

N Fitness check bouwsector - A2
MH/JC/AS
748-2016

Brussel, 4 oktober 2016

ADVIES

over

**DE RAADPLEGING VAN DE EUROPESE COMMISSIE
DIE DE EVALUATIE VAN DE EUROPESE REGELGEVING
VOOR DE BOUWSECTOR BEOOGT**

(goedgekeurd door het bureau op 17 juni 2016,
bekrachtigd door de Hoge Raad op 4 oktober 2016)

Situering van de Hoge Raad voor de Zelfstandigen en de KMO

De Hoge Raad voor de Zelfstandigen en de KMO is een Belgische federale adviesraad opgericht bij de wet van 24 april 2014 betreffende de organisatie van de vertegenwoordiging van de zelfstandigen en de kmo's. Hij groepeerd meer dan 170 door de Belgische overheid erkende beroeps- en interprofessionele organisaties die de belangen van de zelfstandigen en de kleine en middelgrote ondernemingen (kmo's) verdedigen. De Hoge Raad bestaat in zijn huidige vorm reeds meer dan 50 jaar. Hij heeft drie opdrachten.

De Hoge Raad treedt op als spreekbuis van de Belgische zelfstandigen, vrije beroepen en kmo's. Volgens de Belgische definitie zijn kmo's die ondernemingen die in het kader van de Europese KMO-definitie worden aangeduid als micro- en kleine ondernemingen. De Hoge Raad vervult die rol onder meer door het geven van formele adviezen en dit in de eerste plaats aan de betrokken Ministers van de Belgische federale regering maar ook aan het Belgische Parlement en aan de Europese instanties. De adviezen van de Hoge Raad bestrijken alle mogelijke facetten van het beroepsleven van zelfstandigen en kmo's: het algemeen KMO-beleid, de beroepsreglementeringen, de handelspraktijken, de problematiek van de betalingsachterstand, administratieve vereenvoudiging, enz.

De Hoge Raad heeft ook een vertegenwoordigende bevoegdheid in die zin dat hij vertegenwoordigers afvaardigt naar beheers- of raadgevende organen van diverse socio-economische instanties. Aldus duidt de Hoge Raad in een dertigtal officiële instanties de vertegenwoordigers van de zelfstandigen en de kmo's aan.

Tot slot vormt de Hoge Raad ook een overlegplatform voor de zelfstandigen en de kmo's.

De Hoge Raad is opgenomen in het gemeenschappelijk transparantieregister van het Europees Parlement en de Europese Commissie onder het registratienummer 59919253482-83.

I. Information about the construction sector professionals or organisation/institution/company

Please note throughout the questionnaire, hidden questions may show up depending on your answers, so please disregard the numbering in case it does not follow a completely logical order.

1. Please specify which category best describes you or the organisation/institution/company you are representing from the list below.
 - a. Employee in the construction sector – *not representing my company*
 - b. Independent/Entrepreneur in the construction sector - *not representing my company*
 - c. Private company - *representing my company*
 - d. Utility
 - e. International organisation
 - f. Workers organisation/association/trade union
 - g. Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
 - h. Industry/business association
 - i. Other interest group organisation/association
 - j. Consultancy
 - k. University
 - l. Think Tank/research institute
 - m. Political party/organisation
 - n. Other

If other, please specify:

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De Hoge Raad vertegenwoordigt dan ook de bouwsector en de aanverwante sectoren en antwoordt op deze vragenlijst vanuit het perspectief van deze sectoren.

2. If you are answering on behalf of a private company, please indicate the size of your business/the business you work for/in:
 - a. a micro enterprise (between 1 and 9 employees, including self-employed professionals)
 - b. a small enterprise (between 10 and 49 employees)
 - c. a medium enterprise (between 50 and 249 employees)
 - d. a large enterprise (≥ 250 employees)

3. Do you or your organisation/institution/company primarily deal with the construction sector?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
4. If you or your organisation/institution/company primarily deal with the construction sector, please indicate the principal field of your activity:
- a. Manufacturing/import/distribution of construction materials or construction products (NACE Rev.2, sections B and C)
 - b. Building construction activities (NACE Rev.2, code F41)
 - c. Development of building projects (NACE Rev.2, code F41.1)
 - d. Demolition of buildings (NACE Rev.2, code F43.1)
 - e. Provision of construction installation services (such as plumbers, electricians, installers of heating, ventilation and air conditioning) (NACE Rev.2, code F43.2)
 - f. Provision of building finishing services (roofing, plastering, etc.) (NACE Rev.2, code F43.3 and F43.9)
 - g. Architecture and/or engineering (NACE Rev.2, code M71)
 - h. Technical testing and analysis (such as auditors, certifiers) (NACE Rev.2, code M71)
 - i. Real estate activities (NACE Rev.2, code L)
 - j. Other
5. If you or your organisation/institution/company primarily deal with the construction sector, among the following market segments, what is the most relevant for your business?
- a. Construction of new buildings – Residential
 - b. Construction of new buildings – Non Residential (e.g. office buildings, schools)
 - c. Maintenance/Renovation of existing buildings – Residential
 - d. Maintenance/Renovation of existing buildings – Non Residential (e.g. office buildings, schools)
 - e. Other construction works (e.g. public works, infrastructure)
6. Please indicate the principal country of your establishment or of the organisation/institution/business you are representing
- Austria
 - Belgium
 - Bulgaria
 - Cyprus
 - Czech Republic
 - Germany
 - Denmark
 - Estonia
 - Greece
 - Spain
 - Finland
 - France
 - Hungary
 - Croatia
 - Ireland
 - Italy
 - Lithuania

Luxembourg
Latvia
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Sweden
Slovenia
Slovak Republic
United Kingdom
Non EU country
If non EU country, please specify:

- *7. Please enter your full name and the full name of your business, or of your organisation/institution/company

Hoge Raad voor de Zelfstandigen en de KMO

- *8. Is your organisation/institution/company registered in the EU Transparency Register? (If not, you may register [here](#), although you do not have to be registered to reply to this consultation)
- a. Yes
 b. No

If yes, please indicate ID number:

59919253482-83

- *9. How would you prefer your contribution to be published on the Commission website, if at all ?

