



Manual of European Environmental Policy

The following pages are a section from the Manual of European Environmental Policy written by the Institute for European Environmental Policy.

The Manual was published by Earthscan/Routledge from 2010 to 2012. It was designed as an on-line interactive reference work and annual printed versions were also produced.

This section is the text of the Manual as published in 2012. It is therefore important to note the following:

- The contents have not been updated since 2012 and no guarantee is given of the accuracy of the contents given potential subsequent developments.
- The sections include links to external websites (e.g. to legal texts). These links continue to work as long as those links are not broken by those websites.
- The sections also include the original links that enabled interactivity within the published on-line version of the Manual. These links no longer work.

© Copyright IEEP 2014

The Manual should be cited as follows:

Farmer, A.M. (2012) (Editor). Manual of European Environmental Policy. 1043pp. Routledge, London.



Eco-labelling

Formal references	
Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 (OJ L27 30.01.10)	Regulation on the EU eco-label
Proposed 16.7.08 – COM(2008)401	
Legal base	Article 192 TFEU (originally Article 175 TEC)
Binding dates	
Entry into force	19 February 2010
Commission study on feasibility of criteria for food and feed products	31 December 2011
European Union Eco-labelling Board (EUEB) and Commission to agree on working plan	19 February 2011
Commission report on implementation, identifying elements for possible review	19 February 2015
Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 (OJ L237 21.09.00)	Regulation on a revised Community eco-label award scheme
Proposed 12.4.97 – COM(96)603	
Legal base	Article 192 TFEU (originally Article 130s EEC Treaty)
Binding dates	
Entry into force	24 September 2000
Commission to publish working plan	24 September 2001
Review of the scheme	<p>24 September 2005 Note Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 repeals Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 on a revised Community eco-label award scheme</p> <p>Note: Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 repealed Regulation (EC) No 880/92 on a Community eco-label award scheme. This Regulation was repealed by Regulation (EC) No 66/2010.</p> <p>See Table 2 for a list of related Decisions.</p>

Purpose of the Regulation

Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, commonly known as the eco-label Regulation, lays down rules for the establishment and application of the voluntary EU eco-label scheme to goods and services in the Community market. The aim is to contribute to reducing the negative impact of consumption and production on the environment, health, climate and natural resources by promoting those products with a higher level of environmental performance through award of

the EU eco-label. More generally, it aims to streamline the previous Regulation to raise awareness, understanding and respect for the EU eco-label, bring about more eco-labelled products, and reduce administrative costs and burdens on business.

Summary of the Regulation

Any operator who wishes to use the EU eco-label may apply to a competent body for award of the eco-label to any goods or services supplied for distribution, consumption or use on the Community market. Medicinal products and devices are excluded, and the eco-label may not be awarded to goods containing toxic or hazardous substances or preparations, or those that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR), in accordance with Regulations (EC) No [1272/2008](#) and (EC) No [1907/2006](#). The Commission shall undertake a study by 31 December 2011 to explore the feasibility of establishing reliable criteria for award of the eco-label to food and feed products.

Each Member State must designate a competent body (or bodies), which will be responsible for ensuring that the verification process is carried out correctly. Operators' applications for use of the EU eco-label must state the product group and contain a full description of the product along with any additional information requested by the competent body. The competent body charges an application fee to the operator (between €200 and €1,200), and assigns a registration number to the product in question once documentation is complete and the product has been verified as complying with the relevant eco-label criteria and assessment requirements. The competent body provides the applicant with a standard contract (included in Annex IV) covering the terms of use of the label, including provisions for withdrawing authorization to use the label. An annual fee of up to €1,500 may be charged to the operator for use of the label. The form of the EU eco-label is shown in Annex II. The competent body is responsible for verifying on a regular basis (or when a complaint is made) that the product remains compliant with the EU eco-label criteria and assessment requirements. In cases of non-compliance, use of the EU eco-label will be prohibited.

