



JRC TECHNICAL REPORT

User Manual: EU Ecolabel criteria for Tourist Accommodation

*Commission Decision (EU)
2017/175*

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Abstract

On 25 January 2017, the EU Ecolabel criteria for 'Tourist accommodation' were established in Commission Decision 2017/175, within the scheme of the EU Ecolabel Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 66/2010). This User Manual (UM) supports the interpretation of the EU Ecolabel criteria for 'Tourist accommodation', and it explains all requirements. The UM aims to optimise the time and ease the procedures of all the actors involved in the application stage.

1 Introduction

This manual guides the applicant through the process of applying for an EU Ecolabel, in accordance with the criteria requirements published in the Commission Decision (EU) 2017/175 on establishing EU Ecolabel criteria for Tourist Accommodation.

This User Manual helps to the applicant to provide all the necessary declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, these may originate from the applicant and/or their supplier(s), as appropriate.

Competent Bodies shall preferentially recognise attestations which are issued by bodies accredited according to the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories and verifications by bodies that are accredited according to the relevant harmonised standard for bodies certifying products, processes and services. Accreditation shall be carried out according to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.

Information extracted from environmental statement submitted under the eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) of the Union are considered equivalent means of proof as the attestation mentioned in the previous paragraph.

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

Where appropriate, Competent Bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications. Competent Bodies shall also carry out an initial on-site visit before the award concession and may perform follow up on-site visits periodically during the award period.

As pre-requisite, the services shall meet all respective legal requirements of the country in which the tourist accommodation is located. In particular, the following shall be guaranteed:

1. The physical structure respects Union, national and local laws and regulations regarding energy efficiency and thermal insulation, water sources, water treatment and disposal (including chemical toilets), waste collection and disposal, maintenance and servicing of equipment, safety and health dispositions and any relevant laws or regulations of the area related to landscape and biodiversity conservation.
2. The enterprise is operational and registered, as required by national or local laws and its staff are legally employed and insured. For this purpose, staff shall have a national legal written contract, shall be paid at least the national or regional minimum wage set by collective agreements (in the absence of collective agreements, the staff shall be paid at least the legal national or regional minimum wage), and shall have working hours complying with the national law.

The applicant shall declare and demonstrate the service's compliance with those requirements, using independent verification or documentary evidence without prejudice of data protection national law and moreover direct random staff interview could be done during on-site visit.



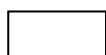
In case of installation of new appliances within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence as the followings: water-based space heating, local space heating, water heating, household air conditioning and air-based heat pumps, HVAC (Heating, ventilation and air conditioning), and toilets; the applicant shall inform the competent body about the new installation and provide the information required.

The following symbols are used throughout:

Table 1. Description of the symbols used throughout the document

¹ REGULATION (EC) No 765/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:218:0030:0047:en:PDF>

Symbol	Description
--------	-------------



Criterion text.

Please note that the text included in these boxes has no legal value. Please refer to the texts published in the Commission Decision 2017/175/EC.



Key points for each criterion are listed under this symbol. If necessary for the interpretation of the criterion, subtitles with explanations, examples of calculations, documents accepted as a proof of verification, etc.



Boxes with definitions or additional explanations of technical terms that could complement the definitions already included in article 2 of the Commission Decision.



Notable or important information.



Website where further information can be found.

Source: Joint Research Centre

The manual is completed with:

1. The **verification form**, which includes the following information:

Application form – where the applicant must fill in detailed information about the tourist accommodation and the services offered.

Declarations of mandatory and optional criteria - in which the applicant must declare to comply with and provide the specifications required for each applicable criterion.

In addition, the verification form includes a consultative sheet on the total score and consumption table templates that the applicant could use to demonstrate compliance with the *critera 5. Consumption monitoring*.

2. The **checklist** – A checklist is included to help the applicant and Competent Body in the assessment and verification process.



Please read this manual all the way through before completing and submitting the application form or any other documentation.



Please note that Criterion 8 and Criterion 31 have been modified in view of an amendment².

Changes to the criteria are reported in blue in this User Manual.

² Commission Decision (EU) 2023/705 of 29 March 2023 amending Decisions (EU) 2017/175 and (EU) 2018/680 as regards the energy efficiency requirements for EU Ecolabel tourist accommodation and EU Ecolabel indoor cleaning services for certain energy-related products (OJ L 92, 30.3.2023, p. 19–26) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2023.092.01.0019.01.ENG&toc=0J%3A2023%3A092%3ATOC

2 Part A: General information

Part A 'General information' is a horizontal document for all EU Ecolabel products, explaining the different steps of the application process in detail. It has been translated into each Member State language and can be found at:

 https://environment.ec.europa.eu/publications/eu-ecolabel-translated-user-manuals-part_en

3 Part B: Supporting the Product Assessment and verification

3.1 Scope

The product group 'tourist accommodation' shall comprise the provision of tourist accommodation services and campsite services and any of the following auxiliary services under the management of the tourist accommodation provider:

1. food services;
2. leisure or fitness facilities;
3. green areas;
4. premises for singular events such as business conferences, meetings or training events;
5. sanitary facilities, washing and cooking facilities or information facilities available to campsite tourists, travellers and lodgers for collective use.

Transportation services and pleasure voyages are excluded from the product group 'tourist accommodation'.

3.2 Definitions and scoring conditions

The following definitions shall apply:

1. 'tourist accommodation services' means the provision, for a fee, of sheltered overnight accommodation in rooms, including at least a bed, and of private or shared sanitary facilities, offered to tourists, travellers and lodgers;
2. 'campsite services' means the provision, for a fee, of pitches equipped for any of the following structures: tents, caravans, mobile homes, camper vans, bungalows and apartments, and of private or shared sanitary facilities, offered to tourists, travellers and lodgers;
3. 'food services' means the provision of breakfast or other meals;
4. 'leisure or fitness facilities' means saunas, swimming pools, sport facilities and wellness centre accessible to guests or non-residents or both;
5. 'green areas' means parks, gardens or other outside areas which are open to tourists, travellers and lodgers.

Scoring:

Tourist accommodation service

1. The tourist accommodation service shall acquire at least 20 points.
2. The minimum amount of points required in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be increased by the following:
3. 3 points where food services are provided by the management or owner of the tourist accommodation service;
4. 3 points where green areas are made available to guests by the management or owner of the tourist accommodation service;
5. 3 points where leisure or fitness facilities are offered by the management or owner of the tourist accommodation service or 5 points if those leisure or fitness facilities consist in a wellness centre accessible to non-residents.

Campsite service

1. The campsite service shall acquire at least 20 points or, where collective services are provided, 24 points.
2. The minimum requirement laid down in paragraph 1 shall be increased by the following:
 - 3 points where food services are provided by the management or owner of the campsite service;

- 3 points where green areas are made available to guests by the management or owner of the campsite service;
- 3 points where leisure or fitness facilities are offered by the management or owner of the campsite service or 5 points if those leisure or fitness facilities consist in a wellness centre accessible to non-residents.



Collective services mentioned within the text related to the minimum score for campsites correspond to the auxiliary services (5) referred in article 1 of the Commission Decision: (5) sanitary facilities, washing and cooking facilities or information facilities available to campsite tourists, travellers and lodgers for collective use.



According with the conclusions of the “Virtual Competent Body Forum” (October 2016), the so-called “houses for tourist use” like accommodation offered on websites fall within the scope of the product group “tourist accommodation services”.

3.3 Product group criteria

This chapter is not aimed to duplicate the content of the criteria but is intended to serve as support to the interpretation of each criterion, only focused on helpful explanations and clarifications. The criterion text appears only when additional information, clarifications and explanations are needed; if not, only the criteria name will appear as heading.

Criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to Tourist Accommodation are divided in mandatory criteria, common for all the accommodations, and optional criteria (with a maximum score of 124 points). At the same time, the product group criteria are included in different sections: General Management, Energy, Water, Waste and wastewater, and other criteria.

Table 2. List of EU Ecolabel mandatory criteria for Tourist Accommodation

General management criteria	
1	Basis of an Environmental Management System
2	Staff training
3	Information to guests
4	General maintenance
5	Consumption monitoring
Energy criteria	
6	Energy efficient space heating and water heating appliances
7	Energy efficient air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances
8	Energy efficient lighting
9	Thermoregulation
10	Automatic switching off of HVAC and lighting
11	Outside heating and air conditioning appliances

12	Procurement of electricity from a renewable electricity supplier
13	Coal and heating oils
Water criteria	
14	Efficient water fittings: Bathroom taps and showers
15	Efficient water fittings: Toilets and urinals
16	Reduction in laundry achieved through reuse of towels and bedclothes
Waste and wastewater criteria	
17	Waste prevention: Food service waste reduction plan
18	Waste prevention: Disposable items
19	Waste sorting and sending for recycling
Other criteria	
20	No smoking in common areas
21	Promotion of environmentally preferable means of transport
22	Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel

Source: Joint Research Centre

Table 3. List of EU Ecolabel optional criteria for Tourist Accommodation

General management criteria	
23	EMAS registration, ISO certification of the tourist accommodation (up to 5 points)
24	EMAS registration or ISO certification of suppliers (up to 5 points)
25	Ecolabelled services (up to 4 points)
26	Environmental and social communication and education (up to 2 points)
27	Consumption monitoring: Energy and water sub-metering (up to 2 points)
Energy criteria	
28	Energy efficient space heating and water heating appliances (up to 3 points)
29	Energy efficient air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances (up to 3,5 points)
30	Air-based heat pumps up to 100 kW heat output (3 points)
31	Energy efficient household appliances and lighting (up to 4 points)
32	Heat recovery (up to 3 points)

33	Thermoregulation and window insulation (up to 4 points)
34	Automatic switch off appliances/devices (up to 4,5 points)
35	District heating/cooling and cooling from cogeneration (up to 4 points)
36	Electric hand driers with proximity sensor (1 point)
37	Space Heater emissions (1,5 points)
38	Procurement of electricity from a renewable electricity supplier (up to 4 points)
39	On site self-generation of electricity through renewable energy sources (up to 5 points)
40	Heating energy from renewable energy sources (up to 3,5 points)
41	Swimming pool heating (up to 1,5 points)
Water criteria	
42	Efficient water fittings: Bathroom taps and showers (up to 4 points)
43	Efficient water fittings: Toilets and urinals (up to 4,5 points)
44	Dishwasher water consumption (2,5 points)
45	Washing machine water consumption (3 points)
46	Indications on water hardness (up to 1,5 points)
47	Optimised pool management (up to 2,5 points)
48	Rainwater and grey water recycling (up to 3 points)
49	Efficient irrigation (1,5 points)
50	Native or non-invasive alien species used in outdoor planting (up to 2 points)
Waste and wastewater criteria	
51	Paper Products (up to 2 points)
52	Durable goods (up to 4 points)
53	Beverages provision (2 points)
54	Detergents and toiletries procurement (up to 2 points)
55	Minimisation of the use of cleaning products (1,5 point)
56	De-icing (1 point)
57	Used textiles and furniture (up to 2 points)
58	Composting (up to 2 points)

59	Waste water treatment (up to 3 points)
Other criteria	
60	No smoking in rooms (1 point)
61	Social policy (up to 2 points)
62	Maintenance vehicles (1 point)
63	Environmentally preferable means of transport offer (up to 2,5 points)
64	Unsealed surfaces (1 point)
65	Local and organic products (up to 4 points)
66	Pesticide avoidance (2 points)
67	Additional environmental and social actions (up to 3 points)

Source: Joint Research Centre

For each criterion, the information is provided as follow:

- Criterion text.
- Key points of the criterion; represented by the symbol ⓘ into a box. It includes the list of key issues that are described later into the section for the interpretation of the criterion.
- Boxes with definitions or additional explanations of technical terms that could complement the Commission Decision 2017/175/EC.
- If necessary for the interpretation of the criterion, subtitles with explanations, examples of calculations, documents accepted as a proof of verification, etc.

3.3.1 Mandatory criteria related to general management

3.3.1.1 Criterion 1: Basis of an Environmental Management System

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall set the basis of an Environmental Management System by implementing the following processes:

- an **environmental policy** identifying the most relevant environmental aspects regarding energy, water and waste relevant to the accommodation;
- a precise **action programme** establishing targets on environmental performance regarding identified environmental aspects, which shall be set at least every two years, taking into consideration requirements set by this EU Ecolabel Decision.

If environmental aspects identified are not addressed by this EU Ecolabel, targets should preferably be based on environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence set by the reference document on best environmental management practice for the tourism sector³ (EMAS);

³ Commission Decision (EU) 2016/611 of 15 April 2016 on the reference document on best environmental management practice, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the tourism sector under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on

- an **internal evaluation** process allowing verifying at least yearly organisation performances with regard to the targets defined in the action program and setting correction actions if needed.

Information on the processes mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be available for consultation by the guests and staff.

Comments and feedback from guests collected by means of the questionnaire referred in criterion 3 shall be evaluated in the internal evaluation process and in the action programme, if necessary.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with:

- a copy of the environmental policy,
- the action programme, and
- the evaluation report, which shall be made available to the competent body within 2 years after the application, and the updated version every two years.

Applicants registered under EMAS or certified according to ISO 14001 shall be deemed to comply. In this case, ISO 14001 certificate or EMAS registration shall be provided as a means of proof. In case of ISO 14001 certification, a report summarising performances with regard to the targets defined in the action programme shall be joined to the application.



The Accommodation shall set the basis of an Environmental Management System to manage and organise the actions for a most efficient environmentally friendly position. For this purpose, the applicant shall draw up an environmental policy statement, an action program and internally evaluate the organisation performance in relation to the targets.

① Environmental policy

An **environmental policy** establishes the overall direction and commitment of the organization and provides a framework for action for the development of specific environmental objectives and targets. When creating the policy, there are a number of important factors which need to be considered in order to reflect the activities, priorities and concerns most relevant to the applicant.

It is necessary to ensure that the policy relates to both the individual needs and ideas of the company and connects with the most relevant environmental aspects. **It is a statement created for a wide audience, thus the wording and style of the policy requires careful consideration and should be drafted in a clear and precise one page document.**

① Action program

The **action program** should focus on actions and targets designed to reflect continuous environmental improvement and shall be set at least every two years, taking into consideration requirements set by this EU Ecolabel Decision.

The possible targets of the action program should include optional criteria from this EU Ecolabel which have not already been fulfilled. The program should contain the following details:

- Clear descriptions of the actions
- Person/department responsible for carrying out the action,
- Budget
- Personnel resources / awareness raising and training

the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco- management and audit scheme (EMAS) (OJ L 104, 20.4.2016, p. 27).

— Deadline for completion

Actions and targets could also be set based in the indicators and benchmarks of excellence set by the reference document on best environmental management practice for the tourism sector.³

① Internal evaluation process and evaluation report

The main objective of the **internal evaluation process** is to assess the organisation performances with regard to the targets defined in the action program and setting correction actions if needed. The evaluation process shall include the assessment of the extent of targets compliance and the assessment of the guest feedback questionnaire referred in criterion 3. Some other activities included in the internal evaluation could be: internal inspections of equipment and data recorded, staff interviews, etc.... The result of the internal evaluation process is the **evaluation report** which includes findings and conclusions of the internal evaluation process and the corrective actions for future action program, if needed. The report shall be made available to the competent body within 2 years after the application and the updated version every two years.



EMAS website: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm

ISO 14001 website: http://www.iso.org/iso/home/store/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=60857

3.3.1.2 Criterion 2: Staff Training



Training to the staff (including subcontracted external staff) shall be done in order to provide information about all the relevant aspects of the EU Ecolabel category Tourist Accommodation applicable to the accommodation.

3.3.1.3 Criterion 3: Information to guests

Criterion text:

- a)** The tourist accommodation shall also provide information to the guests to ensure the application of environmental measures and to raise awareness of environmentally responsible behaviour in accordance with the mandatory and applicable optional criteria in this EU Ecolabel. That information shall be actively given to the guests in oral or written form at the reception or in-room and shall include, in particular, the following aspects:
1. environmental policy of the tourist accommodation and awareness of the EU Ecolabel for tourist accommodation;
 2. energy saving actions in relation to lights, air conditioning and heating systems when the guests leave the room or windows are opened;
 3. water saving actions in relation to leaks checking, and changes of sheets and towels frequency;
 4. waste reduction and separation actions in relation to disposable items, disposal categories and items that shall not be disposed of with the waste water. In addition, a poster or any other information material which would give advices to reduce food waste shall be displayed in the breakfast and dining rooms;
 5. environmentally preferable means of transport available to guests;
 6. the tourist accommodation shall provide information to guests on available local touristic points of interest, local guides, local restaurants, markets, craft centres.
- b)** Guests shall be given a questionnaire, via internet or at premises, asking about their views on the general environmental aspects of the tourist accommodation listed in point a) and their overall satisfaction with the facilities and services of the tourist accommodation. A clear procedure which records customer comments, complaints, replies given and corrective actions taken shall be in place.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information provided for the guests. The applicant shall indicate the procedures in place for distributing and collecting the information and the questionnaire, and for taking the feedback into account.



Guests shall be actively informed (oral or written form at the reception or in-room) about the environmentally responsible behaviours and activities implemented in the Tourist Accommodation. A questionnaire shall be provided to guests to get their satisfaction and views on the general environmental aspects and a procedure for collecting input from guests shall be in place.

In addition to questionnaires, guests could be encouraged to verbally express feedback and/or a guest book for comments and complaints could be available.

More information on feedback assessment and potential corrective actions is available [above](#).

3.3.1.4 Criterion 4: General maintenance

Criterion text:

Preventative maintenance of appliances/devices shall be carried out at least yearly, or more often if required by law or relevant manufacturer's instructions. The maintenance shall include the inspection of possible leakage and assurance of the proper functioning at least for energy equipment (e.g. heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) appliances, refrigeration systems, etc.) and water equipment (e.g. plumbing fixtures, irrigation systems, etc.) at the accommodation premises.

Appliances using refrigerants covered by the Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴, shall be inspected and maintained as follow:

- a)** for equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 5 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent or more, but of less than 50 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent: at least every 12 months or, where a leakage detection system is installed, at least every 24 months;
- b)** for equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 50 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent or more, but of less than 500 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent: at least every six months or, where a leakage detection system is installed, at least every 12 months;
- c)** for equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 500 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent or more: at least every three months or, where a leakage detection system is installed, at least every 6 months.

All maintenance activities have to be registered in a specific maintenance register, specifying the approximate amounts of the water leaking from the water supply equipment.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance, together with a brief description of the maintenance programme, details of the persons or companies carrying out the maintenance and the maintenance register.

Definitions

⁴ Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 (OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 195).

'Fluorinated greenhouse gases': hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and other greenhouse gases that contain fluorine or mixtures containing any of those substances.



A periodic inspection of appliances shall be done to ensure their efficiency.

① Appliances using refrigerants covered by the Regulation (EU) No 517/2014

The objective of the **Regulation (EU) No 517/2014**⁵ is to protect the environment by reducing emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases. The Regulation imposes conditions on the placing on the market of specific products and equipment that contain fluorinated greenhouse gases, for this reason the refrigerants (e.g. used in refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment) have a restrictive maintenance programme.