Note that, whatever option chosen, your answers may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC) N°1049/2001

a. My contribution can be directly published with my personal information: I consent the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part including my name, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication.

b. My contribution can be directly published provided that I remain anonymous: I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.

c. My contribution cannot be directly published but may be included within statistical data: I understand that my contribution will not be directly published, but that my anonymised responses may be included in published statistical data, for example, to show general trends in the response to this consultation.

Please explain your objection to publication:

II. Questionnaire on Internal market and energy efficiency

II.1. Questions on EU legislation related to the activity of construction businesses and professionals

This first section asks questions on the implications on the construction sector of the following Directives: Professional Qualifications Directive, Services Directive and Late Payments Directive.

- **Services Directive** (Directive 2006/123/EC on services in the Internal Market)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32006L0123>

The Services Directive aims at realising the full potential of the internal market, facilitating the establishment and cross-border operations of service providers. To this effect, it requires Member States to simplify the procedures for the permanent or temporary provision of service activities and to eliminate authorisation schemes that are discriminatory, disproportionate or not justified by overriding public interest considerations. This is accompanied by measures aimed at strengthening the rights of service users and at promoting the high quality of services. The Directive adopts a very broad definition of services, which includes construction and related professional services as well as real estate services.

- **Professional Qualifications Directive** (Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02005L0036-20140117>

The Professional Qualification Directive aims at facilitating the mobility of members of regulated professions (such as architects, engineers, plumbers, electricians and energy auditors) across the EU. This objective is pursued primarily through the establishment of mechanisms for the recognition of qualifications based on training or experience (automatic recognition, mutual recognition). This is accompanied by specific measures intended to ease the provision of professional services on a temporary basis and the setting of certain minimum requirements and obligations for professionals operating across borders.

- **Late Payments Directive** (Directive 2011/7/EU on combating late payment in commercial transactions)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L0007>

The Late Payment Directive aims at combating late payments in commercial transactions in order to contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market and to foster the competitiveness of undertakings, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises. This is done by setting time limits for the payment of invoices and by imposing penalties for late payments.

II.1.a. Simplification of administrative procedures

EU legislation (in particular the Services Directive) requires national authorities to simplify administrative procedures, including those related to the construction and renovation of buildings. This is intended to lower the administrative burden, with a reduction in applicable procedures (including due to elimination of time or territorial validity limitations) or procedural steps, complexity of application forms, documents to be submitted, administrative fees charged and/or other out-of-pocket costs and/or workload (staff time) time required to handle administrative procedures, including availability of information online, submission of simple-form documents, e-procedure availability and tacit approval.

*10. Have you asked for a permit for construction works and/or the provision of services related to construction works in the period 2004-2014?

- a. I asked for one or more permits for construction works and/or the provision of services related to the construction works
- b. I acted as a representative or intermediary in the permit process for construction works
- c. No

11. Do you want to respond to questions on permits for construction works and/or the provision of services related to construction works?

- Yes
- No, so please go to question 17

12. If you have chosen to respond to questions on permits - have you noted or perceived any changes in dealing with any of the following administrative procedures?

	More complexity	No change	Simplification	Opinion
Obtaining a building permit for new construction				
Obtaining a building permit for renovation work				
Obtaining an operational permit (e.g. permit for scaffolding) required during construction works				
Obtaining a use permit (e.g. a permit necessary upon completion of construction works)				

13. If the changes concerned obtaining a building permit for new construction - Do the above perceived changes relate to the duration of the process, the requirements to submit the permit request (e.g. online submission) and/or the cost related to the building permit ?

- Duration
- Requirements
- Cost
- No opinion

14. If the changes concerned obtaining a building permit for renovation works - Do the above perceived changes relate to the duration of the process, the requirements to submit the permit request (e.g. online submission) and/or the cost related to the building permit ?

Duration
Requirements
Cost
No opinion

15. If the changes concerned obtaining an operational permit required during construction works (e.g. permit for scaffolding) - Do the above perceived changes relate to the duration of the process, the requirements to submit the permit request (e.g. online submission) and/or the cost related to the operational permit?

Duration
Requirements
Cost
No opinion

16. If the changes concerned obtaining a use permit (e.g. permit necessary upon completion of construction works) - Do the above perceived changes relate to the duration of the process, the requirements to submit the permit request (e.g. online submission) and/or the cost related to the use permit?

Duration
Requirements
Cost
No opinion

II.1.b. Cross-border operations

This module investigates the influence of EU legislation (in particular the Professional Qualifications Directive) on cross border operations, both outbound (i.e. the influence on the investee's operations abroad, if any) and inbound (i.e. the influence of a stronger presence of construction firms from other EU countries).

- *17. Are you or is the organisation you are representing carrying out cross-border activities in the EU?

"cross-border activity": cross-border establishment or cross-border provision of products or services

- a. Yes
b. No - you can go to question 24

18. If you or the organisation you are representing carry out cross-border activities in the EU – please indicate the Member State(s) in which the cross-border activity took place or was intended to take place.

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czech Republic
 Germany
Denmark

- Estonia
- Greece
- Spain
- Finland
- France
- Hungary
- Croatia
- Ireland
- Italy
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Latvia
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Sweden
- Slovenia
- Slovak Republic
- United Kingdom

*19. Do you want to respond to questions on the recognition of professional qualifications?

- Yes
- No - please go to question 24

20. If you have chosen to reply to questions on the recognition of professional qualifications – Have you noted or perceived any changes of these procedures in the past years?

	More complexity	No change	Simplification	Opinion
Obtaining the recognition of qualifications of professionals qualified in other EU Member States			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Obtaining the authorisation to perform an activity in the construction sector in another EU Member States on a temporary basis (freedom to provide services)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Obtaining the authorisation to perform an activity in the construction sector in another EU Member States on a permanent basis (freedom of establishment)				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

21. If you have noted changes relating to "Obtaining the recognition of qualifications of professionals qualified in other EU Member States" - do they relate to the duration of the process, the requirements related to the authorisation or recognition (e.g. online submission, possibility to work with more qualified partners) and/or the cost related to the recognition?

- Duration
- Requirements
- Cost
- No opinion

22. If you have noted changes relating to "Obtaining the authorisation to perform an activity in the construction sector in another EU Member States on a temporary basis (freedom to provide service)" - do they relate to the duration of the process, the requirements related to the authorisation or recognition (e.g. online submission, possibility to work with more qualified partners) and/or the cost related to the authorisation?

