

# Public consultation on the EU product policy

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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In 2015, the EU adopted the Circular Economy Action Plan. One of the actions in that plan is to analyse the existing framework of EU policies for products. The wide range of products on the EU single market are subject to many different EU policies that vary in scope, type and approach. These policies include different forms of legislation, guidance and financial and/or market incentives. They have various policy aims such as ensuring the safety of people that use or consume the products, maintaining fair competition on the EU internal market, climate change mitigation, protecting the environment, providing consumer protection and promoting more sustainable products. While these aims are consistent with circular economy generally, the policy tools have been developed in their own context, without necessarily taking into account the transition that the EU is making to a low carbon, circular economy.

In this work we aim to focus on product categories where available evidence indicated there is high potential for circular economy, and on EU policy tools that are capable of and/or already addressing that potential, partly or fully. The contributions to this public consultation will be used by the Commission when preparing a Commission Staff Working Document containing the analysis of in how far EU product policy tools are facilitating the transition to the circular economy and possible gaps or obstacles that hinder the objectives to be achieved.

## About you

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\* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek

- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

\* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

\* First name

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\* Surname

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\* Organisation name

*255 character(s) maximum*

AIE - EU Electrical Contractors Association

\* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)

- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

### Transparency register number

*255 character(s) maximum*

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

### \*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan         | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti                              | <input type="radio"/> Libya            | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon                    |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands       | <input type="radio"/> Dominica                              | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein    | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines             |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania             | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic                    | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania        | <input type="radio"/> Samoa  |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria             | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador                               | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg       | <input type="radio"/> San Marino                                   |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa      | <input type="radio"/> Egypt                                 | <input type="radio"/> Macau            | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe                        |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra             | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador                           | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar       | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia                                 |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola              | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea                     | <input type="radio"/> Malawi           | <input type="radio"/> Senegal                                      |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla            | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea                               | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia         | <input type="radio"/> Serbia                                       |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica          | <input type="radio"/> Estonia                               | <input type="radio"/> Maldives         | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles                                   |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia                              | <input type="radio"/> Mali             | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone                                 |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina           | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands                      | <input type="radio"/> Malta            | <input type="radio"/> Singapore                                    |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia             | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands                         | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten                                 |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba               | <input type="radio"/> Fiji                                  | <input type="radio"/> Martinique       | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia                                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia           | <input type="radio"/> Finland                               | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania       | <input type="radio"/> Slovenia                                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Austria             | <input type="radio"/> Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | <input type="radio"/> Mauritius        | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands                              |
| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan          | <input type="radio"/> France                                | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte          | <input type="radio"/> Somalia                                      |
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| <input type="radio"/> Bahrain             | <input type="radio"/> French Polynesia                      | <input type="radio"/> Micronesia       | <input type="radio"/> South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Bangladesh          | <input type="radio"/> French Southern and Antarctic Lands   | <input type="radio"/> Moldova          | <input type="radio"/> South Korea                                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Barbados            | <input type="radio"/> Gabon                                 | <input type="radio"/> Monaco           | <input type="radio"/> South Sudan                                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Belarus             | <input type="radio"/> Georgia                               | <input type="radio"/> Mongolia         | <input type="radio"/> Spain  |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Belgium  | <input type="radio"/> Germany                               | <input type="radio"/> Montenegro       | <input type="radio"/> Sri Lanka                                    |
| <input type="radio"/> Belize              | <input type="radio"/> Ghana                                 | <input type="radio"/> Montserrat       | <input type="radio"/> Sudan  |
| <input type="radio"/> Benin               | <input type="radio"/> Gibraltar                             | <input type="radio"/> Morocco          | <input type="radio"/> Suriname                                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Bermuda             | <input type="radio"/> Greece                                | <input type="radio"/> Mozambique       | <input type="radio"/> Svalbard and Jan Mayen                       |
| <input type="radio"/> Bhutan              | <input type="radio"/> Greenland                             | <input type="radio"/> Myanmar/Burma    | <input type="radio"/> Swaziland                                    |

- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- North Korea
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
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- Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Denmark