The European Union Eco-labelling Board (EUEB), established by the Commission and comprising representatives of the Member States' competent bodies and other interested parties (such as producers, manufacturers, retailers, SMEs, environmental groups and consumer organizations), shall contribute to the development and revision of EU eco-label criteria and to any review of the eco-label scheme, and provide advice and assistance to the Commission, in particular regarding recommendations on minimum environmental performance requirements.

The EUEB and Commission must draw up a working plan, including a strategy and non-exhaustive list of product groups and taking into account other relevant Community action (such as on green public procurement), by 19 February 2011. The plan shall be regularly updated.

A series of general requirements are set out for EU eco-label criteria. Criteria must be based on the environmental performance of products, and must set out the environmental requirements to be met in order for a product to bear the EU eco-label. The following must be considered when determining criteria for products:

- The most significant environmental impacts.

- The substitution of hazardous substances (where technically feasible).
- The potential to reduce environmental impacts through durability and reusability.
- The net environmental balance between environmental benefits and burdens.
- Social and ethical aspects (where appropriate).
- Criteria established for other recognized environmental labels.
- Reducing animal testing (as far as possible).

Eco-label criteria, established according to product groups, set out the requirements for each of the key environmental aspects which a product must fulfil in order to be awarded the eco-label. After consulting the EUEB, the Commission, Member States, competent bodies or other stakeholders may initiate and lead the development or revision of EU eco-label criteria. The standard procedure for developing or revising criteria is laid out in Annex I:

- Preliminary report (effectively feasibility and market study).
- Proposal for draft criteria and associated technical report, which must be put out to public consultation.
- Final report and draft criteria, responding to comments and proposals received during the consultation.
- Development of a manual for potential users of the EU eco-label and competent bodies.
- Development of a manual for authorities awarding public contracts.

Shortened procedures may be used where criteria have been developed by other EN ISO 14024 type I eco-labelling schemes, and for non-substantial revision of criteria.

Once draft criteria have been developed for a product group, the Commission must adopt measures to establish specific EU eco-label criteria within nine months. These measures must be published in the Official Journal of the European Union, and should specify: requirements for assessing the compliance of products with the criteria; three key environmental characteristics that may be displayed on the product eco-label; the period of validity of the criteria and assessment requirements; and the degree of product variability allowed during the period of validity.

A full list of Decisions detailing EU eco-label criteria for various product groups is shown in Table 1 under 'Further developments' below.

Other provisions in the Regulation include: measures to coordinate with eco-labelling schemes in the Member States (Article 11); measures to promote the EU eco-label, for example through awareness-raising actions and encouraging the uptake of the scheme; the creation of a working group of competent bodies, to meet at least twice a year, to exchange information and experience; and a requirement for Member States to lay down rules on penalties for infringements of the Regulation.

The Commission must report on implementation of the Regulation by 19 February 2015, including identifying any elements for possible review.

Development of the Regulation

The German eco-labelling scheme, using the 'blue angel' symbol, was introduced in 1978 and was a major influence on plans for a Community-wide scheme. The fourth Action Programme on the environment stated that work would begin on 'defining criteria for 'environmentally sound products', that is products which give rise to little or no waste at the elimination stage'. The Parliament had already supported the idea in a Resolution on waste and landfill policy, and the proposal to establish a scheme was included in the Commission's Waste Management Strategy in 1989 (see [Waste overview section](#)). The Council formally invited the Commission to bring forward proposals in its Resolution on waste policy in May 1990, and a draft Regulation was published in February 1991 (COM(1991)37). By this time, other Member States were also developing plans for national eco-labelling schemes.

In November 1991 the European Parliament debated the proposal for Regulation (EC) No 880/92, but withheld its approval until December, the Commission having compromised by making provision in an amended proposal for the establishment of the consultation forum; the Commission rejected the Parliament's request to change the legal base of the proposal to Article 100A. The draft Regulation had already been discussed extensively in Council and was agreed just two days after the Parliament's vote, with final adoption following in March 1992.