- Duration
- Requirements
- Cost
- No opinion

23. If you have noted changes relating to "Obtaining the authorisation to perform an activity in the construction sector in another EU Member States on a permanent basis (freedom of establishment)" - do they relate to the duration of the process, the requirements related to the authorisation or recognition (e.g. online submission, possibility to work with more qualified partners) and/or the cost related to the authorisation?

- Duration
- Requirements
- Cost
- No opinion

24. Over the period 2009-2014, have you perceived a stronger presence of construction firms from other EU countries in your home market?

- a. Yes
- b. No

25. In your experience, among the changes identified in the questions above, have any....:

	Yes	No	No opinion
Stimulated favourable investment conditions within your sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Facilitated the free circulation of construction products		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Facilitated establishment in a Member State			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Facilitated the mobility of construction workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Facilitated the provision of cross-border construction services	X		
Fostered the global competitive position of EU construction enterprises		X	
Reduced administrative costs for the construction sector industry			X

Please explain (if you refer to a specific Member State, please state this clearly):

Stimulated favourable investment conditions within your sector	
Facilitated the free circulation of construction products	
Facilitated establishment in a Member State	
Facilitated the mobility of construction workers	De concurrentiepositie van de Belgische ondernemingen is er niet op vooruitgegaan omwille van de concurrentie vanuit landen met lagere sociale zekerheidsbijdragen. De overheid beschikt als ontvangende lidstaat niet over efficiënte instrumenten om alle van toepassing zijnde regels effectief toe te passen en fraude te bestrijden.
Facilitated the provision of cross-border construction services	Idem
Fostered the global competitive position of EU construction enterprises	Idem
Reduced administrative costs for the construction sector industry	Bouwvergunningen aanvragen vergt veel extra werk van de architecten gezien de extra voorwaarden inzake energieprestatie.

II.1.c. Late payments

EU legislation (in particular the Late Payments Directive, approved in 2011) requires national authorities to adopt measures to reduce the problem of late payments. In particular, government authorities are required to pay within maximum 30 days, payments among private parties should be settled within 60 days. These measures are intended to improve the firms' cash flow position. In addition, EU legislation gives creditors an automatic entitlement to the payment of late payment interests, which potentially allows for the reduction of litigation costs.

*26. Do you want to respond to questions on late payments?

- a. Yes
- b. No - then please go to question 31

27. If you have chosen to reply to questions on late payments - in the years following the implementation of the Late Payments Directive, have payment times from public clients - according to your own experience?

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased
- No opinion

28. If you have chosen to reply to questions on late payments - in the years following the implementation of the Late Payments Directive, have your own payment times to public clients - according to your own experience?

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased
- No opinion

29. If you have chosen to reply to questions on late payments - in the years following the implementation of the Late Payments Directive, have payment times from private clients – according to your own experience?

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased
- No opinion

30. If you have chosen to reply to questions on late payments - in the years following the implementation of the Late Payments Directive, have your own payment times to private clients – according to your own experience?

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased
- No opinion

II.2. Questions on EU legislation related to energy efficiency in general and the use of renewable energy in the construction sector

This second section asks questions on the implications on the construction sector of the following Directives: Energy Efficiency Directive, Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Renewable Energy Sources Directive.

• **Energy Efficiency Directive** (Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32012L0027>

The Energy Efficiency Directive introduces a series of measures intended to facilitate the achievement of the EU's 2020 energy savings target. These include provisions concerning: (i) the renovation of the stock of buildings, including an annual target for the renovation of central government buildings; (ii) the reduction in the volume of energy sales by energy distributors; (iii) the strengthening of energy audits (mandatory for large enterprises); and (iv) the promotion of other energy efficiency mechanisms (certification schemes, performance related contractual

arrangements). While these obligations fall on public authorities or other entities outside the construction sector, their fulfilment may contribute to an increase in the demand for both building renovation and specialised energy efficiency services.

• **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** (Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32010L0031>

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive supports the achievement of the energy efficiency targets by requiring Member States to introduce specific measures for buildings (both existing and new ones) and affecting construction, renovation, and ancillary services. In particular, the EPBD provides for: (i) a common methodological framework for measuring the energy performance of buildings; (ii) the obligation for Member States to set minimum requirements for the energy performance of new buildings, buildings undergoing major renovation, and technical building elements and systems; (iii) mandatory energy performance certification and inspections.

• **Renewable Energy Sources Directive** (Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02009L0028-20151005>

The Renewable Energy Sources Directive's objective is to establish a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources, including setting mandatory national targets for the overall share of energy from renewable sources. In particular, the Directive includes a provision on the development and mutual recognition by Member States of certification or equivalent qualification schemes for installers of small-scale renewable energy systems.

II.2.a. Inspection/Installation and accredited experts

EU legislation (in particular the Energy Performance in Buildings Directive) requires inspections of heating and air-conditioning systems to be carried out by qualified and/or accredited experts. Similarly, the Renewable Energy Sources Directive requires the installation of renewable energy systems to be carried out by qualified and/or accredited experts.

*31. Do you wish to reply to questions on inspection, installation and accreditation?

- a. Yes
 b. No - you can go to question 36

32. If you have chosen to reply to questions on inspection, installation and accreditation - are the inspections/installations carried out by visibly qualified and/or accredited experts (or in any case such a qualification was brought up in the context of the inspection/installation)?

	Yes	No	No opinion
Inspection of heating systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Inspection of air-conditioning systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Installation of renewable energy systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

33. If you have chosen to reply to questions on inspection, installation and accreditation - in your Member State, is the list of installers and/or inspectors who are qualified or certified publicly available to your knowledge? In your experience, does the general public make use of this list?

The list of installers and the list of inspectors are only available if your Member State did not opt for an alternative system.

	Publicly available	Not publicly available	Actively used by general public	Not actively used by general public	No opinion
List of qualified and/or accredited experts for the inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems (relevant under the Energy Performance in Buildings Directive)	X				
List of qualified and/or certified installers of renewable energy systems (relevant under the Renewable Energy Sources Directive)	X				

34. If you have chosen to reply to questions on inspection, installation and accreditation - have you noted or perceived any changes related to the frequency of inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems and of installation of renewable energy systems?

