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Synthesis Report on Dialogue Insights



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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2.	Sustainable raw materials management: Key topics addressed during the Dialogues	3
2.1	Driving circular economy	4
2.1.1	Sustainable mineral production	4
2.1.2	Eco-design	5
2.1.3	Urban mining	5
2.2	Driving a more sustainable and accountable supply chain	6
2.2.1	Optimising the value chain	6
2.2.2	Sustainable production and consumption	6
2.2.3	Achieving a more accountable and transparent value chain	6
3.	Engaging participants with the topic: lessons learnt from the Dialogues	7
3.1	Preparatory and organisation stage	7
3.2	Participant profiles	9
3.3	Overview of Dialogue format	10
3.3.1	Ice breaker	11
3.3.2	Keynote presentations	11
3.3.3	Intra-stakeholder dialogues	11
3.3.4	Presentation of best practices	11
3.3.5	Inter-stakeholder Dialogue	12
4.	Understanding and fostering Civil Society – Industry dialogue on Sustainable raw materials management	13
4.1	Methodology of the COBALT survey	13
4.2	Understanding trends and perceptions of intra-stakeholder collaboration in the current sustainable raw materials management	14
4.3	Seeking complementarity: stakeholders’ core competencies in fostering a more sustainable raw materials management	15
4.4	Identifying underlying factors for a more successful collaboration between civil society and industry	16
5.	Conclusions drawn from COBALT Dialogues	18



6. Annexes	21
6.1 Annex 1: COBALT Dialogues' Agendas	21
<hr/>	
Ecodesign and New Business Models for a Circular Economy	21
Urban Mines, Consumer Behaviour and Producer Responsibility in a Circular Economy	23
Sustainable raw materials management and circular economy in the Iberian Peninsula	25
Towards sustainable mineral production: the role of industry and civil society	27
The role of civil society and industry in driving a sustainable production and consumption	30
Raw material scarcity in Europe: stakeholder collaboration to achieve a transparent and accountable supply chain	33
<hr/>	
6.2 Annex 2: Pre-event questionnaire	35
6.3 Annex 3: Post-event questionnaire	38
<hr/>	



1 Introduction

The COBALT project offered a platform for open dialogue and exchange for all concerned stakeholders to bring in their perspectives and views on challenges on the route **towards a more sustainable raw materials management**, through a series of interactive workshops and large conferences.

This report summarises the findings of the six interactive COBALT Industry-Civil Society Dialogues (three EU and three Regional Dialogues). Overall, the Regional and EU Dialogues brought together different stakeholders coming from various economic sectors and located along the whole raw materials value chain and life cycle. Participants were invited to share their expertise and experience on various topics of common EU interest (Chapter 2) and of specific regional interest¹, respectively.²

The Dialogues were designed to address challenges related to **the shift towards a circular economy** along the whole value chain, with 1) a special focus on

- promoting and supporting sustainable mineral production (Second Regional Dialogue),
- eco-design initiatives (First EU Dialogue) and
- responsible urban mining (Second EU Dialogue);

or a raw materials systems or integrated supply chain approaches on **driving a more sustainable and accountable supply chain**, by

- optimising the raw materials value chain (First Regional Dialogue);
- sustainable production and consumption (Third Regional Dialogue) and
- increasing accountability and transparency at all stages (Third EU Dialogue).

Dialogue topics, location and date are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 – COBALT Industry-Civil Society Dialogue topics, location and date

Dialogue	Topic	Location	Date
First EU Dialogue	Ecodesign and New Business Models for a Circular Economy	Brussels	27 February 2014
Second EU Dialogue	Urban Mines, Consumer Behaviour and Producer Responsibility in a Circular Economy	Brussels	6 June 2014
First Regional Dialogue	Sustainable raw materials management and circular economy in the Iberian Peninsula: the role of industry and consumers in optimizing the raw materials value chain	Madrid	12 June 2014
Second Regional Dialogue	Towards sustainable mineral production: the role of industry and civil society	Copenhagen	8 October 2014

¹ By 'regions' we understand the (sometimes institutionalised) level between Member State level and the EU level (i.e. not NUTS 2 or 3).

² For more details on the Agendas of each Dialogue, please refer to the Annexes section (Chapter 5).



Third Regional Dialogue	The role of civil society and industry in driving a sustainable production and consumption in Eastern Europe	Bucharest	27 November 2014
Third EU Dialogue	Raw material scarcity in Europe: stakeholder collaboration to achieve a transparent and accountable supply chain	Brussels	11 February 2015

Current challenges in raw materials management were addressed taking into account both EU and Regional perspectives: this unique Dialogue framework allowed for exchanges of different stakeholder perspectives bringing significant and contrasting views into the discussions.

The Dialogues offered a space for debate and open discussion and were designed to facilitate the exchange of ideas through their interactive format (Chapter 3). Speakers, participants and case studies were chosen carefully, to ensure that each Dialogue presented the same high-level quality, and to avoid off-topic discussions. Each participant’s expert knowledge and deep understanding of key issues at stake could be enriched by other stakeholders’ perspectives and by presentations of practical examples and innovative activities.

Key lessons learnt from the Dialogues on how to foster civil society and industry dialogue on sustainable raw materials management are presented in Chapter 4. The Dialogues brought together a variety of stakeholders (researchers, policy-makers, industry and civil society representatives) actively seeking a more sustainable raw materials management. Discussions during the Dialogues enabled a more precise identification of existing channels of communication and of each group of participant’s core competencies to foster dialogue between stakeholders and drive change. Chapter 4 provides a summary of the discussions on the complementarity of each stakeholder group and the results of a COBALT questionnaire (pre- and post-event survey) on perceptions and trends in improving stakeholder collaboration.

Lastly, chapter 5 provides conclusions and reflections based on the experience acquired during COBALT Dialogues.



2. Sustainable raw materials management: Key topics addressed during the Dialogues

The six COBALT Industry-Civil Society Dialogues organised aimed at 1) creating a space for finding mutual avenues for especially industry-civil society collaboration and 2) deepening knowledge and sharing innovative experiences on sustainable raw materials management in the EU.

