Nordic Ecolabelling of

Grocery stores



Version 3.0 • **datum - datum**
Draft for consultation

Nordic Ecolabelling

Content

What is a Nordic Ecolabelled grocery store? 3

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel? 3

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel? 3

How to apply 4

What are the requirements of the Nordic Ecolabelling? 6

1 General 8
2 Maintenance of the Nordic Ecolabel licence 9
3 Product range 9
4 Energy 12
5 Waste 14
6 The store's use of goods and services 16
7 Overall 17

Marketing 18

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel 18

How long is a licence valid? 18

New criteria 19

Terms and definitions 20

079 Grocery stores, version 3.0, 04 January 2016

This document is a translation of an original in Norwegian. In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

Addresses

In 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers decided to introduce a voluntary official ecolabel, the Nordic Ecolabel. These organisations/companies operate the Nordic ecolabelling system on behalf of their own country's government. For more information, see the websites:

Denmark
Ecolabelling Denmark
Danish Standards Foundation
Portland Towers
Göteborg Plads 1
DK-2150 NORDHAVN
Tel: +45 72 300 450
Fax: +45 72 300 451
info@ecolabel.dk
www.ecolabel.dk

Norway
Ecolabelling Norway
Henrik Ibsens gate 20
NO-0255 OSLO
Tel: +47 24 14 46 00
Fax: +47 24 14 46 01
info@svanemerket.no
www.svanemerket.no

Finland
Ecolabelling Finland
Box 489
FI-00101 HELSINKI
Tel +358 9 61 22 50 00
joutsen@ecolabel.fi
www.ecolabel.fi

Sweden
Ecolabelling Sweden
Box 38114
SE-100 64 STOCKHOLM
Tel: +46 8 55 55 24 00
Fax: +46 8 55 55 24 01
svanen@ecolabel.se
www.ecolabel.se

Iceland
Ecolabelling Iceland
Umhverfisstofnun
Suðurlandsbraut 24
IS-108 REYKJAVIK
Tel: +354 591 20 00
Fax: +354 591 20 20
svanurinn@ust.is
www.svanurinn.is

This document may only be copied in its entirety and without any type of change.

It may be quoted from provided that Nordic Ecolabelling is stated as the source.

What is a Nordic Ecolabelled grocery store?

A Nordic Ecolabelled grocery store has a holistic approach to its environmental activities. It concerns everything from the stores range of products and energy use to how efficiently the store sort its waste and try to minimize its food waste.

A Nordic Ecolabelled store:

- Has ecolabelled and organic products in its assortment
- Is operated energy efficiently to minimize the effect on the climate
- Has a focus on sorting of waste and on minimizing food waste to spare the resources of the planet

Why choose the Nordic Ecolabel?

- The grocery store may use the Nordic Ecolabel trademark in its marketing. The Nordic Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region.
- The Nordic Ecolabel is a cost-effective and simple way for the grocery store to communicate its environmental work and commitment to customers and suppliers.
- An environmentally conscious business often has lower costs, due to reduced energy consumption and less waste, for example.
- More eco-aware operations prepare the grocery store for future environmental requirements.
- Environmental issues are complex. It can take a long time to gain an understanding of a specific area. Nordic Ecolabelling can be seen as an aid in this work.

What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?

Stores that have a broad range of products in several product groups, and where groceries account for more than 50% of sales, can apply for the Nordic Ecolabel. The grocery store may be a single store, part of a larger chain or an online store.

Retail chains may apply for a chain licence for their business. In this context, a chain is defined as a group of stores sharing the same concept/name/brand that, in its marketing, differentiates itself from other kinds of store partnership. The individual stores in a chain must have:

1. a partnership on purchasing
2. a joint agreement between stores on compliance with the requirements of the Nordic Ecolabel
3. joint registration of data relevant to the criteria

A chain of stores must comprise at least 5 stores.

Retail chains can market themselves as a Nordic Ecolabelled chain if at least 90% of the chain's stores are included in the licence. Only the stores that are included in the chain licence may market themselves as a Nordic Ecolabelled store. Retail chains that have less than 90% of their stores included in the licence may market the individual store as Nordic Ecolabelled, but cannot call themselves a Nordic Ecolabelled chain.

Online stores that have several locations for the warehousing and picking of goods, and that want to market the whole of their business as Nordic Ecolabelled, must apply as a chain regardless the number of units. Businesses that are a combination of physical store and online store must apply for the Nordic Ecolabel for all parts of the business, if they are marketed as a single unit.

Online stores that use subcontractors for the warehousing and picking of goods may apply for their own Nordic Ecolabel, if the subcontractor is Nordic Ecolabelled. If the goods move through several warehouses before they are picked, it is the final warehouse where picking takes place that must be included in the licence.

How to apply

Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide for grocery stores should be used in the first instance to submit an application for the use of the Nordic Ecolabel, and subsequently to document the Nordic Ecolabelling requirements. Applicants can register their application, at which stage they will be required to provide a range of information about their business. This includes sales figures, the company registration number, any affiliation to a chain and a contact person for Nordic Ecolabelling.

The applicant will then be issued with a user name and password for Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. Access will initially be time-limited. Once the licence has been granted, access will be extended for the period that the licence remains valid. The electronic application guide will also be used by the licensee later on for annual reporting and internal audits.

Operations in multiple countries

Businesses with operations in multiple countries must submit separate applications to the secretariats in the countries where they wish to market themselves using the Nordic Ecolabel. This does not apply to online stores that are essentially established in only one country, but that have some sales across national borders.

Different types of store

Different types of store may be Nordic Ecolabelled under these criteria – see the section "What can carry the Nordic Ecolabel?" above. The requirements in this document will specify in the text whether any particular considerations apply to one or more types of store. If the word "store" is used, this is to be interpreted as applying to all applicants.

