

Public consultation on the EU product policy

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

In 2015, the EU adopted the Circular Economy Action Plan. One of the actions in that plan is to analyse the existing framework of EU policies for products. The wide range of products on the EU single market are subject to many different EU policies that vary in scope, type and approach. These policies include different forms of legislation, guidance and financial and/or market incentives. They have various policy aims such as ensuring the safety of people that use or consume the products, maintaining fair competition on the EU internal market, climate change mitigation, protecting the environment, providing consumer protection and promoting more sustainable products. While these aims are consistent with circular economy generally, the policy tools have been developed in their own context, without necessarily taking into account the transition that the EU is making to a low carbon, circular economy.

In this work we aim to focus on product categories where available evidence indicated there is high potential for circular economy, and on EU policy tools that are capable of and/or already addressing that potential, partly or fully. The contributions to this public consultation will be used by the Commission when preparing a Commission Staff Working Document containing the analysis of in how far EU product policy tools are facilitating the transition to the circular economy and possible gaps or obstacles that hinder the objectives to be achieved.

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian

- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

* Surname

* Email (this won't be published)

* Scope

- International
- Local
- National
- Regional

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

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| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
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- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
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- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
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- Guatemala
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- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
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- Ukraine
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- United States Minor Outlying Islands

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* Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only your type, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

* I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

1. EU product policies

The EU has rules and policies to address products on the EU common market. They generally aim to ensure consumers can safely use or consume products, or to make products more sustainable. In this survey, 'sustainable' means products made in a way that limits negative effects on the environment and climate and ensures resources for products do not run out. Setting EU rules also allows for fair competition because they set the same requirements for all products on the EU market (level playing field).

1.1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion/ don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The EU should set rules for products on the EU market to limit their impact on the environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU should set rules to make sure products have a long lifetime.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU should promote products with reduced environmental impact, for example through labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The EU should set rules and rights to help consumers to engage in the circular economy (e.g. additional consumer rights to repair)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rules for these issues would be better set by the Member States than at EU level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answers in this section and/or add any views on EU product policies in general

200 character(s) maximum

1.2 When setting rules and policies aimed at reducing the negative environmental effects of products, which types of products should the EU give priority to?

- The EU should aim to reduce effects on the environment of all products
- The EU should prioritise the products with the highest impact on climate, the environment or use of resources
- The EU should prioritise those products where significant improvements can be made at lowest cost to producers and consumers
- The EU should prioritise products produced on a large scale for the European market
- The EU should not be setting such rules and policies for products
- Other

Please clarify

1.3 Policies in different phases of the product life cycle

The rules and policies the EU has in place for products are aimed to influence products in different phases of the product life cycle: from design and production to the waste / end-of-life phase. Which of the following approaches do you consider an effective way to achieve the goals as described at the beginning of this section?

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	No opinion/ Don't know	Not very effective	Not at all effective
Design/production phase Setting minimum performance standards (for instance in terms of use of energy and other resources for products on the market <i>e.g. through the EU Ecodesign directive</i>)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restricting the use of certain hazardous substances or chemicals (<i>e.g. the Directive on the Restrictions of Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) and the Registration, evaluation and authorisation of chemicals (REACH) regulation</i>)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Setting safety standards and product certifications (<i>through CEN/CENELEC standards</i>)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Making producers pay for the waste their products will cause (<i>e.g. Extended Producer Responsibility schemes</i>)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<p>Consumption/procurement phase</p> <p>Public authorities giving priority to environmentally friendly products when buying products (<i>Green public procurement</i>)</p>	<input type="radio"/>				
<p>Ensuring consumers have information on the impacts of products, so they can choose the best environmentally-performing products (<i>e.g. Energy labelling, EU Ecolabel</i>)</p>	<input type="radio"/>				
<p>Verification of the performance of new technologies and materials (<i>Environmental Technology Verification</i>)</p>	<input type="radio"/>				
<p>Supporting longer product lifetimes through extended product warranties /commercial guarantees for products</p>	<input type="radio"/>				
<p>Supporting longer product lifetimes through better and cheaper repair options</p>	<input type="radio"/>				
<p>Encouraging sharing and reuse of products so they are used more intensely and effectively</p>	<input type="radio"/>				
<p>Providing consumers information on the durability and reparability of products</p>	<input type="radio"/>				
<p>Waste/end-of-life phase</p> <p>Setting requirements and targets for the correct handling of waste (<i>Waste legislation</i>)</p>	<input type="radio"/>				

Specifically targeting certain waste streams with high impact (*e.g. in the directives on Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), and on End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV)*)



If you wish to add any comments on your answers or on policies in the different phases of the product life cycle, you may do so here.