	More Frequent	No change	Less frequent	No opinion
Inspection of heating systems	X			
Inspection of air-conditioning systems	X			
Receiving advice concerning the efficiency of the boiler	X			
Receiving advice concerning the efficiency of the air-conditioning system	X			
Installation of renewable energy systems	X			

35. If you have noted changes, in your experience, have any...

	Yes	No	No opinion
Improved the energy performance of construction products	X		
Improved the energy efficiency of buildings	X		
Reduced the environmental footprint of buildings	X		
Stimulated the construction of new buildings		X	
Stimulated the renovation of buildings		X	
Stimulated the installation of renewable energy systems	X		

Please explain

Improved the energy performance of construction products	
Improved the energy efficiency of buildings	De criteria mogen nu niet meer strenger gemaakt worden want men zit momenteel reeds voorbij het optimum. Door strengere criteria zullen de terugverdientijden te lang worden waardoor de investeringen niet langer interessant zullen zijn.
Reduced the environmental footprint of buildings	
Stimulated the construction of new buildings	
Stimulated the renovation of buildings	
Stimulated the installation of renewable energy systems	Idem

II.2.b. Public procurement

One of the objectives of the Energy Efficiency Directive is to improve and strengthen energy efficiency through public procurement. Article 6 of the Directive states that Member States shall ensure that central governments purchase only products, services and buildings with a high energy-efficiency performance. The central governments of the Member States should "lead by example" so that local and regional procurement bodies also strengthen energy efficiency in their public procurement procedures.

36. Did you notice an increased use of energy efficiency criteria in the public tenders of the central, local and regional governments?

	Yes	No	No opinion
* National government	X		
* Local government	X		
* Regional government	X		

II.3. Questions on EU legislation related to products used in construction

This third section asks questions on the implications on the construction sector of the following Directives and Regulation: the Construction Products Regulation, the Ecodesign Directive and the Energy Labelling Directive.

- **Construction Products Regulation** (Regulation No 305/2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02011R0305-20140616>

The Construction Products Regulation sets out the conditions for the placing or making available on the market of construction products, by establishing harmonised rules on how to express the performance of construction products in relation to their essential characteristics and on the affixing of the CE marking. In addition, the Regulation requires manufacturers to draw up a declaration of performance for construction products that are either covered by harmonised standards or conform to an issued European Technical Assessment.

- **Ecodesign Directive** (Directive 2009/125/EC establishing a framework for the setting of eco-design requirements for energy-using products)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02009L0125-20121204>

The Ecodesign Directive establishes a framework for the setting of mandatory requirements for both energy-using and energy-related products (i.e. products that do not use energy but have an impact on energy consumption). In particular, the Directive includes various articles relating to ensuring compliance of a product with the Directive's requirements prior to placing on the market. Other provisions related to CE market, consumer information and the prohibition of markings likely to mislead users. Finally, a large part of the Directive deals with the creation of ecodesign implementing measures for products, which must respond to different sets of criteria.

The Ecodesign Directive is a framework directive, and the ecodesign requirements are set through Commission regulations. Several construction products and materials are classified as energy-using or energy-related products. However, no secondary regulations specifically targeting construction materials have been adopted so far, although work in this direction has been initiated (e.g. for windows and insulation materials).

- **Energy Labelling Directive** (Directive 2010/30/EU on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02010L0030-20140605>

The Energy Labelling Directive complements the Ecodesign Directive by setting a framework for the labelling and the provision of information regarding energy consumption. In particular, the Energy Labelling Directive settles the responsibility of suppliers to provide the product's label and fiche,

which must be accurate. Initially targeted at household appliances, the Directive is now applicable to a wide range of energy-related products. As in the case of the Ecodesign Directive, no secondary legislation has so far been adopted that relates to construction products.

II.3.a. CE marking and Declaration of Performance

CE marking under the Construction Products Regulation enables a product to be placed legally on the market in any Member State. CE marking indicates that a product is consistent with its Declaration of Performance (DoP) as made by the manufacturer. The declaration varies according to the particular harmonised technical specification covering the product.

*37. Do you wish to respond to questions on CE marking and Declaration of Performance (DoP)?

- a. Yes
- b. No - you can go to question 41

38. If you have chosen to reply to questions relating to CE marking and Declaration of Performance - to what extent is the information provided through the DoP and the CE marking important in accessing other Member States' markets?

- a. Not at all
- b. To a limited extent
- c. To some extent
- d. To a high extent
- e. No opinion

39. If you have chosen to reply to questions relating to CE marking and Declaration of Performance - have the DoP and CE marking procedures for construction products been changed according to policies in the following areas?

	No	Yes	No opinion
Energy efficiency in buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Environmental protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Public health and safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Health & safety at work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

If yes, please explain (e.g. what are the effects in terms of costs, duration of the procedures, particular requirements of Member States)

40. If you have chosen to reply to questions relating to CE marking and Declaration of Performance - to what extent does the Ecodesign framework affect the credibility of the CE marking of construction products?

- a. Not at all
- b. To a limited extent
- c. To some extent
- d. To a high extent
- e. No opinion

II.4. Coherence questions

This final section is linked to all of the above as it wants to identify sources of impact - positive or negative - between either the various pieces of EU legislation themselves or between EU legislation and its implementation at national level.

- * 41. Are you familiar with two or more of the pieces of the EU legal framework for the Construction Sector discussed above?

These EU instruments are: Construction Product Regulation, Professional Qualifications Directive, Services Directive, Late Payments Directive, Energy Efficiency Directive, Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Ecodesign Directive, Energy Labelling Directive, Renewable Energy Sources Directive.

- a. Yes
 b. No - you can go to question 44

42. If you are familiar with two or more of those, how familiar are you with each and how they apply in your country?

	Very familiar	Somewhat familiar	Not familiar
Construction Product Regulation	X		
Professional Qualification Directive	X		
Services Directive	X		
Late Payments Directive	X		
Energy Efficiency Directive	X		
Energy Performance of Buildings	X		
Ecodesign Directive	X		
Energy Labelling Directive	X		
Renewable Energy Sources Directive	X		

43. If you are very familiar or somewhat familiar with any of the above pieces of EU and/or national (transposition) legislation, have you...?

