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Public Consultation on the Circular Economy

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Frequently Asked Questions on the Consultation on Circular Economy- the file is available for download here: FAQs Circular Economy.pdf

1 Introduction

Global competition for resources is increasing. Supply concentration of resources, particularly critical raw materials outside the European Union, makes European industry and society dependent on imports and increasingly vulnerable to high prices, market volatility, and the political situation in supplying countries. At the same time, natural resources are often used unsustainably across the globe, causing additional pressure on raw materials, environmental degradation and threats to ecosystems. This trend will increase with changes in world population and patterns of economic growth.

A 'circular economy' aims to maintain the value of the materials and energy used in products in the value chain for the optimal duration, thus minimising waste and resource use. By preventing losses of value from materials flows, it creates economic opportunities and competitive advantages on a sustainable basis.

Moving towards a more circular economy can promote competitiveness and innovation, a high level of protection for humans and the environment, and bring major economic benefits, thus contributing to job creation and growth. A circular economy fosters sustainable development in which environmental, economic and social dimensions go hand in hand. It can also provide consumers with longer-lasting and innovative products that save them money and improve their quality of life.

A successful transition towards a circular economy requires action at all stages in the value chain: from the extraction and transportation of raw materials, through material and product design, production, distribution and consumption of goods, repair, remanufacturing and reuse schemes, to waste management and recycling.

In December 2014, the Commission announced the withdrawal of its legislative proposal for the review of waste legislation, to be replaced by a new, more ambitious, initiative for the promotion of the circular economy by the end of 2015.

This initiative aims at promoting the transition to the circular economy through a comprehensive, coherent approach that fully reflects interactions and interdependence along the whole value chain, rather than focusing exclusively on one part of the economic cycle. It will comprise a revised legislative proposal on waste and a Communication setting out an action plan on the circular economy for the rest of this Commission's term of office. The action plan will cover the whole value chain, and focus on concrete measures with clear EU added value, aiming at 'closing the loop' of the circular economy. The circular economy initiative will also contribute to wider EU objectives such as the Energy Union, the climate objectives and resource efficiency.

Input from stakeholders and the public will be a key factor in the preparation of this work. The objective of this public consultation is to help the Commission to pinpoint and define the main barriers to the development of a more circular economy and to gather views regarding which measures could be taken at EU level to overcome such barriers.

Public consultations on the review of EU waste targets and on the sustainability of the food system took place in 2013 [The results of these public consultations can be found here]. This consultation therefore focuses on other points relating to the transition to a circular economy, broadening the scope of inquiry to other parts of the economic cycle (e.g. the production and consumption phases) and general enabling framework conditions (e.g. innovation and investment). Please note that a separate public consultation on waste market distortions will be launched shortly. Stakeholders interested in waste markets may wish to respond to that consultation as well.

2 General information about respondents

[*] 2.1.	In what			
capa	city are you completing this qu	esti	onnaire?	
0	As an individual / private perso	Public authority		
0	Academic/research institution	(International organisation	
0	Civil society organisation	0	Professional organisation	

O Private enterprise	Other			
Does your company/organization ma following? EU eco-label EMAS Another environmental labell	ing or management scheme			
☑ No environmental labelling or☐ I don't know				
If your organisation is not registered,	you can register now			
2.2. Please give your country of residence/establishment ☐ EU MS/ EEA ☐ Non-EU MS/ EEA				
had from a from and				
Please specify the EU MS/EEA countries establishment:	ry of your			
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☐ Denmark ☐ Estonia	☐ Finland ☐ France	☐ German	y□ Greece	
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☐ Lithuania ☐ Luxembourg	☐ Malta ☐ Netherlan	ds□ Norway	Poland	
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		will not be pu	blished, but will be used internall	y within the
2.4. How well informed are you ab economy initiative?	out the circular			
Very well informed				
 Fairly well informed 				
 Not very well informed 				
 Not informed at all 				
 Please give your name if reply individual/private person, otherworganisation character(s) maximum 				
BIBM - Federation of the	European Precast Concre	ete Industr		
If your organisation is registered in Register, please give your Register 200 character(s) maximum				
07055806769-32				

2.6. Please provide your email address if you would like to be informed of the outcome of this consultation

200 character(s) maximum	
zt@bibm.eu	

3 Production phase

The design of a material or product can facilitate recycling, extend its lifetime through reuse, refurbishment or repair and reduce its environmental impact by reducing its energy, waste generation or water consumption over its life cycle.

