

[English](#) | [Reset](#) Saved

EU-CDW-EoW-Survey

We will ask for sources and (voluntary) submission of further documents. In the text fields "Please share any sources or further information", please add a link or references. You can upload documents at the end of the survey. Questions marked with "*" are mandatory. You can also send them to end-of-waste@tauw.com, please indicate which information the documents contain and to which question and waste stream it refers. You can find further information on data processing [here](#). We prefer that the survey is completed in English, but if this is not possible, it can be also completed in German, French, Spanish, or Polish. Thank you."

The European Commission is considering to establish European end-of-waste criteria for construction and demolition waste. To develop a priority list of construction and demolition waste streams for which end-of-waste criteria can be established, we would like to get your feedback in your field of expertise. In general, more information about a waste stream will allow us to create more precise and practical priority lists.

End-of-waste criteria are all the requirements that have to be fulfilled by a material derived from waste, and which ensure that the quality of the material is such that that material will not be discarded and its use is not detrimental for human health and the environment. The concept of end-of-waste criteria implies that the waste material has reached a stage of processing whereby it has an intrinsic value, so it is unlikely to be discarded and has been processed to a point at which its use does not represent a risk to the environment.

Do you agree that your answers will be stored, analysed and further processed for the purpose of this study? The results will be summarised during a closing stakeholder meeting (end of this year). The anonymized results might be publicly published and the answers are stored for the purpose of this project.*

Yes

What is the name of your organisation?*

EuroWindow AISBL

English | [Reset](#) Saved**What type of organisation do you belong to:** Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Industry association Enterprise Government body Research / academia Other

To which European country do your survey answers apply? If your answer refer to a specific region (province, city) or to a non-EU country that operates in the European Single Market, please indicate this under "Other". If you want to fill in the survey for several countries/regions, you can submit multiple surveys.*

EU-wide ▼

English | [Reset](#) Saved**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream aggregates?**

Aggregates are granular materials used in construction. They are sand, gravel (including marine aggregates) and crushed rock, as well as recycled and manufactured aggregates. Primary aggregates are produced from natural sources: extracted from quarries or from sand and gravel extraction sites, and, in some countries, sea-dredged. Secondary aggregates include recycled or reused aggregates, which are reprocessed materials previously used in construction, and manufactured aggregates, sourced from industrial processes such as blast or electric furnace slags or porcelain clay residues. The demolition industry generates a large amount of rubble and mixed stony waste. The disposal of these waste products can be expensive, therefore recycling them can save costs. When construction waste of this nature is disposed of, it is usually transported to landfills. If it is not disposed of properly, harmful substances can leach into the environment. This can be prevented by converting the waste into aggregates for reuse in other construction purposes such as road fill.

 Yes No**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream concrete?**

Concrete is a composite material composed of cement, fine and coarse aggregates, water, chemical admixtures and mineral admixtures. Cement is manufactured using a closely controlled chemical combination of minerals. Common materials used to manufacture cement include limestone, shells, and chalk or marl combined with shale, clay, slate, blast furnace slag, silica sand, and iron ore. Concrete is a very reliable and durable material. The demolition of concrete leads to the generation of rubble and other waste consisting of different types of material. Since this creates a complex mixture, the disposal of concrete waste can be expensive. Recycling it into aggregates, on the other hand, can save costs for building companies. This waste stream is of high importance for the project, since concrete is the one of the most-used substances in the world. The production of concrete is highly energy-intensive, and large amounts of waste are already generated during its production.

 Yes No

English | [Reset](#) Saved**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream asphalt?**

Asphalt is a construction material consisting of bitumen mixed with aggregate, and is one of the most widely used pavement surface materials. Bitumen is crude petroleum which can be found in natural deposits. It can also be used as a refined product. Asphalt is a crucial material for infrastructure; it can be found in many locations such as roads, roofs and driveways.