Article 4 of (EU) No 517/2014 refers to the leak checks: operators of equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 5 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent or more and not contained in foams shall ensure that the equipment is checked for leaks. The leak checks shall be carried out with the following frequency:

Table 4. Summary of the inspection and maintenance requirements following the Regulation (EU) No 517/2014

Quantity of fluorinated greenhouse gases	Frequency of leak check
≥5 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent, <50 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	12 months
	24 months (where a leakage detection system is installed)
≥50 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent, <500 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	6 months
	12 months (where a leakage detection system is installed)
≥500 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	3 months
	6 months (where a leakage detection system is installed)

Source: Joint Research Centre

① Most common lubricants used and climate friendly alternatives

The most important refrigerant used in developing countries is R22 (an HCFC)⁶. There are a lot of refrigerants, but only a few that are widely used:

Table 5. List of refrigerants and global warming potential (GWP) associated

Refrigerant	Common name	CAS n°	GWP (100 years) ⁷
R- 22	Difluorochloromethane	75-45-6	1810

⁵ REGULATION (EU) No 517/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0517&from=EN>

⁶ Climate-friendly alternatives to HFCs and HCFCs : https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/f-gas/alternatives_en

⁷ Refrigerants Environmental Data, Ozone Depletion and Global Warming Potential. http://www.linde-gas.com/internet.global.lindegas.global/en/images/Refrigerants%20environmental%20GWPs17_111483.pdf

R- 134a	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	1430
R- 12	Methane, dichlorodifluoro	75-71-8	10900
R- 410A	Difluoromethane Pentafluoroethane	75-10-5 354-33-6	2088
R- 404A	Pentafluoroethane 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	354-33-6 420-46-2 811-97-2	3922

Source: Joint Research Centre

Other climate friendly alternatives commonly used are the following 6:

Table 6. Most used climate friendly refrigerants and the global warming potential (GWP) associated

Refrigerant	Common name	CAS n°	GWP (100 years) ⁷
R-290	Hydrocarbons	74-98-6	3
R-744	CO ₂	-	1
R-717	Ammonia	-	0
R-718	Water	-	0
R-32	Difluoromethane	75-10-5	675
1234YF	2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene	754-12-1	4

Source: Joint Research Centre

3.3.1.5 Criterion 5: Consumption monitoring

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall have procedures for collecting and monitoring data monthly or, at least, yearly, on the following aspects as a minimum:

- a) specific energy use (kWh/guest night and/or kWh/m² (of indoor area)year);
- b) percentage of final energy use met by renewable energy generated on site (%);
- c) water consumption per guest-night (litres/guest-night) including the water used for irrigation (if applicable) and any other activities related to water consumption;
- d) waste generation per guest-night (kg/guest-night). Food waste shall be monitored separately⁸;
- e) consumption of chemical products for cleaning, dishwashing, laundry, sanitising and other special cleaners (e.g. swimming pool backwashing) (kg or litres / guest-night), specifying if they are ready-to-use or undiluted;
- f) percentage of ISO Type I label products (%) used under the applicable optional criteria in this EU Ecolabel Decision.

⁸ Applicable if food service is provided and local waste management facilities permit the separate collection of organic waste.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a description of the collecting and monitoring procedures. The tourist accommodation shall report a short summary of the data collected for the above-listed consumption parameters together with the internal evaluation report mentioned in criterion 1, which shall be made available to the competent body within 2 years after the application, and every two years.



The applicant shall have procedures in place for periodically collecting and monitoring data to ensure the correct application of the basis of the management system

A summary of the data collected during the periodically monitoring shall be reported together with the internal evaluation report (Criterion 1: Basis of an Environmental Management System. The data shall be made available to the competent body every two years, but the collecting and monitoring of the data shall be made monthly or at least yearly (see the templates of consumption tables included in the verification form that could be used to collect the data).

3.3.2 Mandatory criteria related to energy

3.3.2.1 Criterion 6: Energy efficient space heating and water heating places

Criterion text:

- a)** Water-based space heating appliances installed within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence shall:
1. be a high efficiency cogeneration unit as defined by Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, or
 2. have seasonal space heating energy efficiency and/or GHG emission limits in accordance with the values in the following tables, calculated as stated in Commission Decision 2014/314/EU¹⁰:

<i>Water-based space heater type</i>	<i>Efficiency indicator</i>
All space heating appliances except solid biomass boiler heaters and heat pump heaters	<i>Minimum Seasonal Space Heating Energy Efficiency</i> (n_s) \geq 98%
Solid biomass boiler heaters	<i>Minimum Seasonal Space Heating Energy Efficiency</i> (n_s) \geq 79%

<i>Water-based space heater type</i>	<i>Efficiency indicator</i>
Heat pump heaters (two options are valid for heat pumps using refrigerants)	Option 1 - <i>Minimum Seasonal Space Energy Heating Efficiency / refrigerant GWP values</i>

⁹ Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1).

¹⁰ Commission Decision 2014/314/EU of 28 May 2014 establishing the criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for water-based heaters (OJ L 164, 3.6.2014, p. 83).

with GWP ≤ 2000, option 2 is mandatory for heat pumps using refrigerants with GWP > 2000)	n _s ≥ 107% / [0 – 500]
	n _s ≥ 110% / (500 – 1000]
	n _s ≥ 120% / (1000 – 2000]
	Option 2 - GHG emission limits
	150 g CO ₂ -equivalent/kWh heating output

b) Local space heating appliances installed within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence shall comply with the minimum seasonal space heating energy efficiency set out in Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1185¹¹ or in Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1188¹².

c) Water heating appliances installed within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence shall have at least the following relevant energy efficiency indicators:

<i>Water heater type</i>	<i>Energy efficiency indicator</i>
All water heaters with a declared load profile ≤ S	Energy Class A ^(b)
All water heaters except heat pump water heaters, with a declared load profile > S and ≤ XXL	Energy Class A ^(b)
Heat pump water heaters with a declared load profile > S and ≤ XXL	Energy Class A+ ^(b)
All water heaters with a declared load profile > XXL (3XL and 4XL)	Water heating energy efficiency ≥ 131% ^(c)

^(b) As defined in Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 812/2013¹³

^(c) As defined in Annex VI to Commission Regulation (EU) No 814/2013¹⁴

d) Existing cogeneration units shall comply with the definition of high efficiency in Annex III to Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ or Annex II to the Directive 2012/27/EU if installed after 4th December 2012.

e) Existing hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels as defined in Council Directive 92/42/EEC¹⁶ shall comply with efficiency standards at least equivalent to three stars as stated in that Directive. The efficiency of boilers excluded from Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions and with national and local legislation on efficiency, but for such existing boilers (with the exception of biomass boilers) efficiency lower than 88% shall not be accepted.

Assessment and verification

¹¹ Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 of 24 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for solid fuel local space heaters (OJ L 193, 21.7.2015, p. 1).

¹² Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1188 of 28 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for local space heaters (OJ L 193, 21.7.2015, p. 76).

¹³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 812/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of water heaters, hot water storage tanks and packages of water heater and solar device (OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 83).

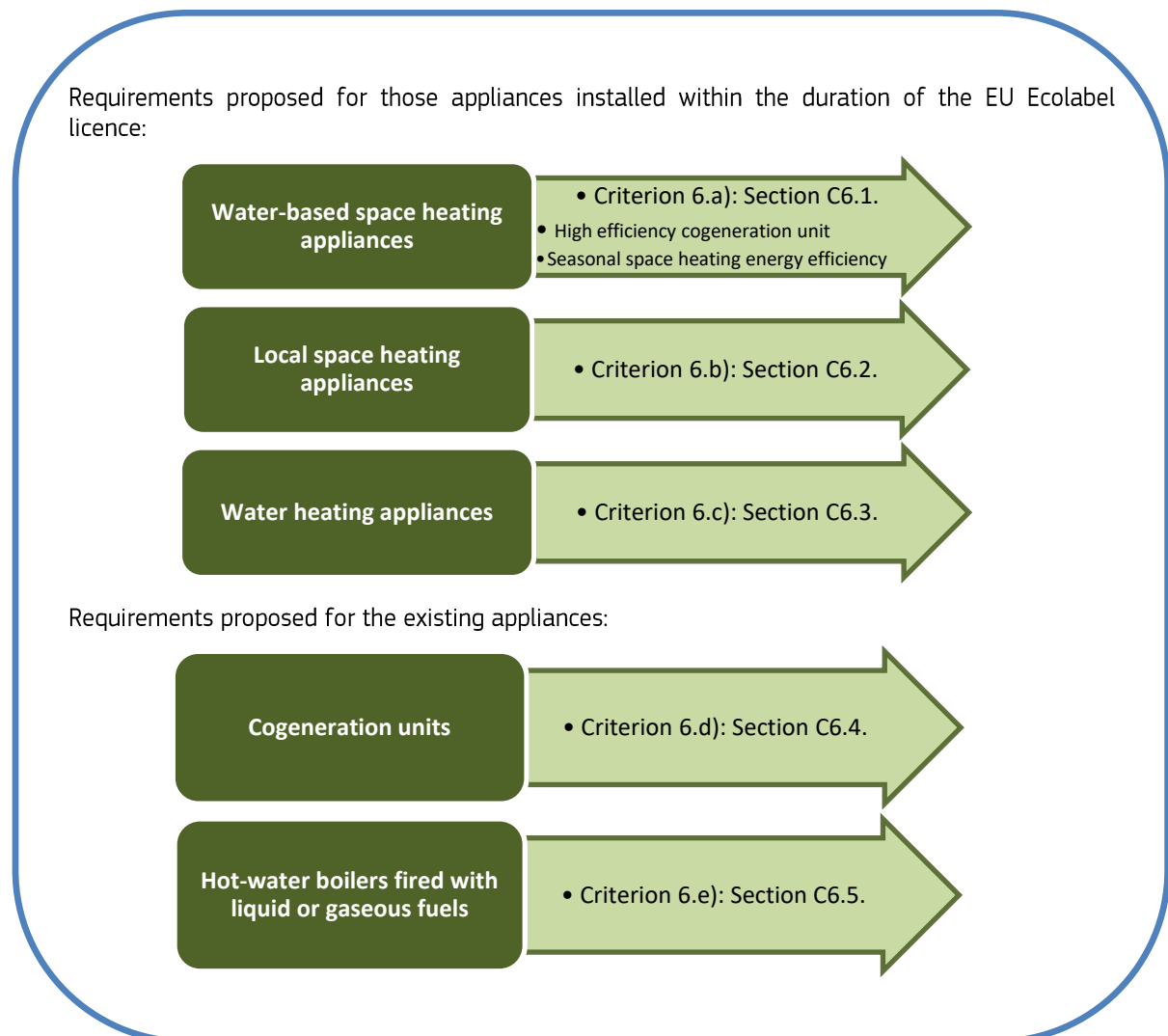
¹⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No 814/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for water heaters and hot water storage tanks (OJ L 239, 6.9.2013 p.162).

¹⁵ Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42/EEC (OJ L 52, 21.2.2004, p. 50).

¹⁶ Council Directive 92/42/EEC of 21 May 1992 on efficiency requirements for new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels (OJ L 167, 22.6.1992, p. 17).

For requirements a, b) and c) the license holder shall inform the competent body about the new installation within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence of the relevant appliances and provide technical specifications from the manufacturer or the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale or maintenance of the space and water heaters appliances indicating how the required efficiency is met. EU Ecolabel water-based heaters products shall be deemed to comply with requirement a)ii). Products bearing other ISO type I labels satisfying any of the requirements listed in points (a) to (e) shall be deemed to comply with the respective point of this criterion. Where EU Ecolabel water-based heaters products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance with Decision 2014/314/EU. Where products bearing other ISO type I labels are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package and indicate the ISO type I label requirements listed in points (a) to (e). For requirements d) and e) the applicant shall provide technical specifications from the manufacturer or the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale or maintenance of the space and water heaters appliances indicating how the required efficiency is met.

Figure 1. Key points of criterion 6



Source: Joint Research Centre



The criterion 6 applies to Tourist Accommodations with new heat generating systems purchased within the duration of the EU Ecolabel award, and to existing hot-water boilers and existing co-generation units.



In case of installation a new appliance, the competent body has to be informed.

3.3.2.1.1 Sub-criterion 6.a)

Definitions

'Water-based heaters': are products that are used to generate heat as part of a waterbased central heating system, where the heated water is distributed by means of circulators and heat emitters in order to reach and maintain the indoor temperature of an enclosed space such as a building, a dwelling, or a room, at a desired level.

'Water-based central heating system': means a system using water as a heat transfer medium to distribute centrally generated heat to heat emitters for the space heating of buildings, or parts thereof.

'High-efficiency cogeneration' should be defined by the energy savings obtained by combined production instead of separate production of heat and electricity. To maximise energy savings and avoid energy saving opportunities being missed, the greatest attention should be paid to the operating conditions of cogeneration units. For small-scale and micro-cogeneration, units, providing primary energy savings may qualify as high-efficiency cogeneration. For larger units, 10% energy savings shall be demonstrated. The formula presented in Annex 2 of the 2012/27/EU Directive. The energy saving shall be calculated according to the Annex II of the Directive 2012/27/EU

'Seasonal space heating energy efficiency': (ns) means the ratio between the space heating demand for a designated heating season, supplied by a solid fuel local space heater and the annual energy consumption required to meet this demand, expressed in %.

A 'solid biomass boiler heater' means a boiler space heater equipped with one or more heat generators using the combustion of solid fuels from biomass.

'Boiler space heater': space heater that generates heat using the combustion of fossil fuels and/or biomass fuels, and/or using the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements.

'Heat pump heater': means a space heater using ambient heat from an air source, water source or ground source, and/or waste heat for heat generation; a heat pump space heater may be equipped with one or more supplementary heaters using the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements or the combustion of fossil and/or biomass fuels.

'GWP (Global Warming Potential)': the GWP of refrigerants is its global warming impact relative to the impact of the same quantity of carbon dioxide over a 100 year period.

The energy consumption in the use phase of water-based heaters contributes most significantly to the overall environmental impact. For this reason the use of energy-efficient and low greenhouse gas-emitting water-based heaters should be implemented.

The Commission Decision 2014/314/EU¹⁷ defines the criteria for awarding water-based heaters with an EU Ecolabel: Criterion 1 defines the minimum energy efficiency of an appliance and Criterion 2 the greenhouse gas emissions limits. For water-based heat pumps, Criterion 6.a)ii gives two options to aligned the requirements to Criterion 2 from Ecolabel of water-based heaters. The first option sets different efficiency thresholds depending on the GWP of the refrigerant (**Error! Reference source not found.**):

Table 7. Summary of limit values for the efficiency indicators of the Criterion 6a) ii.

Water base space heater			Efficiency indicator
Heat pump heaters	Refrigerant GWP values:	0-500	Minimum Seasonal Space Heating Energy Efficiency \geq 107%

¹⁷ COMMISSION DECISION of 28 May 2014 establishing the criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for water-based heaters. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014D0314&from=EN>

		500-1000	Minimum Seasonal Space Heating Energy Efficiency \geq 110%
		1000-2000	Minimum Seasonal Space Heating Energy Efficiency \geq 120%
		> 2000	150 kg CO ₂ -equivalent/kWh heating output

Source: Joint Research Centre

The second options sets a threshold of 150 CO₂eq/kWh heat output calculated as set in the EU Ecolabel Decision for water-based heaters. This option is mandatory in case of heat pumps using a refrigerant with a GWP > 2000. The applicant can use the spreadsheet "TEWI calculation" for the EU Ecolabel of water-based heaters, available at <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/products-groups-and-criteria.html>.

The biomass boiler heaters use biomass as an energy source. The biomass is the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste. The efficiency of biomass varies according to the conversion pathway: the minimum conversion efficiency is set at 70%, depending on the biomass used to generate the heat. Despite the efficiency indicator required is lower than others appliances, the impact on the GWP of biomass boiler heaters is also below¹⁸.

3.3.2.1.2 Sub-criterion 6.b)

Definitions

'Local space heating appliance': space heating device that emits heat by direct heat transfer or by direct heat transfer in combination with heat transfer to a fluid, in order to reach and maintain a certain level of human thermal comfort within an enclosed space in which the product is situated, possibly combined with a heat output to other spaces and is equipped with one or more heat generators that convert electricity or gaseous or liquid fuels directly into heat, through use of the Joule effect or combustion of fuels respectively.

3.3.2.1.3 Sub-criterion 6.c)

Definitions

'Water heating appliances': a device that is connected to an external supply of drinking or sanitary water, generates and transfers heat to deliver drinking or sanitary hot water at given temperature levels, quantities and flow rates during given intervals; and is equipped with one or more heat generators.

'Heat pump water heater': means a water heater that uses ambient heat from an air source, water source or ground source, and/or waste heat for heat generation.

 *If some of the appliances are already installed consult the Criterion 28 - Energy efficient space heating and water heating appliances.*

3.3.2.1.4 Sub-criterion 6.d)

Definitions

'Cogeneration unit': unit that is able to operate in cogeneration mode.

'Cogeneration': simultaneous generation in one process of thermal energy and electrical or mechanical energy.

¹⁸ Biomass for electricity and heating Opportunities and challenges. September 2015. [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2015/568329/EPRS_BRI\(2015\)568329_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2015/568329/EPRS_BRI(2015)568329_EN.pdf)

The Directives 2004/8/EC and 2012/27/EU define a high-efficiency cogeneration unit. For the purpose of these Directives high-efficiency cogeneration shall fulfil the following criteria:

- Cogeneration production from cogeneration units shall provide primary energy savings calculated according to point (b) of at least 10 % compared with the references for separate production of heat and electricity,
- Production from small scale and micro cogeneration units providing primary energy savings may qualify as high-efficiency cogeneration.

The amount of primary energy savings provided by cogeneration production shall be calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$PES = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{CHP H\eta}{Ref H\eta} + \frac{CHP E\eta}{Ref E\eta}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- PES is primary energy savings.
- CHP H η is the heat efficiency of the cogeneration production defined as annual useful heat output divided by the fuel input used to produce the sum of useful heat output and electricity from cogeneration.
- Ref H η is the efficiency reference value for separate heat production.
- CHP E η is the electrical efficiency of the cogeneration production defined as annual electricity from cogeneration divided by the fuel input used to produce the sum of useful heat output and electricity from cogeneration. Where a cogeneration unit generates mechanical energy, the annual electricity from cogeneration may be increased by an additional element representing the amount of electricity which is equivalent to that of mechanical energy. This additional element will not create a right to issue guarantees of origin in accordance with Article 5.
- Ref E η is the efficiency reference value for separate electricity production.

3.3.2.1.5 Sub-criterion 6.e)

Definitions

'Hot water boilers' fired with liquid or gaseous fuels: the Council Directive 92/42/EEC determines the efficiency requirements applicable to these water boilers with a rated output of no less than 4 kW and no more than 400 kW.

'Boiler': the combined boiler body-burner unit, designed to transmit to water the heat released from burning.

3.3.2.2 Criterion 7: Energy efficient air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances

Criterion text:

Household air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances installed within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence shall have at least the following relevant energy classes as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 626/2011¹⁹:

Type	Energy efficiency class (cooling / heating)
Monosplit < 3kW	A+++/A+++


¹⁹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 626/2011 of 4 May 2011 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of air conditioners (OJ L 178, 6.7.2011, p. 1).

Monosplit 3-4 kW	A+++/A+++
Monosplit 4-5 kW	A+++/A++
Monosplit 5-6 kW	A+++/A+++
Monosplit 6-7 kW	A++/A+
Monosplit 7-8 kW	A++/A+
Monosplit > 8kW	A++/A++
Multi-split	A++/A+


Note: This criterion applies to electric mains-operated air conditioners and air-based heat pumps with a rated capacity of ≤ 12 kW for cooling, or heating, if the product has no cooling function. This criterion does not apply to appliances that use non-electric energy sources; and appliances of which the condenser - or evaporator- side, or both, do not use air for heat transfer medium.


Assessment and verification

The license holder shall inform the competent body about the new installation of the above mentioned appliances within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence and provide technical specifications from the manufacturer or the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale or maintenance of the air conditioning system indicating how the required efficiency is met.

 Only applies to Tourist Accommodations with new household air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances purchased within the duration of the EU Ecolabel award.

The Regulation (EU) No 626/2011²⁰ establishes requirements for the labelling and the provision of supplementary product information for electric mains-operated air conditioners with a rated capacity of **≤ 12 kW** for cooling, or heating, if the product has no cooling function.

 This criterion does not apply to the appliances that use non-electric energy sources, and air conditioners which the condenser- or evaporator-side, or both, do not use air for heat transfer medium. This means that the criterion applies to air conditioning units and heat pumps that use air as heat transfer fluid and that are equipped with an electric-driven compressor.

 If some of the appliances are already installed consult the Criterion 29 - Energy efficient air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances.

