

Eco-design aims to minimizing environmental footprint before, during and after use by design

Eco-design rules

	Main imp	Main impact		
	Pre-use	use	Post-use	
1 Don't use toxic substances	\checkmark	√	√	
2 Minimise energy and resource consumption in production and transport	✓			
3 Minimise energy and resource consumption in the usage phase		√		
4 Promote repair and upgrading		√	√	
5 Promote durability		√	√	
6 Minimise weight by using structural features and high quality materials	√	√	√	
7 Protect products for dirt, corrosion and wear, using better materials, surface treatments or structural arrangements		✓	✓	
8 Ensure access ability, labelling, modules, breaking points, manuals, etc. to prearrange upgrading, repair and recycling			✓	

Current EU policies related to Eco-design

EU eco-design directive

Products covered

- Energy using products: products which use, generate, transfer or measure energy (e.g. boilers, computers, TVs, industrial furnaces)
- Energy related products: products which do not necessarily use energy, but have an impact on energy consumption (direct or indirect) and can therefore contribute to saving energy, such as windows, insulation material or shower heads





Requirements set at EU level

- Specific requirements
 - Set limit values, such as maximum energy consumption or minimum quantities of recycled material
- Generic requirements:
 - Do not set limit values
 - May require, for example, that a product is "energy efficient" or "recyclable"
 - May entail information requirements, such as material provided by the manufacturer about best practices to use and maintain the product
 - May require that the manufacturer perform a lifecycle analysis of the product

Other examples of EU policies

- Ban/limit on use of certain products (e.g., asbestos, CFC's, etc.)
- Energy efficiency directive for buildings
- Circular economy package (currently including recycling targets, but EC aims to launch more ambitious package by end of 2015)
- Ect.

SOURCE: EU comission website