

Be aware of, and able to discuss, the importance of National And International Standards in product design.

## 1. Standards Institutes

For products to be commercially successful, they must conform to strict National, European & International Standards. Although certification with some standards is not always compulsory, they can be essential when working with International companies.







1	<b>British Standards Institute (BSI)</b> 	The British Standards Institution (BSI) is a service organization that produces standards across a wide variety of industry sectors. The BSI also awards the <b>BSI Kitemark</b> to products that meet its quality standards.
2	<b>International Organisation For Standardisation (ISO)</b> 	The <b>International Organization for Standardization (ISO)</b> is a global <b>organization</b> that works to provide <b>standardisation</b> across an array of products and companies. Its main goal is to facilitate trade, but its focus is on <b>process improvement, safety, and quality</b> .
3	<b>Restriction Of Hazardous Substances (ROHS)</b> 	Many types of Electrical and Electronic Equipment ( <b>EEE</b> ) are regulated to control the levels of <b>hazardous substances</b> and <b>chemicals</b> they contain and prevent them entering the waste stream with consequential adverse impacts to human and animal health.

## 2. Directives

A directive is a legal act of the European Union which requires member states to achieve a particular result.

1	<b>Battery Directive</b>	The <b>Battery Directive</b> , regulates the manufacture and disposal of batteries in the European Union. Batteries contain hazardous elements such as mercury, lead and cadmium, which present a risk to the environment and humans.
2	<b>Polymer Codes For Identification And Recycling</b>	The <b>Plastics Identification Code</b> identifies the type of <b>plastic</b> resin a product is made from. Making it easier for re-processors to <b>identify</b> and <b>separate</b> used <b>plastic</b> .
3	<b>Packaging Directives</b>	This deals with the problems of packaging. It obliges member states to <b>meet targets</b> for the recovery and recycling of packaging waste.
4	<b>WEEE Directives</b>	The <b>WEEE</b> directive set collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods. <i>The <b>ROHS</b> directive set restrictions upon manufacturers as to the material content of electronic equipment.</i>
5	<b>Energy Ratings Of Products</b>	Many products must have an <b>EU Energy Label</b> clearly displayed when offered for sale. The energy efficiency of the appliance is rated in terms of a set of <b>energy efficiency classes</b> from <b>A</b> to <b>G</b> .

## 3. Eco-labelling:

1	<b>The Mobius Loop</b> 	Indicates that a product can be recycled.
2	<b>The European Eco-label</b> 	A label of environmental excellence that is awarded to products and services meeting high environmental standards throughout their life-cycle
3	<b>NAPM Recycled Mark</b> 	<b>National Association Of Paper Merchants</b> , which was wound up in 2015, however, the mark is still occasionally referenced, and indicates that a specific paper or board is made from a minimum of 75% genuine waste paper.
4	<b>The EC Energy Label</b> 	The energy efficiency of the appliance
6	<b>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</b> 	An international organization established in 1993 that <b>promotes</b> responsible management of the world's forests.
7	<b>EPA Energy Star.</b> 	Designed to help consumers, businesses, and industry save money and protect the environment through the adoption of <b>energy-efficient</b> products.