Different types of requirement

The criteria for grocery stores comprise a combination of obligatory requirements and point score requirements. The obligatory requirements are marked O + a number and must always be met.

The point score requirements are marked P + a number and a certain number of points are awarded for each point score requirement met. The points are totalled up and a certain amount must be achieved in order to receive a licence.

Icons in the text

The text describes how the applicant shall demonstrate fulfilment of each requirement. There are also icons in the text to make this clearer. These icons are:

✉ Enclose

Inspection

There will be inspections of Nordic Ecolabelled stores. Single stores will be visited at least once during the validity period of the licence.

On-site inspections will also be carried out in stores that are part of a retail chain. Nordic Ecolabelling will decide which stores will be visited and when.

Data used for calculations, original copies of submitted documents, test records, purchasing statistics and similar information must be available for examination during these inspections.

Responsibility and obligations

Nordic Ecolabelling can request more information than what is described in the requirements. The licensee is responsible for presenting documentation that supports information provided to Nordic Ecolabelling on demand during on-site inspections and annual reporting.

The store is responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements during the whole validity period of the license. The store must contact Nordic Ecolabelling immediately if deviations are detected.

Nordic Ecolabelling may revoke the license if deviations are detected in connection with reporting or on on-site inspections. Not reporting before deadline is considered a deviation.

Costs

For information about costs for this specific product group, please see the home page of the various national secretariats - see addresses on page 2.

Enquiries

Further information and assistance with applications is available on the website of the national ecolabelling body, or by contacting the various national secretariats – see addresses on page 2.

What are the requirements of the Nordic Ecolabelling?

To be awarded a Nordic Ecolabel licence:

- All obligatory requirements must be fulfilled. Icelandic grocery stores are exempt from requirements O5, O6, O7 and O11.
- At least 25 points out of 60 points available must be achieved.
- Table 1 gives an overview of the obligatory and point score requirements set by Nordic Ecolabelling for a grocery store/retail chain.

The table below gives an overview of requirements set for Nordic Ecolabelled grocery stores.

Req. no.	Requirement	No. of points	Comment
Obligatory requirements			
O1	Groceries as a proportion of total sales		
O2	Breadth of product range		
O3	Annual reporting		
O4	Responsible persons		
O5	Sale of organic food and drink, and products from sustainable fishing		The requirement is not obligatory for stores in Iceland.
O6	Sale of ecolabelled consumables		The requirement is not obligatory for stores in Iceland.
O7	Sale of ecolabelled durables		The requirement applies to stores with sales of durables that account for more than 10% of total sales. The requirement is not obligatory for stores in Iceland.
O8	Energy efficiency		
O9	General waste		
O10	Food waste		
O11	Ecolabelled consumables and services		The requirement is not obligatory for stores in Iceland.
O12	The store's points total		
Point score requirements			
P1	Higher sales of organic products and products from sustainable fishing	10	
P2	Higher sales of ecolabelled consumables	10	
P3	Good energy efficiency	20	

P4	Little general waste	8	
P5	Waste sorting	2	
P6	Little food waste	10	

1 General

O1 Groceries as a proportion of total sales

The business applying for the licence must have sales of groceries that account for over 50% of total sales for the business.

Retail chains must meet the requirement at chain level. This means that the figure for groceries as a proportion of total sales must be calculated for the chain as a whole.

In this context, groceries are defined as goods that are expected to be consumed or used within a limited period. A grocery can be either a foodstuff/drink or a consumable. A list of products defined as consumables is given in appendix 1. Some examples are kitchen paper, cleaning agents and sanitary products.

✉ State the total sales of groceries, excluding VAT, for the business in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. Use the sales figures for the past 12 months.

O2 Breadth of product range

The grocery store must sell groceries in at least 10 of the product categories in the table below.

Retail chains must meet the requirement for all the units that are included in the licence. This may either be done by the chain's stores selling goods in the same categories, or by the stores in the chain having a joint agreement to sell goods in at least 10 categories, with these varying from one store to another.

	Product categories with examples of goods
1	Fruit and vegetables incl. fresh herbs and spices
2	Meat and fish – fresh/preserved: Pure meat and fish products, meat and fish balls, burgers and fishcakes, sausages, pickled herring, fresh pastes Ready-made food: Pea soup, porridge, pancakes
3	Sandwich toppings: Cheese, tofu, brawn, pâté, ham, sausage, herb butter, caviar
4	Dairy: Milk, sour cream, soured dairy products, yoghurt, cream, crème fraiche, butter, eggs and juice
5	Baked goods: Fresh bread, crisp bread, biscuits, cakes, breadcrumbs
6	Drinks: Beer, soft drinks, mineral water, cordials, drinks made from soya, rice or oats
7	Coffee, tea, drinking chocolate
8	Preserved foods in jars, tins and boxes, herbs and spices, dry semi-finished products
9	Children's food incl. porridge, gruel, snacks and drinks
10	Grains and baking ingredients: Meal, flour, rice, pasta, quinoa, couscous, breakfast cereals, sugar, icing sugar, syrup, honey, vanilla, nuts, dried fruit
11	Chocolate, sweets, snack nuts and potato crisps
12	Frozen foods: Vegetables, fish, meat, ready-made meals
13	Ice cream and frozen berries
14	Office paper, writing books, envelopes, sketchbooks, books, greeting cards, wrapping paper and newspapers
15	Light sources and batteries
16	Kitchen paper, toilet paper, tissues, serviettes, candles, baking parchment, muffin cases, coffee filters
17	Household chemicals: Dishwasher detergent, washing-up liquid, general-purpose cleaner, sanitary cleaner laundry detergent, specialist cleaner

18	Toiletries: Shampoo, hand soap, shower gel, cosmetics, tampons, sanitary towels, nappies, cotton wool, cotton wool buds

✉ Confirm that the store covers at least 10 of the product categories in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

2 Maintenance of the Nordic Ecolabel licence

O3 Annual reporting

In its annual reporting to Nordic Ecolabelling, the store shall ensure that the requirements are fulfilled for the entire validity period of the licence.

