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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

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Bibliographical review

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1. WOOD AND FURNITURE SECTOR DATA

i. SECTOR DATA – Wich are the national wood and furniture sector data ?

Country	Year	Production (million €)	Number of Enterprises	Employment	Exports (million €)	Imports (million €)
ES	2012	10.949,80	25.593	137.200	2.530,00	3.046,70
FR	2012	17.637,20	21.900	101 810	3 527,00	9 354,00
UK	2012	15.532,80	13.238	116.000	1.200,00	800,00
IT	2012	34.178,50	51.052	206.367	9.672,00	4.597,00
EU	2012	203.026,00	301.527	3.000.000		

Source : Eurostat (Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry) and own calculation

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ii. **SUBSECTOR DATA - Wich are the national data for each subsector ?**

NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES :

2012	ES	FR	UK	IT	EU
Sawmilling and planing of wood	1.157	2.901	568	5.126	37.814
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	10.379	6.711	6.540	26.594	139.940
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	11.536	9.612	7.108	31.720	177.754
Manufacture of furniture	14.057	12.288	6.130	19.332	123.773
TOTAL	25.593	21.900	13.238	51.052	301.527

Source : Own calculation deduced from Eurostat (Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry).

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NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES :

2012	ES	FR	UK	IT	EU	%
Sawmilling and planing of wood	1.157	2.901	568	5.126	37.814	12,5%
Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels	361	143	134	1.724	4.000	1,3%
Manufacture of assembled parquet floors	660	45	11	38	1.548	0,5%
Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	6.587	2.680	4.890	19.205	95.254	31,6%
Manufacture of wooden containers	888	950	388	1.137	9.430	3,1%
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	1.883	2.893	1.117	4.490	29.597	9,8%
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	11.536	9.612	7.108	31.720	177.754	58,9%
Manufacture of office and shop furniture	708	784	907	1.611	18.470	6,,2%
Manufacture of kitchen furniture	1.640	947	1.184	743	15.917	5,3%
Manufacture of mattresses	117	265	109	658	2.157	0,7%
Manufacture of other furniture	11.596	10.292	3.930	16.320	87.229	28,9%
Manufacture of furniture	14.057	12.288	6.130	19.332	123.773	41,1%
TOTAL	25.593	21.900	13.238	51.052	301.527	100%

Source : Own calculation deduced from Eurostat (Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry).

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PRODUCTION VALUE (million €):

2012	ES	FR	UK	IT	EU
Sawmilling and planing of wood	730,40	3.118,60	1.520,40	2.758,10	33.000,00
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	4.752,70	7.874,30	6.315,30	11.880,80	80.843,00
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	5.483,10	10.992,90	7.835,60	14.639,00	113.843,00
Manufacture of furniture	5.106,70	6.644,30	7.697,20	19.539,50	89.183,00
TOTAL	10.589,80	17.637,20	15.532,80	34.178,50	203.026,00

Source : Own calculation deduced from Eurostat (Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry).

In partnership with:

PRODUCTION VALUE (million €):

2012	ES	FR	UK	IT	EU	%
Sawmilling and planing of wood	730,40	3.118,60	1.520,40	2.758,10	33.000,00	16,2%
Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels	1.510,50	1.768,00	1.127,80	2.222,90	20.678,00	10,2%
Manufacture of assembled parquet floors	203,90	110,20	13,30	42,00	2.000,00	1,0%
Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	1.331,80	3.130,30	4.037,70	6.561,60	38.990,00	19,2%
Manufacture of wooden containers	974,10	2.163,80	562,30	1.534,60	10.161,00	5,0%
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	732,40	702,00	574,10	1.519,70	9.014,00	4,4%
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	5.483,10	10.992,90	7.835,60	12.638,90	113.793,00	56,1%
Manufacture of office and shop furniture	1.064,90	2.178,90	2.297,20	3.406,40	20.709,00	10,2%
Manufacture of kitchen furniture	615,30	1.074,50	1.407,70	2.146,80	12.474,00	6,1%
Manufacture of mattresses	387,40	807,00	687,70	646,00	5.633,00	2,8%
Manufacture of other furniture	3.039,10	2.583,90	3.304,60	13.340,30	50.367,00	24,8%
Manufacture of furniture	5.106,70	6.644,30	7.697,20	19.539,50	89.183,00	43,9%
TOTAL	10.589,80	17.637,20	15.532,80	34.178,50	203.026,00	100%

Source : Own calculation deduced from Eurostat (Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry).

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COMPARATION BETWEEN NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND PRODUCTION VALUE. EUROPEAN UNION

2012	Number of Enterprises		Production Value	
Sawmilling and planing of wood	37.814	12,5%	33.000,00	16,2%
Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels	4.000	1,3%	20.678,00	10,2%
Manufacture of assembled parquet floors	1.548	0,5%	2.000,00	1,0%
Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	95.254	31,6%	38.990,00	19,2%
Manufacture of wooden containers	9.430	3,1%	10.161,00	5,0%
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	29.597	9,8%	9.014,00	4,4%
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	177.754	58,9%	113.793,00	56,1%
Manufacture of office and shop furniture	18.470	6,,2%	20.709,00	10,2%
Manufacture of kitchen furniture	15.917	5,3%	12.474,00	6,1%
Manufacture of mattresses	2.157	0,7%	5.633,00	2,8%
Manufacture of other furniture	87.229	28,9%	50.367,00	24,8%
Manufacture of furniture	123.773	41,1%	89.183,00	43,9%
TOTAL	301.527	100%	203.026,00	100%

Source : Own calculation deduced from Eurostat (Annual detailed enterprise statistics for industry).

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2. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

i. CURRENT LAW: Summary of environmental law in each country about: Protection and conservation of the environment: Waste management and water treatment. Energy saving and efficiency.

