental agreements and the WTO, and a review of trade disputes involving environmental issues.

Keywords:

Trade and Environment, WTO; Doha Mandate, GATT

How Green is Your Eco-label? A Comparison of the Environmental Benefits of Marine Aquaculture Standards

J.P.Volpe, J. Gee, M. Beck and V. Ethier

University of Victoria, Seafood Ecology Research Group, December 2011, 56 p.

This study — How Green is Your Eco-label? A Comparison of the Environmental Benefits of Marine Aquaculture Standards — use a well-established methodology, refined by the 2010 Global Aquaculture Performance Index (GAPI), to determine numerical scores of environmental performance for 20 marine finfish aquaculture standards. While a number of previous assessments have offered important insight on the sustainability of standards, this is the first to quantitatively assess their ecological impact. GAPI does not delineate “good” versus “bad” performance. Instead it is meant to be a tool to compare ecolabels and evaluate where they lie on the continuum of environmental performance. This study acts as a kind of Michelin guide for standards: distilling a large amount of disparate information into simple scores that highlight the strengths and weaknesses of different standards. The long term objective is to help stakeholders- seafood buyers, fish farmers, standard setters, and policy makers- understand how standards as a whole are contributing to the ultimate goal of a more sustainable marine aquaculture industry.

Keywords:

Green; Eco-Label, Global Aquaculture Performance Index (GAPI), Marine Aquaculture Standards



Environmental labels and declarations: How ISO standards help

International Standard Organisation, Genève: ISO Central Secretariat, 2013, 25 p.

ISBN 978-92-67-10586-4

The brochure has been authored by leading experts from the ISO technical committee ISO/TC 207, Environmental management, edited and published by ISO. It gives a concise and clear introduction to the ISO 14020 standard dealing with different aspects of environmental labels and declarations. It presents ISO 14020 in clear and simple language to help manufacturers and consumer associations decide whether the standards can help advance their converging objective of informing the consumer in an accurate and understandable way. It is an information document and in no way represents the consensus views contained in ISO standards and other ISO deliverables.

Keywords:

International Standard Organisation (ISO); Environmental Management, Environmental Labels and Declarations

Environmental Requirements in the WTO: Developmental Challenges of the Least Developed Countries with a particular reference to Bangladesh

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Environmental standards such as labelling, packaging and sanitary standards (often characterised as non-trade barriers or NTBs) are becoming an increasing concern amongst the international trading community. Historically such standards have burdened producers and exporters for developing economies where a drop in net exports may infringe on their ability to access markets of developed nations. Conversely, developed economies demand compliance with minimum environmental standards, often resulting in criticisms of 'eco-imperialism.' This paper has examined the complex relationship between trade and the environment, with a particular emphasis upon the impact that international laws which regulate production methods has upon developing economies. This paper canvasses the developing economy of Bangladesh as a case study for this analysis

Keywords:

Environmental Standard, Environmental Management, Environmental Labels, Non-trade Barriers



Greening Trade and Investment: Environmental Protection Without Protectionism

Eric Neumaye

The Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen Business School, Garthdee,
Garthdee Road, Aberdeen, UK

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This book describes a comprehensive, critical analysis of the interactions between investment, trade and the environment. It examines the consequences of existing multilateral investment and trade regimes, including the WTO and the MAI for the environment, and asks how they should be reformed to protect it. In doing so, the text shows how these regimes can be greened without erecting protectionist barriers to trade that frustrate the development aspirations of poorer countries. The solution seeks to offer a way out of one of the most difficult dilemmas in international policy: how investment and trade can protect the environment without encouraging protectionism by the industrialized world.

Keywords:

WTO, Trade and Environment, Multilateral Investment