The areas on which the store must report may vary from year to year and may relate, for example, to organic food and drink as a proportion of sales, energy consumption and amounts of waste.

The licensee will receive an email stating when reporting is to take place.

✉ Report in the areas for which information is required, submitted via Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide, before the deadline for reporting expires.

O4 Responsible persons

The store shall appoint an individual responsible for maintaining the Nordic Ecolabel licence. The store shall inform Nordic Ecolabelling if this person is replaced.

Retail chains and online stores comprising multiple units may state a person responsible for each unit on agreement with Nordic Ecolabelling.

✉ State who is responsible for maintaining the licence when applying for the Nordic Ecolabel.

3 Product range

O5 Sale of organic food and drink, and products from sustainable fishing

Organic food and drink plus products from sustainable fishing must account for at least 1.7 % of sales for Norwegian and Finnish stores, 6 % for Swedish stores and at least 8.5 % for Danish stores. There is no obligatory requirement for Icelandic stores.

The proportion of sales is calculated as follows:

$$x\,\% = \frac{Sale\ of\ organic\ food\ and\ drink + sale\ of\ sustainable\ fishing}{\text{Total sale of food and drink}}$$

The proportion of sales is to be calculated based on sales figures excluding VAT.

Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units must meet the requirement at chain level. This means that the proportion of sales is to be calculated as a whole for the stores included in the application.

The proportion of sales is to be based on statistics from the past 12 months. By prior agreement, Nordic Ecolabelling may accept statistics for a shorter period, if the period is representative of normal operations.

The requirement may also be fulfilled based on proportion of purchases.

In this context, organic food and drink means products that are labelled according to EU regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and (EU) No 203/2012, for example EU Ecolabel, KRAV, Luomu, Debio, Ø-mærket and Tún-lífrænt.

Sustainable fishing is, in this context, defined as MSC certified fishing or fishing meeting the requirements set by KRAV for wild caught fish and shellfish. Other certification schemes may be approved by Nordic Ecolabelling on demand. They must meet the requirements for standard and certification scheme given in appendix 2.

☒ State the sales of organic food and drink and products from sustainable fishing, excluding VAT, in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

☒ State the total sales of all food and drink, excluding VAT, in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

☒ Upload data confirming the required sales statistics in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

P1 Higher sales of organic food and drink, and products from sustainable fishing

The store receives points as set out in the table below, if the proportion of sales of organic food and drink and products from sustainable fishing is higher than the level set in the obligatory requirement. Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units receive points based on the chain's proportion of sales as calculated in O5.

Points	Iceland	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Sweden
1	≥ 0.5 %	≥ 8.8 %	≥ 1.8 %	≥ 1.8 %	≥ 6.5 %
2	≥ 0.6 %	≥ 9.0 %	≥ 1.9 %	≥ 1.9 %	≥ 7.0 %
3	≥ 0.8 %	≥ 10 %	≥ 2.2 %	≥ 2.2 %	≥ 8.0 %
4	≥ 1.0 %	≥ 11 %	≥ 2.5 %	≥ 2.5 %	≥ 9.0 %
5	≥ 1.5 %	≥ 13 %	≥ 2.9 %	≥ 2.9 %	≥ 10 %
6	≥ 2.0 %	≥ 15 %	≥ 3.3 %	≥ 3.3 %	≥ 12 %
7	≥ 2.5 %	≥ 17 %	≥ 3.7 %	≥ 3.7 %	≥ 14 %
8	≥ 3.2 %	≥ 20 %	≥ 4.5 %	≥ 4.5 %	≥ 16 %
9	≥ 3.9 %	≥ 23 %	≥ 5.3 %	≥ 5.3 %	≥ 18 %
10	≥ 4.6 %	≥ 26 %	≥ 6.1 %	≥ 6.1 %	≥ 20 %

Different points are awarded from country to country due to differences in the availability of organic products and products from sustainable fishing.

Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide automatically calculates the number of points based on the information given in O5.

O6 Sale of ecolabelled consumables

Ecolabelled consumables must account for at least 20% of sales in Swedish and Danish stores, 15% in Norwegian stores and 9% in Finnish stores. There is no obligatory requirement for Icelandic stores.

The proportion of sales is calculated as follows:

$$x\,\% = \frac{Sale\ of\ ecolabelled\ consumables}{\text{Total sale of consumables}}$$

The proportion of sales is to be calculated based on sales figures excluding VAT.

Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units must meet the requirement as an average at chain level. This means that the proportion of sales is to be calculated as a whole for the stores included in the application.

The proportion of sales is to be based on statistics from the past 12 months. By prior agreement, Nordic Ecolabelling may accept statistics for a shorter period, if the period is representative of normal operations, and if the requirement concerning the proportion of sales is met by a good margin.

The requirement may also be fulfilled based on the proportion of purchases.

Ecolabelled, in this context, means products that carry the Nordic Ecolabel, the EU Ecolabel or the Bra Miljöval (Good Environmental Choice) label.

A list over products defined as consumables is given in appendix 1.

☒ State the total sales of ecolabelled consumables, excluding VAT, in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

☒ State the total sales of all consumables, excluding VAT, in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

☒ Upload data confirming the required sales statistics in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

P2 Higher sales of ecolabelled consumables

The store receives points as set out in the table below, if the proportion of sales of ecolabelled consumables is higher than the level set in the obligatory requirement. Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units receive points based on the proportion of sales as calculated in O6.