3.3.2.3 Criterion 8: Energy efficient lighting

Criterion text:

- a) At the date of the EU Ecolabel licence award:
 1. at least 40% of all light sources in the tourist accommodation shall have at least Class A as determined in accordance with Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 *, as applicable on 31 August 2021, or shall have at least Class D as determined in accordance with

²⁰ COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 626/2011 of 4 May 2011 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of air conditioners.
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0626&from=EN>

Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2015.

2. at least 50% of light sources that are situated where the lamps are likely to be turned on for more than five hours a day shall have at least Class A as determined in accordance with Annex VI to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012, as applicable on 31 August 2021, or shall have at least Class D as determined in accordance with Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2015.

In maximum of 2 years from the date of the EU Ecolabel licence award:

1. at least 80% of all light sources in the tourist accommodation shall have at least Class A as determined in accordance with Annex VI to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012, as applicable on 31 August 2021, or shall have at least Class D as determined in accordance with Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2015;
2. the 100% of light sources that are situated where the lamps are likely to be turned on for more than five hours a day shall have at least Class A as determined in accordance with Annex VI to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012, as applicable on 31 August 2021, or shall have at least Class D as determined in accordance with Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2015.

Note: Percentages are set in reference to the total amount of light fittings suitable to use energy-saving lighting. The targets above do not apply to light fittings whose physical characteristics do not allow use of energy-saving lighting.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide to the competent body written reports indicating the total amount of lamps and luminaires suitable to use energy-saving lighting, operating hours and amount of energy-saving lamps and luminaires with energy efficient light lamps and luminaires of at least Class A as determined in accordance with Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012, as applicable on 31 August 2021, or light sources with at least energy efficiency Class D as determined in accordance with Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2015. The reports shall also include the explanation on the impossibility to substitute lamps and luminaires where physical characteristics do not allow use of energy-saving lamps and luminaires. Two reports shall be provided, a first one at the application date and a second one within a maximum of 2 years from the date of the award respectively.

The physical characteristics which may prevent the use of energy-saving light bulbs may include: decorative lighting requiring specialised lamps and luminaires; dimmable lighting; situations where energy-saving lighting may not be available. Where this is the case, evidence shall be provided to show why energy-saving lamps and luminaires can't be used. This may include, for example, photographic evidence of the type of lighting installed.



An improvement of the requirements is needed in maximum two years from the date of the EU Ecolabel licence.



This criterion has been modified in accordance with the amendment².

Table 8. Summary of the requirements for energy efficient lighting

Class A lamps	Considering all tourist accommodation	Considering lamps turned on for more than five hours a day
Date of licence awarded	40%	50%
Maximum of 2 years	80%	100%

Source: Joint Research Centre

① Example criterion 8:

- Total lighting in the tourist accommodation: 200 lamps and luminaries
- Total lighting suitable to use energy-saving lighting (rejecting the lights with specific physical characteristics²¹): 180 lamps and luminaries
- Total lighting in the tourist accommodations having at least Class A lamps and luminaries: 150 lamps and luminaries

$$\frac{150}{180} \times 100 = 83,3\% \text{ lamps and luminaries of the TA are at least Class A}$$

3.3.2.4 Criterion 9: Thermoregulation



The temperature in common areas shall not exceed 22° (+/-2°) during winter and not be lower than 22° (+/-2°) during summer.

3.3.2.5 Criterion 10: Automatic switching off HVAC and lighting



Criterion 10 does not apply to Tourist Accommodations smaller than 5 rooms. Automatic switching off HVAC shall be installed in case of installation of new HVAC appliances or systems, and automatic switching off lighting shall be installed at construction or renovation of rental accommodations/guests rooms.

3.3.2.6 Criterion 11: Outside heating and air conditioning appliances



Heating or air conditioning appliances installed outside of the tourist accommodation are not allowed.

3.3.2.7 Criterion 12: Procurement of electricity from a renewable electricity supplier

Criterion text:

- a) Unless paragraph b) applies, in case there are suppliers of individual green tariffs offering at least 50% of the electricity from renewable energy sources or suppliers of separate GOs certificates where the accommodation is located:

The tourist accommodation shall contract at least 50% of its electricity from renewable energy sources, as defined in Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²². For this purpose:

The tourist accommodation shall preferentially contract an individual electricity tariff containing at least 50% of the electricity from renewable energy sources. This requirement is fulfilled either in case the overall fuel mix marketed by the supplier is disclosed as being at least 50% renewable or in case the product fuel mix of the purchased tariff is disclosed as being at least 50% renewable.

Or

Alternatively the minimum 50% renewable energy can also be acquired through the unbundled purchase of guarantees of origin (GOs) as defined in Article 2(j) of Directive 2009/28/EC which are traded in line with the Principles and Rules of Operation of the European Energy Certificate System (EECS). For this alternative, the

²¹ Physical characteristics refer to those lamps having light bulbs which cannot be replaced by energy efficient light bulbs (reasons for the impossibility to replace lighting can be dimmer lighting, bulb diameter or lamp size).

²² Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16).

following conditions shall be met:

1. The national regulations of both the exporting and the importing country provide domain protocols that are accredited by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) under the Principles and Rules of Operation of the EECS in order to avoid double counting in case the customer opts for an unbundled purchase of GOs.
2. The amount of GOs acquired through unbundled purchase does match with the applicant's electricity consumption during the same period of time.
- b) In case there are at least 5 suppliers of individual electricity tariffs offering 100% of the electricity from renewable energy sources where the accommodation is located, the tourist accommodation shall contract 100% of its electricity from renewable energy sources through an individual green tariff. This requirement is fulfilled either in case the overall fuel mix marketed by the supplier is disclosed as being 100% renewable or in case the product fuel mix of the purchased tariff is disclosed as being 100% renewable.

Note: Tourist accommodations falling outside a) or b) cases are exempt. Only suppliers offering the power and voltage demanded by the Tourist Accommodation are accounted for the minimum number of suppliers mentioned in cases a) and b).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration from (or the contract(s) with) the electricity/guarantees of origin supplier(s) indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s) and the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source and the list of green tariff suppliers providing green electricity where the accommodation is located. In addition, for applicants using the unbundled purchase in point a), declarations from the guarantees of origin supplier showing compliance with above conditions mentioned in point a) shall be provided.

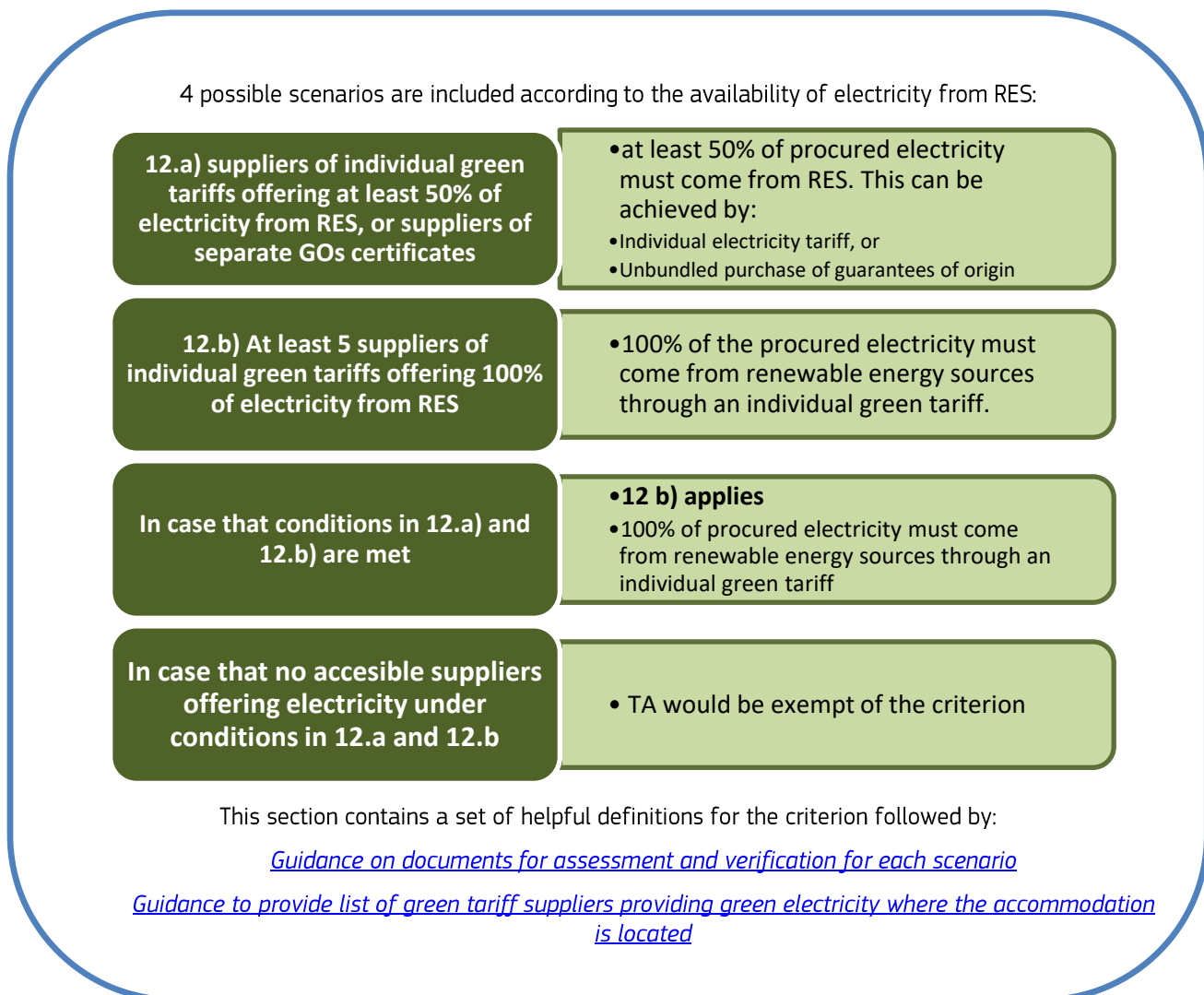
Applicants that do not have access to any suppliers offering the electricity tariff described above or guarantees of origin where the accommodation is located shall provide documentary evidence of the lack of access to suppliers of green tariff and unbundled GOs.

According to Article 2(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC, renewable energy sources means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.



The requested percentages apply to the total procured electricity from an external supplier.

Figure 2. Key points of criterion 12



Source: Joint Research Centre

Definitions

'Guarantee of origin': electronic document which has the sole function of providing proof to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources as required by Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC:

Member States shall ensure that electricity suppliers specify in or with the bills and in promotional materials made available to final customers:

- a) the contribution of each energy source to the overall fuel mix of the supplier over the preceding year;
- b) at least the reference to existing reference sources, such as web-pages, where information on the environmental impact, in terms of at least emissions of CO₂ and the radioactive waste resulting from the electricity produced by the overall fuel mix of the supplier over the preceding year is publicly available.

'Individual green tariff' are renewable electricity products offered via a regular electricity supplier. The renewable energy could come from a variety of renewable sources such as wind farms or hydroelectric power stations. Tariff supplier need to cancel Guarantees of Origin to cover all of their green electricity sales. Consumers in most Member States can already opt for renewable electricity tariffs covered by renewable Guarantees of Origin at a competitive price. For the purpose of this criterion the supplier shall offer at least 50% from RES to be considered as a green option. Most of the available green tariffs on the market offer 100% of the electricity from RES. Tariffs from regular sellers operating in countries providing the a national mix of at least 50% from renewable energy sources are considered green tariffs.

'Unbundled purchase of GOs': This means that the electricity consumer buys the required tracking instruments separately to the electricity contract. In this case, the electricity consumer has 2 separate contracts. One with a regular electricity seller who offers the national electricity supply and a second contract with a seller of GOs.

The 'overall fuel mix marketed by the supplier' is the composition of all the electricity sold by a specific supplier, as disclosed on the bills and on the website of the seller. Under the current legislation the supplier has to give this information on bills and in promotional materials.

The 'product fuel mix of the purchased tariff' is the composition of the electricity sold to the consumer, in this case the certified tourist accommodation.

'Energy from renewable sources' means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases, according the Directive 2009/28/EC .

'Aerothermal energy' means energy stored in the form of heat in the ambient air.

'Geothermal energy': energy stored in the form of heat beneath the surface of solid earth.

'Hydrothermal energy' is that energy stored in the form of heat in surface water.

'Biomass' means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

'Sewage treatment plant gas and biogases energy': energy from the gaseous emissions generated due to anaerobic degradation of organic matter.



The criterion is adjusted to the possibilities of each Tourist Accommodation to contract electricity from a renewable electricity supplier, considering available suppliers where the accommodation is located.

① **Guidance on documents for assessment and verification for each scenario**

Scenario 1: 12.a) suppliers of individual green tariffs offering at least 50% of electricity from RES, or suppliers of separate GOs certificates

Requirement that applies: at least 50% of electricity procured by an external supplier must come from RES. This can be achieved by:

1. Individual green electricity tariff, or
2. Unbundled purchase of guarantees of origin

Documents to demonstrate compliance:

For case **1. Individual electricity tariff**:

— [List of green electricity suppliers](#)

- Electricity contract of the green tariff supplier (see definition above) indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s) and the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source. (at least 50% from RES)

For case **2. Unbundled purchase of guarantees of origin:**

- [List of green electricity suppliers](#)
- Electricity contract of the regular supplier (providing the national mix below 50% from RES).
- Contract of the GOs supplier.
- Estimation of the percentage of the total electricity consumption covered by the GOs. National mix provided by the regular seller can be accounted for the minimum required. In total, the national mix provided by the regular seller plus the percentage covered by separate GOs should be at least 50% of the total electricity consumption. **How to calculate below.**
- Declaration from the GOs supplier attesting that the supply meets the following conditions:
 - The national regulations of both the exporting and the importing country provide domain protocols that are accredited by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) under the Principles and Rules of Operation of the EECs in order to avoid double counting in case the customer opts for an unbundled purchase of GOs.
 - The amount of GOs acquired through unbundled purchase does match with the tourist accommodation's electricity consumption during the same period of time.

① Example of calculation of percentage of electricity consumption to be procured by unbundled purchase of GOs:

(It is important to know that: GOs are issued for every 1 MWh of renewable energy produced)

Example 1: The applicant has a contract with a traditional supplier that offer **no electricity from RES**

To know the GO needed to supply 50% of tourist accommodation electricity from renewable energy sources:

- Total electricity purchased to a traditional supplier (in a year): e.g. 375MWh
- Total renewable electricity supplied from regular supplier (in a year): 0MWh

$$\frac{375 \text{ MWh} \times 1 \text{ GO}}{1 \text{ MWh}} \times 50\% = 187,5 \text{ GO}$$

Unbundle purchase of GO needed to comply with the criterion $\geq 187,5$

Example 2: The applicant has a contract with a traditional supplier that offer 20% from RES.

The regular supplier provides 20% of the energy from renewable sources. To know the GO needed to supply 50% of the electricity from renewable energy sources:

- Total electricity purchased to a traditional supplier (in a year): e.g. 375MWh
- Total renewable electricity supplied from regular supplier (in a year) is 20%: 75MWh

$$375 \text{ MWh} \times 20\% = 75 \text{ MWh}$$

- To comply with the criterion the tourist accommodation has to buy separate GOs to supply the 50% of electricity from renewable energy source:

$$\frac{375 \text{ MWh} \times 1 \text{ GO}}{1 \text{ MWh}} \times 30\% = 112,5 \text{ GO}$$

Unbundle purchase of GO needed to comply with the criterion $\geq 112,5$

Scenario 2: 12.b) At least 5 suppliers of individual green tariffs offering 100% of electricity from RES

Requirement that applies: 100% of procured electricity must come from renewable energy sources through an individual green tariff.

Documents to demonstrate compliance:

— [List of green electricity suppliers](#)

— Electricity contract of the green tariff supplier indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s) and the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source. (100% from RES)

Scenario 3: 12 a) and 12.b) are met: There suppliers of individual green tariffs offering at least 50% of electricity (or suppliers of separate GOs certificates) AND at least 5 suppliers of individual green tariffs offering 100% of electricity from RES

Requirement that applies: 100% of procured electricity must come from renewable energy sources through an individual green tariff.

Documents to demonstrate compliance:

— [List of green electricity suppliers](#)

— Electricity contract of the green tariff supplier indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s) and the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source. (100% from RES)

Scenario 4: In case that no accessible suppliers offering electricity under conditions in 12.a and 12.b

Requirement that applies: TA would be exempt of the criterion.

Documents to demonstrate compliance:

— [List of green electricity suppliers](#)

① Guidance to provide list of green tariff suppliers providing green electricity where the accommodation is located

The electricity suppliers are accounted considering three factors:

1. % of electricity coming from renewable energy sources (RES): The suppliers are accounted depending on the offered % of electricity from RES.
2. Supply-demand: If the power and voltage offered by the suppliers corresponds to the power and voltage demanded by the tourist accommodation, the supplier is accounted.
3. Geographical location: Only suppliers that offer the electricity in the same location of the TA are accounted.

There are different types of suppliers and they could offer a mix of renewable and non-renewable electricity, or only offer renewable electricity. If the power and voltage offered for the suppliers is larger than the power and voltage demand by the tourist accommodation, the supplier could be accounted. On the other hand, the suppliers considered have to offer the electricity in the same location, considering the same city and/or postal code of the accommodation.

The following table is proposed to report the list of green tariff suppliers providing green electricity where the accommodation is located:

Location (postal code and/or city) of the accommodation:			
Power and voltage demanded by the accommodation:			
	Name of the green tariff supplier	% of electricity from renewable source (at least 50% to be	Website (if available)

		considered green offer)	
Supplier 1			
Supplier 2			
Supplier 3			
Supplier 4			
....			



Information on the tariff comparator or tariff list used:

Electric service tariffs comparison:

England, Scotland or Wales: <http://www.greenelectricity.org/>

Spain: <https://comparadorofertasenergia.cnm.es/comparador/index.cfm?s=1&e=N>

France: <https://comparateur.selectra.info/professionnels/comparaison-electricite>

<http://www.energie-info.fr/Pro>

Belgium: <http://www.comparateur-energie.be/comparer>

Germany: <https://1-stromvergleich.com/compare-energy-prices/>

Austria: <https://www.e-control.at/consumers/services/tariff-calculator>

Italy: <https://www.comparasemplice.it/>

Other websites of interest:

http://www.irena.org/potential_studies/index.aspx

<https://www.ecn.nl/products-services/>

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/node/71>

Guarantees of Origin and European Energy Certificate System:

http://www.aib-net.org/portal/page/portal/AIB_HOME

3.3.2.8 Criterion 13: Coal and heating oils

Criterion Text:

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

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

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, indicating the nature of the

energy sources used. This shall be checked during the on-site visit.



The Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels Directive (1999/32/EC²³) limits the sulphur content in gas oil to 0.1% by mass and in heavy fuel oil to 1% by mass.

In case the applicant has a coal heating system, the appliance shall be replaced with other energy efficient heating system, taking into consideration the Criterion 6: Energy efficient space heating and water heating places. If the applicant has a heating system using oils, the sulphur content shall remain below 0.1% or change the heating system taking into consideration Criterion 6: Energy efficient space heating and water heating places.

3.3.3 Mandatory Criteria related to water

3.3.3.1 Criterion 14: Efficiency water fittings: bathrooms taps and showers

Criterion text:

Without prejudice to the local or national regulation on water flow rate from bathroom taps and showers, the average water flow rate of the bathroom taps and showers shall not exceed 8,5 litres/minute.

Note: bathtubs, rainshowers and massage-showers are exempt.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, and relevant documentation, including an explanation on how the tourist accommodation fulfils the criterion (e.g. use of flowmeter or small bucket and a watch). EU Ecolabel sanitary tapware products or products bearing other ISO type I labels satisfying the above mentioned requirements will be deemed to comply. Where EU Ecolabel sanitary tapware products are used, the applicant shall provide copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance with Commission Decision 2013/250/EU²⁴. Where other type I label products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the ISO type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package and indicate the ISO type I label requirements that are like the ones mentioned above.