By fostering interactions among key stakeholders, these high-level workshops have enabled a mix of participants to express their viewpoints on topics of EU common interest (see <http://www.cobalt-fp7.eu/events>):

- **Driving circular economy step by step**, by promoting and supporting sustainable mineral production, eco-design initiatives, sustainable production and consumption, and responsible urban mining; and
- **Driving a more sustainable and accountable supply chain**, by optimising processes and increasing accountability and transparency³.

The selection of thematic orientations was based on the interests of regional stakeholders and on the geographical location of COBALT Project Partners. The recommendations of the Advisory Board during the baseline workshop were also taken into account.

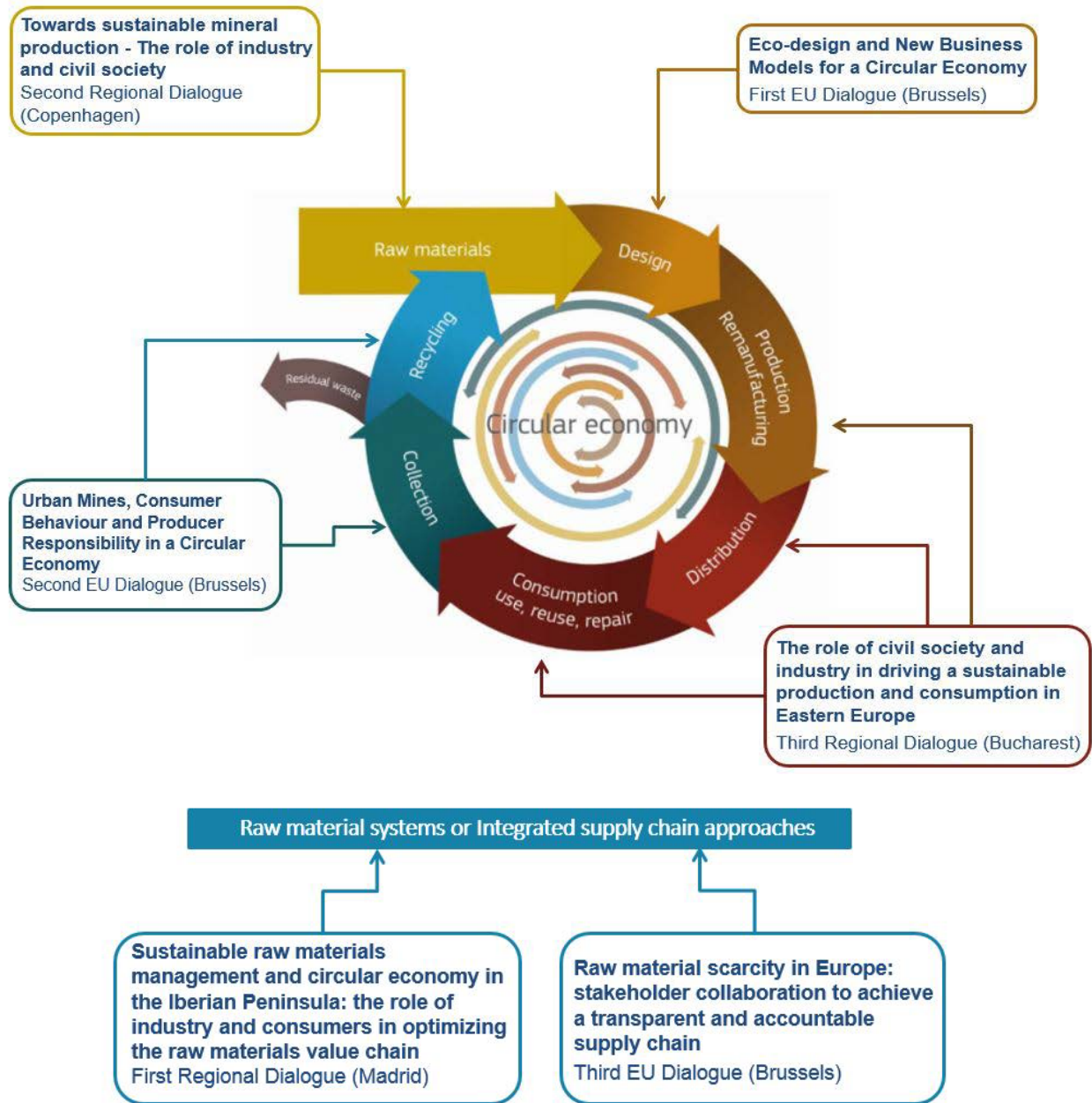
A short thematic summary of each topic is illustrated below. The summary will follow the raw materials supply chain from sustainable mineral production, eco-design and urban mining to integrated supply chain approaches⁴.

³ For more details, you may download a Policy Brief for each Dialogue, the Adaptation Report on EU Civil Society-Industry Dialogues, and the Regional Civil Society-Industry Dialogue Report from the project's website: <http://www.cobalt-fp7.eu/download>

⁴ However, more details can be found in the Policy Briefs drafted after each Dialogue and the previous reports published on the project's website.



Figure 1 – COBALT Dialogues - Driving circular economy all along the value chain and increasing supply chain optimisation and transparency



2.1 Driving circular economy

2.1.1 Sustainable mineral production

One of the main priorities of the EU in relation to raw materials is the access to mineral deposits, because of growing demand and need for self-sufficiency within the EU. Therefore, securing access to these raw materials by increasing supply from European sources is



crucial as illustrated in the second pillar of the Raw Materials Initiative⁵. The COBALT team decided to organise a workshop on the topic “**Towards sustainable mineral production - The role of industry and civil society**” in the North Sea Region, which took place on 8 October 2014.

Countries such as Finland and Sweden offered interesting case studies, as they increasingly contribute to the global mineral production. The workshop drew attention to the systematic integration of the three classical dimensions of sustainability in the mining sector: social, environmental and economic. The negative perception of the mineral extractive industries by society was identified as a key challenge in the area, which could only be addressed through further collaboration, information and interaction. During the Dialogue, tools such as Earth Observation (EO)-based methods were presented to illustrate the possibility to involve society in a meaningful way in this sector.

2.1.2 Eco-design

The first EU Dialogue, which was held on 27 February 2014 in Brussels, brought together a group of high-level stakeholders around the topic of “**Ecodesign and new business models for a circular economy**”.