However, asphalt can be a significant source of air pollution when in situ, and its production includes the excavation, withdrawal and depletion of bitumen, a fossil oil resource. Asphalt can be recycled without altering the quality of the material. Using recycled asphalt in building processes has environmental benefits and is also cost-efficient.

 Yes No**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream fired clay bricks?**

Bricks are a type of block which are used in the construction of walls, pavements and other elements of our built environment. Bricks are made of clay and can contain small amounts of other materials, such as chamotte and sand. Bricks can be joined together either using mortar adhesives or by interlocking them. Using bricks in construction has multiple benefits, such as an easy recycling process compared to other construction materials, their environmentally friendly ingredients, and the fact that bricks can themselves be made from waste. Because they are typically composed of natural resources such as clay, they are considered to be one of the most eco-friendly construction materials. The EU has already published a study on the recycling of bricks: [Green public procurement: a successful example of increasing brick recovery in demolition services | European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform \(europa.eu\)](#).

 Yes No

English | [Reset](#) | Saved**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream wood?**

Wood is versatile, and the only completely renewable construction material. Wood is very durable and robust, and can be harvested either from plantations or native forests. The market for wood is large, since this material is not only used in construction but also for timber, energy production, and paper production. The waste stream for wood plays a large role within this project, not only because wood is a renewable resource, but also because recycled wood can be used for the production of materials which would otherwise use virgin wood. Additionally, most wood waste is biodegradable, and can therefore easily be disposed of.

 Yes No**Wood** ▾**In general, do you support the development and implementation of EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream wood relating to construction and demolition waste?** Yes No Other**Why do you support EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream wood, or why not?**

In order to support the assessment of the environmental impact in the life cycle analysis of construction products and to encourage the improvement of reasonable recovery methods.

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English | [Reset](#) | Saved

What would be the benefits to human health and the environment if EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste streams wood were set? Which categories of environmental impacts do you think would improve?



Climate Change



Human Health



Abiotic depletion, e.g., fossil fuels



Water use



Biodiversity



Acidification



None



Other

Please share your thoughts and sources:

Wood used as a substitute for fossil fuels and primary materials in material recovery (panel

What would be the risks to human health and the environment *if* end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream wood were set? What environmental impacts do you think would worsen from shifting wood from the waste to the product regime?



Climate Change

English | [Reset](#) | [Saved](#) Human health Abiotic depletion, e.g., fossil fuels Water use Biodiversity Acidification None Other**Please share your thoughts and sources:**

We did tick the box "None", but when printing "Biodiversity" is marked by mistake.

Do you have any information on the current market value of the waste stream wood? Please indicate the value in EUR per tonne of the waste stream wood.

The price of wood waste is closely related to the development in the energy sector. Wood waste is traded at the approximate same price pr. GJ as biomass from the forest and pellets from the wood industry. As demand for renewable energy is increasing the price of wood waste is increasing as well.

704

Please share your sources or further information:

English | [Reset](#) | Saved**IS THERE A MARKET DEMAND FOR THE WASTE STREAM WOOD AND, IF SO, HOW HIGH IS IT CURRENTLY?**

- Yes, there is a quantifiable demand for this waste stream
- Yes, there is a demand for the recovered waste stream, but it is unknown how high this demand is.
- No, there is no demand
- I do not know.

Please share any sources or further information:

Wood waste processors for the cement industry and wood based panels.

If the EU does NOT introduce EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream wood, do you expect an increase, decrease, or no change in the volume of sales in the waste stream in the next 5 years?

- ... increase
- ... decrease
- ... remain the same

If possible, please explain your assumption by stating the amount you expect it to change.

English | [Reset](#) Saved

wood waste will be consumed by the energy sector as demand for wood as renewable energy is steadily increasing.

804

Please share any sources or further information:

If the EU does introduce EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream wood, do you expect an increase, decrease, or no change in the volume of sales in the waste stream in the next 5 years?

 ... increase ... decrease ... remain the same

If possible, please explain your assumption by stating the amount you expect it to change.

Landfilling should be avoided to increase demand for this waste stream.