Without prejudice of the local or national regulation on water flow rate, the Criterion 14 shall be applied in bathroom taps and showers except for bathtubs, rainshowers and massage-showers.

① Methods used to measure flow rate

To make sure that the maximum water flow is 8,5 litres/minute or less, the applicant shall measure the number of litres flowing from his bathroom taps and showers. The measurement could be done using a flowmeter or a small bucket and a watch. The bucket should indicate the number of litres and be filled for 6 seconds. Multiply the measured quantity in the bucket by 10 and the result will indicate flow in litres/minute.

① Example:

During 6 seconds maintain the bathroom tap or shower open and collect the water in a bucket. The litres obtained has to be calculated with a meter:

— 0,75 litres obtained

²³ COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/32/EC of 26 April 1999 relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and amending Directive 93/12/EEC. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:1999:121:0013:0018:EN:PDF>

²⁴ Commission Decision 2013/250/EU of 21 May 2013 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for sanitary tapware (OJ L 145, 31.5.2013, p. 6).

— 6 seconds

$$\frac{0,75 \text{ litres}}{6 \text{ seconds}} \times \frac{60 \text{ seconds}}{1 \text{ minute}} = 7,5 \text{ litres of water per minute of flow}$$

Relevant documentation shall be provided in order to assess and verify the criterion, such as the types and water flow of shower heads being used throughout the accommodation and the aerators and water flow control units being used in the tourist accommodation.

3.3.3.2 Criterion 15: Efficient water fittings: toilets and urinals

Criterion text:

Without prejudice to the local or national regulation on toilets and urinals flushing,

1. Continuous flushing is not permitted in any urinal at the accommodation.
2. Toilets installed within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence shall have effective toilet flush of \leq 4,5 L.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion together with appropriate supporting documentation. For requirement b) the license holder shall inform the competent body about the new installation within the duration of the EU Ecolabel licence of toilets together with appropriate supporting documentation. EU Ecolabel flushing toilets and urinals products or another ISO type I label toilets and urinals satisfying the above mentioned requirements shall be deemed to comply. Where EU Ecolabel toilets and urinals products are used, the applicant shall provide copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance with Commission Decision 2013/641/EU²⁵. Where products bearing other ISO type I labels are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package and indicate the ISO type I label requirements that are like the ones mentioned above.



Toilet and urinal products certified with an ISO type I label are deemed to comply.

① Effective toilet flush calculation

Definitions

'Average effective toilet flush (or average flush volume)' is defined as the arithmetic average of one full flush volume and three reduced flush volumes calculated following the methodology set out in Appendix 1 of the Commission Decision 2013/641/EU.

'Full flush volume': total volume of water discharged from the flushing system during a flush cycle.

'Reduced flush volume': part of the full flush volume of water discharged by a water-saving device during a flush cycle no greater than two thirds of the full flush volume.

In case of dual flush the following methodology has defined to calculate the average effective flush. Values of full flush volume (Vf) and the reduced flush volume (Vr) are normally found in the technical information provided by the manufacturer. The formula for calculating the average effective flush is the following (Va):

²⁵ COMMISSION DECISION of 7 November 2013 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for flushing toilets and urinals (notified under document C(2013) 7317) (Text with EEA relevance) (2013/641/EU). <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013D0641&from=EN>

$$V_a = \frac{V_f + (3 \times V_r)}{4}$$

① Tips to reduce water consumption

Suggestions for water reduction:

- Manually fixing the floater of the water tank in order to limit the water consumption to 4,5 litres.
- Reducing the volume of the water tank to 4,5 litres either with a sand filled bottle or bricks.
- Installation of a two push button system where flushing will not exceed 4,5 litres.
- Installation of a single manual flushing system (flushes as long as you press the button)
- Installation of an automatic flow control system.


Examples of Ecolabels that include the product:

[EU Ecolabel](#)

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

3.3.3.3 Criterion 16: Reduction in laundry achieved through reuse of towels and bedclothes

 *Tourist Accommodation shall change sheets and towels with a frequency inferior to every day. More frequent changes shall be only carried out of explicitly requested by law or national regulation, established by a third party certification scheme, or requested by guests.*

Definitions

'Third party': is an independent body which is not involved with the certified or verified element, therefore can act as an objective certifier or verifier.

3.3.4 Mandatory Criteria related to waste and wastewater

3.3.4.1 Criterion 17: Waste prevention: food service waste reduction plan

Criterion text:

Without prejudice to the local or national regulation on provision of food services:

- a) With the aim to reduce package waste: No single dose packages for non-perishable food stuffs (e.g. coffee, sugar, chocolate powder (except tea bags)) shall be used for food services.
- b) With the aim to balance package/food waste depending on the season: For all perishable food stuffs (e.g. yogurt, jams, honey, cold meats, pastries), the tourist accommodation shall manage the provision of food to guests to minimise both food and packaging waste. To achieve this, the tourist accommodation shall follow a documented procedure linked to the action program (criterion 1) which specifies how the food waste/package waste balance is optimised based on the number of guests.

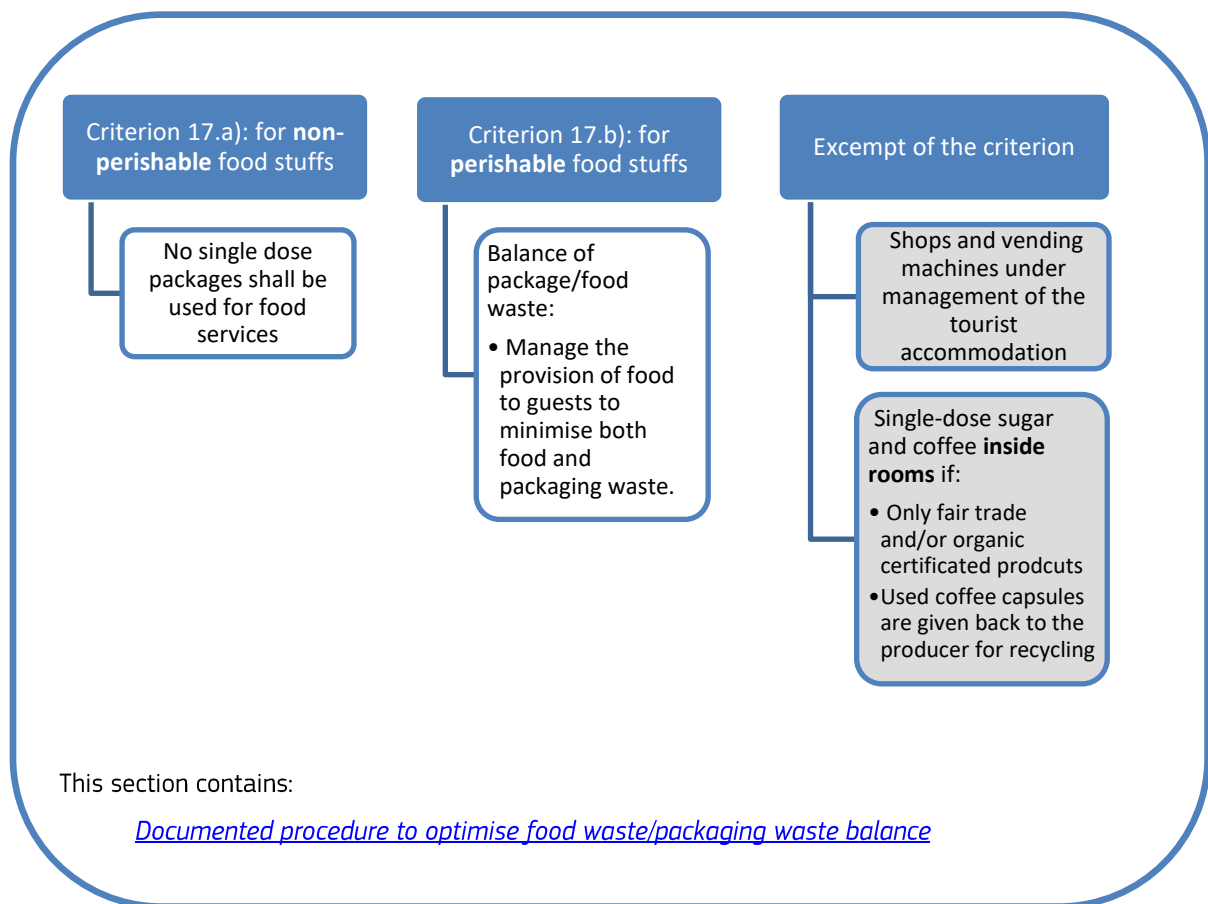
Exempt from this criterion are: shops and vending machines under management of the tourist accommodation and single-dose sugar and coffee inside rooms under the condition that the products used for this purpose are fair trade and/or organic certificated, and used coffee capsules (if applicable) are given back to the producer for recycling.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion and the documented procedure which outlines how both food and packaging waste are minimised. Any legislation requiring the use of single dose products shall also be provided. If applicable, documentation to demonstrate fulfilment of the conditions required for an exemption shall be provided (e.g. take-back declaration from coffee capsules producer, organic and/or fair trade packaging label). This shall be checked during the on-site visit.

Perishable food is defined as being subject to decay or destruction, usually food that has been, for example, minimally processed or not otherwise preserved and which relies on refrigerated storage in order to reduce the rate of decay and loss of quality (Codex Alimentarius).

Figure 3. Key points of criterion 17



Source: Joint Research Centre



Food and packaging waste should be minimised

① Documented procedure to optimise food waste/packaging waste balance (requirement b)

During the low season to serve perishable food in bulk form can lead to undesirable food waste. It is required that the accommodation adjust the way perishable food is provided to guests (single dose versus bulk) based on the number of guests. The applicant should provide information on how the food provision is adjusted to the occupancy of the accommodation in a documented procedure.

The documented procedure could include following information:

- High and low season periods
- Information on what type of perishable food is provided in single dose during low season.

- Receipts of purchases of bulk perishable food offered during high season.
- An historical (e.g. last two years) average of data about food waste and packaging waste balance

In addition, following strategies could be used to reduce the food and packaging waste in tourist accommodations²⁶ and could be included in the documented procedure:

Waste prevention:


- Adjust food purchasing policies to reduce excess food purchasing.
- Adjust menus to reduce frequently uneaten or wasted items.
- Train staff to reduce food preparation waste and improper cooking (for example, refine knife skills to have more efficient food preparation).
- Modify food preparation methods to minimize waste (for example, heat soups or prepare food in smaller portions).
- Store food properly to reduce spoilage
- Use take back shipping boxes for reuse or recycling.
- Other point of actuation is during the buffet service, when the strategies to apply could be:
 - Protective Plexiglas shield over open food
 - Dispensers for liquid spreads such as honey and certain types of jam and jelly
 - Covered containers for spreads, yoghurt and other dairy products
 - Cooled containers with transparent cover for fresh products
 - Staff serving certain products on demand from the kitchen instead of keeping it on the table or the buffet

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 - Cooled containers with transparent cover for fresh products
 - Staff serving certain products on demand from the kitchen instead of keeping it on the table or the buffet

²⁶ Reducing Wasted Food & Packaging: A Guide for Food Services and Restaurants. EPA https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/reducing_wasted_food_pkg_tool.pdf

3.3.4.2 Criterion 18: Waste prevention: disposable items

 Disposable toiletries items shall not be available, unless requested by guests, there is a legal obligation or it is a requirement of independent quality certification scheme or of hotel chain quality policy.

 Disposable food service items shall not be available in rooms and restaurant/bar service, unless an agreement with a recycler for such items.

Note: Agreement with a recycler could be an agreement with a private agency or with the local management services. Biogas production and composting are considered recycling activities. Composting on site should be considered equivalent to an agreement with a recycler.

 Disposable towels and bed sheets shall not be used, except of draw sheet.


3.3.4.3 Criterion 19: Waste sorting and sending for recycling

Criterion text

- a) Without prejudice to the local or national regulation on waste separation, adequate containers for waste separation by guests shall be available in the rooms and/or on each floor and/or at a central point of the tourist accommodation.
- b) Waste shall be separated by the tourist accommodation into the categories required or suggested by the available local waste management facilities, with particular care regarding toiletries and hazardous waste e.g., toners, inks, refrigerating and electrical equipment, batteries, energy saving light bulbs, pharmaceuticals and fats/oils.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of the different categories of waste accepted by the local authorities, and/or relevant contracts with recycling services. This shall be checked during the on-site visit.

 Separate waste collection and domestic solid waste composting contribute to a reduction in quantity of waste produced.

In order to simplify the waste collection to the guests, the bins in the accommodation are suggested to be organized in a clear form and easy to understand.

The Criterion 19 has been adapted in order to adjust it to the requirements of each country, according to the specific waste policy for a particular region. Ways of collecting solid waste are different in different countries and inside countries, between local municipalities. The main types of solid waste for separate collection are: plastic, paper and cardboard, glass, organic, garden waste, metal, textile, wood, rubber and leather, building materials and electronic waste. The waste separation at household level depends on the country:

Table 9. Type of recycling bins by country²⁷

Type of bins	Country
2 bins: Dry waste and wet waste	Belgium, Norway
3 bins: paper, plastic and glass	Poland
4 bins: paper, plastic, glass and organic	Bulgaria, Portugal and Spain

²⁷ Waste Separation at Household Level: Comparison and Contrast Among 40 Countries. Nripendra Singh and Agita Livina

5 bins: paper, plastic, glass, organic and e-waste	Finland
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Source: Joint Research Centre

3.3.5 Mandatory Criteria related to other criteria

3.3.5.1 Criterion 20: No smoking in common areas and rooms



No smoking is allowed in any indoor common areas and in at least 80% of guests' rooms or rental accommodations.

3.3.5.2 Criterion 21: Promotion of environmentally preferable means of transport



Information about preferable means of transport shall be given to the guests and staff.

The information could be provided on-line (giving the information in the web site of the tourist accommodation) or on-site (orally or in a brochure format).

3.3.5.3 Criterion 22: Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel



The information about the EU Ecolabel compliance shall be given according the EU ECOLABEL LOGO GUIDELINES²⁸.

The logo will be provided to the tourist accommodation after the license is approved, in an electronic and easily printable form. The logo can be used on brochures, letters, envelopes, booking confirmation, invoices, etc.

²⁸ EU ECOLABEL LOGO GUIDELINES: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/logo_guidelines.pdf

3.3.6 Optional criteria related to general management

3.3.6.1 Criterion 23: EMAS registration, ISO certification of the tourist accommodation (up to 5 points)

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall be registered under the eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) of the Union (5 points) or certified according to ISO 14001 standard (3 points) or certified according to ISO 50001 standard (2 points).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of EMAS registration or ISO certification(s).



The tourist accommodation shall be registered under EMAS and/or ISO certification/s (ISO 14001 and/or 50001).

① **EMAS** is a premium European management instrument for companies and other organisations (as tourist accommodation) to evaluate, report, and improve their environmental performance. The tourist accommodation is committed to assume an environmental and social responsibility, to improve their environmental behaviour, and to inform about the environmental results to guests and staff.

① **ISO 14001** is an International Environmental Management System standard, which helps to identify, prioritize and manage the environmental risks as part of the business practices. Despite EMAS and ISO 14001 have similarities, EMAS has a major extra elements; for this reason a tourist accommodation with EMAS has more punctuation than a certification according to ISO 14001.

① **ISO 50001** is based on the management system model of continual improvement. ISO 50001 provides a framework of requirements for organizations to develop a policy for more efficient use of energy and improvement of the energy management.



EMAS website: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm

ISO 14001 website: http://www.iso.org/iso/home/store/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=60857

ISO 50001 website: http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail?csnumber=51297

3.3.6.2 Criterion 24 - EMAS registration or ISO certification of suppliers (up to 5 points)

Criterion text:

At least two of the main suppliers or service providers of the tourist accommodation shall be local and registered with EMAS (5 points) or certified according to ISO 14001 (2 points) or certified according to ISO 50001 standard (1.5 points).

For the purposes of this criterion, a local service supplier is considered to be a supplier located within a 160 kilometres radius of the tourist accommodation.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of EMAS registration or ISO certification(s) by at least two of its main suppliers.



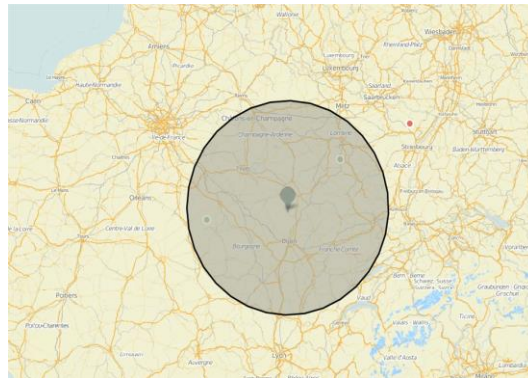
The suppliers of the tourist accommodation shall be local and registered by EMAS and/or ISO certification/s (ISO 14001 and/or 50001).

Definitions and more information about the interpretation of the criterion could be found in the Criterion 23: EMAS registration, ISO certification of the tourist accommodation

① Verification of local suppliers and service providers

As local is defined as 160km of radius, the applicant should define the location of the supplier or service provider related with where tourist accommodation is placed. An example to verify the criterion is including a map with the location of the different suppliers or service providers:

Figure 4. Location of different suppliers or service providers in a map in relation with the tourist accommodation location. The radius of influence are defined for 160 km.



Source: Joint Research Centre

3.3.6.3 Criterion 25 - Ecolabelled services (up to 4 points)

Criterion text:

All outsourced laundry and/or cleaning is carried out by a provider who has been awarded an ISO Type I label (2 points for each service, to a maximum of 4 points).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of ISO Type I certification by laundry and/or cleaning suppliers.



ISO Type I Ecolabel is required for all outsourced laundry and/or cleaning services.

Definitions



'ISO type I Ecolabel': a voluntary, multiple-criteria based, third party program that awards a license that authorises the use of environmental labels on products indicating overall environmental preferability of a product within a particular product category based on life cycle considerations. Examples of ecolabels (further than EU Ecolabel) are the regional ecolabels as: Blue Angel, Nordic Swan, NF Environment, DGQA, etc.

Examples of Ecolabels that include the product:

[EU Ecolabel](#)

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

[NF Environment](#)

3.3.6.4 Criterion 26 - Environmental and social communication and education (up to 2 points)

Criterion text:

- a) The tourist accommodation shall provide environmental communication and education notices on local biodiversity, landscape and nature conservation measures to guests (1 point).
- b) Guest entertainment includes elements of environmental education (e.g. books, animations, events) (1 point).

Assessment and verification

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



This criterion is related with Criterion 3: Information to guests, and goes further including environmental education through direct communication on local biodiversity, landscape and nature conservation measures and/or entertainment activities.

Examples of environmental and biodiversity information:

- Nature sites
- Nature trails and eco-tourism routes
- Observation posts to view wildlife
- Natural protected areas, NATURA 2000 territories, PAN PARK Protected Area Network of Parks
- Practical steps that can be taken to preserve biodiversity
- Importance of the EU Flower
- Information regarding the values of environmental sustainability
- Where to find local eco-tourism guides
- Local tourism maps
- Magazines related to the preservation of natural resources and restoration of nature
- Projection of nature conservation documentaries/movies (e.g. *An Inconvenient Truth* (2006), *Planet Earth - 11 episodes* (2006), *The 11th Hour* (2007))

3.3.6.5 Criterion 27 - Consumption monitoring: Energy and water sub-metering (up to 2 points)



The Criterion 27 requests the consumption monitoring through sub-meters installation for specific activities or machines.

Definitions

'Energy and water sub-metering': a device for measuring and registering the quantity of energy or water that passes through a pipe or other outlet.