This section seeks your views on actions that you think the EU should take to promote the circular economy in the production stage, including product design, production and sourcing of materials.

3.1. How would you assess the importance of the following measures to promote circular economy principles in product design at EU level?

	very important	important	not very important	not important	no opinion
Establish binding rules on product design (e.g. minimum requirements on 'durability' under Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC)	0	0	0	•	0
Encourage industry-led initiatives (i.e. self-regulation)	0	0	0	0	0
Develop standards for voluntary use	0	•	0	0	0
Promote and/or enable the use of economic incentives for eco-innovation and sustainable product design (e.g. via rules on Extended Producer Responsibility schemes)	0	0	0	•	0
Review rules on legal and commercial guarantees	0	0	0	0	0
Encourage the consumption of green products (see section 4)	0	0	0	0	0
Other — please specify below	0	0	0	0	0

Glossary:

Legal guarantees: Tangible goods have a minimum two-year legal guarantee under EU consumer legislation (Directive 99/44/EC). This guarantee makes the seller liable to the consumer for any lack of conformity with the sales contract which exists at the time of delivery of the good and becomes apparent within two years from delivery of the goods.

Commercial guarantees: Guarantees provided by traders to consumers on a voluntary basis, by which the trader undertakes to reimburse the price paid or to replace, repair or handle consumer goods in any way if they do not meet the specifications set out in the guarantee statement or in the relevant advertising.

If you think that additional options not listed above should be considered, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

- 1. Construction products are not final but intermediate products.
- 2. No one size fits for all!
- 3. Improve material efficiency (durability and reparability)

3.2. In order to facilitate the transition to a more circular economy, how would you assess the importance of the following product features?

	very important	important	not very important	not important	no opinion
Durability	•	0	0	0	0

Reparability: Availability of information on product repair (e.g. repair manuals)	0	(a)			0
Reparability: Product design facilitating maintenance and repair activities	(1)	0	0	0	0
Reparability: Availability of spare parts	0	0	©	0	0
Upgradability and modularity	(9)	0	0	0	0
Reusability	0	•	0	0	0
Biodegradability and compostability	0	0	0	0	0
Resource use in the use phase (e.g. water efficiency)	•	0	0	0	0
Recyclability (e.g. dismantling, separation of components, information on chemical content)	•	0	0	0	0
Increased content of reused parts or recycled materials	0	0	0	•	0
Increased content of renewable materials	0	0	0	0	0
Minimising lifecycle environmental impacts	•	0	0	0	0
Other- please specify below	•	0	0	0	0

If you

think that additional options not listed above should be considered, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

- 1. No 1 size fits for all: product & sector specific characteristics should be taken into account.
- 2.Need to have a system approach (not product)
- 3.Recycled content does not mean lower envi impact

3.3. How would you assess the importance of the following additional considerations when applying circular economy principles to products at EU level?

	very important	important	not very important	not important	no opinion
Impact on production cost and affordability of the product	0	•	0	0	0
Impact on production processes and value chain	0	(a)	0	0	0
Impact on consumers (e.g. through durability and reparability)	•	0	0	0	0
Functionality of the product	•	0	0	0	0
Enabling innovation	(6)	0	0	0	0
Respecting technology neutrality	•	0	0	0	0
Impact on EU imports and exports	0	•	0	0	0
Other — please specify below	0	0	0	0	0