The discussions were mainly focused on the benefits associated with eco-design in boosting environmental, economic and social welfare. Participants have highlighted the need for systemic change and innovation as drivers for this transition to new business models, supported by collaborative and multi-stakeholder actions. Nonetheless, new business models integrating eco-design require a structured demand from consumers to be fully successful. Hence, participants have drawn attention to the need to raise awareness on this issue. Consumers may also play an active role, independently of producers: for example, they can be trained to repair products by themselves. An initiative dedicated to teaching consumers to repair electronics, aiming at boosting product lifetimes, was presented as a case study.

2.1.3 Urban mining

The Second EU Dialogue, which was held on 6 June 2014 in Brussels, focused on “**Urban mines, consumer behaviour and producer responsibility in a circular economy**”.

The event addressed the issue of recycling and material recovery from the fast-growing and resource-rich waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). According to participants, material recovery from electric and electronic products could be enhanced and improved through organisational and technological improvements along the value chain. A multitude of actors are involved in urban mining and WEEE recycling (producers, consumers, informal sector, policy makers): the Dialogue brought attention to the current situation of fragmentation and disconnection between stakeholders, which could be tackled through collaboration and greater exchange. For example, stakeholders can work to improve traceability amongst various collection flows in order to structure all existing initiatives, or conjointly create standards and enforcement to better tackle all aspects of the issue.

⁵ European Commission (2008), The raw materials initiative : meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2008:0699:FIN>



2.2 Driving a more sustainable and accountable supply chain

2.2.1 Optimising the value chain

Compared to the EU Dialogues which had a broader European scope, the first Regional Dialogue addressed more closely topics of particular relevance to Spain and Portugal⁶. The event, entitled “**Sustainable raw materials management and circular economy in the Iberian Peninsula: the role of industry and consumers in optimizing the raw materials value chain**”, was held on 12 June 2014 in Madrid.

The Dialogue focused on industrial and particularly metallic sensitive raw materials, because of their high environmental or social impact at any phase in the supply chain. Participants discussed regional policies and local initiatives fostering sustainability in the mining sector through fiscal incentives and certification tools promoting disclosure and transparency. On the other end of the supply chain, in Spain, regional governments undertook actions to implement the EU waste legislation, but little incentives to recycle critical materials and lack of public awareness are serious barriers to address fully the challenge of recycling. Moreover, the discussion has highlighted the need for a greater representation of civil society organisations in all decision-making fora.

2.2.2 Sustainable production and consumption

During the Third Regional Dialogue, which took place on 27 November 2014 in Bucharest, participants discussed the topic of **sustainable consumption and production in the Eastern European context**.

For this event, the COBALT team wanted to explore existing initiatives in the Eastern European region which hosts recent members of the European Union. Presentations highlighted the willingness of national governments to foster sustainability all along the value chain and to follow the EU's regulations, but the 2008 economic crisis has brought challenges to this process. Speakers mentioned the complexities of challenges faced in product sustainability, while also identifying potential areas for improvement, such as using fewer raw materials in production, increasing re-use, and designing eco-friendly products (that are recyclable and contain less harmful substances). They have also explored the challenges faced in food production and consumption, which may require a more systematic approach in order to increase its sustainability analogue to the EIP raw materials debate.

2.2.3 Achieving a more accountable and transparent value chain

The Third EU Dialogue, which took place on 11 February 2015 in Brussels, focused on “**Raw material scarcity in Europe: stakeholder collaboration to achieve a transparent and accountable supply chain**”.

⁶ Although both ends of a linear raw materials value chain were of interest in the Iberian Peninsula, the regional partners decided to opt for circular economy as a more holistic topic focused on critical and scarce raw materials, which would encompass the whole value chain.



Participants reflected on how to combine the improvement of transparency and accountability of the supply chain while increasing competitiveness of EU industries. In this context, there is a need for EU businesses, especially manufacturers, to develop a competitive advantage on their sustainability. This can be done through innovative initiatives and awareness raising campaigns. Stakeholders from the EU industry have highlighted their progress on a variety of topics such as legal compliance, reporting, transparency and stakeholder engagement. Existing policy initiatives were simultaneously introduced by policy makers to present the existing framework and regulatory incentives. The workshop has emphasised the need to increase the availability of data and to make it more understandable to lay people, which is a key challenge for improving transparency in the supply chain. Moreover, examples presented by stakeholders working on the ground, with conflict mineral-producing countries, have underlined practical obstacles faced by stakeholders trying to access information (such as the traceability of conflict minerals).

3. Engaging participants with the topic: lessons learnt from the Dialogues

The COBALT Industry-Civil Society Dialogues were designed to offer the possibility to all stakeholders, and in particular, industry and civil society, to interact and discuss with other participants, independently from their own group: academia, policy-making, industry and civil society.

Participants were invited according to their 1) specific expertise on circular economy, mineral production or accountability of the value chain 2) and their stake in the respective topic. Their expert knowledge and deep understanding of key issues at stake could be enriched by other stakeholders' perspectives, practical examples, and innovative activities during the Dialogues.

3.1 Preparatory and organisation stage

Overall, the preparatory and organisation stage was key in ensuring participation of critical stakeholder groups and respective institutions for successful EU and Regional Dialogues. The preparatory stage encompasses all the preliminary actions taken by the organisers before each Dialogue as illustrated in the table below:



Table 2 – Preparatory organisational stages of EU and Regional Dialogues

-3 months	-2 months	-1 month	-3 weeks	-2 to -1 week
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Choose the date •Secure Dialogue venue •Select Dialogue topic •Identify similar events •Identify participants (I) and speakers •Send save-the-date email to the identified participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contact identified speakers •Draft preliminary agenda •Send official invitation email with the draft agenda to participants (I) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identify participants (II) •Secure most of the speakers •Update the agenda •Send the updated agenda to participants (I) and the official invitation to participants (II) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Send a follow-up email to participants (II) •Organise follow-up calls for targeted participants •Secure all speakers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Send the final agenda to confirmed participants with a pre-event questionnaire •Send more information on the venue with a reminder about the pre-event questionnaire

In general, these organisational stages were followed for each Dialogue. However, some exceptions were made depending on the date or the venue. For example, the preparatory time of the second Regional Dialogue in Copenhagen organised on 8 October 2014, was slightly shorter than for the other Dialogues because of the summer holidays. Similarly, the preparatory time of the first and third EU Dialogues, which took place in February 2014 and 2015, was shortened by the Christmas holidays. **The holiday season is therefore a key factor to take into consideration when organising an event.** However, more intensive preparation could to a large extent compensate for this shortened preparation period. It is also crucial to ensure that the Dialogue’s organisation will not be challenged by another event gathering the same type of participants on a similar topic on the same day, by contacting the European Commission in advance.