	Yes	No	No opinion
Benefitted from the harmonisation of reporting requirements	X		
Experienced easier access to European	X		

Markets			
Identified requirements where simplification has improved implementation	X		
Found requirements that are consistent with each other and complementary, offering a mutually supportive implementation	X		
Spotted inconsistencies or overlaps among various requirements	X		
Found concepts, notions, and definitions that are unclear and for which interpretation is difficult	X		
Identified obsolete requirements, i.e. requirements that are not aligned with current market reality and technical developments	X		
Identified requirements that need to be simplified Identified requirements where simplification has not brought an improvement to implementation	X		
Other aspects – please specify below			

If you replied yes on any of the above, please explain your answer. Please clearly indicate whether your answer relates to EU legislation (and which EU legislation) and/or to national (transposition) legislation.

Benefitted from the harmonisation of reporting requirements	
Experienced easier access to European Markets	
Identified requirements where simplification has improved implementation	
Found requirements that are consistent with each other and complementary, offering a mutually supportive implementation	
Spotted inconsistencies or overlaps among various requirements	
Found concepts, notions, and definitions that are unclear and for which interpretation is difficult	
Identified obsolete requirements, i.e.	

requirements that are not aligned with current market reality and technical developments	
Identified requirements that need to be simplified Identified requirements where simplification has not brought an improvement to implementation	
Other aspects – please specify below	In vraag 42 hebben we telkens “very familiar” geantwoord omdat de beroepsorganisaties vertrouwd zijn met die verschillende regelgevingen maar dat geldt niet voor alle beroepsbeoefenaars. Op dat vlak stelt er zich nog een grote uitdaging.

III. Questionnaire on environment and health & safety

III.1. Questions on EU legislation related to occupational health and safety in the construction sector

*44. Do you wish to respond to questions on the health and safety in the construction sector?

- a. Yes
- b. No - you can go to question 67

III.1.a. Occupational Safety and Health Framework Directive

The Occupational Safety and Health Framework Directive (89/391/EEC) sets out general requirements for the protection of the health and safety of workers in the EU. Under the Directive employers have a “duty to ensure the safety and health of workers in every aspect related to the work” (Article 5(1)) and must “take the measures necessary for the safety and health protection of workers” (Article 6(1)).

Further information is available via the following link:

<https://osha.europa.eu/en/legislation/directives/the-osh-framework-directive/1>

*45. If you have chosen to reply to questions on the health and safety in the construction sector - are you answering on behalf of a private company?

- a. Yes
- b. No - you can go to question 48

46. If you are answering on behalf of a private company - please indicate the extent of any costs incurred by your company as a result of the following health and safety measures

	Significant costs	Moderate costs	No costs	No opinion
Provision of information and training for workers on health and safety				
Carrying out an evaluation of the risks to the health and safety of workers				
Purchasing Personal Protective Equipment				
Purchasing Personal Protective				
Implementing protective organizational measures				
Reporting on occupational accidents				
Employing dedicated health and safety personnel (either in-house or externally)				
Monitoring workers' health				
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

47. If you are answering on behalf of a private company - please indicate the extent of any benefits that have arisen for you as a result of the following health and safety measures

	Significant benefits	Moderate benefits	No benefits	No opinion
Provision of information and training for workers on health and safety				
Carrying out an evaluation of the risks to the health and safety of workers				

Purchasing Personal Protective Equipment				
Purchasing Personal Protective				
Implementing protective organizational measures				
Reporting on occupational accidents				
Employing dedicated health and safety personnel (either in-house or externally)				
Monitoring workers' health				
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

48. If you are NOT answering on behalf of a private company - please indicate the extent of any costs incurred by the construction sector as a result of the following health and safety measures

	Significant costs	Moderate costs	No costs	No opinion
Provision of information and training for workers on health and safety		X		
Carrying out an evaluation of the risks to the health and safety of workers		X		
Purchasing Personal Protective Equipment	X			
Implementing protective organizational measures	X			
Reporting on occupational accidents		X		
Employing dedicated health and safety personnel (either in-house or externally)	X			
Monitoring workers' health		X		
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

49. If you are you NOT answering on behalf of a private company - please indicate the extent of any benefits that have arisen for you as a result of the following health and safety measures

	Significant benefits	Moderate benefits	No benefits	No opinion
Provision of information and training for workers on health and safety		X		
Carrying out an evaluation of the risks to the health and safety of workers		X		
Purchasing Personal Protective Equipment		X		
Implementing protective organizational measures		X		
Reporting on occupational accidents		X		
Employing dedicated health and safety personnel (either in-house or externally)		X		
Monitoring workers' health		X		
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

50. If you have chosen to reply on questions on the health and safety in the construction sector - to what extent has the Occupational Safety and Health Framework Directive (89/391/EEC) contributed

	Large positive impact (++)	Slight positive impact (+)	No impact	No impact Slight negative impact (-)	Large negative impact (--)	No opinion
Reduced risks to workers' health and safety		X				
Fewer work days lost to work related injuries and ill-health		X				

Increased productivity in the construction sector			X			
Increased employee retention in the construction sector			X			
Reduced insurance premiums for companies in the construction sector		X				
Reduced legal costs for companies in the construction sector		X				

Explain your reply

III.1.b. Manual handling of loads

Directive 90/269/EEC lays down minimum health and safety requirements for the manual handling of loads where there is a particular risk of back injury to workers. Under the Directive, employers are required to take appropriate organisational measures, or use the appropriate means (in particular mechanical equipment), in order to avoid the need for the manual handling of loads by workers. Where the need for the manual handling of loads by workers cannot be avoided, employers must take the appropriate organisational measures, use the appropriate means or provide workers with such means in order to reduce the risk involved in the manual handling of such loads.

Further information is available via the following link:
<https://osha.europa.eu/en/legislation/directives/6>

51. If you are answering on behalf of a private company - please indicate the extent of any costs incurred by your company as a result of the following measures designed to reduce the risks associated with the manual handling of loads by workers.