• ENVIROMENTAL POLLUTION, ENVIROMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Country	Name	Scope	Goals
EU	Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment	European Union	This Directive shall apply to the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The environmental impact assessment may be integrated into the existing procedures for consent to projects in the Member States, or, failing this, into other procedures or into procedures to be established to comply with the aims of this Directive.
EU	Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	European Union	Any industrial installation which carries out the activities listed in Annex I to the Directive must meet certain basic obligations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventive measures are taken against pollution; • the best available techniques (BAT) are applied; • no significant pollution is caused; • waste is reduced, recycled or disposed of in the manner which creates least pollution; • energy efficiency is maximised; • accidents are prevented and their impact limited; • sites are remediated when the activities come to an end.
EU	Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	European Union	Measures aimed at the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality * designed to reduce harmful effects on health and the environment; • assessing the ambient air quality on the basis of common methods and criteria; • collating information on ambient air quality in order to monitor long-term trends, in particular; • ensuring that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public; • maintaining air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases; • promoting increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution. <p>Member States shall designate the competent authorities and bodies responsible for evaluating the quality of ambient air, approving measurement systems, ensuring the accuracy of measurements, analysing assessment methods.</p>

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EU	Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage.	European Union	<p>The Directive establishes a framework for environmental liability based on the "polluter pays" principle, with a view to preventing and remedying environmental damage.</p> <p>Under the terms of the Directive, environmental damage is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct or indirect damage to the aquatic environment covered by Community water management legislation; • direct or indirect damage to species and natural habitats protected at Community level by the 1979 "Birds" Directive or by the 1992 "Habitats" Directive; • direct or indirect contamination of the land which creates a significant risk to human health.
EU	Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants	European Union	<p>This Directive covers emissions in the territory of the Member States and their exclusive economic zones from four pollutants which arise as a result of human activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), • emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), • emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC), and • emissions of ammonia (NH₃).
EU	Council Directive 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations	European Union	<p>This Directive aims to prevent or reduce the direct and indirect effects of emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) on the environment and human health, by setting emission limits for such compounds and laying down operating conditions for installations using organic solvents.</p> <p>The emissions of volatile organic compounds * (VOCs) in the atmosphere contribute to the formation of the tropospheric ozone (ozone in the lower atmosphere). Large quantities of this ozone may be harmful to people, vegetation, forests and crops. Sensitive people may suffer irritation of the throat and eyes, as well as respiratory difficulties. Tropospheric ozone is also a greenhouse gas</p>
EU	Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)	European Union	<p>The Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) is an instrument which is open to voluntary participation by organisations * established inside or outside the Community. Its objective is to promote continuous improvements in the environmental performance of these organisations from all sectors of economic activity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an environmental review of all of their environmental aspects; • establishing and implementing environmental management systems based on the results of the environmental review; • the systematic, objective and periodic evaluation of these systems; • the exchange of information on the results obtained; • consulting the public and other interested parties; • active involvement of employees and appropriate training.
ES	Law 26/2007 of 23 october about Environmental Responsibility Modified by the law 11/14 of 3 july	National Level	Regulates the liability of operators to prevent, to avoid and repair environmental damage, in accordance with Article 45 of the Constitution and the principles of prevention and the 'who pollute pays. Transposition into Spanish law Directive 2004/35 / EC on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage.
ES	Law 34/200 of 15 november air quality and atmospheric protection	National Level	This law aims to establish bases in the prevention, monitoring and reduction of air pollution in order to avoid and where this is not possible, minimize the damages that it may arise for people, the environment and other property of any nature.

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ES	Law 2/2011 of 4 march about Sustainable Economy	National Level	Enter in the national law the structural reforms needed to create conditions that favor sustainable economic development.
ES	Law 21/2013 of 9 december, of Enviromental Assessment	National Level	Environmental assessment is essential for the protection of the environment. Facilitates the incorporation of sustainability criteria in making strategic decisions, through the evaluation of plans and programs. And through the evaluation of projects, ensuring adequate prevention of specific environmental impacts that may be generated, while establishing effective mechanisms for correction or compensation. Transposition into Spanish law of Directive 2011/92 / EC on the assessment of the effects of Un certain public and private projects on the environment
ES	Law 5/2013 of 11 june amending Law 16/2002, of 1 July, integrated prevention and control of pollution and the Law 22/2011, of July 28, waste and contaminated soil are modified.	National Level	This change in the law is a step towards administrative simplification following the said Standing Commission program for the simplification of legislation and the consequent reduction of administrative burdens; also echoed the demands of citizens is to ensure greater speed in the processing of Integrated Environmental Authorisations. In this burden reduction, has removed the need to produce documents in proceedings for review and updating of the authorization, when it had been transferred in the original application for authorization. Transposition of Directive 2010/75EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on Industrial Emissions
ES	Law 16/2002 of 1 July, Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control	National Level	Transposition of Directive 2008/1 of 15 January (recast of Directive 1996/61/ EC) of the same name and modifications over the years it has undergone). It establishes a new approach in the design of the environment. Define important activities such as the need for obtaining the Integrated Environmental Authorisation (AAI), to initiate and conduct the activity, the concept of Best Available Techniques (BAT) as a measure of environmental protection and Information Transparency. The directive 2008/1 / EC is Replaced by Directive 2010/75 / EU on Industrial Emissions
ES	R.D. 117/2003, of 31 January on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of solvents in certain activities	National Level	Transposition of the directive 1999/13 / EC. The use of solvents in certain activities gives rise to emissions of organic compounds into the air which can be harmful to health and cause serious damage to natural resources. This Royal Decree is to prevent or, where this is not possible, reducing direct or indirect effects of emissions of volatile organic compounds on the environment and health of people
ES	R. D. 227/2006 of 24 February, the legal regime on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds is supplemented in certain paints and varnishes	National Level	Transposition of Directive 2004/42 / EC. The use of organic solvents in certain paints, varnishes and refinishing products for vehicles, can lead to emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that generate air pollution due to the contribution of these VOCs to the formation of tropospheric ozone . Therefore, the VOC content of these products should be reduced as far as technically and economically feasible taking into account climatic conditions.
FR	Law 19/06/1976 ICPE Installation Classée pour la Protection de l'Environnement (Classified Installation for the Protection of Environment)	National Level	Any industrial or agricultural operation likely to create risks or cause pollution or nuisance, notably in terms of local residents' health and safety, is a classified installation. Activities under the classified installations legislation are listed in a nomenclature imposing a permit or declaration system depending on the significance of the risks or inconvenience which may be caused. Identify and frame industrial activities which may cause damage to the environment

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FR	Ordinances of 29/05/2000 and 02/05/2002	National Level	Reduction of VOC emissions during production. Transcription in French law of Directive n°1999/13/CE of 11/03/1999 - reduction of VOC emissions
UK	The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 and the Waste Management Duty of Care Code of Practice 1996.	National Level	Enforced by the Environment Agency or SEPA.
UK	Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part II 'Waste on Land'.	National Level	Enforced by the Environment Agency or SEPA.
UK	The Clean Neighbourhood and Environment Act 2005.		Enforced by the UK Environment Agency or SEPA and Local Authority.
UK	Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (England) (Amendment) NATIONAL LEVEL Regulations 2003 NATIONAL LEVEL (SI 2003/63).		Enforced by the Waste Collection Authority.
UK	Highways Act 1980 (England and Wales) Environmental Protection Act 1990 Environment Act 1995.		Enforced by the Environment Agency or SEPA.
UK	Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 (SI 1991/1624)		Enforced by the Environment Agency or SEPA.
UK	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part II: Waste on Land. Waste Management Licensing (England, Wales) (Amendment and related provisions) Regs 2005 (SI 803). Waste Management Licensing (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/1279). Waste Management Licensing (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2002 (SI 2002/674).		Enforced by the Environment Agency or SEPA.