The original proposal's plan for an EC 'jury' to award the eco-labels was replaced by the scheme based more on mutual recognition of the decisions of national competent bodies, with provision for objections to be raised; interest groups could express their views through the consultative forum. The role foreseen for the [European Environment Agency](#), to work on product group criteria, was also dropped.

The practical effect of Regulation (EC) No 880/92 was limited by the slow progress in finalizing ecological criteria for product groups. By early 1994, criteria had been agreed for only two – washing machines and dishwashers – compared with the 14 the Commission had anticipated to be in place when the Regulation came into effect in November 1992. By the beginning of 2000, criteria had still only been agreed for 18 product groups, with 41 eco-labels awarded to 31 manufacturers, covering 216 products.

Disagreements between Member States and among representatives of industrial and environmental interests in the consultative forum centred on such issues as:

- The application of life-cycle assessment.
- Non-environmental criteria such as animal testing and occupational exposures.
- The 'target' proportion of each product group that should be eligible for an award.

Moreover, during 1994 opposition to the very principle of an EC eco-labelling scheme grew within the Commission itself. This followed complaints from some foreign governments (particularly the United States and Brazil) that their exports to the EC of paper products would be unfairly penalized by draft EC ecological criteria. Some Commission Directorates-General were also concerned that the EC scheme contravened the principle of subsidiarity.

Delays in implementing the EC scheme prompted the Environment Council, at its meeting in October 1994, unanimously to issue an unprecedented formal rebuke to the Commission,

demanding that it ‘take steps in the future to ensure that delays of this kind do not arise again’. Informally, several Member States had threatened to bring the Commission's failure to implement the scheme before the European Court of Justice.

Proposals from the Commission to revise the Regulation were published in December 1996 (COM(1996)603). The most significant changes included: the creation by national competent bodies of a new European Eco-labelling Organization (EEO) to assume responsibility for setting criteria for product groups; the withdrawal of national eco-labels for products covered by the EU scheme; and the introduction of a graded label to replace the current ‘pass–fail’ system. In June 1998, the Commission withdrew its proposal in the face of strong opposition from several Member States, the European Parliament and industry representatives.

Member States and MEPs objected to: the proposed phase-out of national eco-labels; the establishment of a graded label (which was thought to be potentially confusing); and the establishment of the EEO. The Commission published an amended proposal in January 1999 (COM(1999)21) which made only limited concessions to these criticisms. Subsequently, the German Presidency announced its intention of taking the lead in developing more acceptable proposals, which would incorporate most of the European Parliament's demands.

In November 1999 the EU Council of Ministers were unanimous in adopting a common position on a revised proposal ([2000/C25/01](#)) which incorporated most of the amendments previously proposed by the Parliament. Under the revised proposal national eco-labels were not phased out, but appear alongside the EU label; and an, composed of the competent bodies already designated by Member States and a consultation forum, was created instead of the independent EEO.

A public consultation on the revision of the eco-label scheme was launched at the beginning of 2007. The European Commission presented a proposal (COM(2008)401) for the revision of the eco-label Regulation on 16 July 2008. The proposal addressed the ‘sustainable production’ part of the [Sustainable Consumption and Production/ Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan](#). The existing scheme was deemed to not be achieving its objectives due to low awareness of the label and low uptake by industry resulting from overly bureaucratic processes and management. The proposal therefore aimed to modify and simplify the scheme. The main goals of the revision were: to raise awareness, understanding and respect for the EU eco-label; to bring about more eco-labelled products for consumers to choose from (40–50 product groups by 2015); and to reduce administrative costs and burdens on business. Measures to achieve these goals included: creating a better fit with other sustainable production and consumption actions; extending the scope of the label; encouraging harmonization with other eco-labelling schemes; bringing in more product groups and quicker/simpler development of criteria; introducing a simpler, more user-friendly template for criteria documents; incorporating guidance for green public procurement into criteria development; abolishing the annual fees and simplifying assessment procedures; introducing peer review for Competent Bodies; boosting marketing; and proposing mandatory environmental performance standards to focus on the most significant environmental impacts of products.