	Significant costs	Moderate costs	No costs	No opinion
Purchasing mechanical equipment to avoid the need for manual handling of loads by workers				
Implementing organisational measures to reduce the risk involved in the manual handling of loads				
Providing information on the weight and centre of gravity of heavy loads				
Providing training on the correct way to handle loads				
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

52. If you are answering on behalf of a private company - please indicate the extent of any benefits that have arisen for your company as a result of the following measures designed to reduce the risks associated with the manual handling of loads by workers.

	Significant benefits	Moderate benefits	No benefits	No opinion
Purchasing mechanical equipment to avoid the need for manual handling of loads by workers				
Implementing organisational measures to reduce the risk involved in the manual handling of loads				
Providing information on the weight and centre of gravity of heavy loads				
Providing training on the correct way to handle loads				
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

53. If you are NOT answering on behalf of a private company - please indicate the extent of any costs incurred by the construction sector as a result of the following measures designed to reduce the risks associated with the manual handling of loads by workers.

	Significant costs	Moderate costs	No costs	No opinion
Purchasing mechanical equipment to avoid the need for manual handling of loads by workers		X		
Implementing organisational measures to reduce the risk involved in the manual handling of loads		X		
Providing information on the weight and centre of gravity of heavy loads				X
Providing training on the correct way to handle loads		X		
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

54. If you are NOT answering on behalf of a private company - please indicate the extent of any benefits that have arisen as a result of the following measures designed to reduce the risks associated with the manual handling of loads by workers.

	Significant benefits	Moderate benefits	No benefits	No opinion
Purchasing mechanical equipment to avoid the need for manual handling of loads by workers		X		
Implementing organisational measures to reduce the risk involved in the manual handling of loads		X		
Providing information on the weight and centre of gravity of heavy loads		X		
Providing training on the correct way to handle loads	X			
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

55. If you have chosen to reply to questions on health and safety in the construction sector - To what extent has Directive 90/269/EEC on the manual handling of loads contributed to the following benefits?

	Large positive impact (++)	Slight positive impact (+)	No impact	No impact Slight negative impact (-)	Large negative impact (--)	No opinion
Reduced risks to workers' health and safety		X				
Fewer work days lost to work related injuries and ill-health		X				
Increased productivity in the construction sector		X				
Increased employee retention in the construction sector						X
Reduced insurance premiums for companies in the construction sector		X				

Reduced legal costs for companies in the construction sector		X				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Please explain your reply

III.1.c. Temporary or mobile construction sites

Directive 92/57/EEC lays down the minimum safety and health requirements for temporary or mobile construction sites (defined in Article 2(a) of the Directive as “any construction site at which building or civil engineering works are carried out”).

*Further information is available via the following link:
<https://osha.europa.eu/en/legislation/directives/15>*

56. If you are answering on behalf of a private company - Please indicate the extent of any costs incurred by your company as a result of the following health and safety measures on temporary or mobile construction sites

	Significant costs	Moderate costs	No costs	No opinion
Appointing one or more coordinators for health and safety matters				
Drawing up a safety and health plan				
Complying with the minimum safety and health requirements for construction sites set out in Annex IV to the Directive				
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

57. If you are answering on behalf of a private company - Please indicate the extent of any benefits that have arisen for your company as a result of the following health and safety measures on temporary or mobile construction sites

	Significant benefits	Moderate benefits	No benefits	No opinion
Appointing one or more coordinators for health and safety matters				
Drawing up a safety and health plan				
Complying with the minimum safety and health requirements for construction sites set out in Annex IV to the Directive				

Other (please specify below)				
------------------------------	--	--	--	--

Please explain your reply

58. If you are NOT answering on behalf of a private company - Please indicate the extent of any costs incurred by the construction sector as a result of the following health and safety measures on temporary or mobile construction sites

	Significant costs	Moderate costs	No costs	No opinion
Appointing one or more coordinators for health and safety matters	X			
Drawing up a safety and health plan	X			
Complying with the minimum safety and health requirements for construction sites set out in Annex IV to the Directive				X
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

59. If you are NOT answering on behalf of a private company - Please indicate the extent of any benefits that have arisen as a result of the following health and safety measures on temporary or mobile construction sites

	Significant benefits	Moderate benefits	No benefits	No opinion
Appointing one or more coordinators for health and safety matters			X	
Drawing up a safety and health plan		X		
Complying with the minimum safety and health requirements for construction sites set out in Annex IV to the Directive				X
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

De verplichte aanstelling van een veiligheidscoördinator is voor kleine werven een pure administratieve aangelegenheid die wel geleid heeft tot meer bewustwording.

60. If you have chosen to reply to questions on health and safety in the construction sector - To what extent has Directive 92/57/EEC on the minimum safety and health requirements for temporary or mobile construction sites contributed to the following benefits?

	Large positive impact (++)	Slight positive impact (+)	No impact	Slight negative impact (-)	Large negative impact (--)	No opinion
Reduced risks to workers' health and safety		X				
Fewer work days lost to work related injuries and ill-health		X				
Increased productivity in the construction sector		X				
Increased employee retention in the construction sector			X			
Reduced insurance premiums for companies in the construction sector		X				
Reduced legal costs for companies in the construction sector		X				

Please explain your reply

III.1.d. Asbestos Directive

The Asbestos Directive (2009/148/EC) aims to protect workers against risks to their health, including the prevention of such risks, arising or likely to arise from exposure to asbestos.

Further information is available via the following link:

<https://osha.europa.eu/en/legislation/directives/2009-148-ec-exposure-to-asbestos-at-work>

61. If you reply on behalf of a private company - Please indicate the extent of any costs incurred by your company as a result of the following measures designed to reduce the risks to workers associated with asbestos

	Significant costs	Moderate costs	No costs	No opinion
Undertaking a risk assessment in cases where an activity is likely to involve a risk of exposure to asbestos				
Undertaking clinical surveillance of workers				

Compiling and submitting information to the national register, indicating the nature and duration of the activity and the exposure to which workers have been subjected				
Purchasing and displaying warning signs				
Training of workers who are, or are likely to be, exposed to dust from asbestos				
Submitting a notification to the responsible authority				
Measuring asbestos fibres in the air at the workplace				
Purchasing respiratory and/or other personal protective equipment				
Purchasing other equipment to minimize exposure to dust arising from asbestos				
Implementing organizational measures				
Storing, transporting and cleaning materials and equipment contaminated with asbestos dust				
Drawing up a plan of work				
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