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UK	Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part III Statutory Nuisance and Clean Air.		
UK	Clean Air Act 1993.		Enforced by Local Authority and Secretary of State.
UK	Environment Act 1995: Part III.		Enforced by Local Authority.
UK	Finance Bills 1999 and 2000 Climate Change Levy.		Enforced by Customs and Excise.
UK	Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/1006).		Enforced by the Environment Agency.
UK	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2004 (SI 2004 No. 3386) COSHH).		Enforced by HSE and HM Customs and Excise regarding import bans.
UK	The Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) is a new scheme, announced in the Energy White Paper 2007.		Enforced by Local Planning Authority.
IT	Sustainable development is regulated through the Dlgs n. 152 - 03 aprile 2006 integrated with Dlgs n. 4 - 16 gennaio 2008.		Regulation of the sustainable development Evaluation of programmes and projects to promote the sustainable development. It defines responsibilities and actions to guarantee the implementation of principals of sustainability.
IT	“Covenant of Mayors”		To reduce at least 20% of CO2 emissions Protection and conservation of the environment

In partnership with:

• **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Country	Name	Scope	Goals
EU	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste	European Level	<p>This Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste * within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management. It applies to waste other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gaseous effluents; • radioactive elements; • decommissioned explosives; • faecal matter; • waste waters; • animal by-products; • carcasses of animals that have died other than by being slaughtered; • elements resulting from mineral resources. <p>Any producer or holder of waste must carry out their treatment themselves or else must have treatment carried out by a broker, establishment or undertaking. Member States may cooperate, if necessary, to establish a network of waste disposal facilities</p>
EU	Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste	European Level	<p>The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land. Landfills are divided into three classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landfills for hazardous waste; • landfills for non-hazardous waste; • landfills for inert waste
EU	<p>European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste</p> <p>Directive 2004/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 amending Directive 94/62/EC</p>	European Level	<p>It provides for measures aimed at limiting the production of packaging waste and promoting recycling, re-use and other forms of waste recovery. Their final disposal should be considered as a last resort solution.</p> <p>This Directive covers all packaging placed on the European market and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used.</p>

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ES	Law 11/1997 of 24 april on packaging and packaging waste	National Level	This law aims to prevent and reduce the environmental impact of packaging and to introduce the management of waste packaging throughout the product's life cycle. To achieve the above objectives preventative measures have been introduced, as a first priority, to prevent the production of packaging waste, and secondly, to reuse, recycle and to recover packaging waste, in order to avoid their waste or to achieve their elimination. Directive 94/62 / EC Transposition Directive 94/62/CE
ES	Law 22/2011, of 28 july, on waste and contaminated land	National Level	This law aims to regulate the management of waste by promoting measures to prevent its generation and by mitigating adverse impacts on human health and the environment associated with its generation and management. This will be achieved by improving efficiency in the use of resources. Transposition Directive 2008/98 / EC
UK	The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005.	National Level	Enforced by the Environment Agency or SEPA.
UK	Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002, SI 2002 No. 1559, as amended, e.g. by the Landfill (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005.	National Level	Enforced by the Environment Agency or SEPA.
UK	Landfill Tax Regulations 1996.	National Level	Enforced by Customs and Excise
UK	Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000. (Contaminated land Regs amended on 04-01-07 from Regs 2000, to Regs 2006).	National Level	Enforced by Local Authority.
UK	The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations (SI 2006 No.3289) were laid before Parliament on 12th December 2006 and came into force on 2nd January 2007.		Enforced by the Environment Agency.

In partnership with:

• **DUE DILIGENCE :**

Country	Name	Scope	Goals
EU	Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market	European Level	<p>Illegal logging covers any form of harvesting, processing or marketing of timber in violation of the legislation of the country of harvest. Due to the deforestation and damage that they cause, such practices have serious repercussions on the environment, such as loss of biodiversity and an increase in CO2 emissions. Illegal logging also has economic and social repercussions. This Regulation establishes three principal obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber and timber products placed on the market must come from legal harvesting; • Operators placing timber and timber products on the market must use a system of 'due diligence'. The system of due diligence is a risk management system which aims to minimise the risk of illegal timber being present in the supply chain. Operators must be able to provide specific information on the timber and timber products placed on the market and to conduct a risk analysis; • Operators must keep information on their suppliers and on the traders they have supplied with timber for at least five years. This ensures traceability.

• **WATER**

Country	Name	Scope	Goals
EU	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy Amending acts : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2008/32/EC • Directive 2009/31/EC 	European Level	<p>The European Union (EC) has established a framework for the protection of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inland surface waters • groundwater • transitional waters • and coastal waters <p>This Framework-Directive has a number of objectives, such as preventing and reducing pollution, promoting sustainable water usage, environmental protection, improving aquatic ecosystems and mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. Its ultimate objective is to achieve "good ecological and chemical status" for all Community waters by 2015.</p>
EU	Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment	European Level	<p>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. Its aim is to protect the environment from any adverse effects caused by the discharge of such waters. Industrial waste water entering collecting systems and the disposal of waste water and sludge from urban waste water treatment plants are subject to regulations and/or specific authorisation by the competent authorities.</p>

In partnership with:

EU	Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration	European Level	This Directive is designed to prevent and combat groundwater pollution. Its provisions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criteria for assessing the chemical status of groundwater; • criteria for identifying significant and sustained upward trends in groundwater pollution levels, and for defining starting points for reversing these trends; • preventing and limiting indirect discharges (after percolation through soil or subsoil) of pollutants into groundwater.
ES	Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2001, de 20 de julio, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de Aguas	National Level	The object of this Law is to regulate public water management, the uses of water and the exercise of the powers conferred upon the State in related matters falling within the demarcated powers set out in Article 149 of the Constitution. It is also an object of this Law to establish basic standards for the protection of inland, coastal and transitional waters, without prejudice to their legal status and the specific legislation applicable to them.
UK	Water Industry Act 1999.		Enforced by DG of Water Services, Environment Agency and Local Authorities.
UK	Water Resources Act 1991.		Enforced by Environment Agency and Secretary of State.