The European Parliament adopted a position at first reading following a compromise negotiated with the Council. The Parliament's position contributed to the following elements of the Regulation: it shall not apply to medicinal products or devices for human or veterinary use; the verification process must be carried out by a party independent from the operator

being verified; the EUEB shall consist of representatives of the competent bodies of all the Member States, and must ensure a balanced participation of all relevant interested parties in respect of each product group; eco-label criteria shall be determined on a scientific basis and considering the whole life cycle of products; the Commission will undertake a study by the end of 2011 before developing criteria for food and feed products; the eco-label may not be awarded to goods containing toxic or hazardous substances; any stakeholders put in charge of leading the development of criteria must demonstrate expertise in the relevant product area as well as the ability to lead the process with neutrality; the EUEB and Commission shall agree a working plan within one year from the entry into force of the Regulation; the Commission shall adopt measures to establish specific eco-label criteria for each product group no later than nine months after consultation of the EUEB; Member States, the Commission and the EUEB shall agree on a specific action plan to promote the use of the Community eco-label; and the Commission shall set up a working group of competent bodies to exchange information and experiences, to meet at least twice a year.

Implementation of the Regulation

A number of studies and reports have been produced related to the eco-label scheme, including reviews of its effectiveness. Some of the most notable include:

- Commission Communication Launching a debate on a community approach towards eco-labelling schemes for fisheries products ([COM\(2005\)275](#)).
- An assessment by the eco-label policy management group that concluded the scheme lacked a clear consistent vision and strategy, suffered from low visibility, and was hampered by the slow decision-making process for new eco-labels. The group recommended a number of changes, including the introduction of a fast-track procedure for setting award criteria for certain product groups.
- The final report of the research project 'EVER', to evaluate EMAS and eco-labelling¹, which again raised concerns about the effectiveness of the scheme, and suggested merging it with EMAS, undertaking additional awareness campaigns, outsourcing some aspects or the entire scheme or even dropping it entirely in favour of national initiatives.
- Decision [2002/18/EC](#) establishing the eco-label Working Plan for the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2004.
- Decision [2006/402/EC](#) establishing the Community Eco-label working plan for the period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007.
- European Commission, 2007: Report on the Public Consultation- Revision of the EU Ecolabel Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000.

Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 only entered into force on 19 February 2010, therefore no reports have yet been published by the Commission on its implementation. The first Commission implementation report, including identification of any elements for possible review of the Regulation, is due to be published by 19 February 2015.

Enforcement and court cases

No cases specifically concerning the current or previous eco-label Regulations have been concluded by the ECJ.

Further developments

Criteria for awarding the Community eco-label have been adopted for a number of product groups (see Table 1).

Related legislation

There are a number of pieces of EU legislation which have interactions with the eco-label Regulation. These include:

- Regulation (EC) No [106/2008](#) on an energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment (Energy Star).
- Energy Labelling Directive [92/75/EEC](#).
- Eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) Regulation (EC) No [1221/2009](#).

Directive 92/75/EEC provides for the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances. Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 lays down provisions for the voluntary participation by organizations in the Community's EMAS scheme.

In addition, aspects of the EU's integrated product policy, the Action [Plan on sustainable consumption and production](#), the Environmental Technologies Action Plan all have relevance to the eco-label Regulation.

