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Public consultation on the EU Action Plan "Towards a Zero Pollution Ambition for air, water and soil"

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The European Green Deal announced that to protect Europe's citizens and ecosystems, the EU needs to move towards a zero pollution ambition, and better prevent and remedy pollution from air, water, soil, and consumer products. To address these interlinked challenges, in 2021 the Commission will adopt a Zero Pollution Action Plan.

Pollution causes multiple physical and mental diseases. In the EU, despite important improvements over the last decades, every year over 400 000 premature deaths (including from cancers) are attributed to ambient air pollution, and 48 000 cases of ischaemic heart disease as well as 6.5 million cases of chronic sleep disturbance to noise, next to other diseases attributable to both. Pollution's most harmful health impacts are typically born by vulnerable citizens, notably children, people with certain medical conditions, the elderly and people living in socio-economic deprivation.

Pollution of air, water and soil is also one of the five main drivers of biodiversity loss and contributes largely to the current 6th species extinction. It comes at a high price for society and ecosystems, including health-related costs (healthcare, lost workdays, lost productivity), reduced yields (e.g. in agriculture, fisheries and tourism), remediation costs (e.g. water treatment, soil decontamination, marine depollution) and loss of ecosystem services (e.g. pollination). Pollution is also strongly interrelated with other environmental, social and economic risks for businesses and citizens.

The purpose of this open public consultation (OPC) is to gather the perception and views of Europeans on a range of issues that the Action Plan may address, including:

- How pollution affects citizens and the environment
- How well current policies address pollution
- What actions should be taken on pollution in the future
- How to monitor pollution in the future
- What potential there is for digital solutions to address pollution

The consultation is divided into three parts:

Part I: The first part asks for some information about you (such as which country you come from).

- Part II: The second part is directed towards the general public. You do not need any specialist knowledge to reply to this.
- Part III: The third part (Expert section) is mainly directed towards specialists and interested experts and includes a set of questions on specific issues

Finally, there is an opportunity to share documents and provide complementary information, such as position papers, more detailed reports or studies on the issues mentioned, as well as examples, practical cases, etc

About you

Bulgarian

Croatian

*Language of my contribution

	OZECII
0	Danish
0	Dutch
•	English
0	Estonian
0	Finnish
0	French
0	German
0	Greek
0	Hungarian
0	Irish
0	Italian
0	Latvian
0	Lithuanian
0	Maltese
0	Polish
	Portuguese
0	Romanian
0	Slovak
0	Slovenian
0	Spanish
	Swedish

	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
* [:	
FIR	st name
	Axel
*Su	rname
	STEINSBERG
* Or	ganisation name
	55 character(s) maximum
	WKO, Wirtschaftskammer Österreich, Austrian Federal Economic Chamber
* Or	ganisation size
	Micro (1 to 9 employees)
	Small (10 to 49 employees)
	Medium (50 to 249 employees)
	• Large (250 or more)
Tr/	ansparency register number
	55 character(s) maximum
Ch	neck if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to luence EU decision-making.
	10405322962-08

*I am giving my contribution as

*Email (this won't be published)

*Country of origin

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

Afghanistan	Djibouti	Libya	Saint Martin
Aland Islands	Dominica	Liechtenstein	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Albania	DominicanRepublic	Lithuania	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Algeria	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Samoa
AmericanSamoa	Egypt	Macau	San Marino
Andorra	El Salvador	Madagascar	São Tomé and Príncipe
Angola	EquatorialGuinea	Malawi	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	Eritrea	Malaysia	Senegal
Antarctica	Estonia	Maldives	Serbia
Antigua and Barbuda	Eswatini	Mali	Seychelles
Argentina	Ethiopia	Malta	Sierra Leone
Armenia	Falkland Islands	MarshallIslands	Singapore
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Martinique	Sint Maarten
Australia	Fiji	Mauritania	Slovakia
Austria	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	France	Mayotte	SolomonIslands
Bahamas	French Guiana	Mexico	Somalia
Bahrain	French Polynesia	Micronesia	South Africa
Bangladesh	FrenchSouthern andAntarctic Lands	Moldova	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