• **NOISE**

Country	Name	Scope	Goals
EU	Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise	European Union	This Directive is aimed at controlling noise perceived by people in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive buildings and areas. It does not apply to noise that is caused by the exposed person him or herself, noise from domestic activities, noise created by neighbours, noise at work places or inside means of transport or noise due to military activities in military areas.
ES	Law 37/2003 of 17 november about noise	National Level	The Law begins by setting out its generic purpose of preventing, monitoring and reducing noise pollution, and avoiding damage to health, property and the environment. The scope of the law is delimited from the subjective point of view, by reference to all sound emitted be it from any source. It is to be noted that, for the purposes of the Act, the concept of acoustic emission refers to any activity, infrastructure, equipment, machinery or behavior that generate noise

In partnership with:

• **ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Country	Name	Scope	Goals
EU	Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC	European Union	<p>The purpose of the Directive is to make the end use of energy more economic and efficient by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishing indicative targets, incentives and the institutional, financial and legal frameworks needed to eliminate market barriers and imperfections which prevent efficient end use of energy; creating the conditions for the development and promotion of a market for energy services and for the delivery of energy-saving programmes and other measures aimed at improving end-use energy efficiency. <p>The Directive applies to the distribution and retail sale of energy, the delivery of measures to improve end-use energy efficiency, with the exception of activities included in the greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme, and, to a certain extent, the armed forces. It targets the retail sale, supply and distribution of extensive grid-based energy carriers, such as electricity and natural gas as well as other types of energy such as district heating, heating oil, coal and lignite, forestry and agricultural energy products and transport fuels.</p>
FR	Law n°2013-619 of 16/072013	National Level	Regulatory energy audit for companies with more than 250 employees Transcription in French law of Energy efficiency directive 2012/27/UE of 25/102012
IT	PAEE - Piano d'Azione Italiano per l'Efficienza Energetica 2011	National level	National Action Plan regarding energy efficiency

• **SPECIFIC SECTORIAL LAW**

Country	Name	Scope	Goals
FR	Loi n° 2010-788 of 12/07/2010 Law called « Grenelle 2 »	National Level	<p>Decreet n° 2011-829 of 11/07/2011 - assessment of greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Decreet n°2012-22 of 06/01/2012 - treatment of end of life furniture</p> <p>Decreet n° 2012-557 of 24/042012 For companies over 500 employees, establish a balance sheet of GHG Organize the collection and treatment of old furniture</p>

In partnership with:

• OTHERS

Country	Name	Scope	Goals
EU	Regulation (EC) N° 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel	European Level	The European Union Ecolabel is a voluntary environmental labelling system. It enables consumers to recognise high quality eco-friendly products The EU Ecolabel may be awarded to products and services which have a lower environmental impact than other products in the same group *. The label criteria were devised using scientific data on the whole of a product's life cycle, from product development to disposal. The label may be awarded to all goods or services distributed, consumed or used on the Community market whether in return for payment or free of charge. It does not apply to medicinal products for human or veterinary use, or to medical devices.
ES	Real Decreto 234/2013, of 5 april, laying out rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) n.º 66/2010 on the European Union Ecolabel.	National Level	Satisfying this community standard requires the approval of a State-wide standard, which while respecting the direct applicability of the laws and relevant powers vested in the autonomous communities, sets out aspects that the States themselves need to develop. In particular, the present royal decree states that autonomous communities or the cities of Ceuta and Melilla which have not yet designated competent authorities to authorize the use of the Ecological Label of the European Union should, within six months from the date of entry into force of the standard, appoint authorized bodies.
UK	Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2003 (SI 2003/ No.1941). Packaging (Essential Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 (No.1188).		Enforced by Weights and Measures Authorities in Great Britain. The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007 No. 871) entered into force on 16 March and replace the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2005.
UK	CHIP refers to the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. These are sometimes also known as CHIP3.		Enforced by HSE.
UK	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1991. Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Amendment) Regulations 1995 (SI 1995 No. 2825).		Enforced by Natural England and Secretary of State.

In partnership with:

ii. **ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSES : Which kind of environmental licenses has each country?**

Country	Scope	National / Regional / Local	License	When
ES	WASTE PRODUCTION	Environment Department of the Regional Government	Authorization waste production companies	Before the start of the activity
			Registration small waste production companies.	
ES	EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANS TO THE ATMOSPHERE	Environment Department of the Regional Government:	Authorization of potentially Polluting activities (A and B)	Before the start of the activity
			Authorization of potentially Polluting activities (C)	
			Authorization of Greenhouse Gases emission	
			Registration of VOC emissions facilities	
UK	Treatment of waste wood for recovery	DEFRA	SR2011 No 4	Continuous
IT	MUD, Modello Unico per la Dichiarazione ambientale	National Law – declarations have to be submitted to the chambers of commerce	Declaration of the waste produced by the company	Continuous

In partnership with:

iii. CERTIFICATIONS : Wich certifications can have the sector companies ?

CERTIFY	COUNTRY	CERTIFIED SURFACE	CHAIN OF CUSTODY CERTIFICATES	CERTIFICATE	SCOPE
PEFC Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification	ES	1.737.677 ha	625	International certification for the sustainable management of the forest	PEFC works throughout the entire forest supply chain to promote good practice in the forest and to ensure that timber and non-timber forest products are produced with respect for the highest ecological, social and ethical standards. Thanks to its eco-label, customers and consumers are able to identify products from sustainably managed forests.
	FR	8.082.654 ha	2.160		PEFC is the certification system of choice for small forest owners including family- and community-owned forests.
	UK	1.351.505 ha	1.177		Some 25% of the world's forests are managed by 2 billion families and community members, with 40% of forests in the North owned by 30 million families and 25% of forests in the South owned or managed by communities.
	IT	820.341 ha	713	Certification of the chain of custody and the management of the forest	Requirements for tracking certified material from the forest to the final product to ensure that the wood contained in the product or product line originates from certified forests.
	EU	88.375.632 ha	8.746		The certification is essential for companies to implement and demonstrate ethical business behaviour, and consumers to make responsible purchasing decisions.
					For a product to qualify for certification, all entities along the supply chain must possess a PEFC Chain of Custody certificate. Only then are companies eligible to use the PEFC label on their products and in product marketing to highlight the responsible sourcing of the raw material.