Points	Iceland	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Sweden
1	≥ 2.5 %	≥ 21 %	≥ 16 %	≥ 10 %	≥ 21 %
2	≥ 3.0 %	≥ 22 %	≥ 17 %	≥ 11 %	≥ 22 %
3	≥ 4.0 %	≥ 24 %	≥ 19 %	≥ 12 %	≥ 24 %
4	≥ 5.0 %	≥ 26 %	≥ 21 %	≥ 14 %	≥ 26 %
5	≥ 7.0 %	≥ 29 %	≥ 24 %	≥ 16 %	≥ 29 %
6	≥ 9.0 %	≥ 32 %	≥ 27 %	≥ 18 %	≥ 32 %
7	≥ 11 %	≥ 35 %	≥ 30 %	≥ 21 %	≥ 35 %
8	≥ 15 %	≥ 40 %	≥ 35 %	≥ 23 %	≥ 40 %
9	≥ 19 %	≥ 45 %	≥ 40 %	≥ 27 %	≥ 45 %
10	≥ 23 %	≥ 50 %	≥ 45 %	≥ 32 %	≥ 50 %

Different points are awarded from country to country due to differences in the availability of ecolabelled products.

Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide automatically calculates the number of points based on the information given in O6.

O7 Sale of ecolabelled durables

The requirement applies to stores with sales of durables products that account for more than 10% of total sales. There is no obligatory requirement for Icelandic stores.

The store must have at least the number of ecolabelled products in each category as stated in the table below. If the store does not carry any products in a particular category, there is no requirement concerning the number of ecolabelled products.

Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units are assessed as a whole unit. This means all the stores included in the licence must have a joint policy on the products in the table below and are awarded points accordingly.

Category	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Sweden
Sketchbooks, books, wrapping paper, adhesives, pens, hobby paints, watercolours, fingerpaints and crayons	3	3	2	6
Clothes, towels, bed linen and microfibre cloths	1	2	1	2
Furniture, outdoor furniture, toys, outdoor play equipment, flooring, stoves, paints, degreasers, car care products and washer fluid	2	2	1	2
TVs, PCs, monitors and printers	1	1	1	1

Durables, in this context, means products that are neither food/drink or consumable.

Ecolabelled means products that are labelled with the Nordic Ecolabel, the EU Ecolabel, the Bra Miljöval (Good Environmental Choice) label, GOTS or TCO.

The requirement will only be shown in the application guide, if the applicant has sales of durables in excess of 10%. The proportion of sales accounted for by durables is calculated based on the information given in the application and in O1.

☒ In Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide, state which product categories goods are sold in.

☒ In Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide, state which ecolabelled products are sold in each product category. State the licence number for Nordic Ecolabelled products.

☒ Upload images showing the ecolabelled products on the store shelves in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

4 Energy

O8 Energy efficiency

Danish, Swedish, Icelandic and Norwegian stores must fulfil part a) of this requirement. Finnish stores can fulfil part b) if the stores purchased energy includes ventilation and heating. Finnish retail chains can only use alternative b) if all the stores included in the license can verify that ventilation and heating are included.

a) The store's energy index should be no more than 1.95. The index is calculated in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units must meet the requirement as a weighted average at chain level. Each store/unit thus must not have a level of energy consumption that exceeds the obligatory index by more than 25% - which equals an energy index no more than 2.44. This means that statistics must be stated for each store/unit.

For information on how the application guide calculates the energy index, see Appendix 3 to this criteria document. This appendix also explains how the index results for the individual stores are weighted in relation to each other.

b) The store's relative energy consumption (SREC) should be no more than 600 kWh/m². The relative energy consumption is calculated as follows:

$SREC = E/(F*E_{electricity} + E_{heating}) * E$,

E = the store's purchased energy in kWh/m²

$E_{electricity}$ = the store's purchased electricity in kWh/m²

$E_{heating}$ = the store's purchased heating in kWh/m²

Correlation factor F = PCF/40 where $F_{max} = 1.25$ and $F_{min} = 0.75$

PCF = the store's proportion of chilled and frozen foods as a percentage of grocery sales

Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units must meet the requirement as an average at chain level. However, no single store/unit must have energy consumption over 25% above the obligatory requirement – which equates to a relative energy consumption of 750 kWh/m². This means that statistics must be stated for each store/unit.

In this context, chilled and frozen foods refers to goods in the categories dairy, meat, fish, chilled, deli and frozen.

For alternative a):

☒ State all relevant data for the calculation of the energy efficiency index in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

☒ Upload documentation confirming the floor area of the store in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. This may be a lease or equivalent document.

☒ Upload to Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide documentation showing a calculation of the quantity of food produced in the store's kitchen.

☒ Upload documentation confirming that the energy for ventilation and heating is included in the stated energy consumption. This may be a confirmation from the building owner or the equivalent.

☒ Upload documentation confirming the amount of energy purchased in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. This may be a bill from the energy suppliers or the equivalent. Use the energy consumption figures for the past 12 months.

For alternative b):

☒ Confirm that the purchased energy includes ventilation and heating in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. Retail chains must verify this for all the units included in the license.

☒ Enter all the relevant data for calculating relative energy consumption in an Excel spreadsheet that is available from Nordic Ecolabelling. Then upload to Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide documentation confirming the energy consumption, the store's floor area and the proportion of chilled and frozen foods in relation to total grocery sales.

P3 Good energy efficiency

The store receives points as set out in the table below, if the energy efficiency is better than the level set in the obligatory requirement. Danish, Swedish, Icelandic and Norwegian stores are assessed according to table a), while Finnish stores are assessed according to table b) if they have fulfilled part b) of requirement O8. Retail chains receive points based on the weighted average as calculated in O8.