929

Please share any sources or further information:

see EuroWindow Screening study on wooden doors and windows EoL treatment - Final rep

Do you have any information on how much of the waste stream wood arises within one year in tonnes, at EU level, national or regional level?

English | [Reset](#) Saved

Please share any sources or further information:

Do you have any information on how much of the waste stream wood is being collected separately or is sorted out within one year in tonnes, at EU level, national or regional level?

Please only enter a number.

Please share any sources or further information:

Do you have any information on how much of the waste stream wood is being prepared for re-use within one year in tonnes at EU level, national or regional level?

'Preparing for re-use' means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.

A precondition for 'preparing for re-use' is that the respective item was waste. Repair or cleaning of items which never became waste are not captured under this treatment category.

Please share any sources or further information:

For Denmark TMI has conducted a study investigating the amount of wood waste and the :

What is the intended use of the waste stream wood that are being

English | [Reset](#) Saved

1000

Please share any sources or further information:

Do you have any information on how much of the waste stream wood is being recycled within one year in tonnes at EU level, national or regional level?

'Recycling' means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material, but does not include energy recovery or reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. Please only enter a number.

Please share any sources or further information:

Do you have any information on current applications for secondary or recycled wood?

981

Please share any sources or further information:

English | [Reset](#) Saved

1000

Do you have any data or information on the current composition of the recovered waste stream wood compared to virgin material at EU level, national or regional level?

- The waste stream has a low content of contaminants/impurities, it is comparable to virgin material
- The waste stream has a high content of contaminants/impurities. It needs an extra treatment step before it can replace virgin material.
- The content of contaminants/impurities varies considerably. Sometimes it can directly be used to replace virgin material, sometimes it needs an extra treatment step.
- The composition of the stream is unknown.

Are there ways of recovering critical raw materials (CRMs) from the waste stream wood?

See the following link for a list of critical raw materials: https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/raw-materials/areas-specific-interest/critical-raw-materials_en

Yes

No

English | [Reset](#) Saved**Please share any sources of further information.****In your experience, what types of recycling processes are commonly used to recycle the waste stream wood?**

If there are no recycling processes used, please write 'None'.

Grinding with granulometric filter for cement industries (energy recovery + fillers, ashes from combustion) and panel manufacturers (wood particle board)

847

In your experience, is this waste stream wood transported across national borders within the European single market? Yes, _% cross-border transport (please write the percentage in the next question). Yes, it happens, but I don't have precise figures. No, it does not happen. I do not know.**Is this waste/by-product stream transported to third countries outside the European single market?** Yes, _% cross-border transport (please write the percentage in the next question). Yes, it happens, but I don't have precise figures. No, it does not happen.

English | [Reset](#) Saved

I do not know.

Please share any sources or further information:

The main amount remains in Europe.

966

Are you aware of national or sectorial end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream wood?

Yes, I am aware of national and/or regional end-of-waste criteria. Name the end-of-waste criteria below.

No, I am not aware of national and/or regional end-of-waste criteria.

I do not know.

Name the end-of-waste criteria here:**Please share any sources or further information:**

see EuroWindow Screening study on wooden doors and windows EoL treatment - Final report from Ramboll (2018-10)

890

English | [Reset](#) | Saved**Are you aware of product standards in place for the waste stream wood?**

Yes, I am aware of international product standards such as ISO and EN (or similar).
Name the product standards in the field below.

Yes, I am aware of national or regional product standards (or similar). Name the product standards in the field below.

No, I am not aware of (inter)national and/or regional product standards.

I do not know.

Are you aware of any technical and administrative challenges in connection with the waste stream wood?

Please give an overview of the challenges you face and briefly describe them.

see EuroWindow Screening study on wooden doors and windows EoL treatment - Final report from Ramboll (2018-10)
National implementation of Waste Framework Directive (WFD) 2008/98/EC for wood different in MS and sometimes legal restrictions on national level.

743

Are you aware of any problems in relation to the use of secondary materials derived from the waste stream wood?