200 character(s) maximum

1.4 Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)

The EU has legislation and other policy instruments for electrical and electronic equipment, such as TVs, washing machines, fridges, vacuum cleaners and computers.

a. How familiar are you with the EU rules and policies for this sector?

- Very familiar
- Quite familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar
- Not at all familiar

b. Do you think the sustainable design and production of these products are adequately covered by EU policy instruments (such as the EU Ecodesign Directive and the Directive on restriction of hazardous substances in EEE)?

- Adequately covered
- Inadequately covered
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

c. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments providing consumers with information on sustainability for these products (such as the EU Energy label and the EU Ecolabel)?

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

d. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments covering the end-of-life / waste handling of these products? (such as the directive on Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment)

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

e. What do you usually do with old appliances you no longer need?

- Try to sell to second-hand store or online
- Return to a store selling similar appliances
- Bring to waste sorting centre / recycling centre

- Give away to friends or a charity
- Discard with the municipal waste
- Other

Please briefly explain your answers to these questions and add any further comments

200 character(s) maximum

1.5 Furniture

The EU has legislation and other policy instruments for furniture, for example on chemicals that are allowed to be used (REACH).

a. How familiar are you with the EU rules and policies for this sector?

- Very familiar
- Quite familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar
- Not at all familiar

b. Do you think the sustainable design and production of these products are adequately covered by EU policy instruments?

- Adequately covered
- Inadequately covered
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

c. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments providing consumers with information on sustainability for these products (such as the EU Ecolabel)?

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

d. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments covering the end-of-life / waste handling of these products? (such as the waste framework directive)

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

e. Do you regularly purchase second-hand furniture?

- Yes, I prefer second-hand furniture (if still in good shape) because it has proven to be durable
- Yes, if the price is significantly lower than for new furniture
- No, I prefer new furniture
- No opinion / Don't know

Please briefly explain your answers to these questions and add any further comments

200 character(s) maximum

1.6 Textiles (clothing, footwear, carpets, etc)

The EU has legislation and other policy instruments for textiles, for example on chemicals that are allowed to be used (REACH) and on labelling of textiles (textiles regulation).

a. How familiar are you with the EU rules and policies for this sector?

- Very familiar
- Quite familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar
- Not at all familiar

b. Do you think the sustainable design and production of these products are adequately covered by EU policy instruments?

- Adequately covered
- Inadequately covered
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

c. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments providing consumers with information on sustainability for these products (such as the EU Ecolabel)?

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

d. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments covering the end-of-life / waste handling of these products? (such as the Waste Framework Directive)

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

e. Would you be willing to pay a somewhat higher price for clothes, carpets or shoes if you were convinced they were more sustainable?

- Yes, if they are better for the environment
- Yes, if there are guarantees they were produced under good working conditions
- Yes, if they will have a longer lifetime
- No, I choose my clothes based on other reasons, such as fashion and price

Please briefly explain your answers to these questions and add any further comments

200 character(s) maximum

1.7 Toys

The EU has legislation and other policy instruments for toys. The toys regulation covers toy safety, while the materials that can be used are regulated by instruments such as the REACH Regulation.

a. How familiar are you with the EU rules and policies for this sector?

- Very familiar
- Quite familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar
- Not at all familiar

b. Do you think the sustainable design and production of these products are adequately covered by EU policy instruments?

- Adequately covered
- Inadequately covered
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

c. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments providing consumers with information on sustainability for these products?

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

d. Do you think there are sufficient EU policy instruments covering the end-of-life / waste handling of these products? (such as the waste framework directive)

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Not covered at all
- Don't know

e. When purchasing toys, is their environmental impact a big factor in your choices?