Table a): Points table for Danish, Swedish, Icelandic and Norwegian stores.

Points	Energy index
1	≤ 1.94
5	≤ 1.80
10	≤ 1.60
15	≤ 1.40
20	≤ 1.15

Table b): Points table for Finnish stores if they have fulfilled part b) of requirement O8.

Points	Relative energy use
1	≤ 595
5	≤ 580
10	≤ 540
15	≤ 510
20	≤ 400

Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide automatically calculates the number of points based on the information given in O8.

5 Waste

O9 General waste

The store must not generate more general waste than is stated in the table below.

Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units must meet the requirement as an average at chain level. No store/unit may generate an amount of general waste that exceeds the obligatory index by more than 25%. This means that statistics must be stated for each store/unit.

	Iceland	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Sweden
Local currency	**ISK**	**DKK**	**NOK**	**Euro**	**SEK**
Amount of general waste in kg per million in sales in the local currency, excluding VAT	70	920	570	8,300	850

The amount of general waste is calculated as follows:

$$Amount\ of\ general\ waste = \frac{Amount\ of\ general\ waste\ in\ kg}{The\ store's\ total\ sales\ in\ millions\ in\ the\ local\ currency}$$

The amount of general waste is to be based on statistics from the past 12 months. By prior agreement, Nordic Ecolabelling may accept statistics for a shorter period, if the period is representative of normal operations, and if the requirement concerning the amount of general waste is met by a good margin.

If the store only has information on the volume of the general waste, rather than the weight, the volume can be converted to weight using the following formula:

The store's general waste in kg =

Volume of general waste * ((proportion of food waste * 380) + (proportion of other waste * 120))

If the store uses a waste compactor and the formula for weight calculation above, the calculated weight is multiplied by 4.

Alternatively, the store can weigh its unsorted waste over a period of two weeks that are representative of normal operations

General waste, in this context, means waste that is not sorted out for material recovery and recycling, and is thus sent for incineration or to landfill.

✉ State the amount of general waste in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

✉ If the store only has statistics for the volume of its general waste: State the volume of the general waste and the proportion of this that is food waste in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

✉ Upload documentation from the waste contractor confirming the data on the amount of general waste in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

P4 Little general waste

The store receives points as set out in the table below, if the amount of general waste is lower than the level set in the obligatory requirement. Retail chains receive points based on the chain's average amount of general waste as calculated in O9.

Points	Iceland	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Sweden
2	≤ 65	≤ 900	≤ 550	≤ 8,300	≤ 820
4	≤ 60	≤ 750	≤ 480	≤ 7,500	≤ 750
6	≤ 50	≤ 500	≤ 350	≤ 5,000	≤ 500
8	≤ 35	≤ 300	≤ 200	≤ 3,500	≤ 300

All figures are for the amount of general waste in kg per million in sales in the local currency, excluding VAT.

Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide automatically calculates the number of points based on the information given in O9.

P5 Waste sorting

Stores that sort out the following waste fractions are awarded 0.5 point per fraction (max 2 points):

Metal, hard plastic, soft plastic, paper, coloured glass, clear glass, wood, fats and oils, ceramics and batteries.

Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units are assessed as a whole unit. This means all the stores included in the licence must have a joint policy and practice on the number of waste fractions that are sorted.

✉ State in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide which waste fractions the store sorts out. Retail chains can state the fractions for all units in one go by stating with a cross that the selected categories apply for all the units included in the licence. Retail chains comprising of units that not necessarily sort out the same fractions, must list fractions for each store.

✉ Upload images showing sorting of the waste fractions in the store in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

O10 Measuring visible food waste

The store must measure the quantity of visible food waste that occurs. The store may choose whether the food waste is measured in quantity (kg), purchase value (SEK, EUR) or lost sales (SEK, EUR).

The store must report what is covered by the measurement of food waste. The question of whether rejected goods from wholesalers, bread and bakery products and bones and trimmings from the store's meat and fish counters are included in the measurement must be specifically addressed.

Statistics of the measurement results are to be compiled quarterly or more frequently. Nordic Ecolabelling may request the results as part of annual follow-up inspections.

Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units must measure their visible food waste using the same methodology for all the units covered by the licence.

Food waste is defined here as food that, at a certain point in time, could have been used as human food.

Visible food waste is that portion of the food waste that is discarded because it is too old or cannot be sold to customers for other reasons. Losses in the form of theft, administrative errors in the storage of goods, etc. are not counted as visible waste.

✉ Confirm that visible food waste is measured and compiled quarterly or more frequently in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

✉ State whether the food waste is measured in quantity (kg), purchase value (SEK, EUR) or lost sales (SEK, EUR) in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

✉ Upload documentation showing what the waste measurements cover in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. The documentation must specifically state whether rejected goods from wholesalers, bread and bakery products and bones and trimmings from the store's meat and fish counters are included in the measurement.

P6 Measures to reduce food waste

The store earns points if the measures in the table below form a regular part of the operation. Retail chains and internet stores comprising multiple units must have implemented the measures in 90 % of all the stores covered by the licence in order to obtain points.

Measure	Points (max 10 points)
The store has a fixed agreement with a charitable organisation concerning the collection of food that cannot be sold.	5
The store uses fresh produce that is approaching its sell by date in the preparation of ready-made meals for sale in-store or for serving to staff.	5
The store sells food approaching its sell by date at a reduced price.	5
The store does not hold promotions that give a bulk discount on fruit and vegetables or chilled foods.	3
Other measures that give a significant reduction in food waste may earn points, subject to approval by Nordic Ecolabelling.	Max 2 points

☒ Retail chains must upload documentation showing which stores that have implemented the various measures.