Please give an overview of the problems and a brief description.

No

998

English | [Reset](#) | Saved**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream gypsum?**

Gypsum is a common sulphate mineral which can be found in naturally occurring deposits. It is used in construction as a heat-resistant, moisture-preserving, sound-absorbing and fireproofing material. It is often used in the production of plaster and drywall (plasterboard). The waste stream for gypsum from demolition works is important for the project, since there are ways that gypsum can be recycled, but the process is in need of optimisation. Gypsum is more likely to present a certain degree of contamination than other construction materials. These contaminants can be in the form of nails, screws, wood, insulation, wall coverings, etc. Because of its natural origin, gypsum is also used in non-construction-related applications such as fertiliser. Therefore, gypsum is seen as one of the most environmentally friendly binding materials.

 Yes No**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream plastic foam insulation?**

Plastic foam insulation consists of hardened plastic resin which has been frothed with air bubbles. The foam can, for instance, be used to fill wall cavities to create airtight seals between the two 'skins' of the wall. The material often consists of polyurethane or polyisocyanurate, which act as good insulators. Plastic is a material with a vast variety of purposes. The problem of plastic pollution and the potential creation of microplastics has gained more and more public awareness within the last few years, since the material does not biodegrade. However, using plastic in construction is also a way to reduce emissions, since proper insulation can reduce a building's heating requirements significantly. Hence, it is important to address the topic of recycling plastic compounds such as polyurethane and polyisocyanurate. There is also the possibility of recycling plastic waste such as disposable cutlery into plastic foam insulation for construction purposes, thus reducing the need for new plastic material to be produced.

 Yes No

English | [Reset](#) Saved**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream inert insulations?**

Inert insulation materials such as stone wool or glass wool are used during construction for the thermoregulation of a building. Stone wool, also known as mineral wool or rock wool, is created by spinning molten rock and minerals with steel slags to create a wool-like product. Glass wool is made from glass fibres, which are arranged into their final form using a binder. Both materials possess sound-absorbing and fire-resistant properties. Stone wool and glass wool are considered eco-friendly insulation products, since they are recyclable. The proper insulation of a construction is important, since it can significantly decrease the emissions of said construction. However, the manufacturing processes for both materials are energy-intensive, which is why this material is considered to represent an important waste stream for this project.

 Yes No**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream building products for reuse?**

The term 'building products for reuse' refers to materials and components that are designed to be disassembled, refurbished, and reused in future construction projects, rather than being discarded as waste. These products are typically manufactured to high quality and durability standards, ensuring that they can withstand repeated use over time. Building products for reuse have the two main benefits of cost and resource-efficiency. Using reusable products can reduce the environmental impact of building work and contribute to a more sustainable built environment. Since the transformation of the construction sector is of great importance, the EU has already established a marketplace for reusable construction materials: [restado - Marketplace for the reuse of construction material | European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform \(europa.eu\)](#)

 Yes No

English | [Reset](#) | Saved**Do you work with, are an expert in or are familiar with the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)?**

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is a synthetic plastic polymer widely used in construction due to its durability, versatility, and cost-effectiveness. Two types of PVC are being used. Rigid PVC is commonly used in pipes, fittings, and window frames. Flexible PVC is used in roofing membranes, and flooring materials. This project focusses on Rigid PVC only. The material has good chemical resistance and can withstand a wide range of temperatures, making it suitable for use in a variety of applications. The material is not biodegradable, which is why it is of high importance to include this waste stream into this project. PVC waste can be recycled and processed into new products, providing a source of raw material for new products and therefore reducing the need for further virgin PVC production. Additionally, recycling PVC waste can generate economic value and create jobs in the recycling and manufacturing sectors. Legacy additives such as lead and cadmium based stabilisers could hamper recycling and the reuse of the secondary material.

 Yes No**Plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) ▾**

In general, do you support the development and implementation of EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) relating to construction and demolition waste?

 Yes No Other

Why do you support EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames), or why not?