- No, price and safety are my only considerations
- Price and safety are the most important, but I also consider environment
- Yes, environment is as important as safety and price

Please briefly explain your answers to these questions and add any further comments

200 character(s) maximum

2 Public expectations and trust in information on products

Products generally come with a label or manual that contains information on the ingredients or components of the product. In some cases further information is provided, for example on environmental impacts. The EU influences requirements for this information through various rules and other policy tools. Please answer the following questions, keeping in mind we are referring to a wide range of products, (food and drinks, electric devices, textiles, furniture, etc).

2.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion/ don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I prefer buying products with labels stating that they perform well in terms of their impact on the environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Price is the only aspect that I look at when buying products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I generally rely on brand reputation as regards quality and technical performance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I do not trust information on labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are too many different and confusing labels around that provide environmental information	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I do not trust information provided by producers themselves	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would be willing to pay more for a product if I could be sure it is more sustainable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I often look for information on quality, durability or sustainability of products in specialised magazines or on Internet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Claims on sustainability made on product labels should be verified by a public EU body	<input type="radio"/>				
Environmental information and functional performance should be verified by an independent 3rd party	<input type="radio"/>				
I have the impression producers purposely make products that do not last long	<input type="radio"/>				
I would prefer to buy products that can easily be repaired	<input type="radio"/>				

2.2 How important is it to you that the following information is made available on products?

	Very important	Quite important	No opinion / don't know	Not very important	Not at all important
Ingredients/components	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Place of manufacturing of product and /or components	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Production type (organic, covered by an environmental management system, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on a single specific environmental issue (e.g. climate change)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on environmental impacts of the product during its whole life cycle (use of resources, manufacturing, transport, use, waste or recycling, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information pointing to environmentally excellent products, so as to choose the best products (e.g. through ecolabels such as the EU Ecolabel)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Information on the environmental performance of the specific product in comparison to the average performance of the product on the EU market (e.g. better, average, worse)	<input type="radio"/>				
Information on the technical performance of the product, especially for innovative or technology products	<input type="radio"/>				
Information on life expectancy of a product	<input type="radio"/>				
Information on how easily a product could be repaired when broken	<input type="radio"/>				
Information about how and where the product and its components can be recycled	<input type="radio"/>				

2.3 Familiarity and trust in labels

Please answer a few short questions regarding the labels described below.

The EU Ecolabel



Are you familiar with the EU Ecolabel?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

Would you prefer a product with this label on it (with a good score) over one without (or a bad score)?

- Yes, strong preference
- Maybe, if I was undecided it could make the difference
- No, it plays no role in my decision

Do you know which aspects are covered by this label?

- No, I don't know
- I don't know precisely which aspects are covered but know where to find this information
- I have a general idea of the elements covered
- I know the aspect I consider most important is covered (e.g. impact on climate)
- I know what aspects are covered

Other Ecolabels



Are you familiar with such labels?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

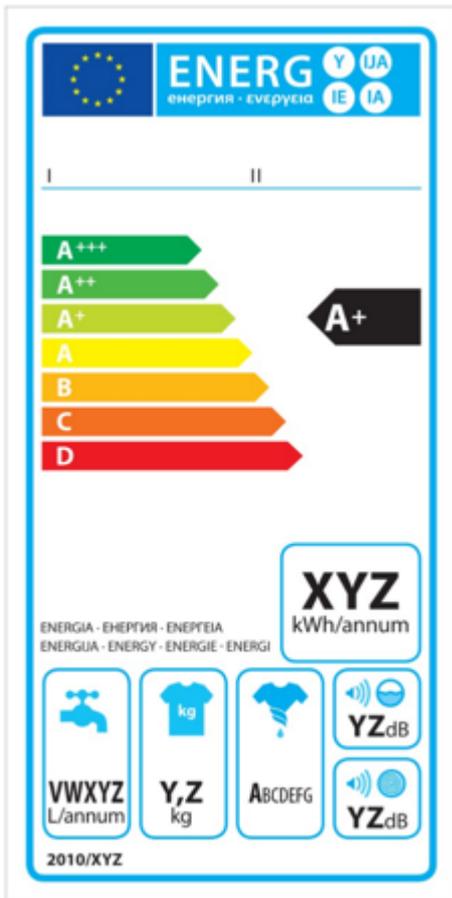
Would you prefer a product with such a label on it (with a good score) over one without (or a bad score)?