Reference

1 EVER (2005) Options and recommendations for the revision process, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/pdf/everfinalreport1_en.pdf

Table 1. Decisions relating to the current and previous eco-label Regulations

Note: (For an up-to-date list of product groups see: http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/index_en.htm) (For full text of the decisions, enter the relevant document number here: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/RECH_mot.do)

93/430/EEC (OJ L198 7.8.93)	Criteria for washing machines.
93/431/EEC (OJ L198 7.8.93)	Criteria for dishwashers
94/923/EC (OJ L364 31.12.94)	Criteria for soil improvers
94/924/EC (OJ L364 31.12.94)	Criteria for toilet paper
94/925/EC (OJ L364 31.12.94)	Criteria for kitchen rolls
95/365/EC (OJ L217 13.9.95)	Criteria for laundry detergents
95/533/EC (OJ	Criteria for single-ended light bulbs

L302 15.12.95)	
96/13/EC (OJ L4 6.1.96)	Criteria for indoor paints and varnishes
96/304/EC (OJ L116 11.5.96)	Criteria for bed linen and T-shirts
96/337/EC (OJ L128 29.5.96)	Criteria for double-ended light bulbs
96/461/EC (OJ L191 1.8.96)	Criteria for washing machines (revises 93/430/EEC)
96/467/EC (OJ L192 2.8.96)	Criteria for copying paper
96/703/EC (OJ L323 13.12.96)	Criteria for refrigerators
97/864/EC (OJ L351 23.12.97)	Criteria for bed linen and T-shirts (revises 96/304/EC)
98/94/EC (OJ L19 24.1.98)	Criteria for tissue paper products
98/483/EC (OJ L216 4.8.98)	Criteria for dishwashers (revises 93/431/EEC)
98/488/EC (OJ L219 7.8.98)	Criteria for soil improvers
98/634/EC (OJ L302 12.11.98)	Criteria for bed mattresses
1999/10/EC (OJ L5 9.1.99)	Criteria for paints and varnishes (revises 96/13/EC)
1999/178/EC (OJ L57 5.3.99)	Criteria for textile products
1999/179/EC (OJ L57 5.3.99)	Criteria for footwear
1999/205/EC (OJ L70 17.3.99)	Criteria for personal computers
1999/427/EC (OJ L167 2.7.99)	Criteria for detergents for dishwashers
1999/476/EC (OJ L187 20.7.99)	Criteria for laundry detergents
1999/554/EC (OJ L210 10.8.99)	Criteria for copying paper
1999/568/EC (OJ L216 15.8.99)	Criteria for light bulbs
1999/698/EC (OJ L276 27.10.99)	Criteria for portable computers
2000/40/EC (OJ L13 19.1.2000)	Criteria for refrigerators
2000/45/EC (OJ L16 21.1.2000)	Criteria for washing machines
2000/413/EC (OJ L155 28.6.2000)	Criteria for tissue paper products
2000/728/EC (OJ L293 22.11.2000)	Establishing the application and annual fees of the Community Eco-label

2000/729/EC (OJ L293 22.11.2000)	On a standard contract covering the terms of use of the Community Eco-label
2000/730/EC (OJ L293 22.11.2000)	Establishing the European Union Eco-Labeling Board and its rules of procedure
2000/731/EC (OJ L293 22.11.2000)	Establishing the rules of procedure of the Consultation Forum
2001/397/EC (OJ L139 23.5.2001)	Criteria for dishwashers (revises 98/483/EC)
2001/405/EC (OJ L142 29.5.2001)	Criteria for tissue-paper products
2001/523/EC (OJ L189 11.7.2001)	Criteria for all purpose cleaners and cleaners for sanitary facilities
2001/540/EC (OJ L194 18.7.2001)	Criteria for bed mattresses (prolongs the period of 98/634/EC)
2001/607/EC (OJ L214 8.8.2001)	Criteria for dishwashing detergents
2001/608/EC (OJ L214 8.8.2001)	Criteria for paints and varnishes (prolongs the period of 1999/10/EC)
2001/686/EC (OJ L242 12.9.2001)	Criteria for personal computers
2001/687/EC (OJ L242 12.9.2001)	Criteria for portable computers
2001/688/EC (OJ L242 12.9.2001)	Criteria for soil improvers and growing media
2001/689/EC (OJ L242 12.9.2001)	Criteria for dishwashers
2001/831/EC (OJ L310 28.11.2001)	Criteria for textile products
2001/832/EC (OJ L310 28.11.2001)	Criteria for footwear
2002/18/EC (OJ L7 11.1.2002)	Commission Decision establishing the Community eco-label working plan
2002/172/EC (OJ L56 27.2.2002)	Criteria for laundry detergents (prolongs the period of 1999/476/EC)
2002/173/EC (OJ L56 27.2.2002)	Criteria for detergents for dishwashers (prolongs the period of 1999/427/EC)
2002/231/EC (OJ L77 20.3.2002)	Criteria for footwear (amending 1999/179/EC)
2002/255/EC (OJ L87 4.4.2002)	Criteria for televisions
2002/272/EC (OJ L94 11.4.2002)	Criteria for hard floor-coverings
2002/371/EC (OJ L133 18.5.2002)	Criteria for textile products (amending 1999/178/EC)
2002/739/EC (OJ L236 4.9.2002)	Criteria for indoor paints and varnishes (amending 1999/10/EC)
2002/740/EC (OJ L236 4.9.2002)	Criteria for bed mattresses (amending 98/634/EC)
2002/741/EC (OJ	Criteria for copying and graphic paper (amending 1999/554/EC)