62. If you are replying on behalf of a private company - Please indicate the extent of any benefits that have arisen for your company as a result of the following measures designed to reduce the risks to workers associated with asbestos

	Significant benefits	Moderate benefits	No benefits	No opinion
Undertaking a risk assessment in cases where an activity is likely to involve a risk of exposure to asbestos				
Undertaking clinical surveillance of workers				
Compiling and submitting information to the national register, indicating the nature and duration of the activity and the exposure to which workers have been subjected				

Purchasing and displaying warning signs				
Training of workers who are, or are likely to be, exposed to dust from asbestos				
Submitting a notification to the responsible authority				
Measuring asbestos fibres in the air at the workplace				
Purchasing respiratory and/or other personal protective equipment				
Purchasing other equipment to minimize exposure to dust arising from asbestos				
Implementing organizational measures				
Storing, transporting and cleaning materials and equipment contaminated with asbestos dust				
Drawing up a plan of work				
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

63. If you are NOT replying on behalf of a private company - Please indicate the extent of any costs incurred by the construction sector as a result of the following measures designed to reduce the risks to workers associated with asbestos

	Significant costs	Moderate costs	No costs	No opinion
Undertaking a risk assessment in cases where an activity is likely to involve a risk of exposure to asbestos		X		
Undertaking clinical surveillance of workers	X			
Compiling and submitting information to the national register, indicating the nature and duration of the activity and the exposure to which workers have been subjected				X
Purchasing and displaying warning signs		X		
Training of workers who are, or are likely to be, exposed to dust from asbestos	X			

Submitting a notification to the responsible authority			X	
Measuring asbestos fibres in the air at the workplace	X			
Purchasing respiratory and/or other personal protective equipment	X			
Purchasing other equipment to minimize exposure to dust arising from asbestos	X			
Implementing organizational measures	X			
Storing, transporting and cleaning materials and equipment contaminated with asbestos dust	X			
Drawing up a plan of work		X		
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

64. If you are NOT replying on behalf of a private company - Please indicate the extent of any benefits that have arisen as a result of the following measures designed to reduce the risks to workers associated with asbestos

	Significant benefits	Moderate benefits	No benefits	No opinion
Undertaking a risk assessment in cases where an activity is likely to involve a risk of exposure to asbestos		X		
Undertaking clinical surveillance of workers		X		
Compiling and submitting information to the national register, indicating the nature and duration of the activity and the exposure to which workers have been subjected				X
Purchasing and displaying warning signs		X		
Training of workers who are, or are likely to be, exposed to dust from asbestos	X			
Submitting a notification to the responsible Authority			X	
Measuring asbestos fibres in the air at the workplace		X		

Purchasing respiratory and/or other personal protective equipment	X			
Purchasing other equipment to minimize exposure to dust arising from asbestos		X		
Implementing organizational measures		X		
Storing, transporting and cleaning materials and equipment contaminated with asbestos dust	X			
Drawing up a plan of work		X		
Other (please specify below)				

Please explain your reply

De bescherming moet telkens in verhouding staan tot het risico.

65. If you have chosen to reply to questions on health and safety in the construction sector - To what extent has the Asbestos Directive (2009/148/EC) contributed to the following benefits?

	Large positive impact (++)	Slight positive impact (+)	No impact	Slight negative impact (-)	Large negative impact (--)	No opinion
Reduced risks to workers' health and safety		X				
Fewer work days lost to work related injuries and ill-health						X
Increased productivity in the construction sector						X
Increased employee retention in the construction sector						X
Reduced insurance premiums for companies in the construction sector			X			
Reduced legal costs for companies in the construction sector						X

Please explain your reply

Aangezien de effecten met betrekking tot de asbestrichtlijn alleen op de lange termijn meetbaar zijn, is het moeilijk de impact te evalueren.

66. If you are replying on behalf of a private company - How do you find it to comply with health and safety requirements?

- Very difficult and burdensome
- Somewhat difficult and burdensome
- Acceptable
- Easy
- Very easy
- No opinion

III.2. Questions on EU legislation related to the environment and the construction sector

*67. Do you wish to respond to questions on the environment and the construction sector?

- a. Yes
- b. No - you can go to question 76

III.2.a. Waste Framework Directive

The Waste Framework Directive introduced the “polluter-pays principle” by requiring that the cost of waste management be borne by the original waste producer or by the current or previous waste holders. It allows European Member States to take measures to ensure that any company that professionally develops, manufactures, processes, treats, sells or imports products has “extended producer responsibility”. Such measures may include an acceptance of returned products and of the waste that remains after those products have been used, as well as the subsequent management of the waste and financial responsibility for such activities.

*Further information is available via the following link:
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework>*

*68. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment and the construction sector - are you answering on behalf of a private company?

- a. Yes
- b. No please go to question 71

69. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment and the construction sector – Please indicate how the cost of waste management has changed now that businesses are required to separate their waste for recovery

- Costs have increased significantly
- Costs have increased slightly
- Costs have not changed
- Costs have reduced slightly
- Costs have reduced significantly
- No opinion

70. If you are answering on behalf of a private company - how do you find it to comply with waste management requirements?

- Very difficult and burdensome
- Somewhat difficult and burdensome
- Acceptable
- Easy
- Very easy
- No opinion

Please explain your reply

71. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment in the construction sector - To what extent has EU legislation on waste contributed to the following benefits?

	Large positive impact (++)	Slight positive impact (+)	No impact	No impact Slight negative impact (-)	Large negative impact (--)	No opinion
Reduced environmental impacts		X				
Improved corporate image for Companies operating in the construction sector		X				
Improved resource efficiency	X					
Reduced risks to human health		X				
Reduced insurance premiums for companies in the construction sector			X			
Reduced legal costs for companies in the construction sector		X				

Please explain your reply

III.2.b. Environmental Impact Assessment Directive

The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (1985/337/EEC) states that consent for public and private projects which are likely to have “significant effects” on the environment should be granted only after an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of those projects has been carried out.

Further information is available via the following link:
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm>

72. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment and the construction sector – What impacts have arisen for the construction sector as a result of having to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment?

- Costs have increased significantly
- Costs have increased slightly
- Costs have not changed
- Costs have reduced slightly
- Costs have reduced significantly
- No opinion

73. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment and the construction sector - What is your opinion regarding the criteria and thresholds determining when an Environmental Impact Assessment is required to be carried out?