☒ Upload an agreement with a charitable organisation for food collection to Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

☒ State in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide whether the store systematically uses fresh produce that is approaching its sell by date in the preparation of ready-made meals for sale in-store or for serving to staff.

☒ Upload images of goods sold at a reduced price due to their expiring sell by date in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

☒ Declare in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide that the store does not hold promotions that give a bulk discount on fruit and vegetables or chilled foods.

☒ Upload documentation confirming other measures that have been taken and that have led to a significant reduction in food waste.

6 The store's use of goods and services

O11 Ecolabelled consumables and services

The store must earn at least 5 points from the table below for the use of ecolabelled consumables and services. There is no obligatory requirement for Icelandic stores.

Retail chains are assessed as a whole unit. This means all the units in the chain must have a joint policy on the products in the table below and are awarded points accordingly.

Consumables ≥ 90% of purchase volume in each category	**Points**
Cleaning products: Floor cleaner, disinfectant, general-purpose cleaner, dishwasher detergent, washing-up liquid, hand soap and microfibre cloths and mops	3
Paper products: Toilet paper, paper towels and office paper	2
Textiles: Workwear	2
Services ≥ 90% of purchase volume in each category (unless otherwise stated)	
Laundering workwear (≥ 90% of garment numbers - a rough estimate is permitted)	2
Laundering entrance mats	2
Cleaning services (≥ 90% of the total store area)	4
Hotel accommodation	1
Printed material	1

If the store uses Nordic Ecolabelled cleaning services, no additional points are given for ecolabelled cleaning chemicals.

Ecolabelled, in this context, means products and services that carry the Nordic Ecolabel, the EU Ecolabel or the Bra Miljöval (Good Environmental Choice) label.

Damaged goods are not included in the calculation of purchase volume.

✉ State the product name and licence number of the ecolabelled products that the store uses in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. Retail chains comprising of units that not necessarily use the same products, must list purchased products for each store.

✉ State the company name and licence number of the supplier of the ecolabelled services that the store purchases in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. Retail chains comprising of units that not necessarily use services from the same providers, must list purchased services for each store.

7 Overall

O12 The store's points total

The store must earn at least 25 points. The table shows how many points are available for the various point score requirements.

Requirement	**Requirement title**	**Max points**
P1	Higher sales of organic products and products from sustainable fishing	10
P2	Higher sales of ecolabelled consumables	10
P3	Good energy efficiency	20
P4	Little general waste	8
P5	Waste sorting	2
P6	Measures for reducing food waste	10
Max points total		60

The points total is calculated automatically in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide.

Note that requirement O11 is an obligatory requirement and as such is not included in the points summary above.

Marketing

The Nordic Ecolabel is a very well-known and well-reputed trademark in the Nordic region. Nordic Ecolabelled products and services may be marketed using the Nordic Ecolabel so long as the associated licence is valid.

The label must be positioned so that there is no doubt as to what the label refers and so that it is clear that the grocery store, retail chain or internet store is ecolabelled.

More information on marketing can be found in "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

Individual stores that are Nordic Ecolabelled and that collaborate on marketing with other individual Nordic Ecolabelled stores do not need to use the licence number (following approval from Nordic Ecolabelling?).

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel

Design of the Nordic Ecolabel:



Each licence has a unique eight-figured licence number that must be displayed along with the label.

More information on the design of the label can be found in "Regulations for the Nordic Ecolabelling of products" 22 June 2011 or later versions.

How long is a licence valid?

Nordic Ecolabelling adopted the criteria for grocery stores on DAY MONTH YEAR. The criteria are valid until DAY MONTH YEAR.

The ecolabel licence is valid providing the criteria are fulfilled and until the criteria expire. The validity period of the criteria may be extended or adjusted, in which case the licence is automatically extended and the licensee informed.

Revised criteria shall be published at least one year prior to the expiry of the present criteria. The licensee is then offered the opportunity to renew their licence.

New criteria

In the next revision, the work will focus on the potential to tighten:

- the requirement concerning organic and ecolabelled products as a proportion of total sales
- the requirement concerning energy consumption
- the requirement concerning general waste
- the overall requirement concerning how many points the store must earn in total

Nordic Ecolabelling will also consider the possibility to introduce an obligatory requirement to how much food waste the store generates.

Terms and definitions

Term	Explanation or definition
Sustainable fishing	Sustainable fishing is, in this context, defined as MSC-certified fishing or fishing meeting the requirements set by KRAV for wild caught fish and shellfish. Other certification schemes may be approved by Nordic Ecolabelling on demand. They must meet the requirements for standard and certification scheme given in appendix 2.
Retail chain	In this context, a retail chain is defined as a group of stores sharing the same concept/name/brand that, in its marketing, differentiates itself from other kinds of store partnership. The following three conditions must be met for a group of stores to be defined as a chain: 1. There must be a partnership on purchasing 2. There must be a joint agreement between stores on compliance with the requirements of the Nordic Ecolabel 3. There must be a joint registration of data relevant to the criteria.
Groceries	In this context, groceries are defined as goods that are expected to be consumed or used within a limited period. Foodstuffs, sanitary products, household articles and cleaning agents are examples of goods that count as groceries.
Consumables	Consumables, in this context, are defined as everyday groceries that are not food or drink. A list over products defined as consumables is given in appendix 1.
Energy efficiency index	Here, the energy efficiency index is a value that indicates how energy efficient a store may be considered to be. The index value is calculated in Nordic Ecolabelling's electronic application guide. Appendix 3 gives an introduction to the way the index value is calculated.
Online store	An online store is a grocery store that the customer can only visit via an internet site.
Warehouse	In this context, the warehouse refers to the premises where the online store keeps the goods before they are picked.
Food waste	Food waste is defined here as food that, at a certain point in time, could have been used as human food. The definition therefore does not