L237 5.9.2002)	
2002/747/EC (OJ L242 10.9.2002)	Criteria for light bulbs (amending 1999/568/EC)
2003/31/EC (OJ L9 15.1.2003)	Criteria for detergents for dishwashers (amending 1999/427/EC) (amended by Corrigendum OJ L25, 30.1.2003)
2003/121/EC (OJ L47 21.2.2003)	Criteria for vacuum cleaners
2003/200/EC (OJ L7, 22.3.2003)	Criteria for laundry detergents (amending 1999/476/EC)
2003/240/EC (OJ L89 5.4.2003)	Criteria for washing machines (amending 2000/45/EC)
2003/287/EC (OJ L102 24.4.2003)	Criteria for tourist accommodation services
2003/393/EC (OJ L135 3.6.2003)	Establishing application and annual fees (amending 2000/728/EC)
2004/669/EC (OJ L306 2.10.2004)	Criteria for refrigerators (amending 2000/40/EC)
2005/338/EC (OJ L10, 29.4.2005)	Criteria for campsites
2005/342/EC (OJ L115 4.5.2005)	Criteria for hand dishwashing detergents (repealing 2001/607/EC)
2005/341/EC (OJ L115 4.5.2005)	Criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements for personal computers (repealing 2001/686/EC)
2005/344/EC (OJ L115 4.5.2005)	Criteria for all-purpose cleaners and cleaners for sanitary facilities (repealing 2001/523/EC)
2005/343/EC (OJ L115 4.5.2005)	Criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements for portable computers (repealing 2001/687/EC)
2005/360/EC (OJ L118 5.5.2005)	Criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements for lubricants
2005/384/EC (OJ L127 20.5.2005)	Prolonging the criteria of 2000/45/EC, 2001/405/EC, 2001/688/EC, 2002/255/EC and 2002/747/EC
2005/783/EC (OJ L295 11.11.2005)	Prolonging the criteria of 2001/689/EC, 2002/231/EC and 2002/272/EC
2006/402/EC (OJ L162 14.6.2006)	Establishing the Eco-label working plan
2006/799/EC (OJ L325 24.11.2006)	Criteria for soil improvers (repealing 2001/688/EC)
2007/64/EC (OJ L32 6.2.2007)	Criteria for growing media
2007/207/EC (OJ L92 3.4.2007)	Prolonging the criteria of 2001/405/EC, 2002/255/EC, 2002/371/EC, 2004/669/EC, 2003/31/EC and 2000/45/EC 2007/457/EC (OJ L173 3.7.2007) Prolonging the criteria of 2001/689/EC, 2002/739/EC, 2002/740/EC, 2002/741/EC and 2002/747/EC
2007/506/EC (OJ L186 18.7.2007)	Criteria for soaps, shampoos and hair conditioners
2007/742/EC (OJ L301/14 20.11.2007)	Criteria for electrically driven, gas-driven or gas absorption heat pumps
2008/63/EC (OJ	Prolonging the criteria of 2002/231/EC, 2002/255/EC, 2002/272/EC,