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
Criteria/thresholds for projects to require an Environmental Impact Assessment are set too low		X	
Criteria/thresholds for projects to require an Environmental Impact Assessment are set too high	X		
Criteria/thresholds for projects to require an Environmental Impact Assessment are set about right		X	
Most/all of the right types of projects require an Environmental Impact Assessment			X
Some types of projects that should have an Environmental Impact Assessment do not require them under the legislation			X
Environmental Impact Assessment legislation captures the majority/all of the right types of project			X

74. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment and the construction sector - To what extent has the requirement to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment for certain projects helped to reduce the environmental impacts of construction projects?

- Large positive impact (++)
- Slight positive impact (+)
- No impact
- Slight negative impact (-)
- Large negative impact (--)
- No opinion

75. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment and the construction sector - Are you aware of any other benefits arising from the requirement to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment for certain construction projects?

If yes, please explain your answer.

III.3. Final questions on environment and health & safety

III.3.a. Final questions on health and safety

76. If you have chosen to reply to questions on health and safety in the construction sector - Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
Workers in the construction sector are adequately protected against the risks posed to their health by exposure to asbestos	X				
Workers in the construction sector are adequately protected against the risks posed to their health by the manual handling of loads		X			
Workers in the construction sector are adequately protected against the risks posed to their health on temporary and mobile construction sites		X			

77. If you have chosen to reply to questions on health and safety in the construction sector - Have you or your organisation ...

	Yes	No	No opinion
Benefitted from a harmonisation of other health and safety requirements (excluding reporting requirements)	X		
Found health and safety requirements that are consistent with each other and complementary, offering a mutually supportive implementation	X		
Spotted inconsistencies or overlaps among various health and safety requirements	X		

Identified areas within wider EU (or national) policy that are in conflict with EU (or national) health and safety legislation	X		
Identified health and safety requirements that help to support EU (or national) policy in other policy areas	X		
Found concepts, notions, and definitions that are unclear and for which interpretation is difficult	X		
Identified obsolete health and safety requirements, i.e. requirements that are not aligned with current market reality and technical developments	X		
Identified health and safety requirements that need to be simplified	X		
Other aspects – please specify below			

If you replied yes to any of the above, please explain your answer. Please clearly indicate which EU (or national) legislation you are discussing.

Benefitted from the harmonisation of reporting requirements for health and safety	
Benefitted from a harmonisation of other health and safety requirements (excluding reporting requirements)	
Found health and safety requirements that are consistent with each other and complementary, offering a mutually supportive implementation	
Spotted inconsistencies or overlaps among various health and safety requirements	
Identified areas within wider EU (or national) policy that are in conflict with EU (or national) health and safety legislation	De gebrekkige controle inzake buitenlandse arbeidskrachten maakt het ook moeilijker de voorschriften inzake gezondheid en veiligheid goed te doen naleven.
Identified health and safety requirements that help to support EU (or national) policy in other policy areas	Aanwezigheidsregistratie helpt in de strijd tegen deloyale concurrentie.
Found concepts, notions, and definitions that are unclear and for which interpretation is difficult	
Identified obsolete health and safety requirements, i.e. requirements that are not aligned with current market reality and technical developments	De veiligheidscoördinatie op kleine bouwwerven.
Identified health and safety requirements that need to be simplified	De wetgeving inzake veiligheidscoördinatie.

Other aspects – please specify	

III.3.b. Final questions on environment

78. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment in the construction sector - to what extent do you agree with the following statement?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
The environment is adequately protected against harm caused by the construction industry		X			

79. If you have chosen to reply to questions on environment in the construction sector - Have you or your organisation...

	Yes	No	No opinion
Benefitted from the harmonisation of environmental reporting Requirements			X
Benefitted from a harmonisation of other requirements designed to protect the environment (excluding reporting requirements)			X
Found requirements pertaining to the environment that are consistent with each other and complementary, offering a mutually supportive implementation	X		
Spotted inconsistencies or overlaps among various environment requirements	X		
Identified areas within wider EU (or national) policy that are in conflict with EU (or national) environment legislation	X		
Identified requirements that have been designed to protect the environment that also help to support EU (or national) policy in other policy areas	X		
Found concepts, notions, and definitions that are unclear and for which interpretation is difficult	X		
Identified requirements designed to protect the environment that are now obsolete, i.e. requirements that are not aligned with current market reality and technical developments	X		
Identified environmental requirements that need to be simplified	X		
Other aspects – please specify below			

If you replied yes on any of the above, please explain your answer. Please clearly indicate which EU (or national) legislation you are discussing.

Benefitted from the harmonisation of environmental reporting requirements	Harmonisatie is een goede zaak maar in België worden de regels door verschillende gewesten verschillend omgezet en toegepast waardoor de harmonisatie op Europees niveau geen voordelen heeft.
Benefitted from a harmonisation of other requirements designed to protect the environment (excluding reporting requirements)	
Found requirements pertaining to the environment that are consistent with each other and complementary, offering a mutually supportive implementation	
Spotted inconsistencies or overlaps among various environment requirements	
Identified areas within wider EU (or national) policy that are in conflict with EU (or national) environment legislation	
Identified requirements that have been designed to protect the environment that also help to support EU (or national) policy in other policy areas	
Found concepts, notions, and definitions that are unclear and for which interpretation is difficult	
Identified requirements designed to protect the environment that are now obsolete, i.e. requirements that are not aligned with current market reality and technical developments	
Identified environmental requirements that need to be simplified	De traceerbaarheid.
Other aspects – please specify	

If you would like to make any other comment related to the Fitness Check, please provide a short comment below

Voor de kmo's zijn de regelgevingen die in deze raadpleging aan bod komen, doorgaans geen cadeau. Het denk eerst klein principe uit de Small Business Act werd in deze regelgevingen vaak niet of niet voldoende toegepast.

De vragen onder rubriek II.1.a hebben we niet beantwoord want bouwvergunningen hebben niets te maken met de dienstenrichtlijn. Wel is het zo dat los van de dienstenrichtlijn de verschillende Europese reglementeringen het aanvragen van een bouwvergunning sterk verzwaard hebben.