Liberia

Saint Martin

**\*Publication privacy settings**

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

**Anonymous**

Only your type, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

**Public**

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

\* I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

**1. EU product policies**

*The EU has rules and policies to address products on the EU common market. They generally aim to ensure consumers can safely use or consume products, or to make products more sustainable. In this survey, 'sustainable' means products made in a way that limits negative effects on the environment and climate and ensures resources for products do not run out. Setting EU rules also allows for fair competition because they set the same requirements for all products on the EU market (level playing field).*

**1.1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?**

	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion/ don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The EU should set rules for products on the EU market to limit their impact on the environment	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU should set rules to make sure products have a long lifetime.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU should promote products with reduced environmental impact, for example through labels	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU should set rules and rights to help consumers to engage in the circular economy (e.g. additional consumer rights to repair)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rules for these issues would be better set by the Member States than at EU level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answers in this section and/or add any views on EU product policies in general

*200 character(s) maximum*

We are very much in favour of EU initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of products and the professionals we (AIE) represent play a key role in delivering sustainable products to Europeans.

**1.2 When setting rules and policies aimed at reducing the negative environmental effects of products, which types of products should the EU give priority to?**

- The EU should aim to reduce effects on the environment of all products
- The EU should prioritise the products with the highest impact on climate, the environment or use of resources
- The EU should prioritise those products where significant improvements can be made at lowest cost to producers and consumers
- The EU should prioritise products produced on a large scale for the European market
- The EU should not be setting such rules and policies for products
- Other

### 1.3 Policies in different phases of the product life cycle

The rules and policies the EU has in place for products are aimed to influence products in different phases of the product life cycle: from design and production to the waste / end-of-life phase. Which of the following approaches do you consider an effective way to achieve the goals as described at the beginning of this section?

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	No opinion/ Don't know	Not very effective	Not at all effective
<b>Design/production phase</b> Setting minimum performance standards (for instance in terms of use of energy and other resources for products on the market <i>e.g. through the EU Ecodesign directive</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restricting the use of certain hazardous substances or chemicals ( <i>e.g. the Directive on the Restrictions of Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) and the Registration, evaluation and authorisation of chemicals (REACH) regulation</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Setting safety standards and product certifications ( <i>through CEN/CENELEC standards</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Making producers pay for the waste their products will cause ( <i>e.g. Extended Producer Responsibility schemes</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Consumption/procurement phase</b> Public authorities giving priority to environmentally friendly products when buying products ( <i>Green public procurement</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensuring consumers have information on the impacts of products, so they can choose the best environmentally-performing products ( <i>e.g. Energy labelling, EU Ecolabel</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Verification of the performance of new technologies and materials ( <i>Environmental Technology Verification</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Supporting longer product lifetimes through extended product warranties /commercial guarantees for products	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Supporting longer product lifetimes through better and cheaper repair options	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Encouraging sharing and reuse of products so they are used more intensely and effectively	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing consumers information on the durability and reparability of products	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Waste/end-of-life phase</b> Setting requirements and targets for the correct handling of waste ( <i>Waste legislation</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Specifically targeting certain waste streams with high impact ( <i>e.g. in the directives on Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), and on End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV)</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



If you wish to add any comments on your answers or on policies in the different phases of the product life cycle, you may do so here.

*200 character(s) maximum*

ecodesign and energy labelling measures should refer to final energy, not primary energy, or to carbon footprint; ecodesign makes sense for products, but not for systems/installations.

#### 1.4 Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)

*The EU has legislation and other policy instruments for electrical and electronic equipment, such as TVs, washing machines, fridges, vacuum cleaners and computers.*

**a. How familiar are you with the EU rules and policies for this sector?**

- Very familiar
- Quite familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar
- Not at all familiar

**b. Do you think the sustainable design and production of these products are adequately covered by EU policy instruments (such as the EU Ecodesign Directive and the Directive on restriction of hazardous substances in EEE)?**

- Adequately covered
- Inadequately covered
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

**c. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments providing consumers with information on sustainability for these products (such as the EU Energy label and the EU Ecolabel)?**

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

**d. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments covering the end-of-life / waste handling of these products? (such as the directive on Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment)**

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

**e. What do you usually do with old appliances you no longer need?**

- Try to sell to second-hand store or online
- Return to a store selling similar appliances
- Bring to waste sorting centre / recycling centre

- Give away to friends or a charity
- Discard with the municipal waste
- Other

**Please briefly explain your answers to these questions and add any further comments**

*200 character(s) maximum*

there are sufficient ecodesign measures; they however build on an artificial, misleading, in-transparent parameter: the Primary Energy Factor; there is no need for measures for systems/installations.

