EU SURVEY on microplastics 2022

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Background information

Microplastics are small pieces of less than 5 mm made of synthetic polymers that are becoming the most widespread and persistent contaminant in the environment.

Microplastics are ubiquitous and a cause of growing concern. They can be found in soil, air, water and living organisms. They can accumulate through the food chain and adsorb and transport other organic contaminants and their small size facilitates ingestion by organisms. They can contain a complex mixture of chemicals, which may subsequently be released in the environment and constitute new routes of exposure for organisms. Their ubiquity is amplifying concerns about their negative effects on vulnerable eco-systems (e.g. coral reefs, deep seas, polar regions), biodiversity (all marine life from plankton to large marine mammals) and human health. Moreover, the economic impact to terrestrial and marine ecosystems due to plastics releases in the environment is vast.

The <u>WHO</u> and <u>EC Chief Scientific Advisors</u> recommend applying the precautionary principle approaching the microplastic pollution. The European Green Deal, the Circular Economy Action Plan, marine environment legislation and the EU Plastics Strategy announced measures to tackle pollution from microplastics; EU requires that microplastics do not harm marine or coastal environment. The Zero Pollution Action Plan aims to reduce by 30% microplastics released into the environment by 2030. Coordination with these and other relevant initiatives needs to be ensured.

Scope and objective

This public consultation aims to support the European Commission's initiative on <u>Microplastics pollution – measures to reduce impacts on the environment</u>. This initiative focusses on microplastics that are unintentionally released into the environment such as resulting from the use of a product, for instance by fragmentation or abrasion. It focusses on the sources with the highest known releases:

- 1. from plastic pellets (intermediate materials used for the fabrication of plastic items),
- 2. from synthetic textiles,
- 3. from tyre abrasion,
- 4. from paints, including architectural and marine paints, road markings,
- 5. from geotextiles (used for civil engineering works such as road construction, coastal erosion prevention, drainage, etc.),
- 6. from detergent capsules for laundry and dishwashers.

While the initial scope was only on pellets, textiles and tyre abrasion, the impact assessment support study on '<u>Cost-benefit analysis of measures reducing unintentional releases of microplastics in the environment</u>' and stakeholder consultations called the attention to three additional sources: paints, geotextiles and detergent capsules.

This initiative does not address:

- intentionally added microplastics to products (e.g. cosmetics, detergents, fertilizers coatings): they are subject to a separate initiative under the <u>REACH Regulation</u>;
- microplastics resulting from the fragmentation of macroplastics: they are addressed by existing legislation such as the Single Use Plastics Directive.

This public consultation will help gather data and information to close the gaps in knowledge related to the following:

- sources, pathways and impacts of microplastics on the environment and on human health;
- identification of measures to reduce the release of microplastics in the environment, e.g. labelling, standardisation, voluntary and regulatory measures, behavioural change;
- views on possible reduction measures.

Guidance on the questionnaire

This public consultation has three parts:

- Part I: it includes some introductory questions on your profile
- Part II: no expert knowledge required to reply to this
- Part III (from A to F): expert knowledge required to reply to this
- Part IV: all addressed sources

Please note that you are not obliged to respond to all questions in the questionnaire.

At the end of the questionnaire, you are invited to provide any additional comments and to upload additional information, position papers or policy briefs that express the position or views of yourself or your organisation.

The results of the questionnaire and the accompanying position papers and policy briefs will be published online. Please read the specific privacy statement informing on how the European Commission will deal with personal data and contributions.

Part I.

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French

- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- 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

Jerome

*Surname

PERO

pero@fesi-sport.org

*Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

Federation of the European Sporting Goods Indsutry

*Organisation size

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

*Select for which of the source(s) below you want to answer specific questions

- Pellets
- Tyres
- Textiles
- Paints
- Geotextiles
- Detergent capsules
- None

* If you are giving your contribution as a representative of a business, please provide the sector

- Textile producer
- Textile seller
- Washing machines (building and using)
- Drying machines (building and using)
- Not applicable

* Please specify which step:

500 character(s) maximum

FESI members comprise manufacturers, producers, retailers, wholesaler etc. Our membership represents the entire value chain of design, production and sales of Sporting Goods including clothing, footwear and equipment.