- Yes, strong preference
- Maybe, if I was undecided it could make the difference
- No, it plays no role in my decision

Do you know which aspects are covered by this label?

- No, I don't know
- I don't know precisely which aspects are covered but know where to find this information
- I have a general idea of the elements covered
- I know the aspect I consider most important is covered (e.g. impact on climate)
- I know what aspects are covered

EU Energy Label



Are you familiar with the EU Energy label?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

Would you prefer a product with this label on it (with a good score) over one without (or a bad score)?

- Yes, strong preference
- Maybe, if I was undecided it could make the difference
- No, it plays no role in my decision

Do you know which aspects are covered by this label?

- No, I don't know
- I don't know precisely which aspects are covered but know where to find this information
- I have a general idea of the elements covered
- I know the aspect I consider most important is covered (e.g. impact on climate)
- I know what aspects are covered

Labels for specific materials, such as wood, palm oil or fish



The mark of
responsible forestry



Are you familiar with such labels?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

Would you prefer a product with such a label on it (with a good score) over one without (or a bad score)?

- Yes, strong preference
- Maybe, if I was undecided it could make the difference
- No, it plays no role in my decision

Do you know which aspects are covered by this label?

- No, I don't know
- I don't know precisely which aspects are covered but know where to find this information
- I have a general idea of the elements covered
- I know the aspect I consider most important is covered (e.g. impact on climate)
- I know what aspects are covered

EU organic farming



Are you familiar with the EU organic farming label?

- Yes, very familiar

- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

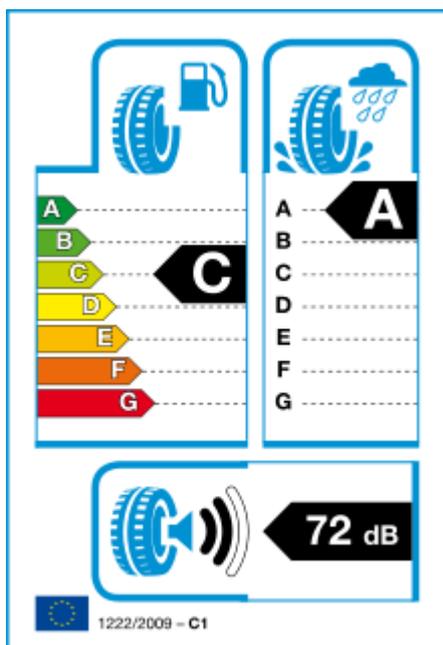
Would you prefer a product with this label on it (with a good score) over one without (or a bad score)?

- Yes, strong preference
- Maybe, if I was undecided it could make the difference
- No, it plays no role in my decision

Do you know which aspects are covered by this label?

- No, I don't know
- I don't know precisely which aspects are covered but know where to find this information
- I have a general idea of the elements covered
- I know the aspect I consider most important is covered (e.g. impact on climate)
- I know what aspects are covered

EU tyre label



Are you familiar with the EU tyre label?

- Yes, very familiar
- Yes, somewhat familiar
- Not very familiar but it rings a bell
- Not at all familiar

Would you prefer a product with this label on it (with a good score) over one without (or a bad score)?

- Yes, strong preference

- Maybe, if I was undecided it could make the difference
- No, it plays no role in my decision

Do you know which aspects are covered by this label?

- No, I don't know
- I don't know precisely which aspects are covered but know where to find this information
- I have a general idea of the elements covered
- I know the aspect I consider most important is covered (e.g. impact on climate)
- I know what aspects are covered

If you want to, you may give any comments or further reflections on the different labels here

200 character(s) maximum

2.4 As a consumer, are you satisfied with the environmental information available on products?

- Yes
- Partially
- No
- No opinion

If you replied “partially” or “no”, please explain what in your view is missing

2.5 Would you like to have more environmental information beyond what is displayed on the product itself (e.g. online)?

- Yes
- Only if it is easily accessible and understandable
- Only if it is provided by organisations independent from the producer (e.g. public databases, consumer organisations, etc.)
- No
- No opinion

2.6 Did you ever encounter a label or environmental information that you would qualify as misleading?

- Yes
- No

2.7 If yes, did you file a complaint?

- Yes
- No, I would have liked to but don't know how to do this
- No for other reasons

2.8 Please explain your experience with this false claim briefly

200 character(s) maximum

3. The EU Ecolabel

The EU Ecolabel can be displayed on products if they meet certain criteria set at EU level, so that consumers know the products live up to the highest environmental standards.

Would you be willing to answer a few questions on the EU Ecolabel?

- Yes
 No

3.1 What do you think the objectives of the EU Ecolabel should be? Please rank from 1 (most important) to 5 (least important), or 1 to 6 if you add an objective under 'other'.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
To guide EU consumers to the most environmentally friendly products on the EU market	<input type="radio"/>					
To encourage producers to continuously improve the environmental performance of their products (e.g. through innovation)	<input type="radio"/>					
To raise general awareness on environmental performance of products amongst consumers	<input type="radio"/>					
To give manufacturers of sustainable products a competitive advantage	<input type="radio"/>					
To be a reference tool for green public procurement	<input type="radio"/>					
Other	<input type="radio"/>					

Please specify 'other'

3.2 What are the most important challenges for the EU Ecolabel in your view?

	Very important	Quite important	Don't know / no opinion	Not very important	Not at all important
Consumers don't understand what it means	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

There are too many other labels (e.g. at national level)	<input type="radio"/>				
Producers and other companies find it too complicated and time consuming to get the label	<input type="radio"/>				
Producers and other companies find it too costly to comply with the criteria	<input type="radio"/>				
The EU Ecolabel is too unknown for consumers	<input type="radio"/>				
Criteria are too lenient, they don't really distinguish more environmental products from others	<input type="radio"/>				
Other	<input type="radio"/>				

Please specify

3.3 Product coverage

What would in your opinion be the most important when considering products to cover with the EU Ecolabel? Please rank from 1 (most important) to 7 (least important), or 1 to 8 if you add something under 'other'.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Covering as many products as possible	<input type="radio"/>							
Focus on products bought by consumers (and not by businesses)	<input type="radio"/>							
Focus on products of which the highest volumes are sold, such as food and drinks	<input type="radio"/>							
Focus on products with high potential for environmental improvement	<input type="radio"/>							
Focus on products not covered by other reliable ecolabels	<input type="radio"/>							
Focus on products with high demand under public procurement	<input type="radio"/>							
Focus on intermediate products (bought by retailers and other businesses)	<input type="radio"/>							
Other	<input type="radio"/>							

Please specify 'other'

3.4 If you would like to, you can make further comments on the EU Ecolabel here

200 character(s) maximum

4. Opinions on the Environmental Footprint methods and their policy applications

Between 2013 and 2018, the Commission ran a pilot phase for applying methods to measure the environmental impact (or footprint), of products and organisations. These are called the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) and Organisation Environmental Footprint (OEF) methods. 27 different industry sectors (covering more than 60% of the EU market on a consumption basis), Member States, and some NGOs took part on a voluntary basis. They tested how to develop product and sector specific harmonised calculation rules, how to verify the information and how to communicate it to consumers, businesses and other stakeholders. After the conclusion of the pilot phase, the Commission is considering the next steps. Some of the questions below might be difficult to answer without any knowledge of the Environmental Footprint methods or pilot phase.

The European Commission is running [targeted consultations](#) on the potential future use of the Environmental Footprint methods. They are targeted to businesses and business associations, investors, NGOs, public administrations and method/ initiative owners.

4.1 Would you be willing to answer a few questions relating to the Environmental Footprint methods?

- Yes
- No

4.2 Please select the statement(s) that applies to you

- I know about Life Cycle Assessment
- I am aware of the EU Environmental Footprint pilot phase, but was not involved
- I (or my organisation) followed the EU Environmental Footprint pilot phase as a stakeholder
- I (or my organisation) was member of one of the Technical Secretariats developing Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules or Organisation Environmental Footprint Sector Rules during the EU Environmental Footprint Pilot phase
- I am not aware of this work.

4.3 What should the Commission do now with the new harmonised PEF and OEF methods and the 22 category/sectoral rules developed during the pilot phase?