L16 19.1.2008)	2002/371/EC, 2003/200/EC and 2003/287/EC
2008/276/EC (OJ L87 29.3.2008)	Prolong the validity of the ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to campsite service (2005/338/EC)
2008/277/EC (OJ L87 29.3.2008)	Prolonging the criteria of tissue paper products (2001/405/EC)
2008/889/EC (OJ L318 28.11.2008)	Prolonging the criteria for certain products (2002/747/EC, 2003/31/EC, 2005/342/EC, 2005/344/EC and 2005/360/EC)
2008/962/EC (OJ L340 19.12.2008)	Prolonging the criteria for certain products (2001/405/EC, 2003/255/EC, 2002/255/EC, 2002/371/EC, 2002/740/EC, 2002/741/EC, 2005/341/EC and 2005/343/EC)
2009/300/EC (OJ L82 28.3.2009)	Revised criteria for televisions (repealing 2002/255/EC)
2009/543/EC (OJ L181 14.7.2009)	Criteria for outdoor paints and varnishes
2009/544/EC (OJ L181 14.7.2009)	Criteria for indoor paints and varnishes (repealing 2002/739/EC)
2009/563/EC (OJ L196 28.7.2009)	Criteria for footwear (repealing 2002/231/EC)
2009/564/EC (OJ L196 28.7.2009)	Criteria for campsite services (repealing 2005/338/EC)
2009/567/EC (OJ L197 29.7.2009)	Criteria for textile products (repealing 1999/178/EC)
2009/568/EC (OJ L197 29.7.2009)	Criteria for tissue paper products (repealing 2001/405/EC)
2009/578/EC (OJ L198 30.7.2009)	Criteria for tourist accommodation services (repealing 2003/287/EC)
2009/598/EC (OJ L203 5.8.2009)	Criteria for bed mattresses (repealing 2002/740/EC)
2009/607/EC (OJ L208 12.8.2009)	Criteria for hard floor-coverings (repealing 2002/272/EC)
2009/888/EC (OJ L318 4.12.2009)	Prolonging the criteria for certain products (2002/741/EC, 2002/747/EC, 2003/200/EC, 2005/341/EC, 2005/342/EC, 2005/343/EC, 2005/344/EC, 2005/360/EC, 2006/799/EC, 2007/64/EC, 2007/506/EC and 2007/742/EC)
2009/894/EC (OJ L320 5.12.2009)	Criteria for wooden furniture
2009/967/EC (OJ L332 17.12.2009)	Criteria for textile floor coverings
2011/81/EC (OJ L31 05.02.2011)	Prolonging the criteria for certain products (2002/741/EC, 2002/747/EC, 2003/31/EC, 2003/200/EC, 2005/341/EC and 2005/343/EC)
2011/263/EU (OJ L111 30.04.2011)	Criteria for detergents for dishwashers
2011/264/EU (OJ L111 30.04.2011)	Criteria for laundry detergents
2011/330/EU (OJ L148, 07.06.2011)	Criteria for notebook computers
2011/331/EU (OJ L148 07.06.2011)	Criteria for light sources

2011/333/EU (OJ L149 08.06.2011)	Criteria for copying and graphic paper
2011/337/EU (OJ L151 10.06.2011)	Criteria for personal computers
2011/381/EU (OJ L169 29.06.2011)	Criteria for lubricants
2011/382/EU (OJ L169 29.06.2011)	Criteria for hand dishwashing detergents
2011/383/EU (OJ L169 29.06.2011)	Criteria for all-purpose cleaners and sanitary cleaners
2011/740/EU (OJ L297 16.11.2011)	Prolonging the criteria for certain products (2006/799/EC, 2007/64/EC, 2007/506/EC, 2007/742/EC, 2009/543/EC and 2009/544/EC)