	include bones, shells, peel and production residues that cannot normally be eaten by humans.
Ecolabelled products	Ecolabelled consumables, in this context, means products that carry the Nordic Ecolabel, the EU Ecolabel or the Bra Miljöval (Good Environmental Choice) label. For durables, GOTS and the TCO ecolabel also counts.
Picking of goods	The picking of goods refers here to the point when goods ordered via a website are picked to fulfil the customer's order.
General waste	General waste, in this context, means waste that is not sorted out for material recovery and recycling, and is thus sent for incineration or to landfill.
Durables	Durables, in this context, means products that are not food/drink or consumables.
Organic food and drink	In this context, organic food and drink means products that are labelled according to EU regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and (EU) No 203/2012, for example EU-Ecolabel, KRAV, Luomu, Debio, Ø-mærket and Tún-lífrænt.

Appendix 1 List of goods considered to be consumables

The table below specifies what counts as consumables. If a good is not on the list, it is counted as a durabel. Your handling officer can help you with defining if a good is a consumable or not.

Children	Care products: Hair, shower, bath, skin, mouth, oils.
	Diapers.
	Wet wipes, dry wipes, cleaning wipes.
	Breast pads.
	Are not regarded as consumables: Pacifiers, baby bottles, children's cutlery and plates, bibs.
Paper	Household paper, toilet paper, paper towels.
	Handkerchiefs.
	Napkins.
	Printing paper.
	Writing pads, notebooks.
	Reading material: Books, newspapers, magazines.
	Envelopes.
	Coffee filter, tea filter.
	Are not regarded as consumables: Drawing and painting books, receipt paper.
Chemicals	Wash of textiles: Laundry detergent, fabric softener, stain remover, bleaching agent.
	Wash of dishes: Dishwasher, cleaning of dishwashers, washing dishes by hand, and rinsing agent.
	Cleaning: General cleaning, toilet cleaning, sanitary cleaning, cleaning of stoves and ovens, steel wool, polish agent, floor cleaning and floor care products, unclogging, and air fresheners.
	Are not regarded as consumables: Mosquito repellent.
Cleaning equipment	Sponges, dish cloths, dish brushes, buckets, cloths.
	Microfiber: Cloths and mops (incl. accessories).
Hygiene	Intimate hygiene: pads, tampons, panty liners, incontinence pads, contraception.
	Skin and hair: Hand soap, shampoo, conditioner, shower gel, intimate soap, bath salt, bubble bath, hair masks/care products, hair styling, hair colour, hair dye, permanent, hair tonic, hair removal, facial cream, cream, foot cream, sunscreen.
	Oral care: toothpaste, toothbrush, mouth wash, toothpicks.
	Cotton: Cotton swabs, cotton
	Wet wipes.
	Deodorant.
	Shaving: Foam, cream, aftershave, razors, razorblades.
	Cosmetics.
	Are not regarded as consumables: Products for treatment of wounds.

Bags and boxes	Trash bags, garbage bags.
	For the costumers to carry goods home: plastic bags and cardboard boxes, shopping bags.
Disposables	For the table: glass, cups, plates, cutlery, and paper tablecloths.
	For cooking: baking paper, muffin shapes, sandwich paper, slip paper, plastic wrapping, aluminium foil, freezer bags, bread bags.
Candles	Antique candles, black candles, scented candles, lanterns, cake candles.
Other	Charcoal, barbeque briquettes.
	Batteries: Disposable batteries, rechargeable batteries, button cell batteries (incl. those sold with charger).
	Lighting: Incandescent bulb, energy saving lamps, led, fluorescent lights, halogen.
	Green: Plants, flowers and flower soil.

Appendix 2 Guidelines for assessing sustainability labelling for fish and shellfish

Nordic Ecolabelling sets requirements regarding standards for certified fish and shellfish. The requirements are summarised in this document which is updated on an ongoing basis. Each individual standard and certification system is examined by Nordic Ecolabelling to ensure that all the requirements are met.

General requirements regarding standards for sustainability labelling of fish and shellfish

The following requirements apply for both wild-caught and farmed fish:

- The standard shall follow all relevant laws and agreements and comply with the conventions and guidelines of the FAO and the UN:
  - 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
  - 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement
  - FAO Guidelines for the ecolabelling of fish and fishery products from marine capture fisheries
  - FAO Guidelines for aquaculture certification
  - FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- The standard must balance economic and environmental interests. The standard must be drawn up in an open process in which environmental, economic and social stakeholders have been invited to take part. This means that that there as a minimum must be a public consultation about the standard.
- The standard and documents related to the standard must be public.
- The standard is evaluated and revised on a regular basis so that the process is developed and environmental impact reduced on an ongoing basis.
- Nordic Ecolabelling places particular emphasis on the standard having absolute criteria that protect against illegal fishing and depletion of natural biodiversity.

Requirements regarding standards for wild-caught fish and shellfish

- The standard must have criteria stating that the fished stocks must not be overfished and that they are to be maintained at a level that promotes the objective of optimal utilisation over the long term.
- Assessment of fish stock status and trends and of the impact of the fishing on surrounding ecosystems is to be based on adequate and scientifically relevant data/information.
- The standard must require consideration of ecosystems, i.e. assessment of the negative effects of the fishing.
- The standard must have criteria aimed at minimising by-catch/discards. This can be fulfilled for instance by doing a risk assessment.

Requirements regarding farmed fish and shellfish

- The standard must contain criteria concerning environmental aspects that ensure sustainable farming, which includes requirements on fishing for feed purposes.
- Animal health and welfare.
- Food safety.