### 1.5 Furniture

*The EU has legislation and other policy instruments for furniture, for example on chemicals that are allowed to be used (REACH).*

**a. How familiar are you with the EU rules and policies for this sector?**

- Very familiar
- Quite familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar
- Not at all familiar

**e. Do you regularly purchase second-hand furniture?**

- Yes, I prefer second-hand furniture (if still in good shape) because it has proven to be durable
- Yes, if the price is significantly lower than for new furniture
- No, I prefer new furniture
- No opinion / Don't know

**Please briefly explain your answers to these questions and add any further comments**

*200 character(s) maximum*

### 1.6 Textiles (clothing, footwear, carpets, etc)

*The EU has legislation and other policy instruments for textiles, for example on chemicals that are allowed to be used (REACH) and on labelling of textiles (textiles regulation).*

**a. How familiar are you with the EU rules and policies for this sector?**

- Very familiar
- Quite familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar

Not at all familiar

**e. Would you be willing to pay a somewhat higher price for clothes, carpets or shoes if you were convinced they were more sustainable?**

- Yes, if they are better for the environment
- Yes, if there are guarantees they were produced under good working conditions
- Yes, if they will have a longer lifetime
- No, I choose my clothes based on other reasons, such as fashion and price

**Please briefly explain your answers to these questions and add any further comments**

*200 character(s) maximum*

## 1.7 Toys

*The EU has legislation and other policy instruments for toys. The toys regulation covers toy safety, while the materials that can be used are regulated by instruments such as the REACH Regulation.*

**a. How familiar are you with the EU rules and policies for this sector?**

- Very familiar
- Quite familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar
- Not at all familiar

**e. When purchasing toys, is their environmental impact a big factor in your choices?**

- No, price and safety are my only considerations
- Price and safety are the most important, but I also consider environment
- Yes, environment is as important as safety and price

**Please briefly explain your answers to these questions and add any further comments**

*200 character(s) maximum*

## 2 Public expectations and trust in information on products

*Products generally come with a label or manual that contains information on the ingredients or components of the product. In some cases further information is provided, for example on environmental impacts. The EU influences requirements for this information through various rules and other policy tools. Please answer the following questions, keeping in mind we are referring to a wide range of products, (food and drinks, electric devices, textiles, furniture, etc).*

**2.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statements?**

	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion/ don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I prefer buying products with labels stating that they perform well in terms of their impact on the environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Price is the only aspect that I look at when buying products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I generally rely on brand reputation as regards quality and technical performance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I do not trust information on labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are too many different and confusing labels around that provide environmental information	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I do not trust information provided by producers themselves	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would be willing to pay more for a product if I could be sure it is more sustainable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I often look for information on quality, durability or sustainability of products in specialised magazines or on Internet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Claims on sustainability made on product labels should be verified by a public EU body	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental information and functional performance should be verified by an independent 3rd party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have the impression producers purposely make products that do not last long	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would prefer to buy products that can easily be repaired	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## 2.2 How important is it to you that the following information is made available on products?

	Very important	Quite important	No opinion / don't know	Not very important	Not at all important
Ingredients/components	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Place of manufacturing of product and/or components	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Production type (organic, covered by an environmental management system, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on a single specific environmental issue (e.g. climate change)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on environmental impacts of the product during its whole life cycle (use of resources, manufacturing, transport, use, waste or recycling, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information pointing to environmentally excellent products, so as to choose the best products (e.g. through ecolabels such as the EU Ecolabel)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on the environmental performance of the specific product in comparison to the average performance of the product on the EU market (e.g. better, average, worse)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on the technical performance of the product, especially for innovative or technology products	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on life expectancy of a product	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on how easily a product could be repaired when broken	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information about how and where the product and its components can be recycled	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### 2.3 Familiarity and trust in labels

*Please answer a few short questions regarding the labels described below.*

#### The EU Ecolabel



Are you familiar with the EU Ecolabel?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

#### Other Ecolabels



Are you familiar with such labels?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

### EU Energy Label



Are you familiar with the EU Energy label?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

Would you prefer a product with this label on it (with a good score) over one without (or a bad score)?