Another important finding is that **the total length of the preparatory stage for the EU Dialogues was slightly shorter than for the Regional ones.** One of the main reasons is that the venue for all three EU Dialogues was the same (Hotel Bloom), saving thus the time dedicated to the venue search which can sometimes be quite lengthy. More effort was then directed towards securing speakers and participants. In the Regional context, Partners played a key role in the preparatory stage. Not only were they in charge of booking the venue but also securing participants, sending invitations etc. In the North Sea Dialogue, Partners played a more limited role in the preparatory stage.⁷

However, a **very thorough scan of similar events** is necessary for EU Dialogues in order to avoid that an event on the same topic occurs on the same day. If a similar event does take

⁷ As indicated by the DoW.



place the same week, a back-to-back event option can be considered. Nevertheless, the experience of the Second EU Dialogue, which took place during the Green Week in Brussels, shows that such an option should be avoided as participants and speakers might find it too tiring to attend a series of events on the same topic, during the same week.

For both EU and Regional Dialogues, **the preparatory work one month before the event** (third column in Table 2) **was crucial**. One of the main reasons is that the reply rate to the first invitation email, sent two months before the event, is very low (less than 5%). The majority of stakeholders reply after the second invitation has been sent and closer to the date of the event. The follow-up calls are crucial at this stage as they are quicker in identifying potential participants and often create an informal commitment by participants.

One important finding is that **a very low percentage of participants cancelled the week before the event**. This is due to a prompt exchange with stakeholders throughout the whole organisational stages. For example, each time a stakeholder confirmed its participation, the project team sent a “thank you email” to confirm their registration. This email is essential in order to start the dialogue with each participant. The email with the updated agenda sent two weeks before is key in the sense that some stakeholders might reply to it in order to cancel. The rate of replies to pre-event questionnaires is also a good indicator of which stakeholder is actually attending the Dialogue. **The “no show”⁸ rate on the day of the event** has generally been **very low** at both EU and Regional Dialogues.

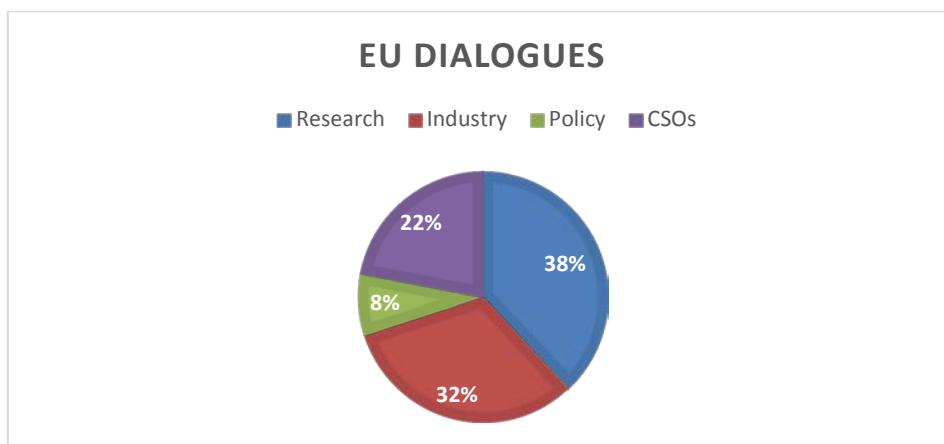
With regards to Regional Dialogues, it is highly **recommended to have regional partners involved in the preparatory work** in order to exchange with stakeholders in the regional language and avoid any language barriers. This was not the case for the North Sea Regional Dialogue in Copenhagen where English is widely spoken.

3.2 Participant profiles

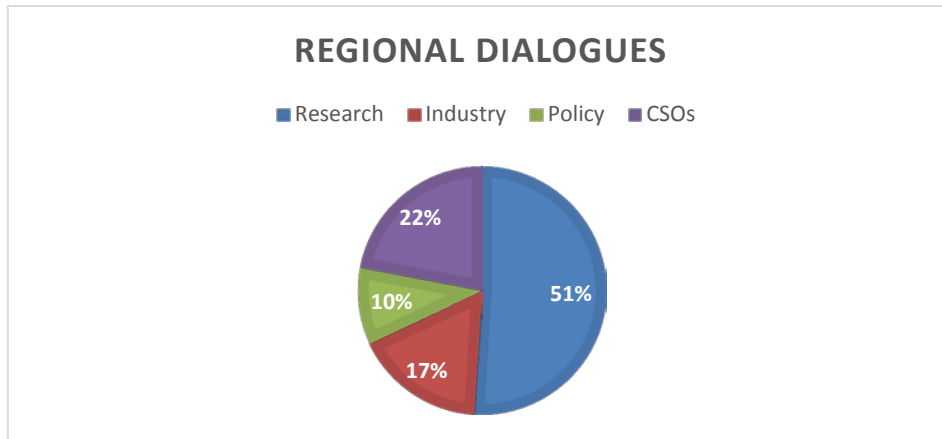
COBALT team members strived to invite stakeholders from different sectors of the raw materials value chain to allow diverse positions and all stages of the value chain to be represented.

The breakdown of the EU and Regional Dialogues is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 - Breakdown of participant profiles in COBALT Dialogues



⁸ Participants who have registered at the event but did not attend.



The graphs showing the participation of different stakeholders groups at Dialogues indicate that policy, industry and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were the most challenging to attract to the Dialogues. Generally, policy-makers were not very responsive to the invitation email in the absence of a follow-up call. In the majority of cases they refuse the invitation because of other commitments or because other policy makers were already attending. This is particularly the case for the European Commission policy-makers.

Industry representatives were also difficult to attract to the EU and Regional Dialogues also because of other commitments. Generally, their presence positively impacts the Dialogue as they are very keen to engage with the rest of the stakeholders.

CSOs were also very challenging to attract due to lack of financial and human resources. Five out of thirty stakeholders representing CSOs were offered a reimbursement of travel costs by the project team. Thus, for the EU Dialogues, European CSOs, federations and networks based in Brussels were prioritised when sending the invitations to participants.