3.3.7 Optional criteria related to energy

3.3.7.1 Criterion 28 - Energy efficient space heating and water heating appliances (up to 3 points)

Criterion text:

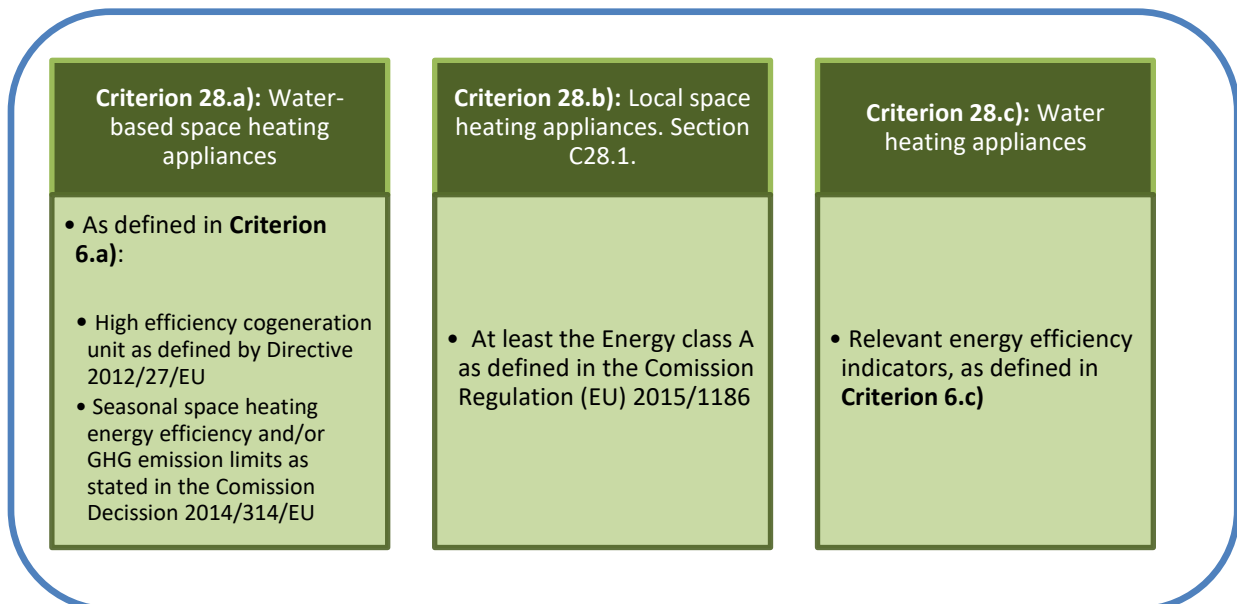
The tourist accommodation shall have at least:

- a) a water-based space heating appliance meeting criterion 6 (a) (1 point);
- b) a local space heating appliance having at least the energy Class A as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1186²⁹ (1 point).
- c) a water heating appliance meeting criterion 6 (c) (1 point).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specifications from the manufacturer or the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale or maintenance of the space and water heaters appliances indicating how the required efficiency required under criterion 6 (a), (b) and (c) is met. EU Ecolabel water-based heaters products shall be deemed to comply with the requirement under criterion 6 (a)(ii). Products bearing other ISO type I labels satisfying any of the requirements listed in criterion 6 (a), (b) and (c) shall be deemed to comply. Where EU Ecolabel water-based heaters products are used, the applicant shall provide copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance with Decision 2014/314/EU. Where products bearing other ISO type I labels are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package, and indicate the ISO type I label requirements that are listed in points (a), (b) and (c).

Figure 5. Key points of criterion 28



Source: Joint Research Centre

²⁹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1186 of 24 April 2015 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of local space heaters (OJ L 193, 21.7.2015, p. 20).



Beyond the mandatory Criterion 6: Energy efficient space heating and water heating places, points a), b) and c); this criterion is aimed at awarding points to those tourism accommodations that have energy efficient heating appliances already installed.

3.3.7.1.1 Sub-criterion 28.b)

Energy class A of the Criterion is defined in the Regulation (EU) 2015/1186³⁰ as:

Table 10. Energy efficiency classes of local space heaters

Energy efficiency class	Energy efficiency index (EEI)
A++	EEI ≥ 130
A+	107 ≤ EEI < 130
A	88 ≤ EEI < 107

Source: Joint Research Centre

3.3.7.2 Criterion 29 - Energy efficient air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances (up to 3,5 points)



This criterion is aimed at awarding points to those tourism accommodations that have higher energy efficiency than the threshold set in the Definitions

'Hot water boilers' fired with liquid or gaseous fuels: the Council Directive 92/42/EEC determines the efficiency requirements applicable to these water boilers with a rated output of no less than 4 kW and no more than 400 kW.

'Boiler': the combined boiler body-burner unit, designed to transmit to water the heat released from burning.

Criterion 7: Energy efficient air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances.



This criterion does not apply to the appliances that use non-electric energy sources, and air conditioners which the condenser- or evaporator-side, or both, do not use air for heat transfer medium.

3.3.7.3 Criterion 30 - Air-based heat pumps up to 100 kW heat output (up to 3 points)

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall have at least an air-based heat pump meeting criterion 7 (if applicable, see note in criterion 7) and awarded the EU Ecolabel in accordance with Commission Decision 2007/742/EC³¹ or other ISO Type I label.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specifications from the manufacturer or the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale or maintenance of the air-based heat pump indicating how the required

³⁰ COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/1188 of 28 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for local space heaters. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R1188&from=EN>

³¹ COMMISSION DECISION of 9 November 2007 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to electrically driven, gas driven or gas absorption heat pumps. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32007D0742&from=EN>

efficiency is met (if applicable). Where EU Ecolabel heat pump products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance with Decision 2007/742/EC. Where products bearing other ISO type I labels are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package.



Requirements about EU Ecolabel products are needed to accomplish with this criterion.

If the tourist accommodation has an air-based heat pump according the requirements of the **Definitions**

'Hot water boilers' fired with liquid or gaseous fuels: the Council Directive 92/42/EEC determines the efficiency requirements applicable to these water boilers with a rated output of no less than 4 kW and no more than 400 kW.



'Boiler': the combined boiler body-burner unit, designed to transmit to water the heat released from burning.

Criterion 7: Energy efficient air conditioning and air-based heat pumps appliances, the appliance shall be awarded with the EU Ecolabel according the Commission Decision 2007/742/EU22 or other ISO type I label. The Ecological Criteria include considerations about the efficiency of heating and/or heating/cooling of buildings, reducing the environmental impact of heating and/or heating/cooling buildings, reducing or preventing the risks for the environment and for human health related to the use of hazardous substances, and ensuring that proper information on the heat pump and its efficient operation is provided to the customer and the installer of the heat pump.



This criterion applies to the air-based heat pumps covered by the scope of the criterion 7 and to other types such as (air-based) absorption and adsorption heat pumps.

Examples of Ecolabels that include the product:

[EU Ecolabel](#)

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

3.3.7.4 Criterion 31 - Energy efficient household appliances and lighting (up to 4 points)

Criterion text:

Tourist accommodation shall have energy efficient appliances for the following categories (0.5 point or 1 point each of the following categories, to a maximum of 4 points):

- a) household refrigerating appliances, of which at least 50% (0,5 point) or 90% (1 point) (rounded to the next integer) shall be of EU Energy Label rated Class A++ or better as laid down in Annex IX to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1060/2010³², as applicable on 28 February 2021, or shall be of at least energy efficiency Class D as determined in accordance with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2016³³;
- b) household electric ovens, of which at least 50% (0,5 point) or 90% (1 point) (rounded to the next integer) shall be of EU Energy Label rated Class A++ or better as laid down in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 65/2014³⁴;

³² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1060/2010 of 28 September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household refrigerating appliances (OJ L 314, 30.11.2010, p. 17).

³³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2016 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of refrigerating appliances and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1060/2010 (OJ L 315, 5.12.2019, p. 102).

³⁴ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 65/2014 of 1 October 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of domestic ovens and range hoods (OJ L 29, 31.1.2014, p. 1).

- c) household dishwashers, of which at least 50% (0,5 point) or 90% (1 point) (rounded to the next integer) shall be of EU Energy Label rated Class A++ or better as laid down in Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1059/2010³⁵, as applicable on 28 February 2021, or shall be of at least energy efficiency Class C as determined in accordance with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2017³⁶;
- d) household washing machines, of which at least 50% (0,5 point) or 90% (1 point) (rounded to the next integer) shall be of EU Energy Label rated Class A++ or better as laid down in Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1061/2010³⁷, as applicable on 28 February 2021, or shall be of at least energy efficiency Class A as determined in accordance with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2014³⁸;
- e) office equipment of which at least 50% (0,5 point) or 90% (1 point) (rounded to the next integer) complies with the following:
- i. office equipment purchased before 20 February 2018, is qualified as follows, under the agreements set out in Commission Decisions (EU) 2015/1402³⁹ and 2014/202/EU⁴⁰:
- is compliant with Energy Star v6.1 for computers;
 - is compliant with Energy Star v6.0 for displays;
 - is compliant with Energy Star v2.0 for imaging equipment;
 - is compliant with Energy Star v1.0 for uninterruptible power supplies;
 - is compliant with Energy Star v2.0 for enterprise servers;
- ii. office equipment purchased after 20 February 2018, is qualified as follows:
- is compliant with EN ISO 14024⁴¹ type I ecolabel, for office equipment other than electronic displays,
 - is falling at least under energy efficiency Class E in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013⁴², for electronic displays;
- f) household tumble driers, of which at least 50% (0,5 point) or 90% (1 point) (rounded to the next integer) shall be of EU Energy Label rated Class A++ or better as laid down in Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012⁴³;
- g) household vacuum cleaners, of which at least 50% (0,5 point) or 90% (1 point) (rounded to the next integer) shall have an annual energy consumption (AE) as laid down in Annex II, point 3 of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 666/2013⁴⁴ below 28 kWh/year;

³⁵ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1059/2010 of 28 September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers (OJ L 314, 30.11.2010, p. 1).

³⁶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2017 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1059/2010 (OJ L 315, 5.12.2019, p. 134).

³⁷ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1061/2010 of 28 September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines (OJ L 314, 30.11.2010, p. 47).

³⁸ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2014 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines and household washer-dryers and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1061/2010 and Commission Directive 96/60/EC (OJ L 315, 5.12.2019, p. 29).

³⁹ Commission Decision (EU) 2015/1402 of 15 July 2015 determining the European Union position with regard to a decision of the management entities under the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the European Union on the coordination of energy-efficiency labelling programmes for office equipment on the revision of specifications for computers included in Annex C to the Agreement (OJ L 217, 18.8.2015, p. 9).

⁴⁰ Commission Decision 2014/202/EU of 20 March 2014 determining the European Union position for a decision of the Management entities under the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the European Union on the coordination of energy-efficiency labelling programmes for office equipment on adding specifications for computer servers and uninterruptible power supplies to Annex C to the Agreement and on the revision of specifications for displays and imaging equipment included in Annex C to the Agreement (OJ L 114, 16.4.2014, p. 68).

⁴¹ EN ISO 14024. Environmental labels and declarations – Type I environmental labelling – Principles and procedures. Second edition 2018-02.

⁴² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of electronic displays and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1062/2010 (OJ L 315, 5.12.2019, p.1).

⁴³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 of 1 March 2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household tumble driers (OJ L 123, 9.5.2012, p. 1).

- h) electrical lamps and luminaires, of which at least 50% (0,5 point) or 90% (1 point) shall be at least of Class A++ as laid down in Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012, as applicable on 31 August 2021, or shall be at least of Class C as determined in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2015.

Note: The criterion does not apply to appliances and lighting not covered by the Regulation mentioned for each category (e.g. industrial appliances).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class (Energy Star certificate for category e)) of all appliances for the applicable category.

The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class (Energy Star certificate for category (e)) of all appliances for the applicable category *purchased before 20 February 2018*.

The applicant shall provide a copy of the EN ISO 14024 type I ecolabel certificate of all relevant appliances or documentation demonstrating compliance with the energy class requirements, (such as an invoices, technical fiches and manufacturer declarations), of all appliances for the applicable category *purchased after 20 February 2018*.



This criterion has been modified in accordance with the amendment².



The requirement is needed at the moment of the application.

Table 11. Summary of the requirements for Criterion 31.

Household refrigeration appliances	
Level of energy efficiency	EU Energy Label rated: Class A++ or better <i>as laid down in Annex IX to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1060/2010, as applicable on 28 February 2021, or shall be of at least energy efficiency Class D as determined in accordance with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2016</i>
Definition	Household refrigeration appliances means an insulated cabinet, with one or more compartments, intended for refrigerating or freezing foodstuffs, or for the storage of refrigerated or frozen foodstuffs for non-professional purposes, cooled by one or more energy-consuming processes, including appliances sold as building kits to be assembled by the end-user.

⁴⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No 666/2013 of 8 July 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for vacuum cleaners (OJ L 192, 13.7.2013, p. 24).

Scope	<p><u>Appliances included in the scope:</u></p> <p>Appliances with a storage volume between 10 and 1 500 litres.</p> <p>Those appliances sold for non-household use or for the refrigeration of items other than foodstuffs, including built-in appliances.</p> <p><u>Appliances excluded from the scope:</u></p> <p>(a) refrigerating appliances that are primarily powered by energy sources other than electricity, such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), kerosene and bio-diesel fuels;</p> <p>(b) battery-operated refrigerating appliances that can be connected to the mains through an AC/DC converter, purchased separately;</p> <p>(c) custom-made refrigerating appliances, made on a one-off basis and not equivalent to other refrigerating appliance models;</p> <p>(d) refrigerating appliances for tertiary sector application where the removal of refrigerated foodstuffs is electronically sensed and that information can be automatically transmitted through a network connection to a remote control system for accounting;</p> <p>(e) appliances where the primary function is not the storage of foodstuffs through refrigeration, such as stand-alone ice- makers or chilled drinks dispensers.</p>
Household electric ovens	
Level of energy efficiency	EU Energy Label rated: Class A++ or better
Definition	Electric oven means an appliance or part of an appliance which incorporates one or more cavities using electricity in which food is prepared by use of a conventional or fan-forced mode
Scope	<p><u>Appliances included in the scope:</u></p> <p>Electric mains operated household electric ovens including ovens being part of larger appliances</p> <p><u>Appliances excluded from the scope:</u></p> <p>(a) ovens that can also use other energy sources;</p> <p>(b) ovens which offer a 'microwave heating' function;</p> <p>(c) small ovens;</p> <p>(d) portable ovens;</p> <p>(e) heat storage ovens;</p> <p>(f) ovens which are heated with steam as a primary heating function;</p>
Household dishwashers	
Level of energy efficiency	EU Energy Label rated: Class A++ or better as laid down in Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1059/2010, as applicable on 28 February 2021, or shall be of at least energy efficiency Class C as determined in accordance with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2017
Definition	Household dishwasher means a machine which cleans, rinses, and dries dishware, glassware, cutlery and cooking utensils by chemical, mechanical, thermal, and electric means and which is designed to be used principally for non-professional purposes.

Scope	<p><u>Appliances included in the scope:</u></p> <p>Electric mains-operated dishwashers that can also be powered by batteries, including those sold for non-household use and built-in household dishwashers.</p>
Household washing machines	
Level of energy efficiency	EU Energy Label rated: Class A++ or better as laid down in Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1061/2010, as applicable on 28 February 2021, or shall be of at least energy efficiency Class A as determined in accordance with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2014
Definition	Household washing machine means an automatic washing machine which cleans and rinses textiles using water, which also has a spin extraction function and which is designed to be used principally for non-professional purposes.
Scope	<p><u>Appliances included in the scope:</u></p> <p>Electric mains-operated washing machines that can also be powered by batteries, including those sold for non-household use and built-in household dishwashers.</p> <p><u>Appliances excluded from the scope:</u></p> <p>Household combined washer-driers.</p>
Office equipment	
Level of energy efficiency	<p>i. office equipment purchased before 20 February 2018, is qualified as follows, under the agreements set out in Commission Decisions (EU) 2015/1402 and 2014/202/EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is compliant with Energy Star v6.1 for computers; - is compliant with Energy Star v6.0 for displays; - is compliant with Energy Star v2.0 for imaging equipment; - is compliant with Energy Star v1.0 for uninterruptible power supplies; - is compliant with Energy Star v2.0 for enterprise servers; <p>ii. office equipment purchased after 20 February 2018, is qualified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -is compliant with EN ISO 14024 type I ecolabel, for office equipment other than electronic displays, -is falling at least under energy efficiency Class E in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013, for electronic displays

Scope	<u>Appliances excluded from the scope:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Docking Stations; 2. Game Consoles; 3. E-Readers; 4. Handheld gaming devices, typically battery powered and intended for use with an integral display as the primary display; 5. Mobile Thin Clients not meeting the definition of Notebook Computer; 6. Personal Digital Assistant devices (PDAs); 7. Point of Sale (POS) products that do not use internal components common to Notebook, Desktop, or Integrated Desktop Computers, including processor, motherboard, and memory; 8. Small-scale Servers that are marketed and sold for use in data centres; 9. Handheld Computers which contain cellular voice capability; 10. Ultra-thin Clients.
Household tumble driers	
Level of energy efficiency	EU Energy Label rated: Class A++ or better
Definition	Household tumble drier means an appliance in which textiles are dried by tumbling in a rotating drum, through which heated air is passed and which is designed to be used principally for non-professional purposes.
Scope	<u>Appliances included in the scope:</u> Electric mains-operated and gas-fired household tumble driers and built-in household tumble driers, including those sold for non-household use. <u>Appliances excluded from the scope:</u> Household combined washer-driers and household spin-extractors.
Household vacuum cleaners	
Level of energy efficiency	Annual energy consumption (AE) as laid down in Annex II, point 3 of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 666/2013 below 28 kWh/year
Definition	Household vacuum cleaner means an appliance that removes soil from the surface to be cleaned by airflow created by under pressure developed within the unit; intended for household or domestic use.
Scope	<u>Appliances included in the scope:</u> Electric mains-operated vacuum cleaners, including hybrid vacuum cleaners. <u>Appliances excluded from the scope:</u> (a) wet, wet and dry, battery operated, robot, industrial, or central vacuum cleaners; (b) floor polishers; (c) outdoor vacuums
Electric lamps and luminaries	

Level of energy efficiency	EU Energy Label rated: Class A++ or better as laid down in Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 , as applicable on 31 August 2021, or shall be at least of Class C as determined in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2015
Definition	Luminaries means an apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and which includes all the parts necessary for supporting, fixing and protecting the lamps and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electric supply.
Scope	<p><u>Appliances included in the scope:</u></p> <p>Filament lamps;</p> <p>Fluorescent lamps;</p> <p>High-intensity discharge lamps;</p> <p>LED lamps and LED modules</p> <p><u>Appliances excluded from the scope:</u></p> <p>(a) lamps and LED modules with a luminous flux of less than 30 lumens;</p> <p>(b) lamps and LED modules marketed for operation with batteries;</p> <p>(c) lamps and LED modules marketed for applications where their primary purpose is not lighting, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. emission of light as an agent in chemical or biological processes (such as polymerisation, photodynamic therapy, horticulture, petcare, anti-insect products); 2. image capture and image projection (such as camera flashlights, photocopiers, video projectors); 3. heating (such as infrared lamps); 4. signalling (such as airfield lamps). <p>These lamps and LED modules are not excluded when they are marketed for lighting;</p> <p>(d) lamps and LED modules marketed as part of a luminaire and not intended to be removed by the end-user, except when they are offered for sale, hire or hire purchase or displayed separately to the end user, for example as spare parts;</p> <p>(e) lamps and LED modules marketed as part of a product whose primary purpose is not lighting. However, if they are offered for sale, hire or hire purchase or displayed separately, for example as spare parts, they shall be included within the scope of this Regulation;</p> <p>(f) lamps and LED modules that do not comply with requirements becoming applicable in 2013 and 2014 according to Regulations implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1);</p> <p>(g) luminaires that are designed to operate exclusively with the lamps and LED modules listed in points (a) to (c).</p>

Source: Joint Research Centre

*Household refers to those appliances designed to be used principally for non-professional purposes.

Energy efficient products:

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-products>

www.energystar.gov/products

3.3.7.5 Criterion 32 - Heat recovery (up to 3 points)

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall have a heat recovery system for one (1,5 point) or two (3 points) of the following categories: refrigeration systems, ventilators, washing machines, dishwashers, swimming pools, and sanitary waste water.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the heat recovery systems (e.g. copy of the project of the heat recovery systems in place, description from a technician, etc.).



