

HOW CAN CONSUMER PROTECTION LEGISLATION ENABLE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION?

A new studyfor the EP's Internal Market and Consumer Protection gives some pointers...

"MORE THAN 80% OF A PRODUCT'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IS DETERMINED AT THE DESIGN STAGE"

Sustainability in design & production of products could be promoted by:

- 1. New ecodesign requirements on material efficiency aspects
- 2. More ecodesign requirements for energy-related products
- 3. New ecodesign requirements for products with high environment impacts (textiles and furniture)
- 4. Introduction of standards on durability and resource efficiency



- 1. Integration of Product/Organisation Environmental Footprint (PEF/OEF) methods in Ecolabel
- 2. The use of the PEF/OEF methods to substantiate green claims and blacklisting of greenwashing under the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive
- 3. Inclusion of durability and repairability information under the Consumer Rights Directive

CONSUMER PROTECTION LEGISLATION SHOULD EXTEND THE LIFESPAN OF PRODUCTS

The contractual stage can stimulate sustainable choices by:

- 1. Linking the guarantee period to average expected lifetime & stimulating the offering of a commercial lifespan guarantee
- Making the hierarchy of remedies under the Sale of Goods Directive more sustainable by promoting repair
- 3. Ensuring access to repair and maintenance information to independent repairers and DIY repair
- 4. Exploring the possibilities of mandatory European legislation on services contracts

"REGULATING THE WASTE STAGE IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION"

Waste legislation should help prevent waste generation by:

- 1. Refinement of the waste hierarchy to align it with the circular economy principles
- 2. Adapt definitions so products are considered first as a resource then as waste at end-of-life
- 3. Broadening and strengthening of the extended producer responsibility.