BarbadosBelarus	Gabon	Monaco Monaco	South KoreaSouth Sudan
Belgium	GeorgiaGermany	MongoliaMontenegro	Spain
Belize	Ghana	Montserrat	Sri Lanka
Benin	Gibraltar	Morocco	Sudan
Bermuda	Greece		Suriname
	Greenland	Mozambique	SumameSvalbard and
Bhutan	Greenland	Myanmar /Burma	Jan Mayen
Bolivia	Grenada	Namibia	Sweden
Bonaire Saint		Nauru	Switzerland
Eustatius and	Guadeloupe	Nauru	Switzerianu
Saba			
Bosnia and	Guam	Nepal	Syria
Herzegovina	adam	Νοραί	Cyria
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	Niue	Togo
	and McDonald		
	Islands		
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Norfolk Island	Tokelau
Burundi	Hong Kong	Northern	Tonga
		Mariana Islands	
Cambodia	Hungary	North Korea	Trinidad and
			Tobago
Cameroon	lceland	North	Tunisia
		Macedonia	
Canada	India	Norway	Turkey
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Oman	Turkmenistan
Cayman Islands	Iran	Pakistan	

			Turks and Caicos Islands
Central AfricanRepublic	[™] Iraq	Palau	Tuvalu
Chad	Ireland	Palestine	Uganda
Chile	Isle of Man	Panama	Ukraine
China	Israel	Papua New	United Arab
		Guinea	Emirates
Christmas	Italy	Paraguay	United
Island	·		Kingdom
Clipperton	Jamaica	Peru	United States
Cocos (Keeling)	Japan	Philippines	United States
Islands	·		Minor Outlying
			Islands
Colombia	Jersey	Pitcairn Islands	Uruguay
Comoros	Jordan	Poland	US Virgin
			Islands
Congo	Kazakhstan	Portugal	Uzbekistan
Cook Islands	Kenya	Puerto Rico	Vanuatu
Costa Rica	Kiribati	Qatar	Vatican City
Côte d'Ivoire	Kosovo	Réunion	Venezuela
Croatia	Kuwait	Romania	Vietnam
Cuba	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	Wallis and
			Futuna
Curação	Laos	Rwanda	Western
			Sahara
Cyprus	Latvia	Saint	Yemen
		Barthélemy	
Czechia	Lebanon	Saint Helena	Zambia
		Ascension and	
		Tristan da	
		Cunha	
Democratic	Lesotho	Saint Kitts and	Zimbabwe
Republic of the		Nevis	
Congo			
Denmark	Liberia	Saint Lucia	

*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 contribution, country of origin and the respondent type profile that you selected 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

Part II

1. General awareness of pollution and related policies

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather information on the general level of knowledge of EU environmental pollution and related policies in Europe, and their evolution over time. It seeks to gather information about knowledge of the effects of pollution on people and the environment, and about knowledge of related EU policy in broad terms.

1.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the impact of pollution through air, water and soil?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
* Current levels of pollution have a negative impact on my health or the health of those immediately around me	0	0	0	•	0	0
* Pollution has negative impacts on the wellbeing of the population in specific locations in the EU	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Current levels of pollution have negative impacts on the health of the overall population in the EU	0	0	0	•	0	0
* Currently, pollution has negative impacts on the environment and particularly biodiversity in my immediate surroundings	0	0	•	0	0	0
* Currently, pollution has general negative impacts on the environment and particularly biodiversity	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Current levels of pollution have general negative impacts on the economy	0	0	•	0	0	0

1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
* Pollution is an issue of concern worldwide	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Pollution is an issue of concern in the EU	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Pollution is an issue of concern primarily outside of the EU	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Pollution is an issue of concern in my country	0	0	•	0	0	0
* Pollution is an issue of concern in my municipality	0	0	•	0	0	0
* I feel sufficiently informed about pollution where I live	0	0	•	0	0	0
I feel sufficiently informed about health consequences of pollution where I live	0	0	•	0	0	0
Pollution has been reduced in the last decade where I live	0	•	0	0	0	0