Heat recovery systems shall be installed where possible.

Some examples of heat recovery systems are the followings:

- Thermal Wheel Heat Recovery: the rotation of the wheel allows for a continuous transfer of heat from one air stream to the other. It has a high efficiency (up to a maximum of 80%) compared to other systems and can be used for either heating or cooling applications.
- Plate Heat or Recuperator Technology: it can be linked with additional heating and cooling coils to reduce the amount of energy required to maintain internal conditions with an efficiency of around 70%.

3.3.7.6 Criterion 33 - Thermoregulation and window insulation (up to 4 points)



Zoned temperature control shall be installed to reduce the energy required for cooling and heating the guest rooms.

3.3.7.7 Criterion 34 - Automatic switch off appliances/devices (up to 4,5 points)



The criterion is requested for at least 90% of the guest rooms and 90% of outside lighting.

3.3.7.8 Criterion 35 - District heating/cooling and cooling from cogeneration (up to 4 points)



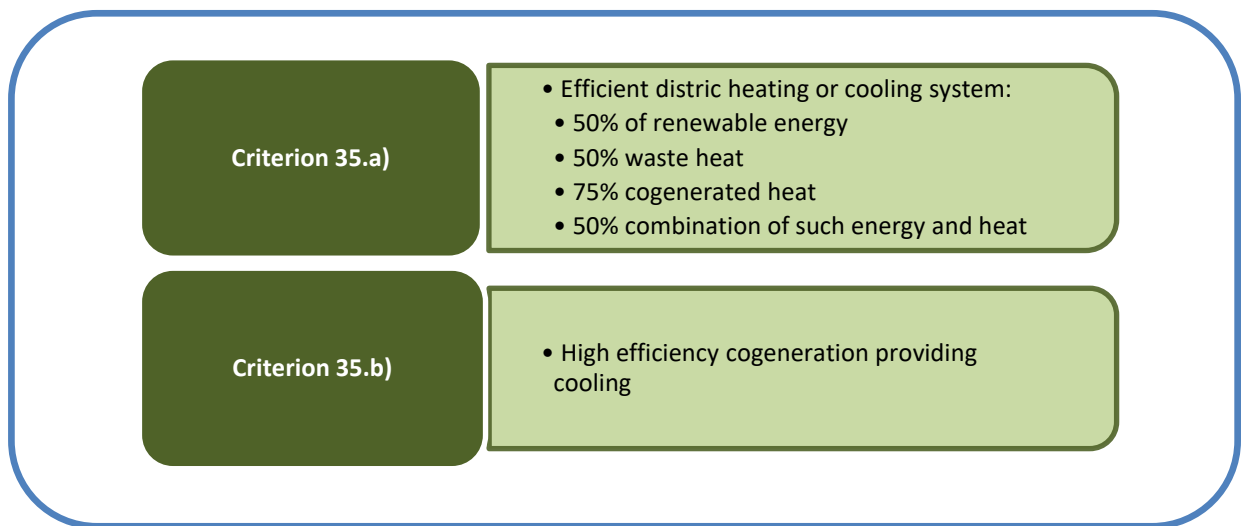
Criterion text:

- a. The heating and/or cooling of the tourist accommodation shall be provided by efficient district heating or cooling system. For the purposes of the EU Ecolabel, this is defined as follows: a district heating or cooling system using at least 50 % renewable energy, 50 % waste heat, 75 % cogenerated heat or 50 % of a combination of such energy and heat; as defined by Directive 2012/27/EU (2 points).
- b. Cooling of the tourist accommodation shall be provided by a high efficiency cogeneration unit according to Directive 2012/27/EU (2 points).


Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the district heating system and/or the cooling system by means of cogeneration.

Figure 6. Key points of criterion 35



Source: Joint Research Centre

 *Efficient district heating or cooling systems shall be installed according the Directive 2012/27/EU⁴⁵.*

A cogeneration unit usually provides heating and electricity, but some are also equipped with an absorption heat pump and are also able to provide cooling. This is also called 'trigeneration' and it can expand the operational conditions of the cogeneration unit to meet the all seasonal heating and cooling demands of a building.

3.3.7.9 Criterion 36 - Electric hand driers with proximity sensor (1 point)

 *Proximity sensors shall replace push buttons in all electric hand driers (or ISO Type I label).*

Examples of Ecolabels that include the product:

⁴⁵ DIRECTIVE 2012/27/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:315:0001:0056:en:PDF>

3.3.7.10 Criterion 37 – Space Heater emissions (1,5 points)

Criterion text:

For space heaters in the tourist accommodation the nitrogen oxide (NOx) content of the exhaust gas shall not exceed the limit values indicated in the table below, calculated in accordance with the following acts:

1. for gaseous and liquid fuel water-based space heaters, Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013⁴⁶;
2. for solid fuel water-based space heaters, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1189⁴⁷;
3. for gaseous and liquid fuel local space heaters, Regulation (EU) 2015/1188;
4. for solid fuel local space heaters, Regulation (EU) 2015/1185.

Heat generator technology	NOx emission limit
Gas heaters	For water-based heaters equipped with internal combustion engine: 240 mg/kWh GCV energy input For water-based and local heaters equipped with external combustion (boilers): 56 mg/kWh GCV energy input
Liquid fuel heaters	For water-based heaters equipped with internal combustion engine: 420 mg/kWh GCV energy input For water-based and local heaters equipped with external combustion (boilers): 120 mg/kWh GCV energy input
Solid fuel heaters	Water-based space heaters: 200 mg/Nm ³ at 10% O ₂ Local space heaters: 200 mg/Nm ³ at 13% O ₂

For solid fuel boilers and solid fuel local space heaters in the tourist accommodation, the emissions of particulate matter (PM) of the exhaust gas shall not exceed the limit values laid down in Regulation (EU) 2015/1189 and in Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 , respectively.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specifications from the manufacturer or the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale or maintenance of the space heaters appliances indicating how the required efficiency is met. EU Ecolabel water-based heaters products shall be deemed to comply. Products bearing other ISO type I labels satisfying the above mentioned requirements shall be deemed to comply. Where EU Ecolabel water-based heaters products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance with Decision 2014/314/EU. Where products bearing other ISO type I labels are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the type I label certificate a copy of the label on the package and indicate the ISO type I label requirements that match with the above mentioned requirements.

Definitions

⁴⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters (OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 136).

⁴⁷ Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1189 of 28 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for solid fuel boilers (OJ L 193, 21.7.2015, p. 100).

'Local space heating appliance': space heating device that emits heat by direct heat transfer or by direct heat transfer in combination with heat transfer to a fluid, in order to reach and maintain a certain level of human thermal comfort within an enclosed space in which the product is situated, possibly combined with a heat output to other spaces and is equipped with one or more heat generators that convert electricity or gaseous or liquid fuels directly into heat, through use of the Joule effect or combustion of fuels respectively.

'Heaters equipped with external combustion' refer to boilers and absorption and adsorption heat pumps.



For solid fuel boilers and solid fuel local space heaters in the tourist accommodation, the emissions of particulate matter (PM) of the exhaust gas shall not exceed the limit values:

- Solid fuel boilers: 40 mg/m³ for automatically stoked boilers and not be higher than 60 mg/m³ for manually stoked boilers, measured according Regulation (EU) 2015/1189
- Open fronted solid fuel local space heaters: 50 mg/m³ at 13 % O₂, measured according Regulation (EU) 2015/1185
- Closed fronted solid fuel local space heaters using solid fuel other than compressed wood in the form of pellets and cookers: 40 mg/m³ at 13 % O₂, measured according Regulation (EU) 2015/1185
- Closed fronted solid fuel local space heaters using compressed wood in form of pellets: 20 mg/m³ at 13 % O₂, measured according Regulation (EU) 2015/1185



Water based heater products certified with an ISO type I label are deemed to comply.



Examples of Ecolabels that include the product:

[EU Ecolabel](#)

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

3.3.7.11 Criterion 38 - Procurement of electricity from a renewable electricity supplier (up to 4 points)

Criterion text:

- a) The tourist accommodation shall contract an individual electricity tariff containing the 100% (overall fuel mix marketed by the supplier or product fuel mix of the purchased tariff) of the electricity from renewable energy sources as defined in Directive 2009/28/EC (3 points) and certified by an environmental electricity label (4 points).
- b) Alternatively, the 100% electricity from renewable energy sources certified by an environmental electricity label can also be acquired by the unbundled purchase of guarantees of origin as defined in Article 2(j) of Directive 2009/28/EC (3 points).

For the purpose of this criterion, the environmental electricity label shall comply with the following conditions:

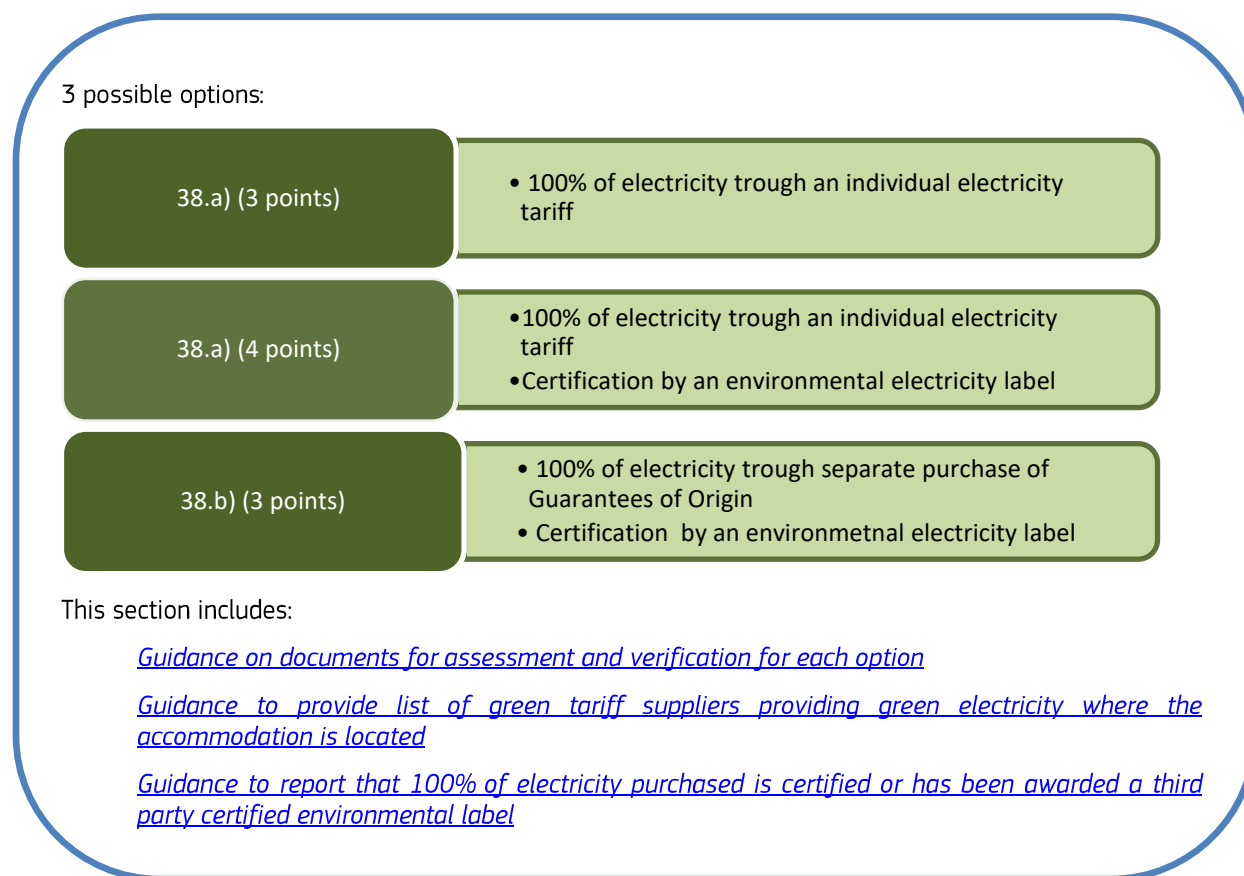
1. The quality label's standard is verified by an independent organisation (third party).
2. The certified electricity procured originates from new renewable plant capacity installed within the past two years or a financial part of the certified electricity procured is used to promote the investment in new renewable power capacities.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall supply a declaration from (or the contract with) the electricity supplier(s) indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s) and the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source and where relevant that 100% of electricity purchased is certified or has been awarded a third party


certified environmental label. In addition, for point b), declarations from the guarantees of origin supplier showing compliance with conditions mentioned in criterion 12 a) shall also be provided.

Figure 7. Key points of criterion 38



Source: Joint Research Centre

See relevant definitions in Criterion 12: Procurement of electricity from a renewable electricity supplier.

 *Beyond the Criterion 12: Procurement of electricity from a renewable electricity supplier, this criterion aims to further award the tourist accommodations that procure 100% of the electricity from renewable energy.*

① Guidance on documents for assessment and verification for each scenario

Option 1: 38.a) Contract an individual electricity tariff containing the 100% of the electricity from renewable energy sources.

Documents to demonstrate compliance:

— Electricity contract of the green tariff supplier indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s) and the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source.

Option 2: 38.a). Individual electricity tariff and environmental electricity label:

Documents to demonstrate compliance:

— Electricity contract of the green tariff supplier indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s) and the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source.

- Environmental label certification verified by an independent organization and guaranteeing that the certified electricity originates from new renewable plant installed within the past two years or financially promotes the investment in new renewable power capacities.

Option 3: 38.b) 100% of the electricity from renewable energy sources acquired by the separate purchase of Guarantees of Origin and environmental electricity label

Documents to demonstrate compliance:

- Contract of the GOs supplier.
- Declaration from the GOs supplier attesting that the supply meets the following conditions:
 - The national regulations of both the exporting and the importing country provide domain protocols that are accredited by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) under the Principles and Rules of Operation of the EECS in order to avoid double counting in case the customer opts for an unbundled purchase of GOs.
 - The amount of GOs acquired through unbundled purchase does match with the tourist accommodation's electricity consumption during the same period of time.
- Environmental label certification verified by an independent organization and guaranteeing that the certified electricity originates from new renewable plant installed within the past two years or financially promotes the investment in new renewable power capacities.

① Guidance to report that 100% of electricity purchased is certified or has been awarded a third party certified environmental label

To ensure the additional environmental benefits, the environmental electricity label shall be verified by a third party organization. Examples of third party label standards are the Guarantee of Origin or Renewable Energy Certificates (REC). Also the criterion pretends to ensure additionally renewable energy sources. The criterion only will be verified if the renewable energy source is from a from a new renewable plant capacity installed within the past two years or from a supplier promoting the investment in new renewable power capacities **(the applicant shall ask to the supplier for the origin of the renewable energy)**.



The third party certified environmental label could be verified by demonstrating that the supplier is registered by an **Error! Reference source not found.** member. See the list of AIB members in the following link:

http://www.aib-net.org/portal/page/portal/AIB_HOME/FACTS/AIB%20Members/AIB%20Members1

Listed ecolabels matching “electricity”:

http://www.ecolabelindex.com/ecolabels/?search=electricity&as_values_061

3.3.7.12 Criterion 39- On site self-generation of electricity through renewable energy sources (up to 5 points)

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall have on site electricity generation from renewable energy sources as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC, which may include: photovoltaic (solar panel) or local hydroelectric system, geothermal, local biomass or wind power electricity generation that generates:

- at least 10% of the overall electricity consumption per year (1 point);
- at least 20% of the overall electricity consumption per year (3 points);
- at least 50% of the overall electricity consumption per year (5 points).

For the purposes of this criterion, local biomass is considered to be biomass from a source located within a 160 kilometres radius of the tourist accommodation.

If the self-generation of renewable electricity leads to the issuing of guarantees of origin, the self-generation can only be taken into account if the guarantees of origin do not end up on the market, but are

cancelled to cover the local consumption.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the photovoltaic, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass or wind power system and data on its actual output. In case local biomass is used, applicant shall provide evidence of the local availability of biomass (e.g. biomass supplier contract). In addition, where a hydroelectric system is used, the applicant shall provide a valid permit/authorisation/concession in line with applicable national laws and regulations. The calculation of the % generated of the overall consumption of the previous year to the application can be used to demonstrate the capacity to fulfil this criterion.



The tourist accommodation shall have installed on-site renewable energy source.

① Local biomass considerations

There are currently no sustainability criteria for biomass used for heat and electricity (while there are such criteria for biomass used for transport, i.e. for biofuel). In order to avoid situations in which one biomass use is being promoted (for energy) over other uses (for food, feed and material), distorting the competition over a limited resource (because productive land is limited), while not necessarily bringing climate benefits (since no sustainability criteria is available yet). Local sourcing of biomass limits some impacts (air emissions due to transport) but also allows to better take into account other resource uses locally.

For applicants using biomass, **evidence of the local availability of biomass** (e.g. biomass supplier contract) has to be provided.

① Assessment and verification of hydroelectric system

Small hydropower often has impacts on hydromorphology, hence the applicant has to provide evidence that the system comply applicable national laws and regulations (e.g permit/authorisation/concession).

① Issuing of guarantees of origin

Note that a clause is included in the criterion that requires applicants, whose production leads to generation of Guarantees of Origin that these Guarantees of Origin have to be cancelled on behalf of the local consumption to avoid that these GOs ending up on the market.

For more information, see Definitions of Criterion 12: Procurement of electricity from a renewable electricity supplier.

3.3.7.13 Criterion 40 - Heating energy from renewable energy sources (up to 3,5 points)

Criterion text:

- a) At least 70% of the total energy used to heat or cool the rooms (1,5 points) and/or to heat sanitary water (1 point) shall come from renewable energy sources as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC⁴⁸.
- b) 100% of the total energy used to heat or cool the rooms (2 points) and/or to heat sanitary water (1,5 points) shall come from renewable energy sources as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC⁴⁸.

Assessment and verification

⁴⁸ DIRECTIVE 2009/28/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009L0028&from=en>

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on energy consumed and documentation showing that at least 70% or 100% of this energy comes from renewable energy sources.



This criterion aims to award the tourist accommodations with more than a 70% of the heating energy from a renewable source.

① **Primary energy according to the final energy consumption**

A key issue in the interpretation of this criterion is that primary energy is used according to final energy consumption, and heating can be generated from electricity and fuels. The consumption of electricity produced must be multiplied by 2,5, and the fuels must be expressed in gross calorific value.

① **Explanations on how to account the energy consumption from RES**

To account the energy consumed for heating and cooling from RES, the applicant shall provide a copy of the bills fuels for the period included in the calculation of the average values.

Heating and cooling from renewable sources means final energy consumption of renewable energies other than electricity used for space and sanitary water heating and space cooling. This covers:

- - Solid, liquid and gaseous biofuels consumed on-site. Off-site district heating is covered by criterion 35.
- - Capture of ambient heat from air, water or ground source, and/or waste heat (heat pumps);
- - Derived heat produced from solar thermal (solar panels)
- The total energy consumption for heating and cooling include the following:
 - - Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels consumed on-site, both fossil and biofuels in gross calorific values
 - - Total energy consumed by heat pumps and solar panels, which may include electricity.