Requirements on certification systems and certification bodies

- The certification system must be transparent, have major national or international credibility and be able to verify that the requirements of the standard are met.
- The certification body must be impartial and trustworthy, i.e. certification must be carried out by an accredited, competent third party.
- The certification system must be suitable to verify that the requirements of the standard have been met. The methods used in certification must be replicable and applicable for fishing/farming. Certification must primarily take place in accordance with a specific standard.
- Checks must be carried out of the standard of the fishing/farming before the certificate is issued.
- The certified fishing/farming must be checked/audited on a regular basis.

Requirement regarding CoC (Chain of Custody) certification

A requirement for CoC may be evaluated if the requirements laid down by authorities require supplementing:

- The products must be traceable throughout the production chain with at least the catch zone, trade name (scientific name) and production method (farmed/wild) (ref.: Regulation 104/2000/EC which only applies to non-processed products).
- Chain of Custody certification is to be carried out by an accredited competent third party, as is the requirement for certification of the fishing.
- The system must set requirements for the CoC chain guaranteeing traceability, documentation and checks throughout the production chain.

Documentation

- Copy of standard
- Contact information (name, address and telephone number) to the organization who has developed the standard and audit report.
- References to persons who represents stakeholders who have been invited to participate in the standard development.

Please note that Nordic Ecolabelling may request further documentation to examine whether the requirements of the standard and certification system in question can be approved.

Appendix 3 Description of the energy tool and how the energy index is calculated

To assess the store's energy efficiency, Nordic Ecolabelling uses a calculation method that can be described in simple terms as follows: A unique ideal value in kWh is calculated based on the store's unique circumstances. The kWh of the ideal value is then compared with the store's stated actual energy use in kWh. The difference between the ideal value and the actual energy use is the store's energy efficiency. Below is a more detailed description of how the calculations work in what Nordic Ecolabelling calls its Energy tool.

The store's ideal value is based on the following factors

To calculate the store's ideal value (also called a target value), the following assumptions have been made: The technical installations are assumed to be modern but not the very best. These technical installations are also assumed to function properly and be on the correct settings. The store's refrigeration and freezer units are assumed to be covered 24 hours a day.

The calculation of the store's ideal value takes account of the following:

- The floor area of the store, including offices and warehouse. (The store's internal floorspace. If the premises are rented – the area for which the store pays rental. Warehouses/loading bays that have no heating or cooling should not be included.) The floor area is used to calculate what energy use the store should have for: lighting, ventilation, cooling and heating. The ideal value takes account of circumstances where the energy to operate the store's ventilation and heating is not part of the store's stated energy use. (See more information below.)
- Annual average temperature according to www.smhi.se, www.fmi.fi, www.met.no, www.dmi.dk
- No. of portions of food the store has prepared. (The food must have been prepared using heat, but may be sold chilled. If food is sold loose, the store may calculate the number of portions based on the total quantity sold.)
- The length in metres of the display chillers and freezers (both fixed installations and plug-in displays. Low displays are included at 2/3 their length). Always consult the case officer if in any doubt.
  - Display chillers taller than 1.7 metres (5/6 levels)
  - Display chillers lower than 1.7 metres (3 levels)
  - Serve over counters and single level chillers
  - Chest display chillers
  - Display freezers taller than 1.7 metres
  - Combi freezers (upright and chest)
  - Chest display freezers
  - Other: State the chiller unit's ISO 2 figure
- No. of chiller and freezer rooms and their floor area
- Size in m2 of doors to bakery ovens

- Size in m2 of the chicken roasters

Annual energy use in the store

The store should state its annual purchase and sale of energy. This entails:

- The amount of electricity in kWh. Easiest to document with a copy of the invoice(s) or a screenshot from the store's electricity supplier showing the company's name and electricity use over the past 12 months.
- The amount of district heating. Easiest to document with a copy of the invoice(s) or a screenshot from the store's supplier showing the company's name and district heating use over the past 12 months.
- Other energy purchases, e.g. oil. Easiest to document with invoices and, if appropriate, a reading of the amount of oil at the start and end of the measurement period.
- The amount of energy that has been passed on for use by another tenant. There should be a meter, and the store should be able to show how much energy has been passed on so that it can be deducted from the store's figure for amount of energy purchased.
- Energy produced on the premises without passing through the public electricity grid does not need to be included in the calculation. E.g. electricity from solar panels or wind turbines.
- Model values are added to the store's annual energy use if the store declares that the stated energy use does not include operation of ventilation and heating.

Comparison between ideal values and actual use – individual stores

The way the energy tool calculates the store's energy efficiency, based on ideal values and the store's reported energy use, is illustrated in the example below:

Store's energy use is 150 000 kWh. Calculated ideal value is 100 000 kWh. The ratio between the store's energy use and the ideal value is 150 000/100 000 = 1.5

The store in the example above uses 50% more energy than it should and its energy index is therefore 1.5.

Comparison between ideal values and actual use – retail chain

When calculating the average index value for a retail chain, it is important that a small store with very good energy efficiency does not have too great an impact in comparison with larger stores in the same chain with poor energy efficiency. The energy tool therefore calculates the retail chain's average by weighting the different stores' ideal value. This can be illustrated by the following example:

	Store 1	Store 2
Ideal value in kWh	1.000.000	1.100.000
Energy use in kWh	1.500.000	1.600.000
Energy index	1,50	1,45

By weighting each of the stores' ideal value in the calculation of the retail chain's average, we get the following value:

∑ideal values / ∑energy use = (1.000.000 + 1.100.000)/(1.500.000 + 1.600.000) = 1,48

Internet stores comprising multiple units must calculate their average energy index in the same way as a retail chain.