in y	From a circular economy perspective, our view which product categories should be given priority in the next few rs and why?
	ost 3 choice(s)
	White goods (e.g. dishwashers, refrigerators)
	Small domestic appliances (e.g. microwave ovens, food processors)
	Office equipment (e.g. computers, printers)
	Small electronics (e.g. smartphones, cameras)
	Packaging materials
	Heating equipment (e.g. boilers, water heaters)
	Air-conditioning and ventilation systems
	Lighting products
	Motors and pumps
	Industrial equipment
	Clothing and textiles
	Furniture
	Cars
	Construction products (e.g. windows, insulation materials)
	General measures (concerning a broad range of products) should be taken
	Others
Please meas	give reasons for your choice: general ures
bu	onstruction works and buildings should be a priority, not construction products (these are not final, at intermediate products). Products and sector specificities should be taken into account (long servic life etc.)

3.5. Which of the actions listed below should be given priority at EU level to promote circular economy solutions in production processes?

	very important	important	not very important	not important	no opinion
Promote cooperation across value chains (e.g. through encouraging new managerial modes)	0	(a)	0	0	0
Address potential regulatory obstacles in EU legislation - please specify	(in the second s	O	0	0	0
Address potential regulatory gaps in EU legislation – please specify	0	0	•	0	0
Support the development of innovative business models (e.g. leasing)	0	©	0	0	0
Improve the interface between chemicals and waste legislation	•	0	0	0	0
Promote collaboration between and among private and public sectors, including end-users	0	•	0	0	0
Support the development of digital solutions	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0
Identify and promote exchange of best practice	•	0	0	0	0
Identify minimum standards for increasing resource- efficient processes (e.g. Best Available Techniques)	0	•	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0

Ensure availability of reliable data on material flows across value chains				COLUMN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE	Propagation of Calendary Co.
Provide access to finance for high-risk projects	0	0	•	0	0
Other — please specify below	0	0	0	0	0

Please specify

which regulatory obstacles you are referring to

200 character(s) maximum

Please specify which regulatory gaps you are referring to

300 character(s) maximum

3.6. How effective do you think each of the actions at EU level listed below would be in promoting sustainable production and sourcing of raw materials?

	very effective	effective	neutral	not effective	no opinion
Establishing a legally binding framework at EU level (e.g. sustainability criteria)	0	0	0	•	0
Developing and promoting voluntary compliance schemes	0	0	0	0	0
Addressing the issue through trade policy	0	0	0	0	0
Addressing the issue through the promotion of targeted global initiatives	0	0	©	0	0
Promoting the exchange of best practice among businesses	•	0	0	0	0
Other — please specify below	©	0	0	0	0

If you

think that further options not listed above should be considered, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

Environmental Product Declarations (industry voluntary self-regulation) provide reliable information.

3.7. Do you have any other comments about the production phase?

500 character(s) maximum

- 1. The level of assessment should be the building level, because construction products are intermediate products and their final performance depends on several factors, such as design, assembly etc.
- 2. Support for life cycle analysis so that case-by-case decisions can be made

4

Consumption Phase

The consumers' perspective is an essential part of the circular economy. On the one hand, consumers make choices about the products they purchase and use; on the other hand these choices are affected by a range of factors, including the behaviour of other people, the

way consumers receive information or advice, the availability of repair and maintenance services, and the perceived costs and benefits of their choices.

This section seeks your views on the best way to promote the circular economy in the consumption phase.

4.1. How would you assess the importance of the following measures to promote circular economy principles in the consumption phase at EU level?

	very important	important	not very important	not important	no opinion
Provide more information relevant to the circular economy to consumers, for example on expected lifetime of products or availability of spare parts	0	•	0	0	
Ensure the clarity, credibility and relevance of consumer information related to the circular economy (e.g. via labels, advertising, marketing etc.) and protect consumers from false and misleading information in this respect	0	0	•	0	0
Organise EU-wide awareness campaigns to promote the circular economy	0	0	©	0	0
Improve/clarify rules and practices affecting consumer protection (e.g. relating to legal and commercial guarantees)	0	•	0	0	0
Take action on product and material design (see section 3)	0	0	•	0	0
Encourage financial incentives to consumers at national level (e.g. by differentiated taxation levels depending on products' resource efficiency)	0	0	•	0	0
Take measures targeting public procurement (e.g. through criteria for Green Public Procurement)	•	0			0
Encourage new modes of consumption such as shared ownership (e.g. car sharing), collaborative consumption, leasing and the use of internet-based solutions	0	•	0	0	0
Promote the development of repair and maintenance services	0	•	0	0	0
Encourage waste prevention (e.g. minimising food waste)	•	0	0	0	0
Other — please specify below	(a)	0	0	0	0