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the <u>transparency register</u>. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

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* Country of origin

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

Please add your cou	ntry of origin,	or that of your organisatio	n.			
Afghanista	an 🔍	Djibouti	0	Libya	۲	Saint Martin
Åland Isla	nds 🔍 🔍	Dominica	۲	Liechtenstein	۲	Saint Pierre and
						Miquelon
Albania	0	Dominican	\bigcirc	Lithuania	۲	Saint Vincent
		Republic				and the
						Grenadines
Algeria	0	Ecuador	0	Luxembourg	0	Samoa
American	Samoa 🔍	Egypt	0	Macau	0	San Marino
Andorra	0	El Salvador	\bigcirc	Madagascar	۲	São Tomé and
						Príncipe
Angola	0	Equatorial Guinea	0	Malawi	0	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	0	Eritrea	0	Malaysia	0	Senegal
Antarctica	0	Estonia	0	Maldives	۲	Serbia
Antigua ar	nd 🔍	Eswatini	۲	Mali	۲	Seychelles
Barbuda						
Argentina	\odot	Ethiopia	۲	Malta	۲	Sierra Leone
Armenia	\odot	Falkland Islands	۲	Marshall Islands	۲	Singapore
Aruba	\bigcirc	Faroe Islands	۲	Martinique	۲	Sint Maarten
Australia	0	Fiji	۲	Mauritania	۲	Slovakia
Austria	0	Finland	۲	Mauritius	۲	Slovenia
Azerbaijar	©	France	۲	Mayotte	۲	Solomon Islands
Bahamas	0	French Guiana	۲	Mexico	۲	Somalia
Bahrain	0	French Polynesia	۲	Micronesia	\bigcirc	South Africa
Banglades	sh 🔍	French Southern	۲	Moldova	\bigcirc	South Georgia
		and Antarctic				and the South
		Lands				Sandwich
						Islands
Barbados	0	Gabon	۲	Monaco	0	South Korea

Belarus	Georgia	Mongolia	South Sudan
Belgium	Germany	Montenegro	Spain
Belize	Ghana	Montserrat	Sri Lanka
Benin	Gibraltar	Morocco	Sudan
Bermuda	Greece	Mozambique	Suriname
Bhutan	Greenland	Myanmar/Burma	a 🦲 Svalbard and
		-	Jan Mayen
Bolivia	Grenada	Namibia	Sweden
Bonaire Saint	Guadeloupe	Nauru	Switzerland
Eustatius and			
Saba			
Bosnia and	Guam	Nepal	Syria
Herzegovina			
Botswana	Guatemala	Netherlands	Taiwan
Bouvet Island	Guernsey	New Caledonia	Tajikistan
Brazil	Guinea	New Zealand	Tanzania
British Indian	Guinea-Bissau	Nicaragua	Thailand
Ocean Territory			
British Virgin	Guyana	Niger	The Gambia
Islands			
Brunei	Haiti	Nigeria	Timor-Leste
Bulgaria	Heard Island and	d [©] Niue	Togo
	McDonald Island	ds	
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Norfolk Island	Tokelau
Burundi	Hong Kong	Northern	Tonga
		Mariana Islands	
Cambodia	Hungary	North Korea	Trinidad and
-	-		Tobago
Cameroon	Iceland	North Macedoni	a [©] Tunisia
Canada	India	Norway	Turkey
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Oman	Turkmenistan
Cayman Islands	Iran	Pakistan	Turks and
			Caicos Islands
Central African	Iraq	Palau	Tuvalu
Republic			



* If you are responding to questions from the perspective of a country other than your country of origin, please indicate it here:

100 character(s) maximum

FESI represents 12 National federations and companies operating in the 27 EU members states

* If you are giving your contribution as a civil society organisation or a public administration, please indicate your main area of focus or your area of competence:

100 character(s) maximum

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. Fo r the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

Contribution 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 organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the personal data protection provisions

Part II. General public

1) Please indicate to which extent you agree with the following concerns as to microplastic pollution.

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know /Not applicable
Microplastics can contain and accumulate hazardous chemicals	۲	0	0	0	0	0
Microplastics are transported over long distance and adsorb and transport other contaminants	۲	0	0	O	0	0
Microplastics are persistent in the environment (they do not biodegrade)	0	0	۲	0	0	0
Microplastics harm human health via ingestion and inhalation	0	0	۲	0	0	0
Microplastics harm animal health	۲	۲	۲	۲	0	0
Plants assimilate microplastics	0	۲	۲	0	0	0
Microplastics harm the economy	۲	۲	0	0	0	۲
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

2) To reduce microplastics pollution, how and at what level should the action be taken?