In partnership with:

FSC Forest Stewardship Council	ES	194.284 ha	631	Certification management of the forest	<p>Ensuring best practices in the forest</p> <p>FSC Forest Management certification confirms that a specific area of forest is being managed in line with the FSC Principles & Criteria.</p> <p>To achieve FSC Forest Management certification, the forest manager (or owner) contracts an FSC accredited certification body to carry out an assessment.</p> <p>The certification body normally carries out a brief pre-assessment to allow them to flag up any areas where management may not meet the applicable requirements. Once the forest manager is sure they have filled any gaps, they can apply for a full evaluation.</p>
	FR	19.463 ha	822		<p>Helping consumers make responsible choices</p> <p>Between the forest and the final consumer, forest products may undergo many stages of processing, transformation, manufacturing and distribution.</p> <p>FSC Chain of Custody certification verifies that FSC certified material is identified or kept segregated from non-certified or non-controlled material through this chain.</p> <p>FSC Chain of Custody certification allows companies to label their FSC products, which in turn enables consumers to identify and choose products that support responsible forest management.</p>
	UK	1.493.560 ha	2.357	Chain of custody	<p>Highest standards for non-certified materials</p> <p>Controlled Wood is material that can be mixed with certified material during manufacturing FSC mix products. This has enabled manufacturers to manage low and fluctuating supplies of FSC certified forest products, while creating demand for FSC certified wood</p>
	IT	50.944 ha	1.783		
	EU	81.377.072 ha	14.552	Controlled Wood	

In partnership with:

CERTIFY	COUNTRY	SITES	ORGANISATIONS	CERTIFICATE	SCOPE
EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme	ES	1.045	907	Management instrument developed by the European Commission for companies and other organisations to evaluate, report, and improve their environmental performance.	EMAS is open to every type of organisation eager to improve its environmental performance. It spans all economic and service sectors and is applicable worldwide. The European Commission sets an example by reducing the environmental impact of its own activities through EMAS. Key priorities are the efficient use of natural resources (mainly energy, water and paper), the reduction of overall CO2 emissions, waste prevention, recycling and re-use, green public procurement, and sustainable mobility.
	FR	17	15		
	UK	70	42		
	IT	5.922	1.034		
	EU	9.783	2.936		

In partnership with:

CERTIFY	CERTIFICATE / SCOPE
<p>ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Certification</p>	<p>The implementation of a System of Environmental Management that conforms to UNE-EN ISO 14001 offers a simple way to systematise the environmental features that are involved in each of the activities that takes place in the organisation, in addition to promoting environmental protection and the prevention of pollution while maintaining a balance with socioeconomic concerns.</p> <p>The organisation have the opportunity to reduce the costs of waste management and insurance premiums, to eliminate barriers to exports, to reduce the risk of litigation and sanctions, to have greater access to grants and other preferential financing and to reduce occupational risks, thus motivating staff.</p>
<p>ISO 14006 Environmental management of the process of design and development, Ecodesign</p>	<p>To ecodesign is to identify, when a product/service is planned, all the environmental impacts that it can produce in each of the stages of its life cycle, in order to try to reduce them to the minimum, without having an adverse effect on quality and the product's applications.</p> <p>Internal benefits to the organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is a guarantee that the organisation complies with the environmental legislation that applies to it, including the legal environmental requirements referring to its products and/or services. ○ It guarantees that it manages the design and development of its products and/or services so that all of them undergo constant environmental improvements. ○ Cost reductions (consumption of materials, improvements to containers and packaging, etc.) <p>Benefits for your clients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Innovation in product lines and therefore differentiation in the market. ○ Responding to clients' needs and expectations. For example, in bidding for tenders. ○ Improving the image of the product and of the organisation itself.
<p>ISO 50001 Energy Management System Certification</p>	<p>The standard UNE-EN ISO 50001:2011 establishes the requirements that Energy Management Systems must satisfy so that constant, systematic improvements can be made to the energy efficiency of organisations.</p> <p>The certification of an energy management system ensures systematic third party monitoring and follow-up of aspects related to energy and constant improvements to energy performance. It contributes to more efficient and more sustainable energy use, inspiring confidence in the management system.</p>

In partnership with:

CERTIFY	REGION / COUNTRY	QUANTIFICATION	CERTIFICATE / GOAL
EU European Ecolabel Wooden Furniture	EU		<p>Certification of environmental quality of furniture. Once it's on the products, the Flowers guarantees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Use of recycled fibres or virgin fibres from sustainably managed forests. o Limitation of substances harmful to health and the environment. o Design for higher product durability, easy disassembly and Recycling. o Use of recycled packaging. o User instructions for correct environmental use <p>It can be awarded to all kinds of wooden free-standing or built-in units which are used for storing, hanging, lying, sitting, working and eating of domestic furniture.</p>
OFG Origine France Garantie	FR		Certification of product manufactured in France All consumer goods
NF environnement Ameublement	FR	51	<p>Certification of environmental quality of furniture Domestic and professional furniture http://nf-environnement-ameublement.com/en/</p>
EPV Entreprise du Patrimoine Vivant (Living Heritage Company)	FR	14 wooden products 107 furniture	Label of French state about excellence of traditional and industrial skills
AEF Artisan Ebeniste de France	FR	50	Label about high quality furniture of craftsmen cabinetmakers Traditional wooden furniture and contemporary furniture.

In partnership with:

3. ENVIROMENTAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

i. GOOD PRACTICES / GUIDES / ARTICLES

COUNTRY	TITLE	ENTITY	YEAR	LANGUAGE	LINK	SCOPE	GOAL/S CONCLUSIONS
EU	Reference Document on Best Available Techniques on Surface Treatment using Organic Solvents	European Commission	2007	English	http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/BR/EF/sts_bref_0807.pdf	Installations for the surface treatment of substances, objects or products using organic solvents	An exchange of information between Member States and the industries concerned on best available techniques, associated monitoring and developments in them, and to publish the results of the exchange. The purpose of the information exchange is given in recital 25 of the Directive, which states that 'the development and exchange of information at Community level about best available techniques will help to redress the technological imbalances in the Community, will promote the worldwide dissemination of limit values and techniques used in the Community and will help the Member States in the efficient implementation of this Directive.
ES	Manual of Good Environmental Practices	Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales		Spanish	http://www1.ocupacion.gva.es:8084/adient/mediateca/madera-corcho/R.1%20Manual%20Industria%20de%20la%20madera%20y%20el%20corcho.pdf/at_download/file	The Industrial Professional Family of Wood and Cork.	The contents in these manuals contain an informative and inclusive approach, by enforcing a high level of scientific and legal rigor and by referring to building manuals and other documents prepared by different Autonomous Communities. This is how you deepen workers behavior in respect of environmental issues, thereby encouraging a change in their attitude and performance.