- Yes, strong preference
- Maybe, if I was undecided it could make the difference
- No, it plays no role in my decision

Do you know which aspects are covered by this label?

- No, I don't know
- I don't know precisely which aspects are covered but know where to find this information
- I have a general idea of the elements covered
- I know the aspect I consider most important is covered (e.g. impact on climate)
- I know what aspects are covered

**Labels for specific materials, such as wood, palm oil or fish**



The mark of  
responsible forestry



Are you familiar with such labels?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

**EU organic farming**

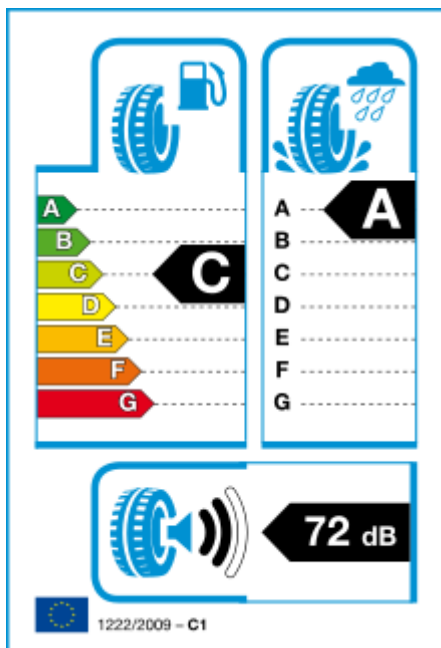




Are you familiar with the EU organic farming label?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

### EU tyre label



Are you familiar with the EU tyre label?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

If you want to, you may give any comments or further reflections on the different labels here

*200 character(s) maximum*

#### 2.4 As a consumer, are you satisfied with the environmental information available on products?

- Yes
- Partially
- No
- No opinion

If you replied “partially” or “no”, please explain what in your view is missing

energy performance of products should always be calculated in final energy consumption only, as this is the only objective and tangible parameter; primary energy should no longer be referred to. Carbon footprint could also be indicated, as this is the most important factor.

#### 2.5 Would you like to have more environmental information beyond what is displayed on the product itself (e.g. online)?

- Yes
- Only if it is easily accessible and understandable
- Only if it is provided by organisations independent from the producer (e.g. public databases, consumer organisations, etc.)
- No
- No opinion

#### 2.6 Did you ever encounter a label or environmental information that you would qualify as misleading?

- Yes
- No

### 3. The EU Ecolabel

The EU Ecolabel can be displayed on products if they meet certain criteria set at EU level, so that consumers know the products live up to the highest environmental standards.

#### Would you be willing to answer a few questions on the EU Ecolabel?

- Yes
- No

### 4. Opinions on the Environmental Footprint methods and their policy applications

*Between 2013 and 2018, the Commission ran a pilot phase for applying methods to measure the environmental impact (or footprint), of products and organisations. These are called the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) and Organisation Environmental Footprint (OEF) methods. 27 different industry sectors (covering more than 60% of the EU market on a consumption basis), Member States, and some NGOs took part on a voluntary basis. They tested how to develop product and sector specific harmonised calculation rules, how to verify the information and how to communicate it to consumers, businesses and other stakeholders. After the conclusion of the pilot phase, the Commission is considering the next steps. Some of the questions below might be difficult to answer without any knowledge of the Environmental Footprint methods or pilot phase.*

The European Commission is running [targeted consultations](#) on the potential future use of the Environmental Footprint methods. They are targeted to businesses and business associations, investors, NGOs, public administrations and method/ initiative owners.

**4.1 Would you be willing to answer a few questions relating to the Environmental Footprint methods?**

- Yes
- No

**5 Closing**

**5.1 Do you have any further comments or suggestions on how the EU should address sustainability of products?**

*400 character(s) maximum*

Ecodesign and energy labelling measures are suitable for products; but performance of systems and installations should be addressed by installation requirements, or inspections or monitoring tools. The Primary Energy Factor is an artificial, arbitrary and in-transparent parameter. It should be replaced by reference to final energy consumption, which is objective and tangible.

**5.2 If you would like to, you may upload your position paper or other relevant document here.**

The maximum file size is 1 MB

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

**Contact**

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