A high percentage of participants from the research sector⁹ have attended all Dialogues. Stakeholders representing research were generally coming from diverse backgrounds such as academia, consultants, research institutes, etc. This explains why this group outnumbered the others in most Dialogues.

3.3 Overview of Dialogue format

The structure of the EU and Regional Dialogues and the formats of their sessions have been developed to help support the key objectives of the events. As detailed previously in the COBALT Adaptation report, the Dialogues include a combination of presentations, which help frame the dialogue from different perspectives and provide specific practical examples, as well as three guided interactive sessions which allow participants to interact closely with similar and different stakeholders. The agendas of all six Dialogues are annexed to this report.

The different stages of the Dialogue and their impact on engaging participants with the topic are detailed below.

⁹ Excluding Members of the COBALT consortium



3.3.1 Ice breaker

As detailed in the Adaptation Report, the purpose of this short exercise organised at the beginning of each Dialogue was to set the tone for the event and put participants in an interactive mind-set and an open as well as trusting atmosphere. The ice breaker consisted of a fifteen-minute speed dating session in which participants had two minutes to introduce themselves to someone they didn't know, before switching to a new person. Participants were asked to stand and move around the room as they met people.

This exercise was very successful in all COBALT Dialogues and it is highly recommended for future workshop-format dialogues, because it facilitated a setting based on openness towards and debates on also contentious issues.

3.3.2 Keynote presentations

The ice breaker exercise was followed by a first series of keynote speeches. Keynote speakers introduced the topic and, more importantly, framed the context for each Dialogue. Therefore, securing speakers who are experts on the topics to be presented was crucial.

Speakers were invited to send their presentations in advance: by doing so, they enabled the COBALT team to anticipate the length of time needed for each of them and content framing, when drafting the agenda.

In general, all keynote speeches managed to engage successfully participants with the different topics discussed during both the EU and Regional Dialogues. Participants were allocated a time slot for question and answers after the keynote speeches to make the session more interactive.

3.3.3 Intra-stakeholder dialogues

The intra-stakeholder dialogue allowed participants to interact with others from their own stakeholder group and to reflect more extensively on their roles and competencies in driving sustainable raw materials management. This exercise was very useful both in the EU and regional context, as it allowed stakeholders to consider how different competencies and roles could complement each other to develop pathways for collaboration.

It is important to remain aware that stakeholder groups were generally very heterogeneous. For instance, the research group may include not only academics but also consultancies; the industry group may include representatives along the whole value chain and from various industries; the CSO group includes both consumer-oriented groups and NGOs covering different themes (environmental, social, human rights etc.). On the positive side, bringing together different stakeholders of the same broad type contributes well to the overall objective of driving dialogue and exchange between those who may not normally exchange around these issues.

3.3.4 Presentation of best practices

By presenting case studies to the audience during the Dialogues, the discussion moved to more specific issues and practical examples.



Best practices were chosen to illustrate some issues addressed in the framing session and to provide concrete examples of what could be done to drive circular economy, mineral production or accountability of the value chain in the EU. They were identified carefully during the organisation stage, to provide a mix of interesting examples within the specific topic, and to showcase innovative examples to the audience (e.g. new business models, innovative research projects, best practices of co-management, inspiring public-private-partnership initiatives, etc.).

In order to ensure that speakers keep the length of their presentations, the same abovementioned procedures were used.

3.3.5 Inter-stakeholder Dialogue

Following the case study presentations, participants were pre-assigned to tables, each of which included a mix of different stakeholder types. During this exercise, participants were initially asked to reflect on recommendations to improve collaboration between different groups with regard to the topic at hand. As of the second Regional Dialogue, the project team decided that orient and guide participants with more specific questions in order to avoid generic recommendations (which was difficult to achieve during the guided table group discussions). Therefore, stakeholders reflected on framework conditions and enabling factors to foster collaboration in order to provide a concrete example of such a collaboration.

The exercise was very successful in enabling dialogue and represented a live example of how stakeholders from different groups can collaborate to work towards the same goal. In the majority of cases, a consensus was reached between the different groups. However, topics such as mining and transparency in the value chain were more contentious than others such as urban mining. Mitigation and project team facilitated table discussions were therefore needed in order to encourage participants to reach a conclusion. In these specific areas, further efforts for stakeholder dialogue and co-management are necessary.



4. Understanding and fostering Civil Society – Industry dialogue on Sustainable raw materials management

The Dialogues shed light on the capacity of each stakeholder to play a role in driving sustainability. Inter-stakeholder discussions also helped the **identification of existing channels of communication** between civil society, industry, researchers and policy-makers. Participants agreed that each group of stakeholder has **core competencies to bring to the table**, and the Dialogues have offered a space to debate transparently on their interactions.

In addition to the information derived directly from the Dialogues, 76 pre- and post-survey interviews were conducted by the COBALT team to gain a broader picture and more critical understanding of stakeholder collaboration. The project team at WU Wien conducted pre- and post-event surveys¹⁰ which comprised a series of semi-quantitative and qualitative questions on the following topics (See Annex 2 and 3 for an example pre- and post-event questionnaire):

- General event evaluation (in case of post-event questionnaires)
- Status Quo – Who's collaborating with whom already?
- Enablers – What brings people together?
- Benefits – What makes working together pay off?
- Where do COBALT Dialogues impact on stakeholder perceptions?

The questions have been developed in order to: 1) provide a general evaluation on the events individual sessions, 2) get insights into participants' change of perception and problem awareness before and after the event, 3) explore what facilitates stakeholder collaboration.

This Chapter details results extracted from the COBALT questionnaires and workshops on participant perceptions, trends and critical aspects in achieving a more transparent dialogue between stakeholders involved in raw materials management.

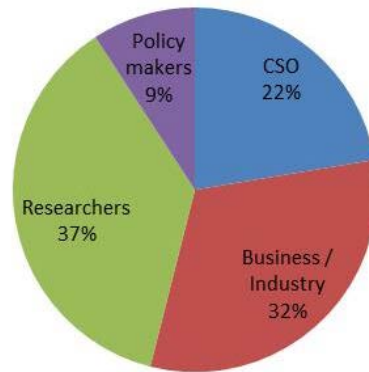
4.1 Methodology of the COBALT survey

A total of 189 participants attended COBALT Industry-Civil society Dialogues. 76 pre- and post-survey interviews were conducted by the COBALT team to gain understanding of stakeholder collaboration. The breakdown of respondents is detailed in Figure 2: among them, researchers were the most represented (37%), followed by EU business and industry representatives (32%), CSO representatives (22%), and policy-makers (9%).