In partnership with:

ES	Chain of Custody for the furniture sector	Federhabitat	2005	Spanish	http://www.confemad.era.es/rs/19/d112d6ad-54ec-438b-9358-4483f9e98868/b7f/fd/1/filename/cadena-de-custodia-en-el-sector-del-mueble.pdf	Wood industry	<p>This is a guide setting out the benefits of the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) plus the Chain of Custody Certificate which provides added value for forest products.</p> <p>Any consumer of furniture can be certain that the wood used has come from a sustainable forest management program which has been implemented throughout the entire manufacturing process.</p> <p>The FSC Chain of Custody certification provides great benefits not only to the company that implements the program but also to the environment..</p>
ES	Guide to safe purchasing	ACV Comercios Hábitat C.V.	2007	Spanish		Furniture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criteria related to furniture safety. 2. Criteria related to the materials used in the furniture. 3. Ergonomic Criteria. 4. Environmental Criteria
ES	Guide to Ecodesign Practice in the Wood and Furniture Sectors	Confemadera		Spanish	http://www.confemad.era.es/rs/947/d112d6ad-54ec-438b-9358-4483f9e98868/2c2/filename/guia-ecodiseno.pdf	Wood and Furniture	<p>Promoting eco-innovation and sustainability for SME's in the industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing companies in the Wood and Furniture sectors with a support tool for introducing environmental improvements in their design process for new products. - Informing and raising awareness about eco-design to employers and employees so that they better understand the key role of design and of life cycle analysis of the products in relation to sustainability. - Facilitating employer and worker action in achieving environmental improvement.

In partnership with:

FR	Guide éco-conception de bonnes pratiques en ameublement			French	http://www.ecomovel.eu/conteudos/File/ECOMOVEL%20Bonnes%20Pratiques%202011%20FR.pdf	Furniture	
FR	L'affichage environnemental des produits	ADEME / AFNOR / Ministry of Environment	2012	French	http://fr.calameo.com/read/001220245713846cfee9e?authid=EMr110oWeYXI	Furniture	Encourage companies to improve the environmental performance of their products based on specific indicators.
FR	Guide sectoriel d'éco-conception : matériaux de construction	IHOBE (Basque government agency)	2013	French	http://www.eco-conception.fr/data/sources/users/7/docs/2014-01-10-guide-materiaux-de-construction-final.pdf	Building	Providing companies with a basic background of material environmental innovations applicable to the construction industry, to guide companies in their improvement projects.
UK	Key environmental performance indicators in the furniture sector	enviowise	2004	English	http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/EN464_final.pdf	Providing advice to businesses in wood sector	Reducing wood waste Identifies KPIs for the industry to follow
UK	Reporting guidance for business on environmental key performance indicators	DEFRA, UK Gov	2012	English	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/82551/consult-kpi-document.pdf	Consultation for UK businesses to reduce environmental impact	Advise businesses to measure and report on environmental impact Established environmental key performance indicators

In partnership with:

UK	Competitiveness report	Furniture Industry Research Association	2012	English	http://www.fira.co.uk/document/fira-competitiveness-report-2010.pdf	Report on the furniture industry with section on environmental significance	To increase wood industry's comprehension and desire to increase positive environmental actions This report showed a positive take up by the furniture industry of 64% (However Customer demand was low at just 34%)
IT	Covenant of Mayors	European Commission	2008				
IT	Legno Arredo un settore ancora in piedi grazie all'export	Fillea – trade union online magazine	10/2013	Italian	http://www.rassegnait/articoli/2013/10/3/105008/legno-e-arredo-un-settore-ancora-in-piedi-grazie-allexport	Describes the situation of the Furniture sector	General assesment of the restructuring processes in the furniture Identification of the critical key factors.sector
IT	Challenge – Human Resource Action 3.2	Approved from Veneto Region with D.G.R. n. 1301	02/05/2006	Italian	http://bur.regione.veneto.it/BurVServices/Pubblica/DettaglioDgr.aspx?id=192020	Development of competences in the districts (Veneto districts)	companies of 11 industrial districts were assisted with thrainings to foster the competences of workers

In partnership with:

ii. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED AND CURRENT PROJECTS

COUNTRY	TITLE	ENTITY	YEAR	LANGUAGE	LINK	GOALS - CONCLUSIONS
ES	WOODTECH Project – Promoting innovation to improve the competitiveness of SMEs in the timber industry in SUDOE region	INTERREG IVB SUDOE European Project CTFC – Centre Tecnològic Forestal de Catalunya and other 7 partners	2012 - 2014		http://www.woodtech-project.eu/	<p>Promote innovation to improve the competitiveness of SMEs in the timber industry in SUDOE region.</p> <p>The main objectives are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop 4 wood products from regional species that come from SUDOE region forests To offer to SMEs these innovated products for commercial purposes To promote and to spread these new products also to the industry and society. Transfer the generated knowledge and technology Train and provide entrepreneurship tools to SMEs and foster job creation Create a cooperation network between interested SMEs and project partners
ES	Investigation of structural and environmental behaviour to fire, habitat elements. COMPFIREWOOD 2	AIDIMA	2014		http://www.aidima.eu/investigation-structural-environmental-behaviour-fire-tests-numerical-simulation-compfirewood2/	<p>Investigation of structural and environmental behaviour to fire through tests and numerical simulation of wooden construction elements with functionality based on habitat.</p> <p>The objective is to research and develop products, materials, technologies and processes for producing wood-based building elements, high performance behavior to resistance and reaction to fire, for use in habitat as well as covering elements, such as sectorization element, hollow enclosure of structural bearing capacity as wooden core columns and beams.</p> <p>One of the specific objectives is the development of new composite materials based on polymeric matrices and / or cementitious wood (debris, waste, recycled), considering the sustainability and the environment.</p>

In partnership with:

ES	Development of solid biofuels from residual forest biomass in C. Valenciana. BIOPELLETS	AIDIMA	2014		http://www.aidima.eu/development-solid-biofuels-residual-forest-biomass-comunitat-valenciana-biopellets/	<p>The main objective of the project BIOPELLETS is the development of solid biofuels value chain based on residual forest biomass from Valencian Community's forests. This value chain includes the several steps of biomass processing, from forest to the consumer, taking into account the logistics, the industrial production and the distribution for its use.</p> <p>The implantation of a pilot plant at laboratory scale for solid biofuels production (pellets) allows the experimental production of pellets from mediterranean forests biomass. These pellets are submitted to a physical and chemical analysis.</p>
ES	Research of the main wood based boards biodegradability BIOTAB-MA	AIDIMA	2014		http://www.aidima.eu/research-wood-based-boards-biodegradability-biotab-ma/	<p>The biodegradability of the main raw materials used to manufacture furnitures is researched. Although at first everybody supposes inherent biodegradability of wood, the wooden boards are made with formaldehyde-based glues, which may affect the biodegradability of the board. Furthermore, depending on the raw material with which the board is manufactured, it can come from treated wood (like xylophagous) that significantly reduce the biodegradability of these boards.</p>
ES	Research of the potential of atmospheric plasma surface processing in materials of the furniture and related industries. TRASUPLAS	AIDIMA	2014		http://www.aidima.eu/research-potential-atmospheric-plasma-surface-processing-materials-furniture-related-industries-trasuplas/	<p>The atmospheric plasma technology allows the modification of surface properties of treated materials by means of an increase in its surface free energy. This may facilitate the wettability of subsequently applied protective films, or increasing the resistance of adhesive joints. Moreover, thanks to plasma polymerization it is also possible to deposit polymer layers to provide new features, such as superhydrophobic surfaces.</p>