	Yes	No	I don't know/Not applicable
No action needed	0	۲	0
Voluntary measures	۲	۲	0
Legislation	۲	۲	0
International action	۲	۲	0
Other	0	۲	0

2.A) Voluntary measures

	Yes	No	I don't know/Not applicable
At citizen level	۲	0	0
At the level of companies	۲	0	0
At the level of industry sector	۲	0	0

2.B) Legislation

	Yes	No	I don't know/Not applicable
At local/regional level	0	۲	0
At Member State level	0	۲	0
At EU level	۲	\odot	0

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know/Not applicable
Clothing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpets, sofas	0	۲	0	0	0	0
Tyres	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paints	0	0	0	0	0	0
Product that is painted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detergent capsules	0	۲	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

3) To what extent would you agree to buy a product that releases less microplastics, even if it costs more?

Part III. Expert section

Part III contains questions for which expert knowledge is required, but all types of respondents are welcome to respond. It includes questions on the sources of microplastics pollution being assessed by the European Commission (pre-production pellets, tyre wear particles, synthetic textiles, paints, geotextiles and detergent capsules) and on the policy measures reducing unintentional release of microplastics.

Part III. C. Synthetic textiles

8) During which phase of the life-cycle, microplastics emissions from textiles are the most significant?

	Very significant	Somewhat significant	Very little significant	Completely Insignificant	l don't know/Not applicable
Manufacturing of synthetic fibres, thread, yarn, other raw material for garment production	0	0	۲	0	0
Garment production	۲	0	0	0	0
Pre-wash cycles after production	۲	0	0	0	0
Wear	0	۲	0	0	0
Use phase washing cycles	0	۲	0	0	0
Use phase drying cycles	0	۲	0	0	0
End of life	۲	۲	٢	O	0

9) To what extent would you agree with the following measures to reduce microplastic emissions specifically from clothing, carpets, fabrics for furniture and similar.

A) During design or production phase

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know/Not applicable
Product design requirements	0	0	0	۲	0	0
Restriction of all synthetic fibres for certain applications	0	0	0	0	۲	0
Restriction of synthetic fibres and fabrics with high releases of microplastics	0	۲	0	0	0	0
Emission limit during production	0	۲	0	0	0	0
Emission limit for textile placed on the EU market	0	0	۲	0	0	0
Mandatory prewashing before placing on the market	0	0	0	0	۲	0
Specific waste water treatment in production plants	0	۲	0	0	0	0

9.B) During use phase

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know /Not applicable
Consumer awareness on microplastics releases e.g. labelling, washing instructions, best practices	0	۲	0	0	0	0
Filter (or other absorbing devices) in washing machines	۲	0	0	0	0	0
Regulate microplastics releases from professional laundries	۲	0	0	0	0	0

9.C) Transversal policies

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know/Not applicable
Incentivising sustainable textile practices (buying consciously, reducing, sharing, repairing, buying second-hand etc.)	0	۲	0	0	0	0
Include aspects of microplastics in EU ecolabel and Green Public Procurement	0	0	۲	0	0	0
Extended producer responsibility	0	0	0	۲	0	0
Develop a database of microplastics release measurements for yarn, fabric, washing condition, fabric age	0	0	۲	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Please explain

500 character(s) maximum

Knowledge gaps around generation and release of microplastics across stages of lifecycle of textiles remain. Measures should be based on detailed risk/impact assessments and science/risk-based data. Measures should be realistic, enforceable and proven to provide effective impact. Caution must be given when incentivising sustainable textiles practises (repairing, second hand etc) as garment ageing increases emission rates. For more

Part IV. All addressed sources: pellets, synthetic textiles, tyres, geotextiles, detergent capsules and paints

16) How much do you agree with the following measures to reduce microplastic pollution in general?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know /Not applicable
Common system to monitor and report microplastics releases along the life cycle	0	O	0	0	0	0
Specific waste water treatments in urban waste water treatment plants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specific waste water treatments in recycling plants	0	0	0	0	0	0
International agreement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

17) Please provide any additional information regarding microplastics and the reduction of emissions, in particular for paints, geotextiles and detergent capsules?

2500 character(s) maximum

18) Please provide any information if a significant fraction of the release might be in form of very fine particles (smaller than 1 micron, also called nanoplastics), either in general, either for one of the specific sources, and which consequences that might have on possible measures?

2500 character(s) maximum

Contact

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