If you think that further options not listed above should be considered, specify:	please		
200 character(s) maximum			
Provide reliable information about sustainability	impacts		
4.2. Which products should be a priority for EU action to promote more sustainable consumption patterns and why?			

,,,,,	
at m	ost 3 choice(s)
	White goods (e.g. dishwashers, refrigerators
	Electronics
	Food and beverages
	Packaging materials
	Clothing and textiles

☐ Furniture
☐ Cars
☐ Construction products
General measures (concerning all consumer products) should be taken
☐ Other — please specify below
If you think that further options not listed above should be considered, please specify:
200 character(s) maximum
Please give reasons for your choice: others
200 character(s) maximum
Construction works and buildings should be a priority, not construction products which are not final, b ut intermediate products.
4.3. Do you have any other comments about the consumption phase?
500 character(s) maximum
Initiatives dealing with resource efficiency should maximise the investment by acting both in new and r efurbished construction.
5 Markets
for secondary raw materials
Secondary raw materials are waste materials which are to be sold and used for recycling in manufacturing. At present, they still account
for a very small portion of the material used in the EU. The quality and supply of secondary raw materials depends greatly on waste
management practices and the degree of separation of material streams at source. However, other barriers to the development of
markets for secondary raw materials can be identified. Some of these barriers may be of a horizontal nature, while others may only be

relevant to specific types of material.

5.1. In your view, what are the main obstacles to the development of markets for secondary raw materials in the EU?

In the list below, for each material, indicate the obstacle(s) that you consider significant by ticking the corresponding cell(s)

	Significant for all materials	Bio- nutrients	Construction aggregates	Critical raw materials	Glass	Metals	Paper	Plastic	Wood/Biomass
Lack of EU-wide quality standards for recycled materials	The state of the s				П			America Constitution and the constitution of t	П
Poor quality of recycled materials (e.g. containing unwanted substances/high contamination)					And the state of t				
Lack of information or misinformation about the quality of recycled materials			Ø						
				П				П	

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П
Table
П

If you

think that other obstacles not listed above are relevant, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

Although case-by-case should be applied, in general, it is better to use recycled aggregates for geo-technical works, and abundantly available virgin aggregates for concrete.

Glossary:

Bio-nutrients- Recovered material such as nitrogen, or phosphorus and organic matter (from e.g. sewage sludge and farm organic matter residues), for use as fertiliser.

Construction aggregates- Coarse particulate material used in construction, including sand, gravel, crushed stone or slag.

Critical raw materials- Critical raw materials are raw materials of great economic importance to the EU, with a high risk of disruption of supply. The European Commission has listed them here: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/raw-materials/critical/index_en.htm

5.2. In your view, what are the most relevant actions to take at EU level to remove the obstacles you have identified as significant? Please be specific
Lack of EU-wide quality standards for recycled materials
500 character(s) maximum
Lack of information or misinformation about the quality of recycled materials 500 character(s) maximum
EU guidelines or Protocol on C+DW management would be useful
Poor availability of waste/material to be recycled 500 character(s) maximum
Phase out landfilling of concrete C+DW
Organisational cost of switching from primary to secondary raw materials in industrial processes
500 character(s) maximum
Insufficient cooperation/exchange of information along the value chain
500 character(s) maximum
There is a need for coordinated communication from different stakeholders on the production and markets on waste
Lack of reliable data on secondary raw material flows
500 character(s) maximum
Information of secondary material flows would facilitate the use of those materials by the industry
5.3. Which secondary raw materials markets should the EU target first to improve the way they work?
at most 3 choice(s) Bio-nutrients (e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter from e.g. sewage sludge and farm organic matter residues) for fertiliser use Construction aggregates (i.e. coarse particulate material used in construction, including sand, gravel, crushed stone, slag) Critical raw materials such as rare earth elements or certain precious metals
☐ Glass ☑ Metals ☐ Paper