In partnership with:

FR	ECOMOVEL	MED program	2010-2013	French English Portuguese	http://www.ecomovel.eu	The furniture industry is undergoing a restructuring period. The importance of cooperation along the production cycle is essential in order to reduce costs and increase value. The project objective is to work in the development of new Eco-designed products in the furniture industry and on the development of new technologies taking into account two complementary aspects: the Design and the ecology.
FR	SD ECOFURNITURE	Leonardo program	2009-2012	French		Sustainable Development – European Vocational Training for Potential producers of Ecological Furniture or Components managers. The aim of project is to create a new qualification and innovative training course which can help the companies from furniture chain to acquire new competences in manufacturing ecological furniture or components according to sustainable development
UK	Premiere Kitchens	WCFM sustainability awards	2014	Eng	http://www.premierekitchens.co.uk/content.aspx?id=15655023-F632-415B-9452-6FDCB8FDD9E5	Produce kitchens that create flourishing and sustainable environments Winners of WCFM sustainability award 2014 Domestic and contract kitchens for schools, hotels, colleges and homes
UK	Boss Design	WCFM sustainability awards	2014	Eng	http://www.bossdesigngroup.com/sustainability/	Produce products that are designed for ease of disassembly and end of life management Runner up for the WCFM sustainability award 2014 Produce furniture that fulfills changing environments in the workplace such as flexibility and nomadic working patterns

In partnership with:

UK	Hypnos Beds	WCFM sustainability awards	2014	Eng	http://www.hypnosbeds.com/about-us/Environment.aspx	All Hypnos beds are 100% recyclable (end of life) using a lean and green operational culture Runner up for the WCFM sustainability award 2014 Comitted to reducing carbon footprint using environmentally friendly, natural and sustainable materials
IT	Progetto Ecopioppo	Piedemont Region	2001	it	http://www.populus.it/progetto.php?acronimo=ECOPIOPPO&menu=2	Guarantee the quality of the forests Certification of poplar forests
IT	Progetto SCORE	European project	2010 - 2012	It/eng	http://euscore.eu/	Assists the enterprises in playing a more active role against criminal infiltration in the economy Stop Crimes On Renewables and Environment. Supports companies and public actors to fight crimes
IT	Progetto STA EU	European project	2011-2013	It/eng	http://www.sustainable-timber-action.org/it	assisted European public authorities in making sure the wood/timber products they buy are produced and traded in a sustainable and fair way. Sustainable Timber Action in Europe
IT	Progetto TW Lucania	Basilicata Region	2013		http://www.basilicatainnovazione.it/pressroom/comunicati-stampa/basilicata-innovazione-presenta-il-progetto-tw-lucania-legname-lucano-termotrattato-thermowood/	It gives the companies the opportunity to test a new technological treatment (thermo treatment) to increase the quality ThermoWood -
IT	Consorzio dellegno di fiemme	Consortium of companies	2013			Certification of the supply chain from the forest to products. Improve the quality the brand and the competitiveness of small enterprises. Project started this year.

In partnership with:

ii. RESTRUCTURATION BIBLIOGRAPHY : Information about :

- Restructuration processes : Outsourcing, offshoring, market globalization, flexibilization of labor conditions.
- Implementation new technologies
- Response to changes in consumer trends,

i. GOOD PRACTICES / GUIDES / ARTICLES

COUNTRY	TITLE	ENTITY	YEAR	LANGUAGE	LINK	SCOPE	GOAL/S
ES	Restructure your company: transform crisis into opportunity	Confemadera	2009	Spanish	www.confemadera.es/rs/41/d112d6ad.../madera-y-mueble-n-34.pdf	Wood and furniture industry	
FR	Appui à l'écoconception pour l'industrie du bois dans la construction	CTBA (Wood and Furniture Technological Institute)	2004	French	http://www.exndo.com/media/studio:telecharge:publication:ctba_-_guide_d_eco-conception.pdf	Wood building	
FR	Lancement officiel du programme CIM Eco	Pôle de compétitivité FIBRES	2009	French	http://www.colmar.cci.fr/agenda/lancement-officiel-du-programme-cim-eco.html	Wood Industry, wood building	Minimize a product's impact on the environment, taking into account all its life cycle since his conception.

In partnership with:

FR	OBERFLEX®, une des premières entreprises de la filière bois à avoir réalisé son Bilan Carbone	Oberflex	2010	French	http://blogebois.over-blog.com/article-oberflex-une-des-premieres-entreprises-de-la-filiere-bois-a-avoir-realise-son-bilan-carbone-59202379.html	Wood Industry	Build an operational strategy for sustainable development that is an engine for development and value creation. FCBA took part in the development of this strategy.
FR	Laudescher mise sur l'éco-conception pour répondre aux attentes du marché de la construction	Laudescher	2013	French	http://blog-orne-developpement.com/professionnels-du-bois-reunion-dinformation-sur-leco-conception/	Wood Industry	Focus on eco-conception to meet the needs of the construction market in terms of environmental quality.
FR	Alfa Fenorm s'attaque à la fin de vie de ses produits	Alfa Fenorm	2013	French	http://www.eco-conception.fr/precureurs/alfa-fenorm--fenetres.html	Wood Industry	Éco-concevoir une fenêtre en bois jusqu'à sa déconstruction et parvenir à un produit aussi performant et plus durable que du PVC. Eco-design a wooden window from start to the deconstruction and achieve a product as efficient and durable as PVC.
FR	La menuiserie Thiébaud, lauréat du Trophée éco-conception Franche-Comté 2014	Menuiserie Thiébaud	2014	French	http://ecoconception-nordest.fr/2014/10/menuiserie-thiebaud-laureat-du-trophee-eco-conception-franche-comte-2014/	Wood Industry	Reducing environmental impacts throughout the life cycle of the window CAMELEWOOD® Strategy of eco-social design.