English | [Reset](#) Saved

applications from an environmental point of view (closed-loop recycling of PVC from window and door frames with co-extrusion of recovered PVC material)

769

What would be the benefits to human health and the environment if EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste streams plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) were set? Which categories of environmental impacts do you think would improve?

 Climate Change Human Health Abiotic depletion, e.g., fossil fuels Water use Biodiversity Acidification None Other

Please share your thoughts and sources:

The use of recycled PVC in the manufacturing of window profiles/frames makes it possible

English | [Reset](#) | Saved

What would be the risks to human health and the environment if end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) were set? What environmental impacts do you think would worsen from shifting plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) from the waste to the product regime?

 Climate Change Human Health Abiotic depletion, e.g., fossil fuels Water use Biodiversity Acidification None Other

Please share your thoughts and sources:

Do you have any information on the current market value of the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)? Please indicate the value in EUR per tonne of the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames).

English | [Reset](#) Saved

991

Please share your sources or further information:

Is there a market demand for the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) and, if so, how high is it currently?

- Yes, there is a quantifiable demand for this waste stream
- Yes, there is a demand for the recovered waste stream, but it is unknown how high this demand is.
- No, there is no demand
- I do not know.

Please share any sources or further information:

VinyPlus European commitment with objectives of reintegration of all available recovered I

If the EU does NOT introduce EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames), do you expect an increase, decrease, or no change in the volume of sales in the waste stream in the next 5 years?

- ... increase

English | [Reset](#) [Saved](#)
... decrease

... remain the same

If possible, please explain your assumption by stating the amount you expect it to change.

VinyPlus European commitment stays in force.

956

Please share any sources or further information:

If the EU does introduce EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames), do you expect an increase, decrease, or no change in the volume of sales in the waste stream in the next 5 years?

... increase

... decrease

... remain the same

If possible, please explain your assumption by stating the amount you expect it to change.

English | [Reset](#) Saved

936

Please share any sources or further information:

See EPPA, VinyPlus

Do you have any information on how much of the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) arises within one year in tonnes, at EU level, national or regional level?

Please only enter a number.

1²3

Please share any sources or further information:

Do you have any information on how much of the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) is being collected separately or is sorted out within one year in tonnes, at EU level, national or regional level?

Please only enter a number.

1²3

Please share any sources or further information:

Do you have any information on how much of the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) is being prepared for re-

English | [Reset](#) Saved

'Preparing for re-use' means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.

A precondition for 'preparing for re-use' is that the respective item was waste. Repair or cleaning of items which never became waste are not captured under this treatment category.

Please share any sources or further information:

What is the intended use of the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) that are being prepared for reuse?

Re-using old window profiles in new or refurbished buildings does not make economic sense and will not meet legal requirements, as little to no energy efficiency improvement will be made by using outdated products.

786

Please share any sources or further information:

Do you have any information on how much of the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) is being recycled within one year in tonnes at EU level, national or regional level?

'Recycling' means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material, but does not include energy recovery or reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. Please only enter a number.

Please share any sources or further information:

English | [Reset](#) Saved**Do you have any information on current applications for secondary or recycled plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)?**

Growing demand from the PVC window and door industry to increase the recycled content and reduce the environmental impact of joinery

868

Please share any sources or further information:

EPPA, VinyPlus

986

Do you have any data or information on the current composition of the recovered waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) compared to virgin material at EU level, national or regional level?

- The waste stream has a low content of contaminants/impurities, it is comparable to virgin material
- The waste stream has a high content of contaminants/impurities. It needs an extra treatment step before it can replace virgin material.
- The content of contaminants/impurities varies considerably. Sometimes it can directly be used to replace virgin material, sometimes it needs an extra treatment step.
- The composition of the stream is unknown.