Fuel consumption

Bills related to fuels do not usually provide information on the gross calorific value in it; therefore the applicant could request the energy content information to the fuel supplier. Moreover, the applicant can find the energy content of fuels in the following link, Annex 2



http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/Energy_statistics_manual_2004_EN.pdf

Heat pumps

The amount of renewable energy supplied by heat pump technologies shall be calculated with the following formula

$$HP_{RES} = Q_{usable} * (1 - 1/n_s)$$

$$Q_{usable} = E_c * n_s$$

Where:

Q_{usable} = the estimated total usable heat delivered by heat pump [kWh],

E_c = the annual energy consumption in kWh in terms of final energy and/or in GJ in terms of GCV, as declared in the product fiche of heat pump, according to the Energy labelling regulations

n_s = Seasonal Space Heating Energy Efficiency of the heat pump, as declared in the product fiche of heat pump, according to the Energy labelling regulations

The total primary energy consumption of the heat pump is calculated as:

$$E_p = Q_{usable} * (1/ \eta_s)$$

Solar panels

For heating coming from solar panels, the Energy labelling regulations set that the product fiche should include

- the annual energy consumption in kWh in terms of final energy and/or in GJ in terms of GCV
- the annual non-solar heat contribution Q_{nonsol} in kWh in terms of primary energy for electricity and/or in GJ in terms of GCV

So the solar contribution can be calculated

In case this information is not available, for the assessment of the annual non-solar heat contribution Q_{nonsol} in kWh in terms of primary energy and/or kWh in terms of GCV the following methods are applicable:

- The SOLCAL method⁴⁹
- The SOLICS method⁵⁰

The SOLCAL method requires that the efficiency parameters of the solar collector are assessed separately and that the overall system performance is determined on the basis of the non-solar heat contribution to the solar system and the specific efficiency of a stand-alone water heater.⁵¹

Electricity consumed by heat pumps and solar panels

The consumption of electricity by heat pumps and solar panels shall be multiplied by 2,5 to be transformed into primary energy. This conversion factor is based on an average, European-wide conversion efficiency of 40%.

Note that only the electricity consumed by heat pumps and solar panels is taken into account in this criterion. This is to quantify the share of renewable energy (ambient heat from air, water or ground source, and/or waste heat) captured by the heat pump and the solar contribution in the package of heater and solar panel, The renewable share of the electricity, both off-site and on-site production, is considered in other criteria.

3.3.7.14 Criterion 41 - Swimming pool heating (up to 1,5 points)

Criterion text:

- At least 50% of the total energy used to heat swimming pool water shall come from renewable energy sources as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC (1 point).
- At least 95% of the total energy used to heat swimming pool water shall come from renewable energy sources as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2009/28/EC (1,5 point).

Assessment and verification

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




[Primary energy according the final energy consumption](#)

[Explanations on how to account the energy consumption from renewable energy sources \(RES\)](#)

⁴⁹ EN15316-4-3, B based method

⁵⁰ ISO 9459-5 based method

⁵¹ [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52014XC0703\(02\)&from=EN](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52014XC0703(02)&from=EN)

 This criterion aims to award the tourist accommodations with more than a 50% of the energy used for heating swimming pool water, from a renewable source.

3.3.8 Optional criteria related to water

3.3.8.1 Criterion 42 - Efficient water fittings: Bathroom taps and showers (up to 4 points)

Criterion text:

- a) The average water flow rate of the showers shall not exceed 7 litres/min and bathroom taps (except bathtubs) shall not exceed 6 litres/minute (2 points).
- b) At least 50% of the bathroom taps and shower (rounded to the next integer) shall have been awarded the EU Ecolabel in accordance with Decision 2013/250/EU or another ISO type I label (2 points).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, and relevant documentation, including an explanation on how the tourist accommodation fulfils the criterion (e.g. use of flowmeter or small bucket and a watch). EU Ecolabel sanitary tapware products and products bearing other ISO type I labels, satisfying the above mentioned requirements, shall be deemed to comply. Where EU Ecolabel sanitary tapware products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance with Decision 2013/250/EU. Where other type I label products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the ISO type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package


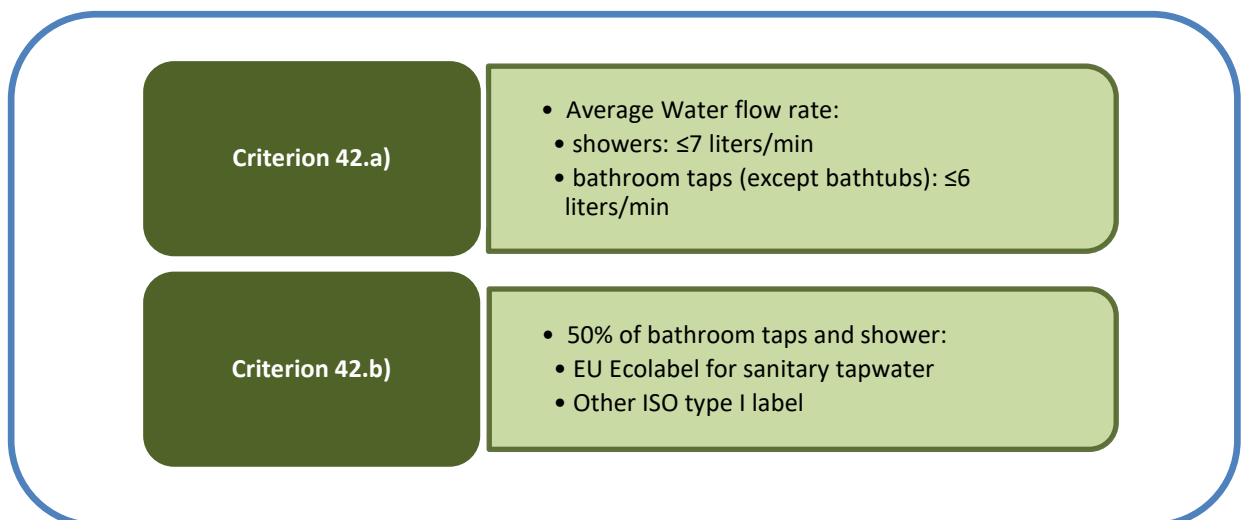
 Flow rate of the showers shall not exceed 7 litres/minute and bathroom taps shall not exceed 6 litres/minute. Criterion 42 also award the bathrooms taps and showers with an ISO type I labels.

Figure 8. Key points of criterion 42



Source: Joint Research Centre

Examples of Ecolabels that include the product:


[EU Ecolabel](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

 Information about the methodology to measure the flow rate could be found in Criterion 14.

3.3.8.2 Criterion 43 - Efficient water fittings: Toilets and urinals (up to 4,5 points)




 Only ISO Type I eco-labels are accepted for criterion 43 b) and c).

Examples of Ecolabels that include the product:

[EU Ecolabel](#)

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

 Suggestions for water reduction could be found in the Criterion 15: Efficient water fittings: toilets and urinals.

3.3.8.3 Criterion 44 - Dishwasher water consumption (2,5 points)

Criterion text:

The water consumption of the dishwashers shall be lower or equal to the threshold as laid down in the following table, measured according to the standard EN 50242, using the standard cleaning cycle:

Product sub-group	Water consumption (Wt) [litres/cycle]
Household dishwashers with 15 place settings	10
Household dishwashers with 14 place settings	10
Household dishwashers with 13 place settings	10
Household dishwashers with 12 place settings	9
Household dishwashers with 9 place settings	9
Household dishwashers with 6 place settings	7
Household dishwashers with 4 place settings	9,5

Note: The criterion only applies to household dishwashers covered by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1016/2010⁵².

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specifications from the manufacturer or the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale or maintenance of the dishwashers. 280 total number of standard cleaning

⁵² Commission Regulation (EU) No 1016/2010 of 10 November 2010 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for household dishwashers (OJ L 293, 11.11.2010, p. 31).

cycles per year shall be assumed in the case that only annual consumption is provided.



The criterion only applies to machines which clean, rinse, and dry dishware, glassware, cutlery and cooking utensils by chemical, mechanical, thermal, and electric means and which are designed to be used principally for non-professional purposes.

① Water consumption calculation for annual data

Example on calculation of water consumption:

If annual consumption of water is provided, the following calculation could be done in order to know the water consumption (requirement for the Criterion 44):

- Annual water consumption (e.g. 2000 litres)
- Number of standard cleaning cycles per year (**assumption: 280**)

$$\frac{\text{Annual water consumption}}{\text{Number of standard cleaning cycles per year}}$$

Water consumption: $\frac{2000}{280} = 7,14$ litres/cycle

3.3.8.4 Criterion 45 - Washing machine water consumption (3 points)

Criterion text:

The washing machines used within the tourist accommodation by guests and staff or those used by the tourist accommodation laundry service provider shall fulfil at least one of the following requirements:

- a) for household washing machines, their water consumption is lower or equal to the threshold as defined in the following table, measured according to the standard EN 60456, using the standard washing cycle (60 °C cotton program):

Product sub-group	Water consumption (Wt) [litres/cycle]
Household washing machines with a rated capacity of 3 kg	39
Household washing machines with a rated capacity of 3,5 kg	39
Household washing machines with a rated capacity of 4,5 kg	40
Household washing machines with a rated capacity of 5 kg	39
Household washing machines with a rated capacity of 6 kg	37
Household washing machines with a rated capacity of 7 kg	43
Household washing machines with a rated capacity of 8 kg	56

- b) for commercial or professional washing machines, they have an average laundry water consumption of ≤ 7 L per kg of laundry washed.

Note: Point a) only applies to household washing machines covered by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1015/2010⁵³.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specifications from the manufacturer or the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale or maintenance of the washing machines. For the purposes of showing compliance with point a), 220 total number of standard cleaning cycles per year shall be assumed in the case that only annual consumption is provided.



The criterion 45.a) only applies to automatic washing machines which clean and rinse textiles using water which also have a spin extraction function and which are designed to be used principally for non-professional purposes (household combined washer-driers are excluded).

① Water consumption calculation for annual data

Example on calculation of water consumption:

If annual consumption of water is provided, the following calculation could be done in order to know the water consumption (requirement for the Criterion 45):

- Annual water consumption (e.g. 8000 litres)
- Number of standard cleaning cycles per year (**assumption: 220**)

$$\frac{\text{Annual water consumption}}{\text{Number of standard cleaning cycles per year}}$$

$$\text{Water consumption: } \frac{8000}{220} = 36,36 \text{ litres/cycle}$$

3.3.8.5 Criterion 46 - Indications on water hardness (up to 1,5 points)

Criterion text:

The applicant shall fulfil at least one of the following requirements:

- a) In proximity to sanitary areas/washing machines/dishwashers there shall be displayed explanations about local water hardness to allow better use of detergents by guests and staff (0,5 point).
- b) An automatic dosage system which optimises detergent use according to water hardness shall be used for washing machines/dishwashers used within the tourist accommodation by guests and staff (1,5 point).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation showing how the guest is informed or relevant information on the automatic dosage systems used.



A methodology to improve or optimise detergent use according to water hardness shall be implemented.

① Water hardness

Water hardness defines the mineral content in water. Washing with “hard water” requires more detergent than washing with “soft” water; for this reason is important to check the regional water hardness.

⁵³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1015/2010 of 10 November 2010 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for household washing machines (OJ L 293, 11.11.2010, p. 21).

Classification	hardness in mg/L	hardness in mmol/L	hardness in gpg	hardness in ppm
Soft	0 - 60	0 - 0.60	0-3.50	less than 60
Moderately hard	61 - 120	0.61 - 1.20	3.56-7.01	60-120
Hard	121-180	1.21 - 1.80	7.06-10.51	120-180
Very hard	≥ 181	≥ 1.81	≥ 10.57	> 181

To find out the local water hardness, ask to local water supply authorities.

Definitions

'Automatic dosage system': system that automatically doses detergents into the washing machines or dishwashers, always dosing the same amount at the same time (according the program), improving the washing quality.

Criterion 47- Optimised pool management (up to 2,5 points)

Criterion text:

- a) Heated swimming pools and outside whirlpool shall be covered at night. Non-heated filled swimming pools and outside whirlpool shall be covered when not used for more than a day to reduce evaporation (1 point).
- b) Swimming pools and outside whirlpool shall have an automatic system which optimises chlorine consumption through optimised dosing or use supplementary disinfection methods such as ozonation and UV treatment (0,5 point) or shall be of the natural type that incorporates natural plant-based filtration systems to achieve water purification to the required hygiene standard (1,5 points).

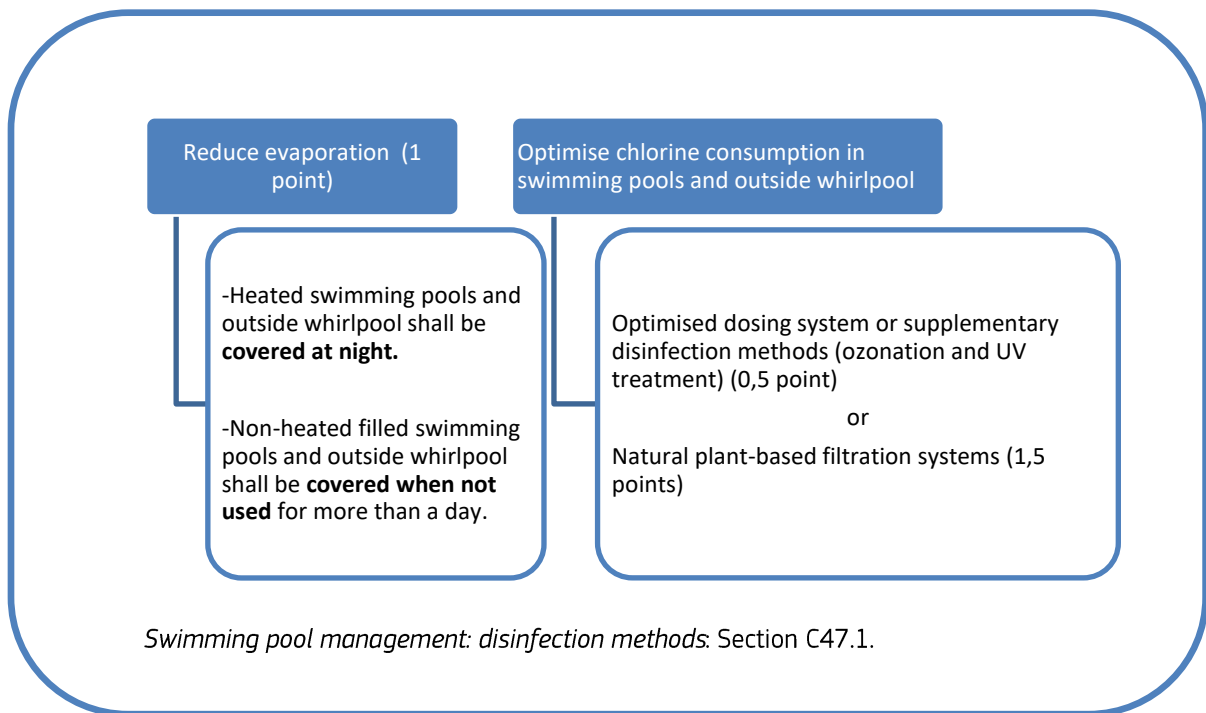
Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation (e.g. photographs showing covers, automatic dosage systems or type of pool, documented procedure to use the automatic dosage systems).



The criterion applies to swimming pools and outside whirlpools.

Figure 9. Key points of criterion 47



Source: Joint Research Centre

① **Swimming pool management: disinfection methods**

All swimming pools require disinfection to reduce the micro biological content of the water. The methodology extensively used is chlorine disinfectants methods. Alternatives to this methodology are ozonation and UV treatment,

The **ozonation** is a chemical water treatment technique based on the infusion of ozone into water. Ozone is used as disinfectant and causes the inactivity of microorganisms and the reduction of micropollutants. The main benefits of ozonisation are the followings: decrease in chlorine use, improvement of the filter and coagulant capacities, and water use can be decreased (due to the increase of water quality),

Other alternative treatment method to chlorine disinfection is the **UV treatment**, which reduce the concentration of chloramines and the overall consumption of chlorine. Other benefits of this technique are: no requirement of additional chemicals, little maintenance, and no alteration of pH of the water.

The best option to optimise the pool management is to use a **natural plant-based filtration system**, without use of chemicals to disinfect water. Biological filters and plants are able to purify and clean bathing water.

3.3.8.6 Criterion 48 - Rainwater and grey water recycling (up to 3 points)

Criterion text:

The accommodation shall use the following alternative water sources for non-sanitary and non-drinking purposes in the accommodation facility:

- i. reclaimed water or grey water from laundry and/or showers and/or lavatory sinks (1 point);
- ii. rainwater via rooftop (1 point);
- iii. condensate from HVAC systems (1 point).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with photographs showing alternative water distribution systems, and appropriate assurances that

the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.



A water recovery system shall be installed in order to recover grey water, rainwater or condensate water from HVAC systems.

Some water applications do not require the use of potable water (toilet flushing or irrigation). The use of rainwater and water recycled can reduce demand for potable water.

- The installation of separated wastewater drainage system for toilets and **grey water** (showers, basins, washing machines, kitchen appliances and swimming pools) sources allow the collection and treatment of both wastewaters separately.
- **Rainwater collection systems** redirect rainfall water into storage tanks by installing run-off systems. The run-of systems could be installed in roofs and other impervious surfaces.

Definitions

'Reclaimed water', also known as grey water, is recycled waste water generated from laundry, showers, and lavatory sinks that is treated and reused. Grey water is captured separately from black water (water from toilets and kitchen sinks) and treated on-site instead of being sent to a municipal combined sewage treatment facility. Generally, on-site Grey water treatment is fairly minimal and does NOT result in potable (drinkable) water. To prevent consumption, treated grey water is often dyed and signage may be placed in restrooms.

'Rainwater' can be captured via rooftop and underground systems which channel the water into a cistern for later use.

'Condensate' is generated as a by-product of HVAC systems when cooling air or water.

3.3.8.7 Criterion 49 - Efficient irrigation (1,5 points)



Water consumption for irrigation should be minimised.

3.3.8.8 Criterion 50 - Native or non-invasive alien species used in outdoor planting (up to 2 points)

Criterion text:

During the validity period of the EU Ecolabel, the vegetation of outdoor areas, including any aquatic vegetation, shall be composed of native and/or non-invasive alien species:

1. absence of invasive alien species of Union concern (0,5 point) (other invasive alien species may be present),
2. exclusively non-invasive alien species (1 point),
3. native and/or non-invasive alien species (1,5 point),
4. exclusively native species (2 points).

For the purposes of this EU Ecolabel, native species means plant species that occur naturally in the country.

For the purposes of this EU Ecolabel, non-invasive species means plant species that do not naturally occur in the country and for which there is no evidence that they reproduce, establish and spread easily or that they

may have negative impacts on native biodiversity.

Outdoor planting shall exclude invasive alien species of Union concern within the meaning of Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁴.

Assessment and verification

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

Definitions

'Alien species' means any live specimen of a species, subspecies or lower taxon of animals, plants, fungi or microorganisms introduced outside its natural range; it includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs or propagules of such species, as well as any hybrids, varieties or breeds that might survive and subsequently reproduce.

'Invasive alien species' means an alien species whose introduction or spread has been found to threaten or adversely impact upon biodiversity and related ecosystem services.

'Invasive alien species of Union Concern' means an invasive alien species which is included on the Union list because they meet all of the following criteria:

- a) they are found, based on available scientific evidence, to be alien to the territory of the Union excluding the outermost regions;
- b) they are found, based on available scientific evidence, to be capable of establishing a viable population and spreading in the environment under current conditions and in foreseeable climate change conditions in one biogeographical region shared by more than two Member States or one marine subregion excluding their outermost regions;
- c) they are, based on available scientific evidence, likely to have a significant adverse impact on biodiversity or the related ecosystem services, and may also have an adverse impact on human health or the economy;
- d) it is demonstrated by a risk assessment carried out pursuant to Article 5(1) that concerted action at Union level is required to prevent their introduction, establishment or spread;
- e) it is likely that the inclusion on the Union list will effectively prevent, minimise or mitigate their adverse impact.



Invasive alien species of Union concern are not allowed and points are awarded for native and non-invasive vegetation.

It is important to obtain information from an expert (e.g. forester) on native species - as well as subspecies or/and varieties- to recognise and understand the biodiversity aspects of the tourist accommodation and surrounding area in order to determine types of native and non-native outdoor plants. This is important as to the needs of the species (need of sun, water and nutrients, preferable climate conditions and type of soil etc.).

Table 12. List of invasive alien species of union concern⁵⁵

Species
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> L.
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> Gray

⁵⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 35).