1.3 To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the impact of pollution on different population groups?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
* People living in cities are more exposed to pollution than in rural areas	0	•	•	0	0	0
* People living in rural areas are the most exposed to pollution than in urban areas	•	•	•	•	•	•
* People living in poverty/at risk of poverty are the more exposed to pollution than others	•	•	•	•	•	•
* Everyone in our society is equally exposed to pollution	0	0	•	0	0	0
* Children and the elderly suffer more from pollution than others	•	•	0	0	0	0
* Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

More reasons for higher impacts of pollution on certain population groups:

- Adverse private behaviour: Unsafe products or product use, unhealthy personal lifestyle
- Place of residence, e.g. geographic and climate conditions
- Unknown pollution (e.g. buildings: asbestos, chemicals, mould)

1.4 Have you heard about the following EU initiatives addressing pollution? If so, how much do you know about them?

	Very well informed	Moderately informed	Not well informed	Not at all informed	No opinion	
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* EU Clean Air policies such as the Ambient Air Quality Directives and the National Emission reduction Commitments (NEC) Directive	•	0	0	0	•
* EU Water policies such as the Water Framework Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, the Drinking Water Directive and the Bathing Water Directive, the Nitrates Directive	•	•	•	•	•
* EU Soil policies such as the Soil Thematic Strategy or the Sewage Sludge Directive	•	0	0	•	0
* EU Noise policies such as the Environmental Noise Directive	•	0	0	0	0
* EU policies on industrial emissions, notably the Industrial Emissions Directive	•	0	0	0	0
* EU policies on chemicals, such as the REACH Regulation and regulation on pesticides	•	0	0	0	0
* EU policies on medicines (also known as medicinal products), such as directives or regulations, and the 2019 EU Strategic Approach to Pharmaceuticals in the Environment	•	0	•	•	0
* Farm to Fork Strategy	•	0	0	0	0
* Biodiversity Strategy	•	0	0	0	0
* EU policies limiting air pollution at source, such as Euro standards for cars, buses and trucks, or eco-design rules for heating appliances	•	•	0	0	•
* EU policies addressing pollution from waste, such as from persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	•	0	0	0	0
* Other EU policies on pollution	•	0	0	0	0

If other please specify

30	300 character(s) maximum	

2. Views on the state of pollution and related policies

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather views about the state of pollution and the importance of pollution in the wider context of environment policy.

2.1 How important is it to address the following pathways (the way pollution moves from its source once it has been released into the environment) and depositories (the eventual recipients of pollution, where it then accumulates) of pollution at the EU level?

	Very important	Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Not a priority	Irrelevant	l don't know
* Ambient air pollution	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Indoor air pollution	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Marine pollution	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Soil and sediment pollution	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Noise pollution	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Other types of pollution	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Scientific evidence shows that "cross-border" transport leads to ubiquitous pollution: emissions from air to water (Hg, PCB or emerging pollutants) or from products to water/soil/groundwater (pharmaceuticals).

EU legislation must find a way to better manage cross-media mitigation measures.

2.2 How do you evaluate the impact of the following activities on pollution?

	Highly polluting	Somewhat polluting	No significant impact	Somewhat helps reducing pollution	Very much helps reducing pollution	l don't know
* Agriculture: animal farming	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Agriculture: crop production	0	0	0	0	0	•

* Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Mining and extraction of raw materials	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Industrial production	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Road transport	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Rail transport	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Air transport	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Waste landfilling	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Waste incineration	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Waste recycling	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Energy production from fossil fuels	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Energy production from biomass	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Wind and solar energy production	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Accidental release of hazardous substances	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Littering	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Heating and cooling buildings	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Other	0	0	0	•	0	0

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Evaluation of environmental effects is only a sub-aspect of assessing sustainability. As a social partner we, instead of generalizing things, promote balancing public interests, including health, safety, location safeguarding, jobs, global competitiveness of EU businesses. Same applies to 2.5.