English | [Reset](#) | Saved**Are there ways of recovering critical raw materials (CRMs) from the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)?**

See the following link for a list of critical raw materials: https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/raw-materials/areas-specific-interest/critical-raw-materials_en

 Yes No**Please share any sources or further information:****In your experience, what types of recycling processes are commonly used to recycle the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)?**

If there are no recycling processes used, please write 'None'.

Grinding, separation of PVC, control of weldability and mechanical resistance, then coextrusion as the core of new profiles

877

In your experience, is this waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames) transported across national borders within the European single market? Yes, _% cross-border transport (please write the percentage in the next question). Yes, it happens, but I don't have precise figures. No, it does not happen.

English | [Reset](#) Saved

I DO NOT KNOW.

Is this waste/by-product stream transported to third countries outside the European single market? Yes, _% cross-border transport (please write the percentage in the next question). Yes, it happens, but I don't have precise figures. No, it does not happen. I do not know.**Please share any sources or further information:**

The main amount remains in Europe. EPPA recycling experts

943

Are you aware of national or sectorial end-of-waste criteria for the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)? Yes, I am aware of national and/or regional end-of-waste criteria. Name the end-of-waste criteria below. No, I am not aware of national and/or regional end-of-waste criteria. I do not know.**Please share any sources or further information:**

English | [Reset](#) Saved

1000

Are you aware of product standards in place for the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)?

Yes, I am aware of international product standards such as ISO and EN (or similar).
Name the product standards in the field below.

Yes, I am aware of national or regional product standards (or similar). Name the product standards in the field below.

No, I am not aware of (inter)national and/or regional product standards.

I do not know.

Please name these standards and provide sources

EN 12608-1:2016+A1:2020, prEN 12608-2:2022 and EN 17410:2021

940

Are you aware of any technical and administrative challenges in connection with the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)?

Please give an overview of the challenges you face and briefly describe them.

English | [Reset](#) Saved

recycling channels, including PVC. In some MS legal restrictions on national level.

826

Are you aware of any problems in relation to the use of secondary materials derived from the waste stream plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)?

Please give an overview of the problems and a brief description.

no

998

What kind of waste or by-product stream related to construction and demolition waste are you likely to be interested in or confronted with in the future?

Aggregates

Concrete

Asphalt

Fired clay bricks

Wood

Gypsum

Plastic foam insulation

English | [Reset](#) Saved

Inert insulation

Building products for reuse

Plastics (PVC for rigid plastic pipes / window frames)

Do you have further documents of interest for this research?[Submit](#)

PDF EW_18_34_Screening study on wooden doors and windowspdf 3.7MB ...

2

Drop file here or select file (pdf, doc, docx, xls, xlsx, pptx, ppt, txt. Maximum number of files allowed: 50)

Do you have additional remarks on end of waste criteria for construction and demolition waste?**If you agree to be contacted for further questions, please provide your email address (optional)?**

Your email address will only be stored for the duration of this project and used only in connection with it.

GS@EuroWindoor.eu

We want to give participants the opportunity to network and share experiences within the EU. It is not possible to get in touch with all stakeholders in person, so we offer this stakeholder mapping and profiling. This way you can make contacts yourself.

English | [Reset](#) Saved

Do you want your organisation's location to be shown on the Stakeholder Map on the project website?

 Yes No

You may upload the logo of your organisation for the stakeholder map (optional)



EuroWindowdoor AISBL.JPG

58.1KB ...

Please select the location of the headquarter of your organisation within the European Union on the map

Esri, EsriNL, Rijkswaterstaat, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS | Esri Community Maps Contri... Powered by [Esri](#)

Lat: 50.841167 Lon: 4.383878

You can provide a short description of your organisation here, if you want to. It should be not more than 200 characters. It will appear on the stakeholder profiles: <https://eu-cdw-eow-prioritylist-tauw-group.hub.arcgis.com/pages/stakeholder-profiles>

English | [Reset](#) Saved

represent the interests of the European window, door and facade (curtain walling) sector. Our 20 national associations speak for European window, door and facade manufacturers that are in direct contact with consumers, and thereby having large insights on consumers' demands and expectations.

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