⁵⁵ [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1141 of 13 July 2016 adopting a list of invasive alien species of Union concern pursuant to Regulation \(EU\) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#)

<i>Eichhornia crassipes (Martius) Solms</i>
<i>Heracleum persicum Fischer</i>
<i>Heracleum sosnowskyi Mandenova</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides L. f.</i>
<i>Lagarosiphon major (Ridley) Moss</i>
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora (Michx.) Greuter & Burdet</i>
<i>Ludwigia peploides (Kunth) P.H. Raven</i>
<i>Lysichiton americanus Hultén and St. John</i>
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum (Vell.) Verdc.</i>
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus L.</i>
<i>Persicaria perfoliata (L.) H. Gross</i> (<i>Polygonum perfoliatum L.</i>)
<i>Pueraria montana (Lour.) Merr. var. lobata (Willd.)</i> (<i>Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi</i>)

Source: Joint Research Centre



More information on invasive alien species:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm

3.3.9 Optional criteria related to waste and waste water

3.3.9.1 Criterion 51 - Paper Products (up to 2 points)

Criterion text:

90% of the following categories of paper products used shall have been awarded the EU Ecolabel or other ISO type I label (0,5 point for each of the following categories, to a maximum of 2 points):

- a) toilet paper,
- b) tissue paper,
- c) office paper,
- d) printed paper,
- e) converted paper (e.g. envelopes).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label. Where EU Ecolabel products are used, the

applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance, as the case may be, with Commission Decision 2014/256/EU⁵⁶ or Commission Decision 2012/481/EU⁵⁷ or Commission Decision 2011/333/EU⁵⁸ or Commission Decision 2009/568/EC⁵⁹. Where products bearing other ISO type I labels are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package.



90% used paper products shall be awarded with EU Ecolabel or other ISO Type I (five kinds of paper products are scored).

Table 13. Products included in the Criterion 51 and corresponding EU Ecolabel certificate

Toilet paper	Commission Decision 2009/568/EU
Tissue paper	
Office paper	Commission Decision 2011/332/EU
Printed paper	Commission Decision 2012/481/EU
Converted paper	Commission Decision 2014/256/EU

Source: Joint Research Centre



Other ISO Type I eco-labels are accepted:

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

3.3.9.2 Criterion 52 - Durable goods (up to 4 points)

Criterion text:

At least 40% (rounded to the next integer) of at least one of the following categories of durable goods present in the tourist accommodation shall have been awarded the EU Ecolabel or other ISO Type I label (1 point for each category, to a maximum of 4 points):

- a) bed-linen, towels and table clothes,
- b) computers,
- c) televisions,
- d) bed mattresses,

⁵⁶ Commission Decision 2014/256/EU of 2 May 2014 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for converted paper products (OJ L 135, 8.5.2014, p. 24).

⁵⁷ Commission Decision 2012/481/EU of 16 August 2012 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for printed paper (OJ L 223, 21.8.2012, p. 55).

⁵⁸ Commission Decision 2011/333/EU of 7 June 2011 on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for copying and graphic paper (OJ L 149, 8.6.2011, p. 12).

⁵⁹ Commission Decision 2009/568/EC of 9 July 2009 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community Eco-label for tissue paper (OJ L 197, 29.7.2009, p. 87).

- e) wooden furniture,
- f) vacuum cleaners,
- g) floor coverings,
- h) imaging equipment

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide data and documentation indicating the quantities of such products owned and the quantities that have an eco-label. Where EU Ecolabel products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance, as the case may be, with Commission Decision 2014/350/EU⁶⁰ or Commission Decision 2009/300/EC⁶¹ or Commission Decision 2014/391/EU⁶² or Commission Decision 2017/176/E⁶³ or Commission Decision 2016/1332/EU⁶⁴ or Commission Decision 2009/607/EC⁶⁵. Where products bearing other ISO type I labels are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package.



At least 40% of durable goods shall be awarded with EU Ecolabel or other ISO Type I (eight kinds of products are scored).

Table 14. Products included in the Criterion 52 and corresponding EU Ecolabel certificate

Bed-linen, towels and table clothes	Commission Decision 2014/350/EU
Televisions	Commission Decision 2009/300/EU
Bed mattresses	Commission Decision 2014/391/EU
Wood-, cork- and bamboo-based floor coverings	Commission Decision 2017/176/EU
Furniture	Commission Decision 2016/1332/EU
Hard coverings	Commission Decision 2009/607/EC

Source: Joint Research Centre



Other ISO Type I eco-labels are accepted:

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

⁶⁰ Commission Decision 2014/350/EU of 5 June 2014 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for textile products (OJ L 174, 13.6.2014, p. 45).

⁶¹ Commission Decision 2009/300/EC of 12 March 2009 establishing the revised ecological criteria for the award of the Community Ecolabel to televisions (OJ L 82, 28.3.2009, p. 3).

⁶² Commission Decision 2014/391/EU of 23 June 2014 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for bed mattresses (OJ L 184, 25.6.2014, p. 18).

⁶³ COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2017/176 of 25 January 2017 on establishing EU Ecolabel criteria for wood-, cork- and bamboo-based floor coverings (OJ L 28, 2.2.2017, p.44)

⁶⁴ COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2016/1332 of 28 July 2016 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for furniture (OJ L 210, 4.8.2016, p. 100)

⁶⁵ Commission Decision 2009/607/EC of 9 July 2009 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to hard coverings (OJ L 208, 12.8.2009, p. 21).

3.3.9.3 Criterion 53 - Beverages provision (up to 2 points)

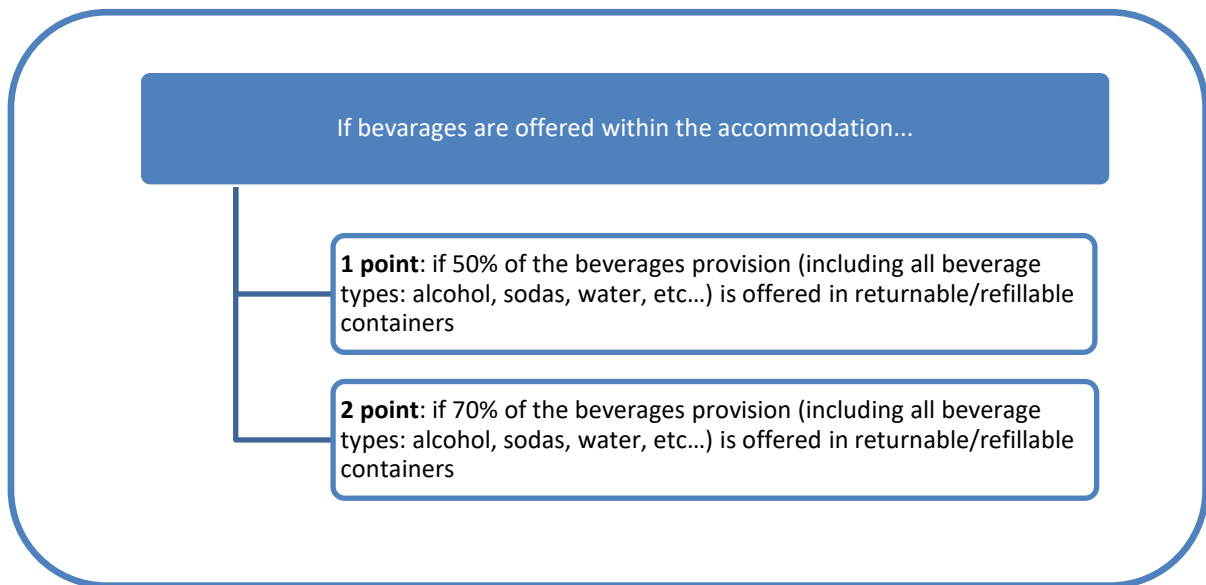
Criterion text:

If beverages are offered (e.g. bar/restaurant service, shops and vending machines) under the ownership or the direct management of the tourist accommodation, at least 50% (1 point) or 70% (2 points) of the beverages provision shall be on returnable/refillable containers.

Assessment and verification

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

Figure 10. Key points of criterion 53



Source: Joint Research Centre



The criterion is awarding accommodations using returnable/refillable containers for beverage provisions instead of disposable or recyclable plastic/cans.

Definitions

'Returnable container' is an empty beverage container that may be returned to beverage supplier for refund of a deposit. Beverage suppliers reuse the empty containers for new beverage supply.

'Refillable container' is a container that can be refilled by the beverage consumer/user. Normally used for provision of tap water or homemade drinks such as juices.

3.3.9.4 Criterion 54 - Detergents and toiletries procurement (up to 2 points)

Criterion text:

At least 80% purchased volume or weight of at least one of the following detergent and toiletry categories used by the tourist accommodation shall have been awarded the EU Ecolabel or other ISO Type I label (0,5 points for each category, to a maximum of 2 points):

- a) hand dishwashing detergents,
- b) detergents for dishwashers,

- c) laundry detergent,
- d) all purpose cleaners,
- e) sanitary detergents,
- f) soaps and shampoos,
- g) hair conditioner.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide data and documentation indicating the quantities of such products owned and the quantities that have an eco-label. Where EU Ecolabel products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the EU Ecolabel certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance, as the case may be, with Commission Decision 2011/382/EU⁶⁶ or Commission Decision 2011/263/EU⁶⁷ or Commission Decision 2011/264/EU⁶⁸ or Commission Decision 2011/383/EU⁶⁹ or Commission Decision 2014/893/EU⁷⁰. Where products bearing other ISO type I labels are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the type I label certificate or a copy of the label on the package.



At least 80% of at least one of the involved detergent and toiletry categories shall be awarded with EU Ecolabel or other ISO Type I (seven kinds of products are scored).

Table 15. Products included in the Criterion 52 and corresponding EU Ecolabel certificate

Hand dishwashing detergents	Commission Decision 2011/382/EU
Detergents for dishwashers	Commission Decision 2011/263/EU
Laundry detergents	Commission Decision 2011/264/EU
All purpose cleaners	Commission Decision 2011/383/EU
Sanitary detergents	
Soaps and shampoos	Commission Decision 2014/893/EU
Hair conditioner	

Source: Joint Research Centre



Other ISO Type I eco-labels are accepted:

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

⁶⁶ Commission Decision 2011/382/EU of 24 June 2011 on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel to hand dishwashing detergents (OJ L 169, 29.6.2011, p. 40).

⁶⁷ Commission Decision 2011/263/EU of 28 April 2011 on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel to detergents for dishwashers (OJ L 111, 30.4.2011, p. 22).

⁶⁸ Commission Decision 2011/264/EU of 28 April 2011 on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for laundry detergents (OJ L 111, 30.4.2011, p. 34).

⁶⁹ Commission Decision 2011/383/EU of 28 June 2011 on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel to all-purpose cleaners and sanitary cleaners (OJ L 169, 29.6.2011, p. 52).

⁷⁰ Commission Decision 2014/893/EU of 9 December 2014 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for rinse-off cosmetic products (OJ L 354, 11.12.2014, p. 47).

3.3.9.5 Criterion 55 - Minimisation of the use of cleaning products (1,5 points)

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall have precise procedures for the efficient use of cleaning products, such as use of micro-fibre products or other cleaning materials with similar effects and water cleaning activities or other cleaning activities with similar effects. To fulfil this criterion, all cleaning must be carried out by a method based on the efficient use of cleaning products except where required by law or by hygiene or health and safety practices.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant (e.g. copy of procedures, technical details of products used).



Efficient use of cleaning products is scored.

This criterion refers to cleaning activities that could substitute or reduce the use of cleaning products (e.g. detergents, bleach, degreasers...). Therefore other use of vacuum cleaners is not in the scope of this criterion. Requirements on efficiency of vacuum cleaners are covered in criterion 31.

Efficient use of cleaning products includes:

- **Micro fiber products and synthetic cloths** are mostly used for dry and semi-dry purposes and for plain surfaces including tables, windows and mirrors. Micro fibre products are not recommended for rough surfaces and wet purposes.
- **Steam evaporators** are used for several purposes including the cleaning of floors (ceramics as well as carpets), toilets, swimming pool areas and kitchens. They usually work with high pressure and heat and achieve a high level of tidiness.

3.3.9.6 Criterion 56 - De-icing (1 point)



De-icing shall be done by mechanical means, using sand or gravel; or de-icers with an ISO type I label.



ISO Type I eco-labels accepted:

[Nordic Swan](#)

[Blauer Engel](#)

3.3.9.7 Criterion 57 - Used textiles and furniture (up to 2 points)

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall have a procedure in place covering:

- a) all donation activities for all furniture and textiles that reach the end of their usable life within the tourist accommodation but are still usable. End users shall include employees and charity or other associations which collect and redistribute goods (1 point).
- b) all reused/second-hand products procurement activities for furniture. Suppliers shall include second-hand markets or other associations/collectives which sell or redistribute used goods (1 point).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation e.g. written procedure including end user contact details, receipts and records of goods previously used or donated etc.



The criterion is awarding accommodations using reused and second hand products and the donation activities.

Donation activities should be done only in case of the product is capable to reuse. Examples of used textile and furniture products that can be donated to charity are the followings: towels, sheets, tablecloths, uniforms, old crockery and cutlery, beds, chairs, tables and couches, and bed mattresses.

The receipt of donation activities could be used for the verification of the criterion.

3.3.9.8 Criterion 58 – Composting (up to 2 points)

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall separate at least one of following relevant waste category ensuring that waste is composted or used for biogas production according to local authority guidelines (e.g. by the local administration, in-house or by a private agency) (1 point for each category, to a maximum of 2 points):

- a) yard waste,
- b) food waste from the food services,
- c) biodegradable products (e.g. disposable items made of corn-based materials),
- d) biodegradable waste produced by guests at their room/accommodation.

Assessment and verification

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



Relevant waste shall be separated to be composted and or used for biogas production; four kind of waste are scored.

Organic waste should be separated and sent for anaerobic digestion where available, or alternatively incineration with energy recovery or local/on-site composting.

Definitions

'Anaerobic digestion': biological processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. One of the end products is biogas, which is combusted to generate electricity and heat, or can be processed into renewable natural gas and transportation fuels.

'Incineration with energy recovery' is the conversion of waste materials into usable heat, electricity, or fuel through the combustion of the waste.

The 'composting' process consists in the decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms under controlled conditions. Compost (fertilizer resource) is obtained as a result of the composting process.

'Food waste' which is compostable includes vegetable and fruit waste, anything made out of flour, grains, coffee grounds, and eggshells.

'Yard waste' includes leaves, grass clipping, and dead plants.

'Biodegradable products' include some disposable food service items and packaging, such as corn-based materials. Is important to double check that something is compostable before attempting to compost it.



Information about bio waste management across Europe can be found in the following link: [European Compost Network](#)

3.3.9.9 Criterion 59 - Waste water treatment (up to 3 points)



The criterion applies if car washing facilities are offered within the tourist accommodation.

3.3.10 Optional criteria related to other criteria

3.3.10.1 Criterion 60 - No smoking in rooms (1 point)



Taking into account that mandatory Criterion bans smoking in all indoor common areas, the optional criterion goes beyond, offering a totally smoke-free accommodation.

3.3.10.2 Criterion 61- Social policy (up to 2 points)

Criterion text:

The tourist accommodation shall have a written social policy to ensure at least one of the following social benefits for staff (0,5 point for each benefit, to a maximum of 2 points):

- a) time off for education,
- b) free meals or meal vouchers,
- c) free uniforms and work wear,
- d) discount on products/services in the tourist accommodation,
- e) subsidised sustainable transport scheme,
- f) caution to get a house loan.

The written social policy shall be updated and communicated to staff yearly. Staff shall sign the written policy at the communication session. The document shall be available at the reception desk to all staff.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a copy of the written social policy duly signed by staff and self-declaration explaining how the above requirements are met. In addition, the competent body may ask for documentary evidence and/or direct random staff interview during the on-site visit.



Social policy of the accommodation shall be available and signed by staff.

① Documents that could be provided for the criterion verification

In addition to the written social policy duly signed by staff some examples of documents to show the compliance with each social benefit are described below:

1. Program, content and staff receiving the education and when.
2. Register with total free meals or meal vouchers served.
3. Uniforms bills and register of delivery.
4. Receipts or information on the discount applicable to employers.
5. If the tourist accommodation has bus service for the employers, a copy of the itinerary and timetable.


Competent Bodies, that considers relevant to have a higher degree of assurance could ask for additional evidence or perform random staff interviews during the on-site visits.

Criterion 62 - Maintenance vehicles (1 point)




If maintenance activities are carried out at the accommodation using a transport, no combustion motor vehicles shall be used for the maintenance activities. (eg. Bicycles, electric vehicles...)

3.3.10.3 Criterion 63 - Environmentally preferable means of transport offer (up to 2,5 points)

 Environmentally preferable means of transport are offered to the guests.

3.3.10.4 Criterion 64 - Unsealed surfaces (1 point)

 This criterion refers to the sealing of surfaces, which causes soil depletion, and hinders proper drainage of rain.

3.3.10.5 Criterion 65 - Local and organic products (up to 4 points)

Criterion text:


- a) At least two locally sourced and not out of season (for fresh fruit and vegetables) food products shall be offered at each meal including breakfast (1 point).
- b) The tourist accommodation actively chooses local suppliers of goods and services (1 point).
- c) At least 2 products (1 point) or 4 products (2 points) used in daily meal preparation or sold by the accommodation provider shall have been produced by organic farming methods, as laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007⁷¹.

For the purposes of this criterion, "local" means within a 160 kilometres radius of the tourist accommodation.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation. Where organic products are used, the applicant shall provide a copy of the product certificate or a copy of the label on the package showing that it was awarded in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. In some countries, it is possible for restaurants and hotels to be granted certification by some labelling schemes when they use only organic products. Where a tourist accommodation is granted certification by such types of schemes, this information may be provided as evidence of compliance with this criterion.

Verification of local providers

 Proximity products shall be used, including also the consumption of seasonal products and organic produce.

3.3.10.6 Criterion 66 - Pesticide avoidance (2 points)

Criterion text:

Outside areas under management of the tourist accommodation shall be managed without any use of pesticides.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the tourist accommodation avoids the pests and manages the outside areas. This shall be checked during the on-site visit.

⁷¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (OJ L 189, 20.7.2007, p. 1)



Pesticides shall not be used in outside areas.

① **Tips for avoiding pesticides**

Examples of how to avoid the use of pesticides are the followings:

- Plant selection: selecting local indigenous plants and flowers, including spice and medicinal plants. Some of these plants may have natural insect repellent characteristics (mints, garlic, dill etc.)
- To keep proper spacing when planting, and planting the right plant in the right location where it receives the proper soil, drainage, water, light and nutrients.
- Crop rotation: to plant different things in the garden in different places every year whenever possible.
- Proper sanitation: always keeping the yard, gardens and adjacent areas as weed-free as possible.
- Some disease organisms live in the soil and are splashed onto plants by rain. The application of mulch to soil under plants can reduce incidence of these types of diseases.



Link to the EU pesticides database:

<http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/public/?event=homepage&language=EN>

3.3.10.7 Criterion 67 - Additional environmental and social actions (up to 3 points)

Criterion text:

The management of the tourist accommodation shall take actions, additional to those provided for by way of criteria in this Section or in Section A, to improve the environmental or social performance of the tourist accommodation.

- a) Additional environmental actions (up to 0,5 points each, to a maximum of 2 points)

and/or

- b) Additional social actions (up to 0,5 points each, to a maximum of 1 point).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a full description (including documented environmental or social benefits associated to the actions) of each additional action the applicant wishes to be taken into account.



Further environmental and social actions are scored.

The Commission Decision (EU) 2016/611⁷² is the reference document on best environmental management practices in the tourism sector. This document could be used in order to define additional environmental actions that are not covered by this EU Ecolabel criteria set.

⁷² COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2016/611 of 15 April 2016 on the reference document on best environmental management practice, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the tourism sector under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community ecomanagement and audit scheme (EMAS). <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016D0611&from=en>

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5 List of abbreviations and definitions

CLP Classification, labelling and packaging

REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

SVHC Substance of Very High Concern

UM User Manual

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