In partnership with:

FR	Silvadec, premier fabricant indépendant de bois composite certifié ISO 14001 en Europe	Silvadec	2014	French	http://www.silvadec.com/silvadec.com/fr-fr/certification-iso-14001	Wood Industry	Fight against Greenwashing
FR	Filière bois – Eco-conception : innover pour se démarquer	Professions Bois	2014	French	http://www.connexions-normandie.fr/2014/05/07/filiere-bois-eco-conception-innover-pour-se-demarquer/	Wood Industry	Use eco-design to differentiate and win market share.
UK	Key environmental performance indicators in the furniture sector	envirowise	2004	Eng	http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/EN464_final.pdf	Wood sector	Providing advice to businesses in wood sector. Reducing wood waste Identifies KPIs for the industry to follow
UK	Reporting guidance for business on environmental key performance indicators	DEFRA, UK Gov	2012	Eng	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/82551/consult-kpi-document.pdf		Consultation for UK businesses to reduce environmental impact Advise businesses to measure and report on environmental impact Established environmental key performance indicators
UK	Competitiveness report	Furniture Industry Research Association	2012	Eng	http://www.fira.co.uk/document/fira-competitiveness-report-2010.pdf		Report on the furniture industry with section on environmental significance To increase wood industry's comprehension and desire to increase positive environmental actions This report showed a positive take up by the furniture industry of 64% (However Customer demand was low at just 34%)

In partnership with:

IT	Legno Arredo un settore ancora in piedi grazie all'export	Fillea – trade union online magazine	10/2013	Italian	http://www.rassegna.it/articoli/2013/10/3/105008/legno-e-arredo-un-settore-ancora-in-piedi-grazie-allexport	Describes the situation of the Furniture sector	General assesment of the restructuring processes in the furniture sector Identification of the critical key factors.
IT	Challenge – Human Resource Action 3.2	Approved from Veneto Region with D.G.R. n. 1301	02/05/2006	italian	http://bur.regione.veneto.it/BurServices/Pubblica/DettaglioDgr.aspx?id=192020		Development of competences in the districts (Veneto districts) companies of 11 industrial districts were assisted with thrainings to foster the competences of workers

In partnership with:



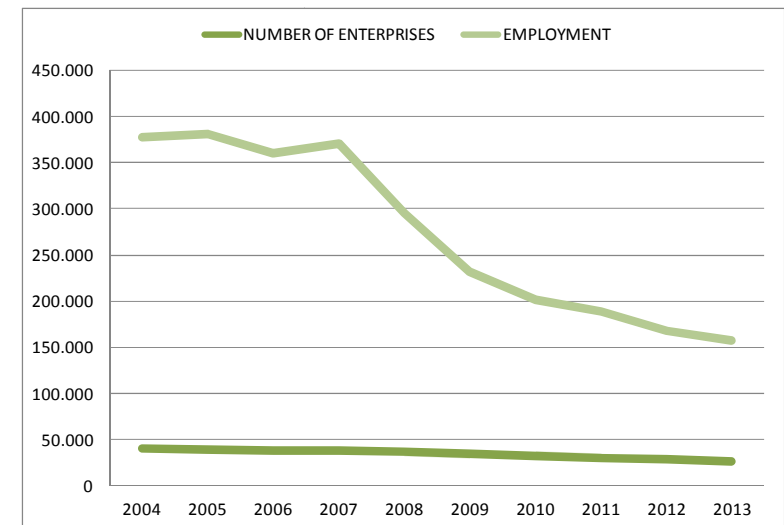
With financial support from the EU



iii. RESTRUCTURATIONS PROCESSES – CONSEQUENCES OF THE RESTRUCTURATION ON EMPLOYMENT

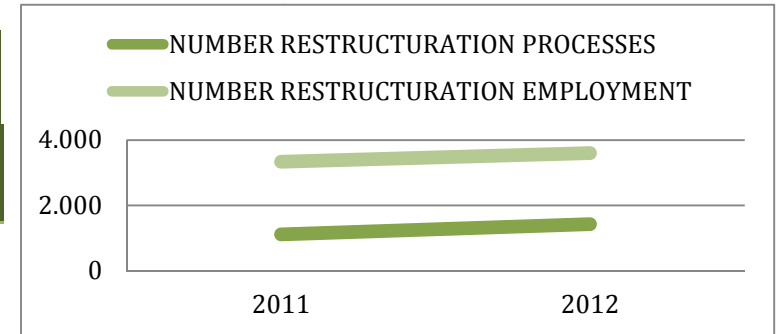
- Wich are the consequences of the restructuration on employment ?

COUNTRY	YEAR	NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES	EMPLOYMENT
ES	2004	39.831	337.500
ES	2005	39.225	342.100
ES	2006	38.267	321.600
ES	2007	37.658	333.100
ES	2008	36.153	258.700
ES	2009	34.224	196.900
ES	2010	31.474	170.100
ES	2011	29.555	159.500
ES	2012	28.076	139.300
ES	2013	25.973	131.200

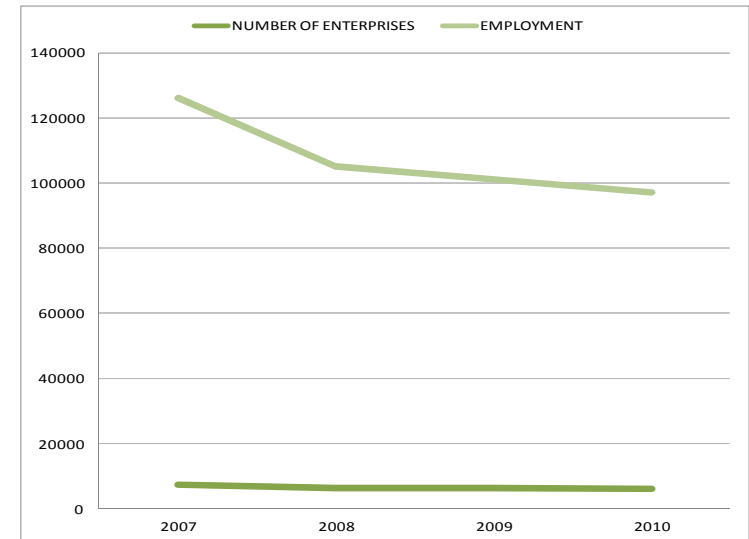


In partnership with:

COUNTRY	YEAR	NUMBER RESTRUCTURATION PROCESSES	NUMBER RESTRUCTURATION EMPLOYMENT
ES	2011	1.108	2.225
ES	2012	1.421	2.178



COUNTRY	YEAR	NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES	EMPLOYMENT
UK	2007	7200	119.000
UK	2008	6200	99.000
UK	2009	6200	95.000
UK	2010	6100	91.000



In partnership with: