Public Consultation on the Circular Economy

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

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 capacity are you completing this questionnaire?

- As an individual / private person
- Public authority
- Academic/research institution
- International organisation
- Civil society organisation
- Professional organisation
- Private enterprise
- Other
Does your company/organization make use of any of the following?

- EU eco-label
- EMAS
- Another environmental labelling or management scheme
- No environmental labelling or management scheme
- I don’t know

Please specify:

Tyre labelling, ISO 14001

Please indicate the sectors your organisation represents

- Construction
- Energy
- Chemicals
- Information and communication technologies
- Furniture
- Food and drink
- Hotel and catering industry
- Repair services
- Transport
- Manufacturing
- Electrical and electronic goods
- Textiles and clothing
- Agriculture and fishery
- Distribution (logistics, wholesale, retail)
- Recycling and other waste management
- Other: please indicate

Please specify other sectors your organization represents:

200 character(s) maximum

Tyre and Rubber goods manufacturing

Where are your member companies located?

- EU MS/ EEA
- Non-EU MS/ EEA

Please specify EU Member States/EEA countries of your member companies:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

Please specify the non-EU Member States/EEA countries of your member companies:

Turkey
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

Please specify the EU MS/EEA country of your establishment:

☐ Austria  ☑ Belgium  ☐ Bulgaria  ☐ Croatia  ☐ Cyprus  ☐ Czech Republic
☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Finland  ☐ France  ☐ Germany  ☐ Greece
☐ Hungary  ☐ Iceland  ☐ Ireland  ☐ Italy  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Liechtenstein
☐ Lithuania  ☐ Luxembourg  ☐ Malta  ☐ Netherlands  ☐ Norway  ☐ Poland
☐ Portugal  ☐ Romania  ☐ Slovakia  ☐ Slovenia  ☐ Spain  ☐ Sweden
☐ Switzerland  ☐ United Kingdom

2.3. Please indicate your preference for the publication of your response on the Commission’s website:

☐ Under the name given: I consent to publication of all information in my contribution and I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication
☐ Anonymously: I consent to publication of all information in my contribution and I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication
☐ Not at all — please keep my contribution confidential (it will not be published, but will be used internally within the Commission)

2.4. How well informed are you about the circular economy initiative?

☑ Very well informed
☐ Fairly well informed
☐ Not very well informed
☐ Not informed at all

2.5. Please give your name if replying as an individual/private person, otherwise give the name of your organisation

200 character(s) maximum

ETRMA (EU Tyre and Rubber Manufacturers’ Association)

If your organisation is registered in the Transparency Register, please give your Register ID number.

200 character(s) maximum

6025320863–10
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Very Important</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Not Very Important</th>
<th>Not Important</th>
<th>No Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish binding rules on product design (e.g. minimum requirements on 'durability' under Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC)</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage industry-led initiatives (i.e. self-regulation)</td>
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<td>![ ]</td>
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<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop standards for voluntary use</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>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)</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review rules on legal and commercial guarantees</td>
<td>![ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Encourage the consumption of green products (see section 4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other — please specify below</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Feature</th>
<th>very important</th>
<th>important</th>
<th>not very important</th>
<th>not important</th>
<th>no opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durability</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reparability: Availability of information on product repair (e.g. repair manuals)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reparability: Product design facilitating maintenance and repair activities</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reparability: Availability of spare parts</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgradability and modularity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reusability</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Biodegradability and compostability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resource use in the use phase (e.g. water efficiency)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recyclability (e.g. dismantling, separation of components, information on chemical content)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increased content of reused parts or recycled materials</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Increased content of renewable materials</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimising lifecycle environmental impacts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other- please specify below</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
If you think that additional options not listed above should be considered, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

Tyre industry is already committed to durable and reparable product through retreading and regrooving processes. These processes need then to be supported by all stakeholders.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consideration</th>
<th>very important</th>
<th>important</th>
<th>not very important</th>
<th>not important</th>
<th>no opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact on production cost and affordability of the product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on production processes and value chain</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on consumers (e.g. through durability and reparability)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Functionality of the product</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enabling innovation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Respecting technology neutrality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact on EU imports and exports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other — please specify below</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you think that other considerations not listed above should be taken into account, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

Import of low cost single life tyres are jeopardizing the retread business model for truck tyres
3.4. From a circular economy perspective, in your view which product categories should be given priority in the next few years and why? 

*at most 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 give reasons for your choice: general measures

General measures need to be defined on the basis of scientific assessment of market functioning and consumer behaviour. Generic considerations would risk to be ineffective if not counterproductive.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>very important</th>
<th>important</th>
<th>not very important</th>
<th>not important</th>
<th>no opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote cooperation across value chains (e.g. through encouraging new managerial modes)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address potential regulatory obstacles in EU legislation - please specify</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address potential regulatory gaps in EU legislation – please specify</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the development of innovative business models (e.g. leasing)</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the interface between chemicals and waste legislation</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote collaboration between and among private and public sectors, including end-users</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the development of digital solutions</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify and promote exchange of best practice</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify minimum standards for increasing resource-efficient processes (e.g. Best Available Techniques)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure availability of reliable data on material flows across value chains</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide access to finance for high-risk projects</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other — please specify below</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please specify which regulatory gaps you are referring to

*300 character(s) maximum*

Obstacles and gaps derive from an inconsistent interpretation of the WFD. This is the case of the tyre carcasses suitable for retreading that still are considered by certain Member States as waste.
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>very effective</th>
<th>effective</th>
<th>neutral</th>
<th>not effective</th>
<th>no opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishing a legally binding framework at EU level (e.g. sustainability criteria)</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing and promoting voluntary compliance schemes</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing the issue through trade policy</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing the issue through the promotion of targeted global initiatives</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting the exchange of best practice among businesses</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other — please specify below</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

500 character(s) maximum

Product specific legislation also contributes to the circular economy, as the example of tyre rolling resistance show clearly. We recommend the EU Commission looks at synergies between the circular economy package, climate policy and product specific legislation.

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Very Important</th>
<th>Important</th>
<th>Not Very Important</th>
<th>Not Important</th>
<th>No Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide more information relevant to the circular economy to consumers, for example on expected lifetime of products or availability of spare parts</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organise EU-wide awareness campaigns to promote the circular economy</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve/clarify rules and practices affecting consumer protection (e.g. relating to legal and commercial guarantees)</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
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<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take action on product and material design (see section 3)</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage financial incentives to consumers at national level (e.g. by differentiated taxation levels depending on products’ resource efficiency)</td>
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<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Vote" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Take measures targeting public procurement (e.g. through criteria for Green Public Procurement)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Encourage new modes of consumption such as shared ownership (e.g. car sharing), collaborative consumption, leasing and the use of internet-based solutions

Promote the development of repair and maintenance services

Encourage waste prevention (e.g. minimising food waste)

Other — please specify below

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

200 character(s) maximum

The revised GPP guidelines could also encourage public authorities to help foster demand for secondary raw materials and develop new market opportunities.

4.2. Which products should be a priority for EU action to promote more sustainable consumption patterns and why?

at most 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

Sustainable consumption means extending life of product hence retreading. Solutions for Extended mobility & lifetime of products (retreading)
Please give reasons for your choice: others

200 character(s) maximum

4.3. Do you have any other comments about the consumption phase?

500 character(s) maximum

Make greater use of end-of-waste criteria, which would help position secondary raw materials as a valuable solution and create markets for their use. The revised GPP guidelines could encourage public authorities to help derive demand for secondary raw materials and develop new market opportunities. Financial incentives for secondary goods, and final products including them would be welcome.

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obstacle</th>
<th>Significant for all materials</th>
<th>Bio-nutrients</th>
<th>Construction aggregates</th>
<th>Critical raw materials</th>
<th>Glass</th>
<th>Metal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of EU-wide quality standards for recycled materials</td>
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<td>Poor quality of recycled materials (e.g. containing unwanted substances/high contamination)</td>
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<td>Lack of information or misinformation about the quality of recycled materials</td>
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<td>Poor availability of waste/material to be recycled</td>
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<td>Poor reliability of supply for recycled materials</td>
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<td>Low demand for recycled materials (e.g. on the EU market)</td>
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<td>Cost differential between primary and secondary raw materials</td>
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<td>Organisational cost of switching from primary to secondary raw materials in industrial processes</td>
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<td>Insufficient cooperation/exchange of information along the value chain (e.g. between producers, recyclers and authorities responsible for waste management)</td>
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</table>
If you think that other obstacles not listed above are relevant, please specify:

200 character(s) maximum

The lack of EU harmonised product status for casings suitable for retreading is an obstacle to the further development of the retread business in Europe, hence is an impediment to tyre reuse.

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

Regulatory obstacles at national/regional/local level

500 character(s) maximum

Regulatory obstacles at EU level

500 character(s) maximum

Regulatory gaps at EU level

500 character(s) maximum

Regulatory gaps at national/regional/local level

500 character(s) maximum

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/Biomass

Other — please specify below

If you think that other approaches not listed above should be considered, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

Please give reasons for your choice: Critical raw materials such as rare earth elements or certain precious metals

Natural rubber should be considered as a CRM. It is limited in supply and the EU tyre industry is highly dependent on imports from South East Asia. The list is under regular review and assessing biotic materials.

Please give reasons for your choice: Other

5.4. Do you have any other comments about the development of markets for secondary raw materials?

500 character(s) maximum

6 Sectoral measures

Certain sectors may require a tailored approach in order to 'close the loop' of the circular economy, and some could be made strategic priorities in order to accelerate the transition.

This section seeks your views on which sector(s) should be considered a priority for EU action, and which relevant measures or actions should be taken.

6.1. In your view, which sectors should be a priority for specific EU action on the circular economy and why?

at most 3 choice(s)

Agriculture
Bio-nutrients (e.g. from sewage sludge or farm organic matter residues) for use in fertilisers
- Chemical industry and process manufacturing
- Construction/demolition and buildings
- Electrical and electronic goods
- Energy
- Fisheries/ aquaculture
- Food and drinks, including reduction of food waste
- Forest-based and other bio-based products
- Furniture
- Information and communication technologies
- Mining and quarrying
- Plastics
- Retailing
- Services
- Textiles
- Transport
- Water sector/sewage treatment

If you think that other sectors not listed above should be considered, please specify:

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

Others

500 character(s) maximum

Specific sector actions can be designed and developed with dedicated workshop/stakeholders meeting. The tyre industry outlines the case for the recovered rubber waste stream in its response to the waste consultation.

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>very important</th>
<th>important</th>
<th>not very important</th>
<th>not important</th>
<th>no opinion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financing innovative projects or technologies relevant to the circular economy (from EU funds, e.g. Horizon 2020)</td>
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<td>Public incentives (e.g. financial guarantees) for private investors to finance projects conducive to the circular economy</td>
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<td>Support for the development of circular economy projects (e.g. technical assistance)</td>
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<td>Support for innovative systemic approaches and cross-sectoral cooperation (e.g. industrial symbiosis and cascading use of resources)</td>
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<td>Partnerships with public authorities to help innovative businesses overcome potential legal obstacles to innovation</td>
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<td>Promotion of innovative business models for the circular economy (e.g. leasing and sharing)</td>
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<td>Specific measures to encourage the uptake of the circular economy among SMEs</td>
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<td>Exchange and promotion of best practice</td>
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<td><strong>Promoting the development of skills/qualifications relevant to the circular economy</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Support for capacity-building in public administrations</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Support for market penetration of innovative projects through labelling, certification and standards, public procurement for innovation, etc.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Better monitoring the implementation and impact of policies contributing towards the circular economy agenda</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Increasing the knowledge base by collecting and providing information and data e.g. on material flows, technologies and consumption patterns</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other- please specify below</strong></td>
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</table>

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

*200 character(s) maximum*

More EU wide end of Waste criteria are needed to drive economies of scale and future commercial viability.

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

*500 character(s) maximum*

Binding recycling or reuse targets can be counterproductive. Such targets should be set only after an extensive consultation with industry to better understand the realities and possibilities of specific waste streams.

It is only when new technologies and market opportunities are effective that significantly binding targets could be set.
The tire waste stream illustrates that a single landfill ban and a proactive industry led extended producer responsibility scheme can be highly successful.

8

Upload documents

If your organization 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