☐ Plastics ☐ Wood/Bio	
☐ Wood/Bio	
	mass
☐ Other — p	lease specify below
	ons for your choice: Critical raw as rare earth elements or certain precious
metals	
Lack of av	vailability in European territory/ soil.
Please give reasc Metals	ons for your choice:
Lack of av	vailability in European territory/ soil.
Please give reasc Plastics	ons for your choice:
Lack of av	vailability in European territory/ soil (plus petrol derived products - energy import dependen
5,4. Do you hav	e any other comments about the
	of markets for secondary raw materials?
500 character(s	
It should se.	be done together with the industry expertise and standardisation committees for a voluntary \boldsymbol{u}
6 Sectoral	
measures	
measures Certain sectors r	nay require a tailored approach in order to 'close the loop' of the circular economy, and some could be made strategic to accelerate the transition.
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	Transport
	Water sector/sewage treatment
П	Other- please specify below

6.2. For the sectors that you have selected, what measure(s) would be needed at EU level?

Construction/demolition and buildings

500 character(s) maximum

- 1. Holistic approach to environmental assessment of buildings across the life cycle in order to provide reliable information ${\bf r}$
- 2. Backfilling to be recognised it reduces the use of virgin raw materials (geo-technical works)
- 3. Ensure quality and availability of raw materials
- 4. Waste hierarchy principle to be considered (waste prevention is the first priority, while recycling is only the fourth).
- 5. Whole life cycle assessment at building level
- 6. Holistic approach

7 Enabling factors for the circular economy, including innovation and investment

Enabling factors are essential to support the development of the circular economy could include supporting the development, dissemination and uptake of innovative solutions, investing in technology and infrastructure, supporting SMEs and developing the required skills and qualifications.

This section seeks your views on the role of these enabling factors in the development of the circular economy.

7.1. How important are the following enabling factors in promoting the circular economy at EU level?

	very important	important	not very important	not important	no opinion
Financing innovative projects or technologies relevant to the circular economy (from EU funds, e.g. Horizon 2020)	•	0	0	0	0
Public incentives (e.g. financial guarantees) for private investors to finance projects conducive to the circular economy	0	(a)	0	0	0
Support for the development of circular economy projects (e.g. technical assistance)	0	•	0	0	0
Support for innovative systemic approaches and cross- sectoral cooperation (e.g. industrial symbiosis and cascading use of resources)	(1)	0	0	0	0
Partnerships with public authorities to help innovative businesses overcome potential legal obstacles to innovation	0	•	0	0	0
Promotion of innovative business models for the circular economy (e.g. leasing and sharing)	0	•	0	0	0
Specific measures to encourage the uptake of the circular economy among SMEs	(0	0	0	0
Exchange and promotion of best practice	(a)	0	0	0	0
Promoting the development of skills/qualifications relevant to the circular economy	0	©	0	0	0

Support for capacity-building in public administrations	0		0	0	0
Support for market penetration of innovative projects through labelling, certification and standards, public procurement for innovation, etc.	0	0	•	0	0
Better monitoring the implementation and impact of policies contributing towards the circular economy agenda	0	⑤	0	0	0
Increasing the knowledge base by collecting and providing information and data e.g. on material flows, technologies and consumption patterns	0	•	0		0
Other- please specify below	0	•	0	0	0

If you

think that other measures not listed above should be considered, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

Economic incentives

7.2. Do you have any other comments about enabling factors to promote the circular economy?

500 character(s) maximum

8 Upload documents

If your erganization prepared a dedicated position paper or wants to share any other related materials with the Commission, please use the upload function:

Contact

ENV-GROW-CIRCULAR-ECONOMY@ec.europa.eu