	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Don't know / no opinion	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree
Stop the work and leave the eventual implementation of the methods to stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Continue supporting the development of product/sector rules on a voluntary basis but without any direct application in existing or new policies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Delegate the management of a voluntary Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) scheme to a 3rd party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Delegate the management of a voluntary Organisation Environmental Footprint (OEF) scheme to a 3rd party	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Use the PEF/OEF methods and product/sector specific rules as common knowledge basis in existing or new policies (e.g. to support the development of EU Ecolabel criteria, Green Public Procurement criteria, Sustainable Finance, Eco-management and Audit scheme, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Review existing policies related to the environmental performance of products and/or organisations making them compliant with the PEF /OEF methods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop new policies related to the environmental performance of products and/or organisations compliant with the PEF/OEF methods (e.g. on misleading green claims and proliferation of environmental labels)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create an EU repository of PEF results for products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Create an EU rating scheme based on OEF results for companies and organisations	<input type="radio"/>				
Provide requirements on how to communicate to consumers, businesses and other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs) on the Environmental Footprint	<input type="radio"/>				

4.4 Who should take the responsibility of making available reliable environmental information on products and organisations?

	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Don't know / no opinion	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree
European Union	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Member States (countries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NGOs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Companies (including their associations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If others, please specify:

4.5 How important do you rate the following elements for providing reliable, comparable and comprehensive environmental information?

	Very important	Quite important	Don't know / no opinion	Not very important	Not at all important
Product group and sector-specific calculation rules (e.g. how to calculate the environmental performance of clothing)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Availability of a benchmark (performance of the average product) per product group which allows to determine if a specific product is performing better or worse than this average	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Availability of a metric that allows to compare companies' environmental performance within a sector	<input type="radio"/>				
Clear rules on how to develop product group and sector-specific calculation rules	<input type="radio"/>				
Requiring the gathering of primary (company-specific) data for specifically defined processes that are most relevant from an environmental point of view and where primary data can be accessed	<input type="radio"/>				
Availability of common, free average (secondary) data	<input type="radio"/>				
Calculation tools enabling non-experts to carry out the analysis	<input type="radio"/>				
Use of a solid verification system	<input type="radio"/>				

4.6 Who should develop EU-wide product group and sector-specific rules?

	Best	Good	No opinion / don't know	Less appropriate	Worst
The private sector, with input from other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs, academia, public administrations, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The private sector, supervised by the European Commission and with input from other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs, academia, public administrations, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Standardisation organisations (e.g. European Committee for Standardisation), based on EU rules	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The European Commission, with input from the private sector and other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs, academia, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please specify 'other'

4.7 Do you think that the European Commission should focus on specific strategic sectors when developing product- or sector-specific calculation rules?

- Yes, based on potential environmental impact
- Yes, based on importance for the EU economy
- Yes, based on importance for capital markets (e.g. market capitalisation of a sector) and/or financial stability
- Yes, based on a combination of factors (e.g. environmental impact and importance for the EU economy)
- No, the decision should be left to industry
- No need to develop product- or sector-specific calculation rules
- I don't know/ no opinion

Please specify any strategic sector you think the European Commission should focus on:

4.8 What communication requirements related to environmental information would be most effective in your opinion for products and organisations?

	Very Effective	Effective	Don't know / no opinion	Not very effective	Not effective at all
Defining and monitoring compliance with the following communication principles: transparency, availability & accessibility, reliability, completeness, comparability and clarity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fines for breaching any of the communication principles.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescribe minimum information content, without prescribing the format	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescribe minimum information content and a format for communicating to consumers, and one for communicating with business partners(to use e.g. on a label, on-shelf information, online, on product declarations, in reporting etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Encourage to transfer PEF information along the supply chain through barcodes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mandatory verification (communicating information is voluntary, verification is mandatory)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If other, please specify

4.9 Where should Environmental Footprint information on products be made available? (you can choose more than one)

- Directly on the product (e.g. on the label)
- Near the product (e.g. on the shelf or in an leaflet provided with the product)
- Online (e.g. linked to the the product through a QR or barcode)
- other
- don't know / no opinion

please specify 'other'

4.10 Please provide any further comments, explanations or suggestions relating to Environmental Footprint methods (for example other measures to improve the availability and comparability of environmental information).

200 character(s) maximum

5 Closing

5.1 Do you have any further comments or suggestions on how the EU should address sustainability of products?

400 character(s) maximum

5.2 If you would like to, you may upload your position paper or other relevant document here.

The maximum file size is 1 MB

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed