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# EFIC Furniture Days 2024

## 11&12 June – Antwerp (Belgium)



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Whitin the FurnCIRCLE project we designed and deployed a **massive questionnaire to collect relevant data on the circular transition of the furniture industry at the EU level.**

The objective was to measure the maturity levels of companies over time.

The questions were all based on **trends** (how they were, how they are, and how they will be).

The questionnaire that has been shared was short and intuitive, ideally also printable.

The questionnaire allowed us to **make comparisons and identify benchmarks and trends according to dimensions and kind of customers.**





The survey was open during the months of April and May.  
Here is the login screen for the survey.

Language:

English - English

Change the language

## FurnCIRCLE

Circular Economy Guidelines and Tools for Application in the EU Furniture Sector, is a project funded by the European Union which aims to promote, strengthen and develop social dialogue at regional, national and european level in the field of furniture, to address the debate on the climate-neutral circular transition, including the analysis of the implications and changes for employment and work and the new skills needs for workers that this transition will entail.

FurnCIRCLE aims to provide industry companies with:

- practical and validated guidelines to complement existing management models with actions and activities for the implementation of CE practices;
- an online tool for self-evaluating their level of maturity and real readiness to deploy CE practices.

The questionnaire that we propose is a key part of the development of this project: it aims to collect relevant data on the circular transition for our sector, the furniture industry, at the EU level.

The data will be analyzed in aggregate form and the results of the survey will be published on the official website: <https://furncircle.eu/>. We thank you in advance for the time you spend on the compilation, sure that you appreciate our intent.

"A circular economy is instrumental in delivering our ambitious goal of turning Europe into a climate-neutral continent by 2050, in reducing pollution and in halting biodiversity loss, while reinforcing EU's sustainable competitiveness and industrial base. The circular economy must become beneficial not just for the frontrunners but to all citizens and economic players across value chains, throughout Europe and beyond. The EU can play an important role in establishing the circular economy at the core of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals globally." (Circular Economy Action Plan, 2020)

I have read the privacy policy regarding the processing of personal data

[Show policy](#)

Next



# Sustainability massive questionnaire for companies in the furniture industry: the main topics

CERTIFICATIONS,  
LABELS AND  
PROTOCOLS

MONITORING THE  
DEVELOPMENT  
OF A CIRCULAR  
ECONOMY IN THE  
COMPANY

PRODUCT  
INFORMATION

SUSTAINABILITY  
LEGISLATION  
AWARENESS

# SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

The questions concern different topics described in the previous slide (es. the monitoring of emissions of GHG).

For each question, in column, there were five sentences describing different levels of maturity regarding the application of the circular economy. These levels are sorted in increasing order of maturity.

For each row labelled with the recent past (around 2021), the present (2024), and the near future (2027), has been requested to select the most appropriate maturity level from the five options provided. Each row should have only one answer entered, corresponding to the respective year.

\* 32 Monitoring Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SELECT ONLY ONE OPTION PER ROW

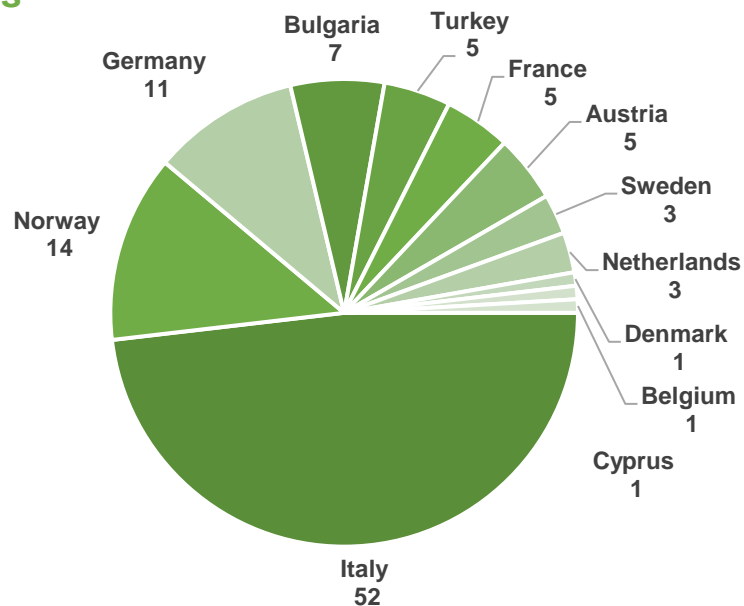
	The organisation does not currently monitor emissions.	The organisation regularly monitors and records emissions (Scope 1 and 2) but has not set reduction targets.	The organisation regularly monitors and records emissions and has set specific reduction targets based on previous performance (e.g. 5% reduction in GHGs compared to base year).	The organisation regularly monitors and records emissions and has set specific science-based targets necessary to meet global targets to address climate change.	The organisation has achieved net zero emissions/ The organisation also monitors Scope 3 emissions.
Past (2021)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Today (2024)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Future (2027)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## Total respondents: 108

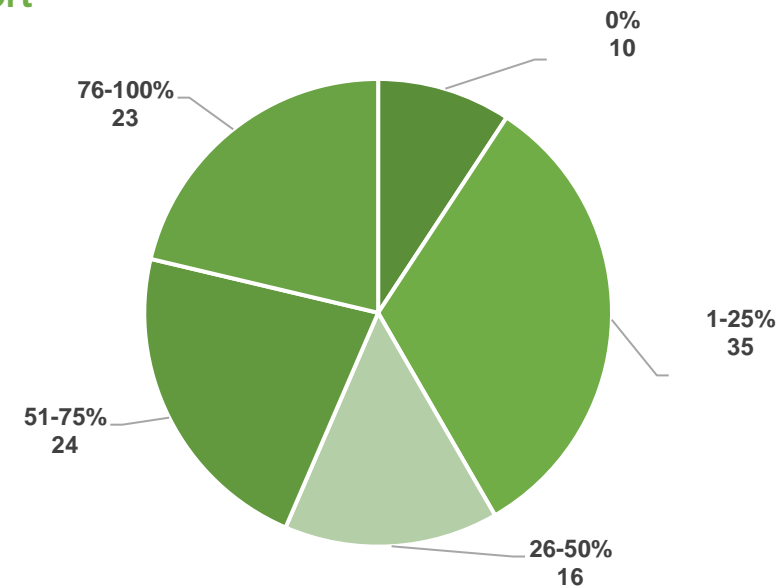
On the left side are represented the countries where the companies are located.

On the right side, instead, it shows how much is the company's export.

### Countries



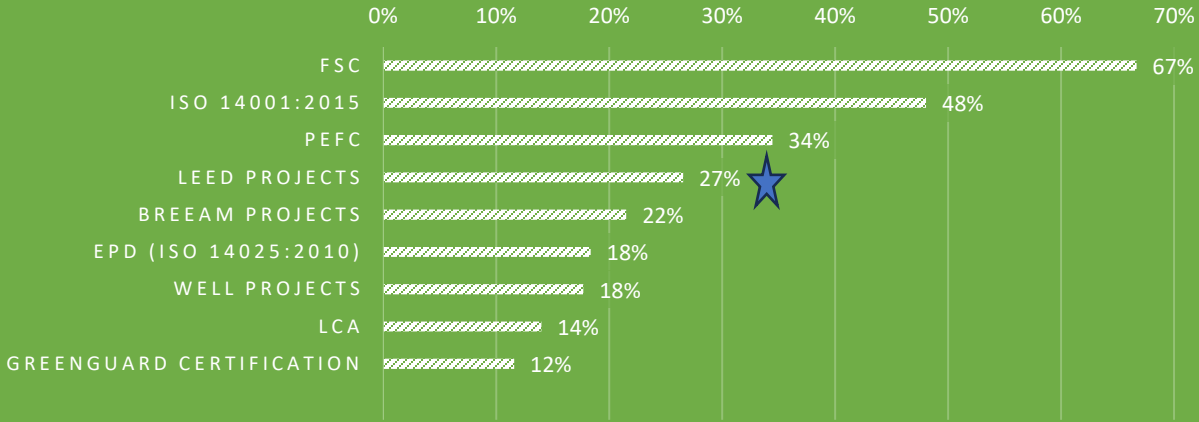
### % Export



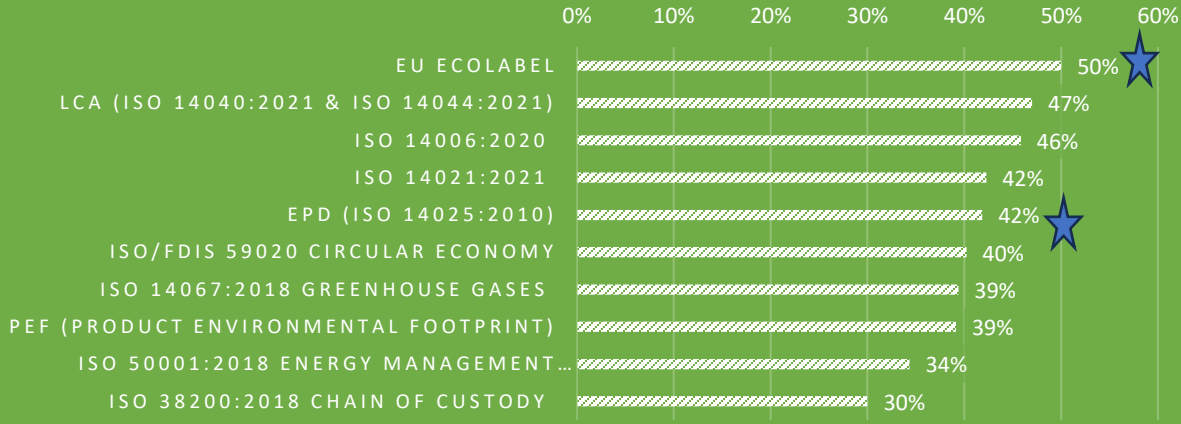
# CERTIFICATIONS, LABELS AND PROTOCOLS

Here we can easily view the percentage of companies interested in the topic.

## WE HAVE IT

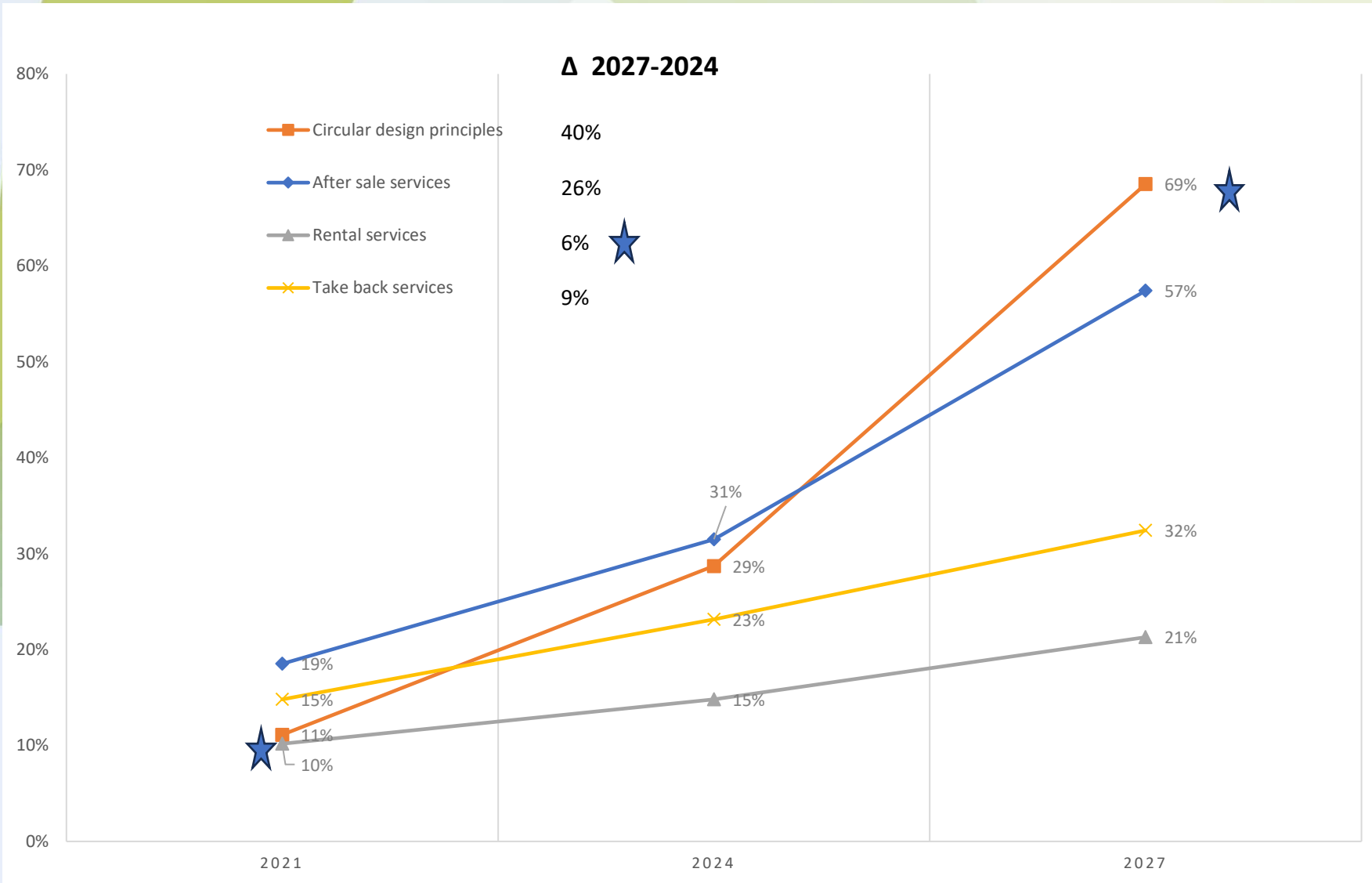


## WE ARE CONSIDERING IT



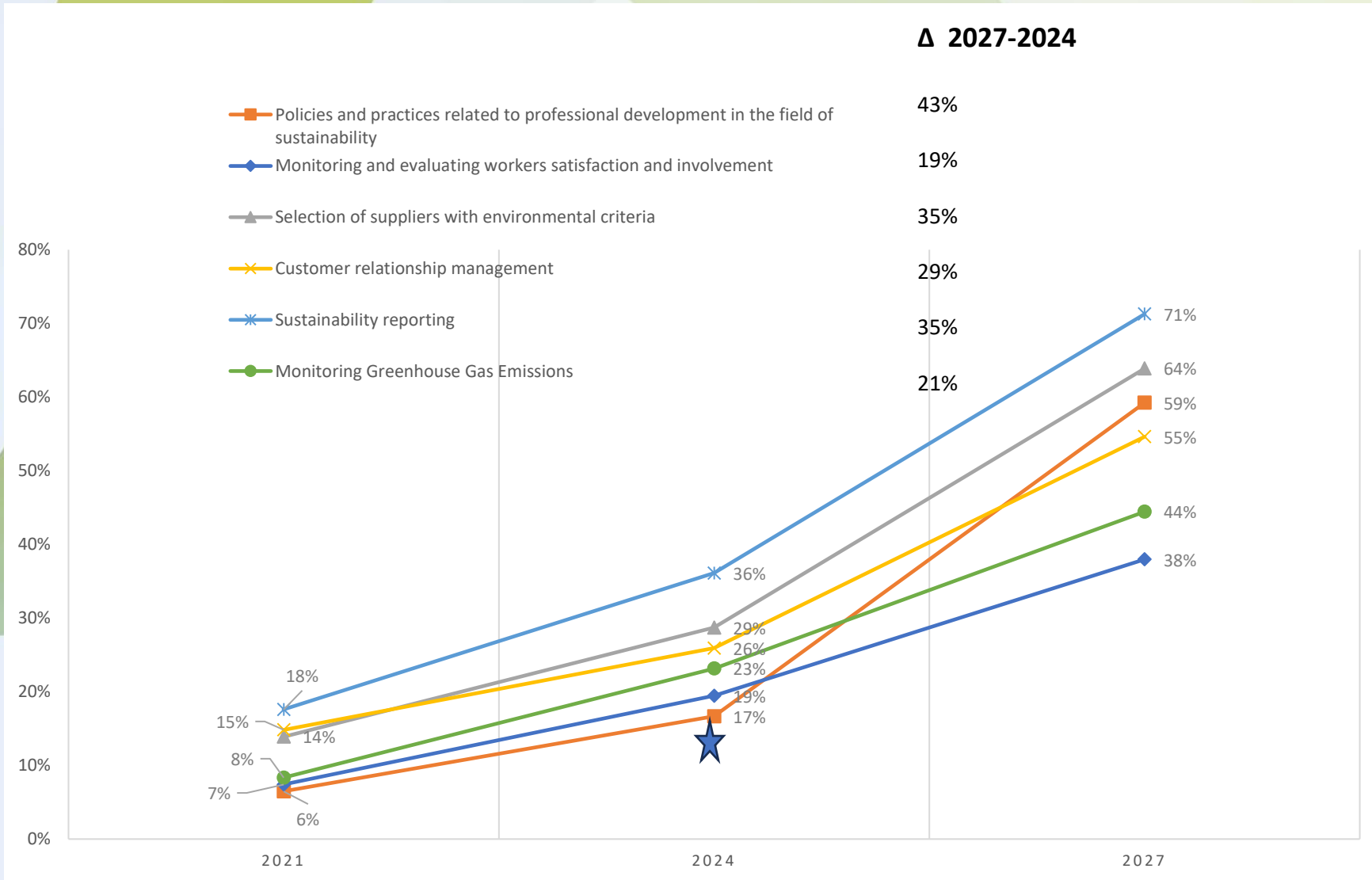
# MONITORING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN THE COMPANY

LEVEL 4+5



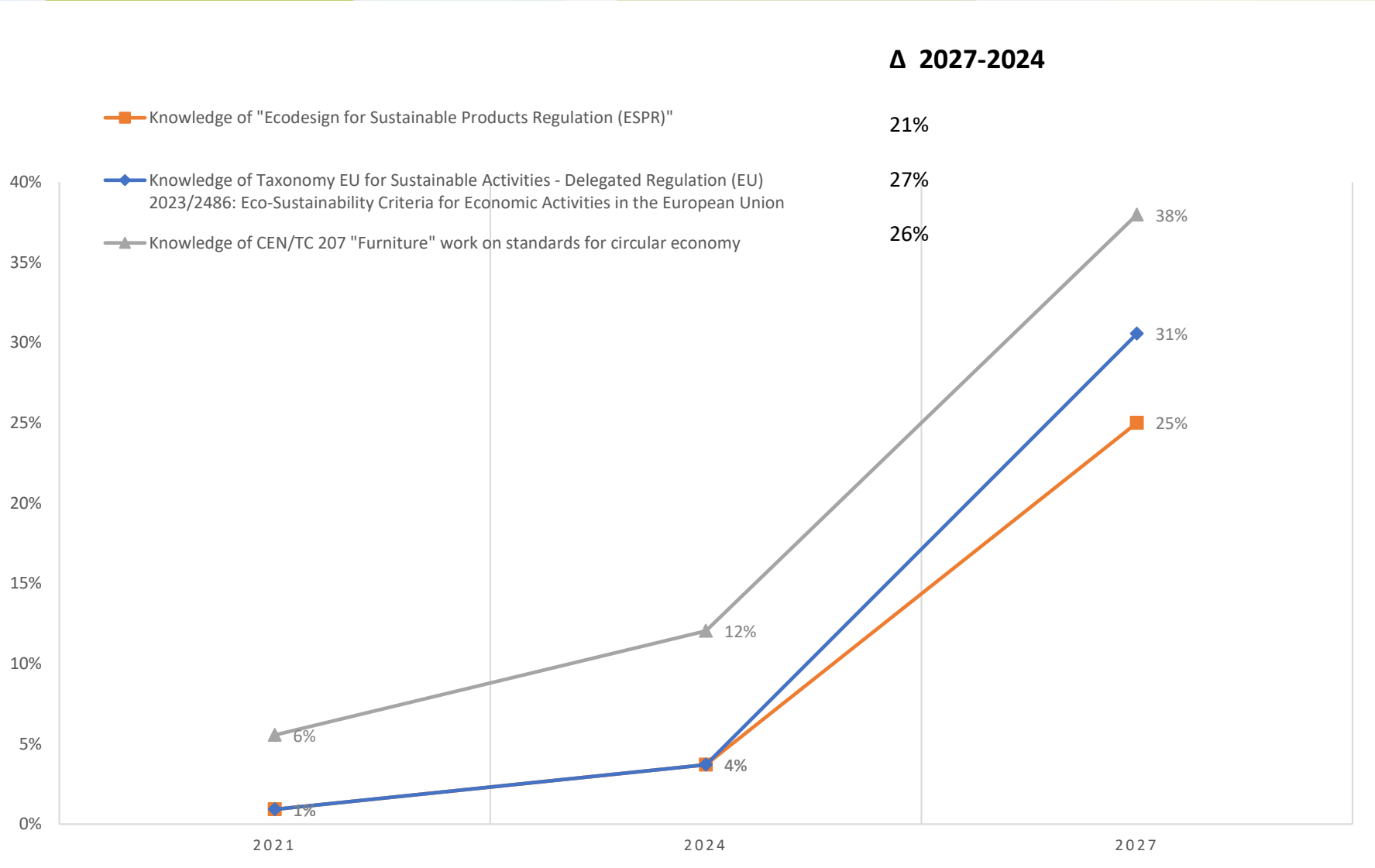


# SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT



LEVEL 4+5

# SUSTAINABILITY LEGISLATION AWARENESS

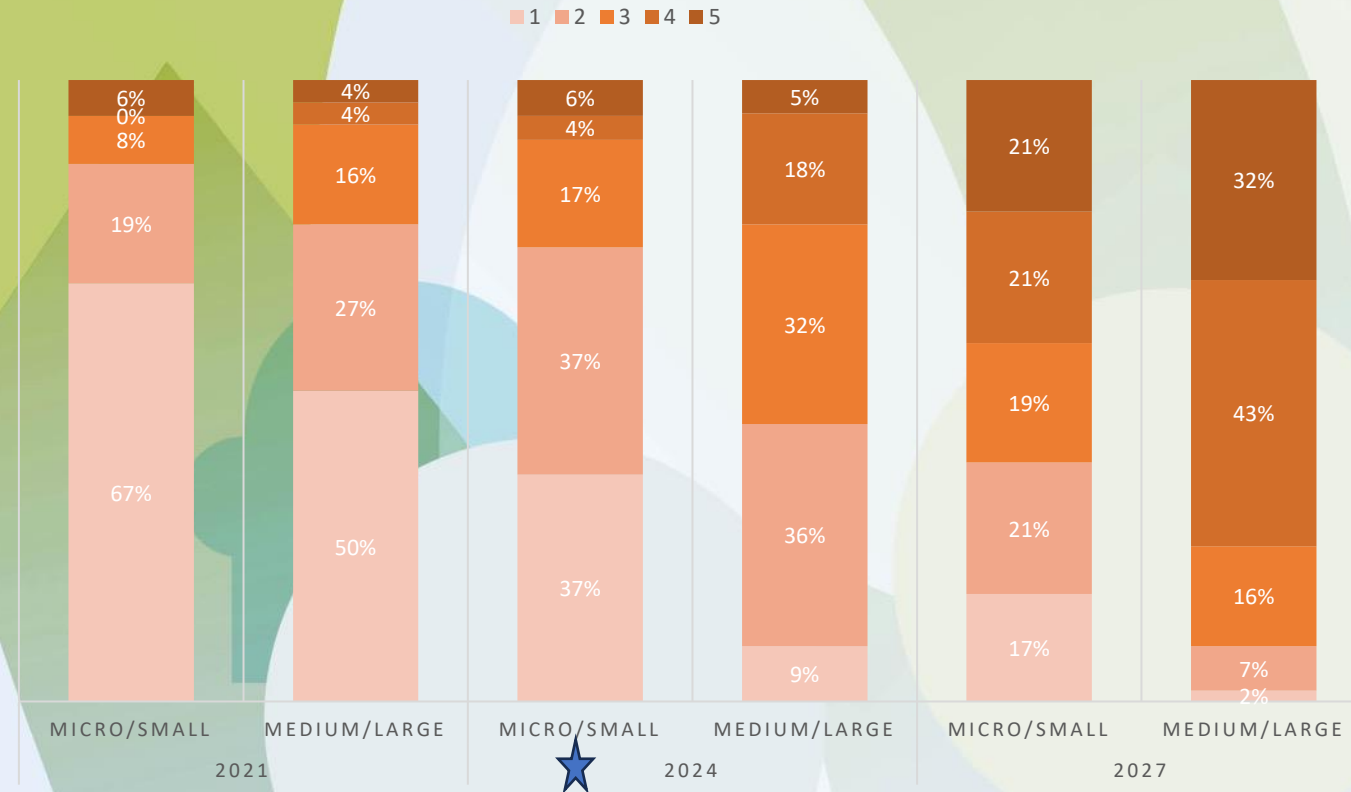


LEVEL 4+5

Here we can visualize the comparison between micro-small companies (n. 52) and medium-large ones (n. 56).

## SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

### • Policies and practices related to professional development in the field of sustainability



#### LEVEL

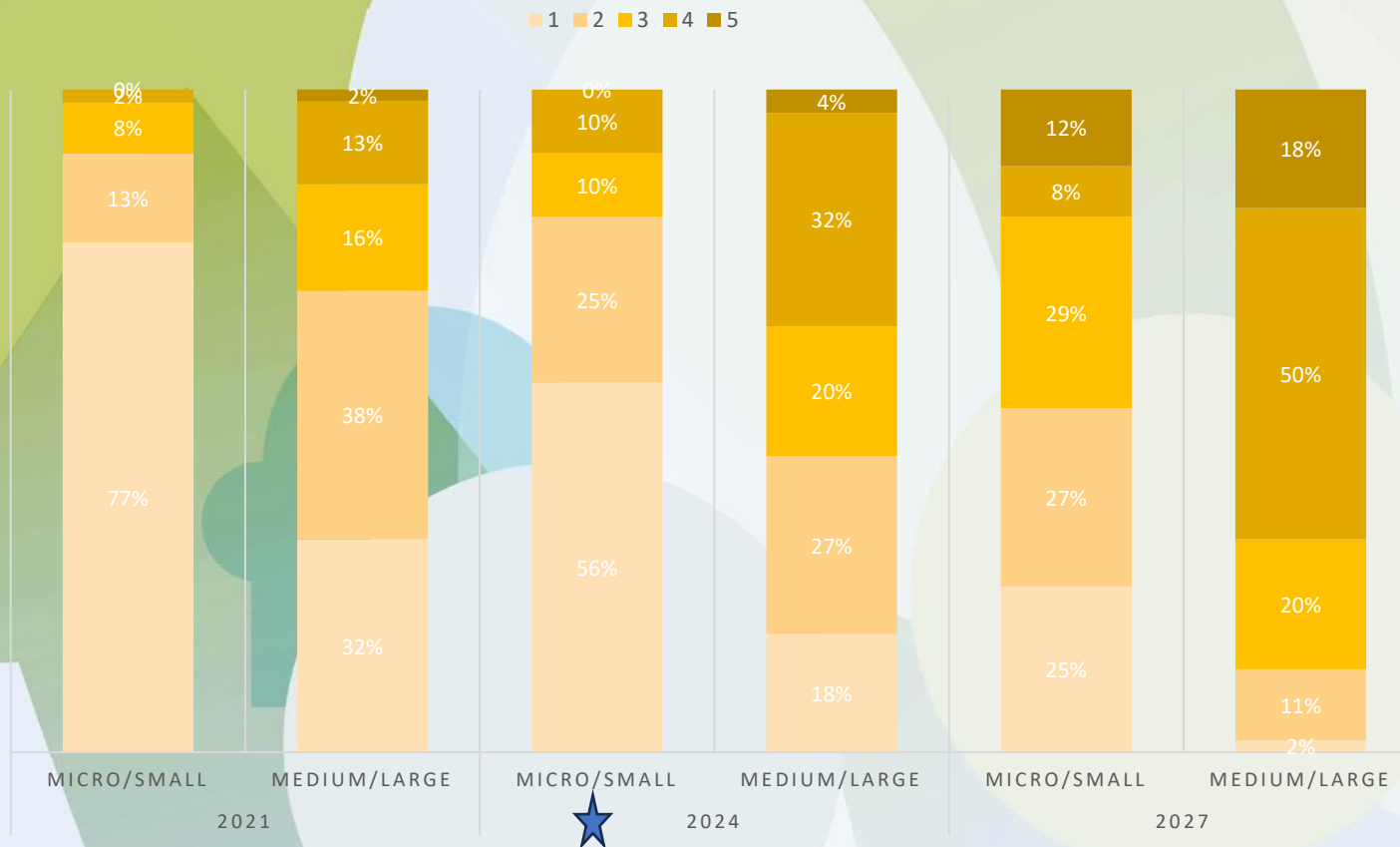
1. The organisation does not offer sustainability training for workers.
2. The organisation offers sustainability training without a specific planning.
3. The organisation has a sustainability training program for some specific workers.
4. The organisation has a sustainability training program for most workers.
5. The organisation has a sustainability training program for workers and stakeholders.

It is important to note that, mostly, responded large-scale companies, sensitive to the topic so the answers are skewed in this regard.

Here we can visualize the comparison between micro-small companies and medium-large ones.

## SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

### • Monitoring Greenhouse Gas Emissions



#### LEVEL

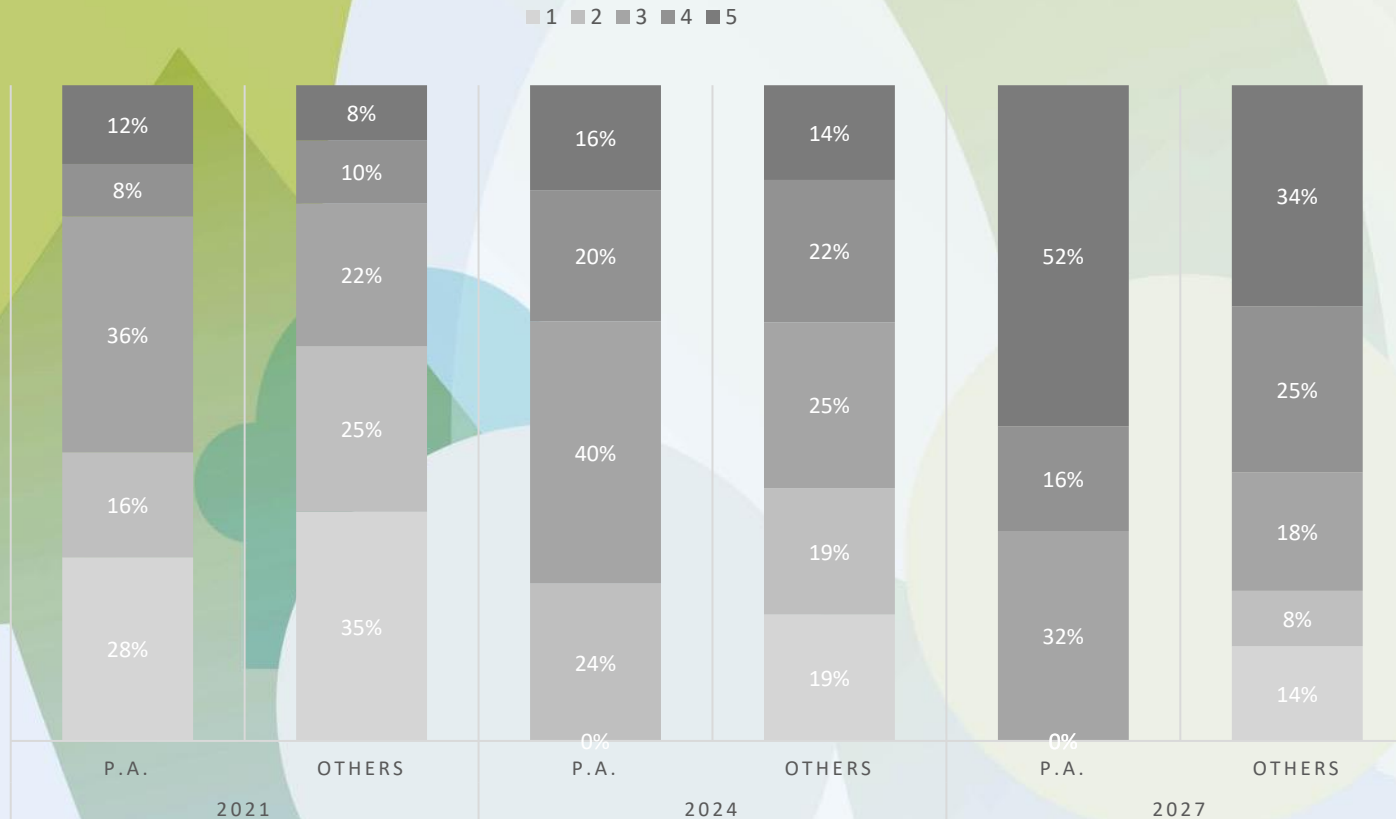
1. The organisation does not currently monitor emissions.
2. The organisation regularly monitors and records emissions (Scope 1 and 2) but has not set reduction targets.
3. The organisation regularly monitors and records emissions and has set specific reduction targets based on previous performance (e.g. 5% reduction in GHGs compared to base year).
4. The organisation regularly monitors and records emissions and has set specific science-based targets necessary to meet global targets to address climate change.
5. The organisation has achieved net zero emissions/ The organisation also monitors Scope 3 emissions.



In the graph below is represented the comparison between companies operating also with the public administration (n. 25) and others (n. 83).

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### •Hazardous substances



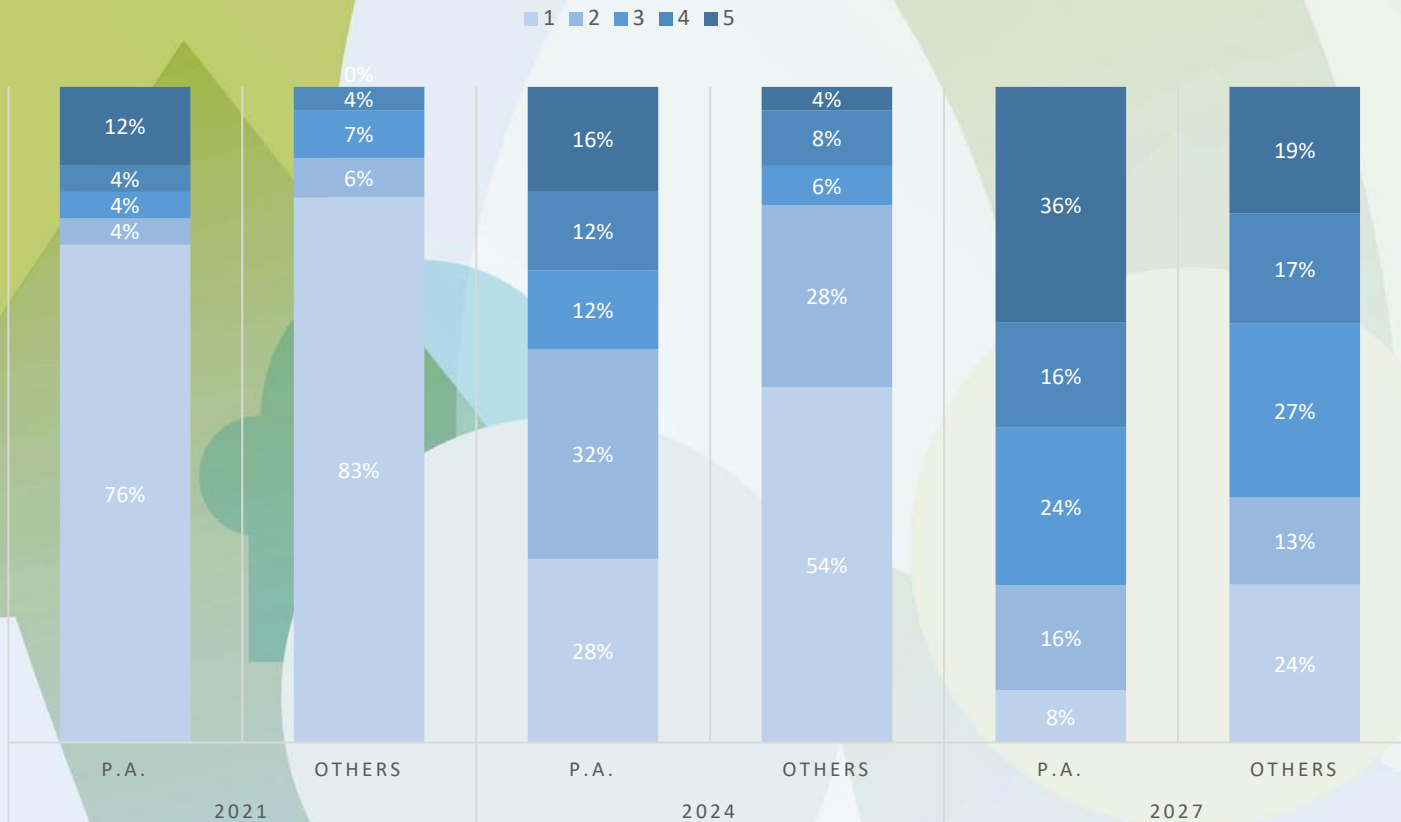
#### LEVEL

1. The organisation has identified hazardous substances used in its production cycle, but has not defined substitution strategies.
2. The organisation has identified alternatives without hazardous substances in its production cycle and in the products it purchases, but has not defined a prioritised substitution policy.
3. The organisation applies a purchasing policy and strategies with specific criteria concerning hazardous substances.
4. The organisation applies a purchasing policy and strategies with specific criteria concerning hazardous substances and has reduction targets.
5. The organisation implements a policy and strategies for a complete substitution of the most critical substances.

In the graph below is represented the comparison between companies operating with the public administration and others.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### •Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



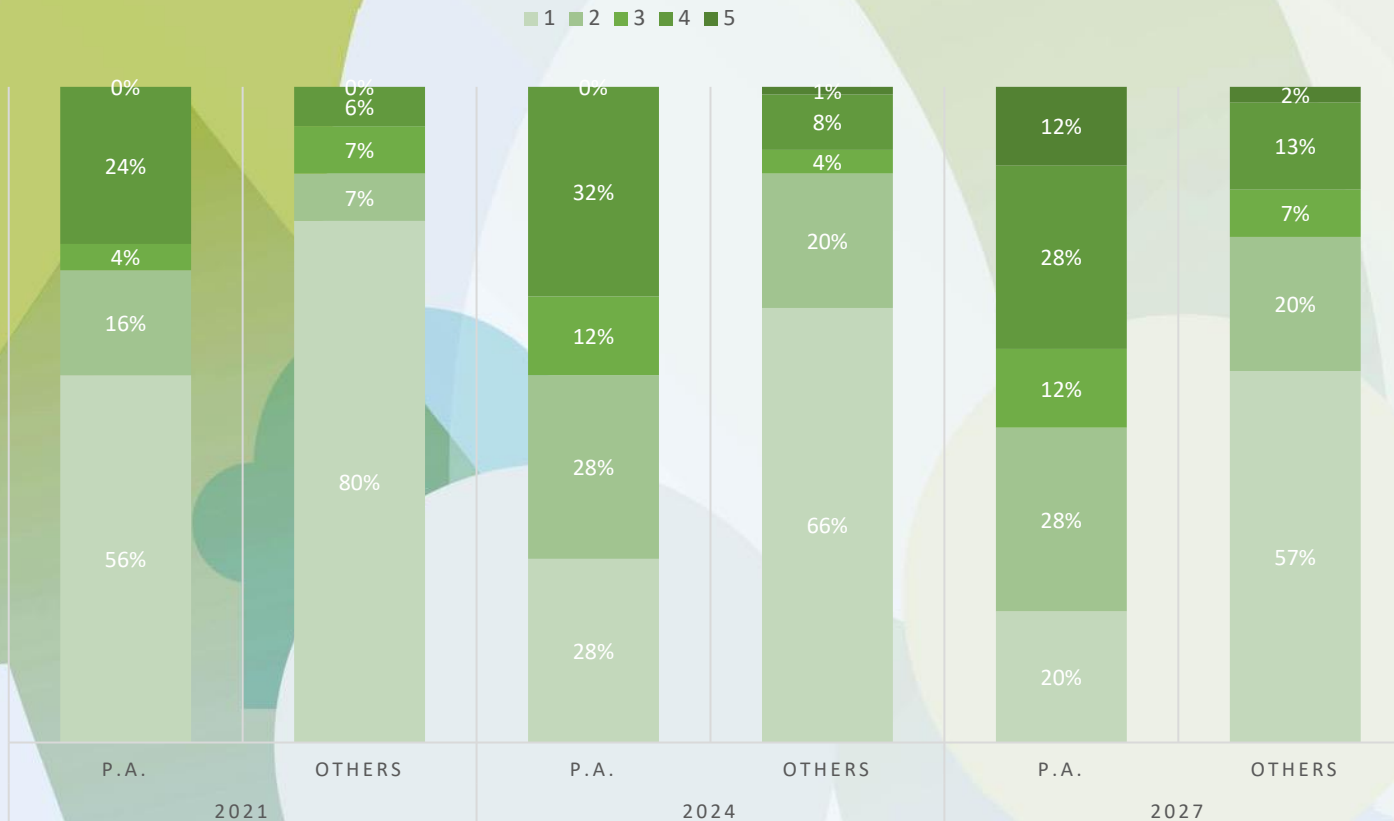
#### LEVEL

1. The organisation has identified the significant environmental aspects of the product, but does not conduct detailed LCA studies.
2. The organisation conducts some LCA studies for some of its products, but does not communicate the results.
3. The organisation conducts LCA studies for some of its products, and communicate the results.
4. The organisation conducts LCA studies for some of its products and based on the results implements improvements in the design phase in a systematic way (e.g. comparison of alternatives, selection of materials, etc.), and communicate the results.
5. The organisation conducts LCA studies for most/all of its products, based on the results implements improvements in the design phase in a systematic way (e.g. comparison of alternatives, material selection, etc.), and communicates the results.

In the graph below is represented the comparison between companies operating with the public administration and others.

## MONITORING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CIRCULARECONOMY IN THE COMPANY

### •Rental services



#### LEVEL

1. The organisation does not offer a rental service for his products and has never approached the topic.
2. The organisation has considered the rental model but implementation is not foreseen in a near future.
3. The organisation is currently working on the implementation of a rental service for some of its products.
4. The organisation already offers the possibility to rent some of his products.
5. Renting/leasing is the main business model of the company.

**Full report will be available after summer**







[www.furncircle.eu](http://www.furncircle.eu)



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