

**Question for written answer E-003926/2025
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Marcin Sypniewski (ESN)

Subject: Requirements for certification of computer hardware financed by the Recovery and Resilience Facility

The Polish authorities are currently calling for tenders for computer hardware financed by the Recovery and Resilience Facility. These tenders often contain extensive certification requirements for the products requested. For example, laptops procured in these tenders are required to have two certificates: TCO and EPEAT. The Polish Ministry of Digital Affairs has indicated that this is due to the need to apply the ‘do no significant harm’ (DNSH) principle that is strictly required for investments under the RRF.

However, the Commission notice on the application of the DNSH principle states that this principle requires the use and production of goods with environmental labels to be in accordance with ISO 14024:2018 and does not mention TCO or EPEAT certificates.

In view of the above:

1. Does applying the DNSH principle in the framework of investments financed with RRF funds require the purchase of computer hardware certified under TCO and EPEAT, or are other forms of compliance with ISO 14024:2018 also acceptable?
2. Does the distinction in requirements for certification for tablets (no TCO or EPEAT certificate needed) and laptops (TCO and EPEAT required) purchased with RRF funds arise from Commission requirements? If so, what is the reasoning behind this distinction?
3. Have the Polish authorities consulted the Commission on the above-mentioned certification requirements applied in national tenders?

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