ICT Task Force study

Minutes of the 2nd stakeholder meeting (Webex, 15/09/2022, 15:00 – 17:00)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

• EC DG ENER	• EC DG JRC	• Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)
• Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action [DE]	• Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing [DE]	• International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics (Lund Uni)
• German Environment Agency	• Swedish Energy Agency	• Finnish Energy Authority
• Danish Energy Agency	• Ministry of Environment, DK	• Nickel Institute
• Fraunhofer IZM	• Öko-Institut eV	• Aalborg University
• Cisco	• AFNUM	• Dell
• Ericsson	• Nokia	• Vodafone
• Schneider Electric	• Huawei	• Interel Group
• ECOS	• BEUC	• EEB
• Cefic	• BSEF	• DUH
• iFixit	• Albemarle	• Lanxess
• Sony	• Topten	• Circular Technologies
• Ballarat Consulting	•	•

AGENDA

1. Welcome and intro to the meeting (DG ENER)

2. Presentation of progress in project Tasks (DG JRC)

   o Progress in Task 4-6 – Presentation and Q&A
   o Progress in Task 7 – Presentation and Q&A

3. Next Steps (DG ENER)

1 Welcome and introduction to the meeting

DG ENER and DG JRC presented the general aspects of the study and the aim of the meeting, before proceeding with a presentation of Tasks 4-7 of the study.

2 Presentation of progress in project Tasks (DG JRC)

Tasks 4-6

- Fraunhofer IZM asked where the study intends to address in the policy measures which define requirements for the supply chain of ICT products (to a large share outside the EU).
- Fraunhofer IZM asked whether third-party apps for which the addressee of policy measures needs to be this third-party, rather than the hardware provider, will be addressed in the policy recommendations
- ECOS pointed out that there is need to develop methodologies and standards on measuring product lifetime
- Danish Energy Agency asked whether strategies of OEMs to prevent reusability found in imaging equipment are going to be considered for other product groups
- The Netherlands Enterprise Agency questioned how far would policy recommendations scope since some elements, such as design for recyclability guidelines presented, go beyond the scope of the current ecodesign framework
- Fraunhofer IZM proposes that Policy Recommendations indicate which design strategies are relevant for which kinds of products

- ➢ The Commission services responded that policy recommendations to be put forward will refer both to those that can be directly under the current ecodesign framework, but also beyond, tackling ICT systems. The analysis will also provide insights into which measures would be most relevant for which product groups.

Task 7

- ECOS questioned whether internet connection speed makes sense as a factor for purchase decision, as it is not a product characteristic
- EEB asked whether consumer "expectations" in terms of purchasing factors were biased by current device lifetimes, indicating that young people might expect shorter lifetimes because they have simply only have experienced short lived devices
- ECOS stated that, apart from consumers, businesses also matter in terms of ICT practices and behaviours. Launching a survey on companies might be more difficult than for consumers, but the topic should not be overlooked, especially since office and professional ICT products have been less tackled than consumer products in Ecodesign and Energy Labelling so far
- Danish Energy Agency asked whether there is a correlation between digital skills and importance given to environmental aspects
- Öko-Institut stated that their research on video streaming found that the end user device has the highest impact on the total emissions/energy consumption.
- The Netherlands Enterprise Agency asked that page numbering is used in the report

- ➢ The Commission services commented that, as the survey is concluded, further elements or questions cannot be further added. The survey responses would provide input for the policy recommendations. Correlation between high digital skills and higher quality streaming preference was observed, but a correlation between digital skills and a low importance of environmental aspects cannot be established, as there is currently limited information provided to consumers (with either high or low digital skills), with regards to the environmental impacts of streaming.