



Raising standards for consumers

Awareness and Data for Safer Built Environments

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Who we are



- ANEC was established in 1995 to provide collective European consumer voice in standardisation.
- **Mission:** We work with our members, experts and Secretariat, in order to achieve optimal levels of consumer protection, welfare and sustainability.

- Membership is open to 34 countries
- 170 experts from the countries of its membership
- Participation in over 275 technical bodies of CEN, CENELEC & ETSI, and in over 35 technical bodies of ISO & IEC

ANEC priority areas

Accessibility
Child Safety
Domestic Appliances
Digital Society
Services
Sustainability
Traffic & Mobility

ANEC is an Annex III organisation
Standardisation Regulation (EU) 1025/2012

ANEC on the EPBD – Energy Performance of Buildings Directive



Our views

- ANEC position paper **Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) that work for consumers,**
- Provide clear, reliable guidance for property owners.
- ANEC recommendations for implementation and future revision to:
 - EU policymakers
 - Member States
 - Standardisers.
- **One-stop shops** must turn advice into practice: tailor-made guidance and independent advice, are an efficient tool to help end-consumers in their renovation journey, ⚡ and identify risks?

[ANEC position paper](#) on EPCs
[ANEC leaflet](#) on EPCs

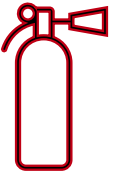
ANEC's Role in Fire Safety and Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Background

- **Hotel Fire Safety** (*Council Rec. 86/666/EEC*)

Emergency planning and staff training, disability awareness and safe evacuation.

- **CO Safety** campaigns and standardisation.



Current priorities

ANEC Call for Enhanced Fire Safety Data

- Support to EUFireStat Pilot Project for harmonizing fire safety data.
- Need for EU-wide accident and injury database.
- key role of European Fire Information Exchange Platform (FIEP).



EU Fire Safety Strategy: Work with **European Fire Safety Alliance**

- **Focus:** present & new risks in building, CO prevention, vulnerable persons' needs.



Survey of ANEC members about public fire safety awareness

Who is responsible for fire safety?

Shared Responsibility

- Government, businesses, and individuals are seen to share responsibility.

Government's Role

- Primary responsible for creating and enforcing laws.
- Financial help for citizens in vulnerable situations.
- Public training and prevention strategies.

Consumer Challenges:

Lack of Awareness: Low awareness of fire hazards and preventive measures.

Regulatory Gaps: Missing smoke alarms in older homes (Denmark, Spain).

Consumers' **difficulty in assessing fire safety** in products and public places.



ANEC Recommendations

Actions needed to prioritise prevention and awareness

Public Awareness Campaigns

- Tailored, accessible campaigns (social media, TV, radio, print).
- Target groups with wide reach (youth, social housing).
- Provide online tools, apps & resources (with accessibility in mind).



Educational Programmes

- Integrate fire safety in schools, universities & workplaces.
Examples: BfireSafe@School4 Programme; StayWise
- Support community workshops on prevention & escape planning.
- Ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups (mobility, visual, cognitive needs).

ANEC Recommendations

Strengthening Consumer & Community Role

Consumer Involvement

- Clear fire safety labelling on products.
- Independent testing & reporting mechanisms for unsafe products.



Community Planning

- Local fire checks, drills & evacuation planning (incl. PEEPs).
- Promote checklists & awareness campaigns
 - e.g. FEEDS [checklists](#) for electrical safety, CECU [video](#) on device risks.

Government Engagement

- Financial support for prevention & training.
- Public consultations on fire safety policies.
- EU role: foster collaboration among governments, industry & consumers.

Role of standards

Fire safety of household appliances

- Faulty appliances can cause serious fires (e.g. Grenfell Tower).
- ANEC supports IEC/TC 61 to strengthen fire prevention in **IEC EN 60335 'Safety of household and similar electrical appliances'**.
 - surface temperature limits and resistance to heat and fire.

Harmonised standards can promote consistent fire safety across countries: (reflecting differences in materials or methods)

E.g. **Home Electrical Checks Guidance** could help raise awareness, similar to gas installation checks.



Importance of harmonised data collection



ANEC Call:

**European consumer
safety needs solid
injury data**



- **Standardise EU fire statistics** for reliability and comparability.
- **Build on EUFireStat** and expand beyond fire safety.
- **First step:** EC to set up **EU-wide accident & injury database** including fire incidents.
- **Benefit:** Reliable, consistent data supports governments, businesses, consumers, standard makers, enforcement, and prevention authorities.

Conclusions

Urgent actions needed to prioritise prevention and awareness

We call on EU Institutions and Member States to:

1. Build on the insights from the EUFireStat pilot project to create a **pan-European accidents & injuries database**.
2. Promote **fire safety education** for citizens and professionals.
 - Raise awareness of new risks like fires caused by **lithium batteries** in vehicles and increased **electrification of homes**.
 - **Research investments** to face new challenges and achieve both energy efficiency and safety.



Thank you !

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Raising standards for consumers

DISCUSSION PAPER

Enhancing fire and life safety and creating awareness
about domestic life safety



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