¹⁰ A pre-event online questionnaire and a post event telephone interview based on a questionnaire with semi-quantitative and qualitative questions



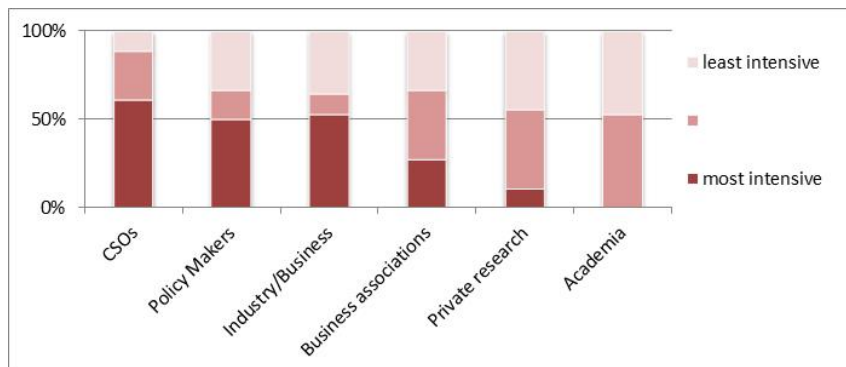
Figure 2 – Breakdown of respondents to the COBALT survey by stakeholder group



4.2 Understanding trends and perceptions of intra-stakeholder collaboration in the current sustainable raw materials management

The COBALT team’s survey results highlight a well-established intra-stakeholder collaboration for CSOs, policy makers and individual businesses. More than 50% of the interviewees representing civil society have reported that their collaboration with other CSOs is “most intensive” (see Figure 3).

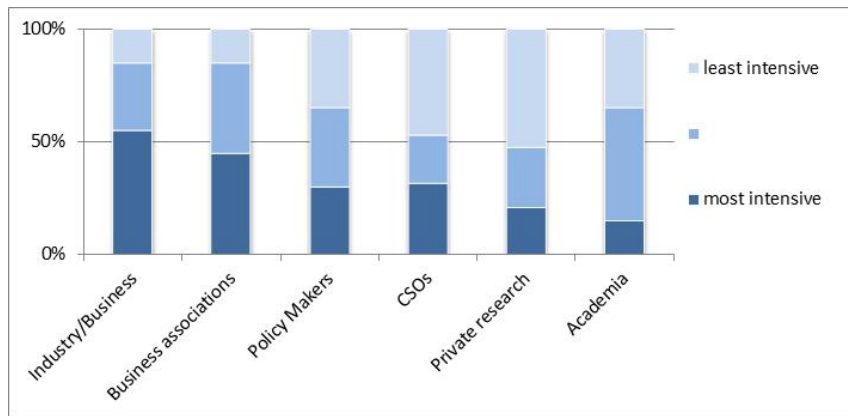
Figure 3 - CSO collaboration with other stakeholders (% of responses)



Similar results were found for the industry (see Figure 4). Both the industry and CSOs have identified academia and private research as being the stakeholder groups with whom they have a less intensive collaboration (less than 25%).



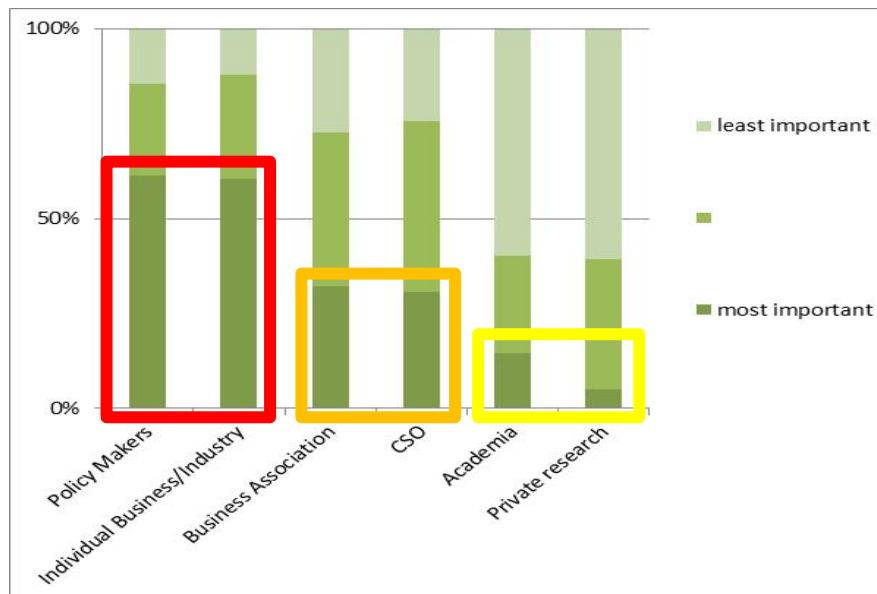
Figure 4 - Industry collaboration with other stakeholders (% of responses)



4.3 Seeking complementarity: stakeholders’ core competencies in fostering a more sustainable raw materials management

Results from the COBALT questionnaires draw attention to each stakeholder group’s importance in addressing challenges associated with driving circular economy and optimising the value chain, and discussions during the Dialogues have emphasised their complementary roles.

Figure 5 – Respondents perception on the importance of certain stakeholders for addressing respective challenges (% of responses)



COBALT surveys interviewees highlight that policy makers and industry are crucial levers: over 50% of respondents describe their role as “most important” (see Figure 5). During the Dialogues, participants have reflected upon the industry’s ability to foster a more sustainable raw materials management.

Discussions revealed that businesses have a good understanding of local contexts and can identify and develop new technologies. Brands and companies can change their own business model to achieve greater sustainability, or develop innovative approaches to raw



materials management. For example at the COBALT North Sea Regional Dialogue, participants discussed the possibility of reassessing the potential of mining waste as a secondary resource.