2.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
* My consumption habits contribute to environmental pollution in my immediate surroundings	0	0	0	0	0	•
* My consumption habits contribute to environmental pollution in my country	0	0	0	0	0	•
* My consumption habits contribute to environmental pollution in the EU	0	0	0	0	0	•
* My consumption habits contribute to environmental pollution globally	0	0	0	0	0	•

2.4 Which level of government is the most appropriate to address pollution in the EU Member States?

	EU level authorities	National level authorities	Regional level authorities	Local authorities	l don't know
* Overall, the most appropriate level of government to address pollution is	V	V	V	V	
* The most appropriate level of government to address ambient air pollution is	V	V	V	V	
* The most appropriate level of government to address pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water is	V	V	V	V	
* The most appropriate level of government to address marine pollution is	V	V	V	V	
* The most appropriate level of government to address soil and sediment pollution is	V	V	▽	V	
* The most appropriate level of government to address noise pollution is	V	V	V	V	

2.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, enough, or not enough about pollution?

	Doing too much	Doing enough	Not doing enough	I don't know
* Product manufacturers	0	0	0	•
* Service providers	0	0	0	•
* Food producers (farmers, aquaculture producers, fisheries)	0	0	0	•
* Energy producers	0	0	0	•
* Banks and investors	0	0	0	•
* Consumers	0	0	0	•
Your local or regional government	0	0	0	•
Your national government	0	0	0	•
* The European Union	0	0	0	•
* International organisations	0	0	0	0



3. Ways forward to address pollution

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather views on how pollution should be addressed in the future.

3.1 In your opinion, how effective would the following ways of tackling pollution be?

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Neither effective nor ineffective	Somewhat ineffective	Completely ineffective	l don't know
Greater powers to national authorities to sanction breaches to EU legislation on pollution	0	•	0	0	0	0
Easier access to justice and other tools for civil society organisations to act against breaches to EU legislation on pollution	0	0	0	•	0	0
Introducing heavier fines for breaches of pollution-related legislation	0	0	•	0	0	0
Securing an overall better implementation of pollution-related legislation	•	0	0	0	0	0
Modernising existing EU law on pollution	0	•	0	0	0	0
Additional EU law on pollution, e.g. on soil pollution	0	0	0	•	0	0
Financial incentives to address pollution (e.g. taxes and subsidies favouring less-polluting activities by industry and consumers)	0	0	•	0	0	0
Ensuring a more positive impact of the banking and insurance systems on pollution	0	0	•	0	0	0
More research on pollution (e.g. to better understand sources and impacts of pollution, prevent and remediate it)	•	0	0	0	0	0
Better monitoring of pollution levels	•	0	0	0	0	0
Better anticipating how pollution may develop in the future (e.g. using modelling)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Stepping up international action on pollution	•	0	0	0	0	0
Enhancing cooperation between stakeholders	•	0	0	0	0	0

* Increasing awareness on pollution, e.g. funding for clean-up/remediation activities with citizen involvement	©	©	•	0	©	
Formal education: Integrating pollution-related issues more into education curricula, e.g. training activities on the interplay between pollution, climate change, and public health, on sustainable consumption of products and energy, on sustainable mobility	•	•	•	•	•	
* Influencing behavioural change (e.g. through social media, culture, sports,) to shift to a 'zero pollution mentality', by informing citizens more, e.g. on the interplay between pollution, climate change and public health, on sustainable consumption of products and energy, on sustainable mobility	0	•	0	•	0	0
* Social innovation (e.g. shifting from physical to digital solutions, changes in work organisation)	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other, please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Further implementation of Aarhus Convention and stricter taxonomy rules could lead to a blockade of the Green Deal (e.g. neighbours vs. renewable energy installations & infrastructure; lack of financial means).

3.2 In your view, how much should the following groups contribute (financially and by actions) to reducing pollution, compared to the current situation?

	Much more	Somewhat more	Same as currently	Somewhat less	Much less	l don't know
* Product manufacturers	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Service providers	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Food producers (farmers, aquaculture producers, fisheries)	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Energy producers	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Consumers	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Taxpayers via public funding	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Other	0	0	0	•	0	0

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Fair burden sharing is necessary but difficult in some sectors:

- Industry acting on a global market no such costs for competitors
- Tax payers/consumers higher prices boosting the black market
- Product manufacturers SME disadvantages through economies of scale etc.

3.3 In your view, which lessons could be learned for zero pollution policies from recent developments, such as changes observed during Covid-19 related measures (e.g. changes related to less commuting and traffic)?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
* More can and should be done to reduce ambient air pollution in cities	0	0	0	0	0	•
* More can and should be done to reduce noise pollution in cities	0	0	0	0	0	•
 More can and should be done to reduce pollution from food (from farmer to consumer) 	0	0	0	0	0	•
 More can and should be done to reduce pollution from waste (from production to recycling/disposal) 	0	0	0	0	0	•
* More can and should be done to reduce pollution in our seas	0	0	0	0	0	•
* More can and should be done to reduce the need for passenger and goods transport (e.g. adapting work organisation, more teleworking)	0	0	0	0	0	•
 More can and should be done to incentivise active and clean mobility (e. g. walking and cycling) 	0	0	0	0	0	•
* More can and should be done to incentivise other alternatives to private car ownership, such as shared mobility solutions and public transport	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Other	0	0	0	•	0	0

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

The scope of action in environmental policy is always (regional and EU-wide) based on principles, e.g. (lessons learned from the fitness checks) relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and added value. Local action always depends on local preconditions.

3.4 In your view, what impacts should be the most decisive for implementation of pollution related policies?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
* Human and animal health impacts	•	©	•	•	0	0
* Environmental impacts	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Economic impacts	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Social impacts	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

All impacts are important, but require the sustainable balancing of public interests.

Part III: Expert section

This part is dedicated to experts and specialised public. It includes two thematic sections which are cross-cutting in nature, namely the monitoring and digitalisation. Other thematic consultations have already taken place or are planned in the context of specific impact assessment or evaluation work (see introductory section). These dedicated consultations will also be considered in the zero pollution work. However, the focus here is on cross-cutting themes.

4. Towards an integrated zero pollution monitoring and outlook framework

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather views of experts on the development of a more integrated and holistic zero pollution monitoring and outlook framework. Monitoring can describe the levels and impacts of pollution now and in the past, including the analysis of trends. An outlook can identify potential changes and (new) developments in the future either in a quantitative manner (e.g. through modelling and scenarios) or in a qualitative manner (through foresight and horizon scanning).

This section is particularly suited for respondents who do have an in-depth knowledge of monitoring and assessing pollution in a policy context.

4.1 What is your opinion about the following statements?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
Existing pollution monitoring frameworks at EU and national level are sufficient.	0	•	0	0	0	0
Integrating (zero) pollution monitoring frameworks, such as on different pollutants or under different laws at EU level is an important initiative for the EU action plan.	0	0	0	•	0	0
Developing an overarching 'Zero Pollution' monitoring framework at EU level is relevant for your own work .	0	•	0	0	0	0
Communicating on health impacts from pollution at EU level needs to be improved.	•	0	0	0	0	0
Communicating on environmental impacts from pollution at EU level needs to be improved.	0	0	0	•	0	0
Communicating on socio-economic impacts related to pollution at EU level needs to be improved	•	0	0	0	0	0
Linkages of health data with pollution data need to be improved	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linkages of socio-economic data with pollution data need to be improved	0	•	©	0	0	0

4.2 In your opinion, what should be the main purpose for a zero pollution monitoring and outlook at EU level?

	Somewhat agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
Providing a guidance ('compass') for the Zero Pollution ambition towards 2050 for the purpose of policy making and communication	0	•	0	©	0
Being 'a driver for change' through better communication with and engagement of citizens	0	0	•	0	0
Showing implementation progress ('what is the distance to target?') and effectiveness ('have the past measures worked?') of existing EU policies and legislation	•	•	•	©	©
Monitoring progress towards benchmarks related to human health and well-being (e.g. on air or water pollution) and to planetary boundaries (e.g. on pollution from excess nutrients)	©	•	©	©	0
Assessing the total pollution load (exposure) as well as the main impacts of pollution on humans and on ecosystems	•	0	0	0	0

4.3 In your opinion, which pollutants should be addressed as a priority at EU level and therefore included in the monitoring framework?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
Particulate matter in ambient air (PM10, PM2.5)	0	0	•	0	0	0
Other air pollutants (e.g. nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide)	0	0	•	0	0	0
Excess nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) in air, water and soil	0	0	•	0	0	0
Heavy metals in air, water and soil	0	0	•	0	0	0
Pesticides / biocides	0	•	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals and especially pharmaceutical substances representing a risk with respect to the development of antimicrobial resistances	0	0	•	0	0	0
Hydrocarbons including oil spills	0	•	0	0	0	0
Other industrial chemicals	0	•	0	0	0	0
Marine litter, including plastics	•	0	0	0	0	0
Microbiological and viral pollution	•	0	0	0	0	0
Noise	0	0	0	0	•	0
Other physical pollution not listed above	•	0	0	0	0	0
Other pollutants not listed above	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other pollutants, please	snecify	
100 character(s) maximum	Specify	

5. Digital solutions for zero pollution

If other physical pollution, please specify

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather views of experts on the digital tools and services (such as the use of artificial intelligence or blockchain) and how they can be used for achieving the zero pollution ambition.

This section is particularly suited for respondents who do have an in-depth knowledge of digitisation ideally applied in the context of pollution prevention, reduction and remediation.

5.1 What is your opinion about the following statements?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
Digital solutions offer a significant potential for reducing pollution.	0	•	0	0	0	0
Digital solutions are already widely applied by businesses for reducing pollution.	•	0	0	0	0	0
Administrations (in my country) are using digital tools to trace pollution and inform the public.	•	0	0	0	0	0
Administrations (in my country) are using digital tools to implement EU pollution legislation and enforce rules on the ground.	•	0	0	0	0	0
Significant investment is needed in innovation and digitalisation to help achieve the 'zero pollution ambition'	•	0	0	0	0	0
Excessive data collection and storage risks contributing to pollution more than it reduces pollution	0	0	•	0	0	0

5.2 In your opinion, what are the areas of digital application with the biggest potential for pollution prevention, reduction and remediation?

	Completely agree	Somewhat agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat disagree	Completely disagree	l don't know
Data generation and monitoring of pollution (e.g. through remote sensing)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Data transmission and management	0	•	0	0	0	0
Data analytics and artificial intelligence	0	•	0	0	0	0
Blockchain and distributed ledger technology	0	0	•	0	0	0
Internet of things (IoT)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Information about pollution for consumers and businesses (e.g. pollutants present in products through product passports)	0	•	0	0	0	0
3D printing or additive manufacturing	0	•	0	0	0	0
Online platforms and cloud systems	0	•	0	0	0	0
Digital twins and models	0	•	0	0	0	0
Changing work organisation, shifting from physical to digital solutions (e.g. teleworking)	0	•	0	0	0	0

Can you give examples for digital solutions to reduce pollution in your area of work?	
2000 character(s) maximum	
	Н

Further comments

Do you have any other comments or any other issues that should be addressed in the context of the Zero Pollution Action Plan? Why?

2000 character(s) maximum

We welcome the initiative to establish a holistic approach and to find synergies for reducing pollution of air, water and soil. Shifting pollutants from one to another compartment or to non-EU countries should be a no-go.

In this context we draw the attention to the fact that the proposed action plan could intensify the already ongoing movement of material- and energy-intensive production processes to other parts of the world. This would have a negative impact on the European economy and the environment.

The competitive advantages that derive from zero pollution and its recovering effects are not evident and up to further details. However, it is clear that a flourishing economy is a prerequisite for the path towards zero pollution.

Human life and economic activity will always have an impact on the environment, so zero pollution can only be seen as a symbolic objective. To avoid misleading interpretations, permitted emissions should be distinguished from non-compliant pollution.

Enforcement and individual behavior should be more in the focus. However, not through permanent infringement proceedings, but through a cooperative approach involving exchange of best practices, incentives, subsidies and, of course, a balanced further development of legal obligations in the sectoral policy areas.

The majority of EU legislative acts in the fields of air, water and nature protection has been considered 'fit for purpose' recently. However, at the same time, the EU Commission sees the necessity for further action and a zero pollution action plan. WKO, as social partner, responsible for almost 600,000 members, is urgently calling on the Commission to balance public interests, including health, safety, jobs and an attractive business location.

You may upload a document adding additional relevant observations. Please keep the contents short and focused on the subject of the consultation.

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