Businesses and industry are, *de facto*, drivers for change because they need to comply with existing regulation: for example, extended producer responsibility (EPR) is mandatory for WEEE; thus producers have to implement collection, recycling and end-of-life disposal. As a consequence, policy makers have interdependent competencies and may, under certain circumstances, facilitate transition towards a more sustainable raw material management. More specifically, they can create an enabling regulatory framework, improve data collection and increase citizen awareness through campaigns. Taking the example of circular economy, policy makers can create standards to boost product quality, and involve actors through producer-compliance schemes. They also have the ability to draft cross-cutting policies and design strategies focused on topics such as circular economy, producer responsibility, transparency in the supply chain etc.

Concerning participants' perceptions of each stakeholder group's importance in addressing challenges, EU industry and policy makers are followed by business associations and CSOs. During the Dialogues, participants have shed light on civil society's capacity to raise awareness on environmental and social impacts of the current value chain's functioning. For example, CSOs can have an input and provide feedback on designing better products, responding to consumers' needs. They can act as a mediator among local communities, or consumers, and the industry and businesses, by publishing information and lobbying. During the Third EU Dialogue, CSOs have shown their capacity to have a well-established presence abroad and to provide data on topics of interest for the industry and policy makers, such as local perceptions of conflict minerals initiatives.

Finally, researchers also have a role to play in fostering innovation, informing and advising other stakeholders. They can increase the amount of available data, for example on products sustainability, through life-cycle databases.

4.4 Identifying underlying factors for a more successful collaboration between civil society and industry

As a result of this existing stakeholder complementarity, the Dialogues have highlighted the need to improve communication and collaboration among stakeholders along the different phases in the whole value chain. Participants were invited to identify ways to foster multi-stakeholder collaboration and to bring in underrepresented players, through their participation to the Dialogues and raise their concerns in the post-event questionnaires.

Participants have contributed, by attending and debating during the Dialogues, to identifying what they consider as some of the various existing enabling tools and frameworks, including:

- Cross-sector and iterative approach;
- Open, transparent communication and trust;
- Willingness to participate, access to decision-making process;
- Incentives for inter-stakeholder collaboration;
- Creation of networks, spaces for coordination, advisory boards;
- Supportive legislative framework; and
- Improved data collection and availability.

Results from questionnaires have contributed to introducing different perspectives on what makes working together pay off. For the industry, the most relevant dimension is informing



individual citizens, consumers or multipliers, while CSOs highlight the need to build up platforms for long-term communication. Making use of different sources of knowledge and collaborating in research projects were identified also as being relevant for both stakeholder groups.

Participants have also given their opinion of what makes working together payoff: one out of five respondents especially valued both (1) “advancing common agendas” and (2) “fostering knowledge transfer”. “Improving communication and mutual understanding” (14%) and “promoting networking” (12%) were also often cited.

Finally, participants were invited to reflect on parameters enabling CSO-Industry collaboration. They identified different underlying factors, such as “transparency and accountability” (21%), “common goals and interests” (18%) and “instruments and tools for interactive dialogue” (17%). Other parameters received a less strong support from interviewed stakeholders, such as a “legal framework for collaboration” (9%), “respect and trust” (5%).

Results have also shed light on major differences among stakeholder groups in their own appreciations of most important enabling factors. CSOs especially value “common goals and interest”, “trust and respect”, while participants from the EU industry and business have put forward the need for “transparency and accountability”, and “instruments and tools for dialogue”.



5. Conclusions drawn from COBALT Dialogues

The Dialogues have contributed to fostering knowledge transfer and openly share each other’s’ opinion and perception on the topic. Different stakeholders brought in different kinds of knowledge and could identify venues for closer collaboration to achieve a more sustainable and accountable raw materials supply chain while driving circular economy. Thematic dialogue insights along the raw materials value chain are reflected in 6 Policy Briefs¹¹ which summarise the thematic discussions.

Stakeholders concluded that transition to a more sustainable raw materials management can be most effective if it involves collaboration between all key stakeholders.

Each stakeholder group has a role to play in driving the transition and core competencies to bring to the table.

Stakeholder	Roles
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves process efficiency, ensuring provision of raw materials in a sustainable way; Develops new business models and designs more sustainable products while guaranteeing traceability and transparency in the supply chain;
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steers more sustainable behaviour and develops a strong underlying policy framework; Steers dialogue between stakeholders by creating a regulatory and administrative framework for common playing-field;
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates cross-stakeholder collaboration, as trustworthy independent institutions with technological competences on processes (mining, recycling, re-use, Life Cycle Analysis etc.); Innovates along the raw materials supply chain;
CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive sustainable behaviour via awareness raising and boosts civil-society engagement;

The post and pre-event questionnaires have shown that collaboration already takes place between stakeholders. For example, CSOs have an intensive intra-stakeholder collaboration and good collaboration with industry, policy makers and business associations. Industry has good collaboration with business associations, policy and CSO and less intensive collaboration with academia. Furthermore, COBALT surveys interviewees highlight that policy makers and industry are crucial levers in addressing contentious issues on the respective Dialogue topic: over 50% of respondents describe their role as “most important” in addressing challenges. However, collaboration between the two needs to be strengthened.

¹¹ Available on the website <http://www.cobalt-fp7.eu/download>



During the COBALT Dialogues, stakeholders also highlighted the need for a greater representation of civil society organisations in all decision-making fora.

The Dialogues' formats were key in ensuring successful stakeholder collaboration throughout the COBALT project. Three main stages supported this interaction: the preparatory and organisational stage, the engagement of participants with the topic, the keynote presentations, the best practice examples and the intra- and inter-stakeholder dialogue sessions.

The preparatory stage was key in ensuring that the right stakeholders participated in the discussions. Generally, the breakdown of stakeholders participating in the EU and Regional Dialogues was very similar. They indicate that policy, industry and civil society organisations were the most challenging to attract to the Dialogues. For both EU and Regional Dialogues, the preparatory work one month before the event was crucial. The majority of stakeholders reply after the second invitation has been sent and closer to the date of the event. The follow-up calls are crucial at this stage as they are quicker in identifying potential participants and often create an informal commitment by participants.

The COBALT Dialogues have also shown that starting the event with an informal '**ice-breaker**' session (e.g. speed dating) because this helps to set a constructive tone for the dialogue event and puts participants in an interactive mind-set. Also, providing **keynote presentations** on the sub-theme(s) from credible and trusted sources in order to frame the dialogue event prepares participants for later intra-stakeholder and inter-stakeholder dialogues during the event. Furthermore, thematic **best practice** examples, both from the context (e.g. EU, national or regional) in which the dialogue is taking place as well as from other places, to showcase successful examples of sustainable raw materials management along various stages of the value chain (e.g. new business models, innovative research projects, best practices of co-management, inspiring public-private-partnership initiatives, etc.) is essential.

Intra-stakeholder dialogues following the keynote presentations which framed the dialogue topic from multiple perspectives, helped stakeholders to identify their own competences and roles, frame their own stakeholder groups' understanding and find interfaces for collaboration. The exercise was very successful and very much reflected the need for such interactive and collaboration-forming events overall, and, in particular, among civil society and industry stakeholders. One of the lessons learnt during intra-stakeholder dialogues was that allowing sufficient time for dialogue in small groups to facilitate the discussion of roles, responsibilities and perspectives within stakeholder groups is crucial. This enables a stakeholder group to reflect on its own role, realize, and accommodate differences, but also commonalities, e.g. as regards agendas, mind-sets, structure, governance issues.

Inter-stakeholder group reflections were designed to be complementary to intra-stakeholder discussions. Participants found a neutral space for first contact, get an understanding of other groups' mind-set and agendas, and work together on common recommendations. If intra-stakeholder dialogues were generally successful in identifying common goals and stakeholder roles, collaboration between a mix of stakeholders was more challenging. In order to get an understanding of the other group's interests and decide upon



common goals, facilitation was necessary. In most COBALT Dialogues, after several negotiations, stakeholders managed to reach an acceptable conclusion to all parties and present recommendations together.

The inter-stakeholder dialogues have illustrated the necessity to make use of an independent, neutral event facilitator where possible, as this enhances credibility of and trust in the dialogue processes.

Both inter and intra-stakeholder dialogues have shown that using engaging group work methods enables the generation of visual collections of issues that benefit from dialogues, and recommendations from stakeholders' points of view (e.g. on pin-boards or flipcharts) is essential. It is also important to present these group results in plenary sessions to collect reactions from the audience and/or a high-level expert panel provides opportunities to expand and complement the group findings and to link them to ongoing policy processes and research findings for potential integration of the group results.



6. Annexes

6.1 Annex 1: COBALT Dialogues' Agendas



EU Civil Society - Industry Dialogue

Stimulating a joint debate on sustainable raw material use

Ecodesign and New Business Models for a Circular
Economy

AGENDA

February 27th 2014, Brussels

Hotel Bloom,
250 Rue Royale, 1040 Brussels



Timing	Activity	Speaker
9:00 - 9:30	Registration & welcome coffee	
9:30 - 9:45	Introduction to the project and workshop objectives	Andreas Endl , Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria Clementine O'Connor , BIO by Deloitte, France
9:45-10:00	Speed-dating: stakeholder introduction	
Session 1: Framing the dialogue		
10:00 - 10:15	Keynote: EcoDesign and Design for Residual value - an Industry perspective on the circular economy	Anton Brummelhuis , Philips
10:15 - 10:30	Keynote: A CSO perspective on ecodesign and the circular economy	Jonny Hazell , Green Alliance
10:30 - 10:45	Keynote: The European Commission perspective on the circular economy	Verena Fennemann , Policy Officer, Unit I.2 Eco-innovation, DG Research & Innovation
10:45 - 11:15	Coffee break	
11:15 - 12:00	Intra-stakeholder dialogue: industry, civil society, policy, research: identifying key roles and competencies on the topic	
12:00 - 12:30	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from discussion groups
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	
Session 2: Learning from frontrunners		
13:30 - 14:15	Best practice examples in eco-design and new business models	Case study presentations Janet Gunter , The Restart Project Philip Harfield , The Ecodesign Centre Aurela Shtiza , IMA-Europe
14:15 - 15:00	Panel and plenary discussion: What was new and inspiring? What could be upscaled / mainstreamed / applied in general contexts?	Case study presenters
15:00 - 15:15	Coffee break	
Session 3: Future avenues for collaboration		
15:15 - 16:00	Inter-stakeholder dialogue: pathways for collaboration What are benefits and opportunities when industry and civil society work together? What barriers need to be addressed? What can multiply relationships and deliver longevity in partnerships?	
16:00 - 16:30	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from discussion groups
16:30 - 17:00	Outlook and conclusions	Andreas Endl , Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria Clementine O'Connor , BIO by Deloitte, France





EU Civil Society - Industry Dialogue
Stimulating a joint debate on sustainable raw material use

**Urban Mines, Consumer Behaviour and Producer
Responsibility in a Circular Economy**

Reclaiming materials from electrical and electronic waste

AGENDA

June 6th 2014, Brussels

Hotel Bloom,
250 Rue Royale, 1040 Brussels

www.cobalt-fp7.eu/

Timing	Session	Speaker
09:00-09:30	Registration & welcome coffee	



09:30-09:45	Introduction to the project and workshop objectives	Andreas Endl , Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria & Polina Dekhtyar , BIO by Deloitte, France
09:45-10:00	Speed-dating: stakeholder introduction	
Session 1: Framing the dialogue		
10:00-10:15	Keynote: The EU policy framework on urban mining, management of WEEE and producer responsibility	Maria Banti , Policy Officer WEEE, Unit A.2 Waste management and recycling, DG Environment
10:15-10:30	Keynote: Consumer awareness and behaviour with regards to WEEE recycling	Stéphane Arditi , European Environmental Bureau
10:30-10:45	Keynote: The role of industry and business in driving WEEE recycling and a circular economy	Pascal Leroy , WEEE Forum
10:45-11:00	Discussion	
11:00-11:30	Coffee break	
11:30-12:15	Intra-stakeholder dialogue: roles, responsibilities and perspectives of different stakeholder groups with regards to WEEE recycling	
12:15-12:45	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from stakeholder groups
12:45-13:30	Lunch	
Session 2: Learning from practical experiences		
13:30-14:30	Practical examples in urban mining and WEEE recycling	Christina Meskers , Umicore Daniel Seager , Hewlett-Packard Barbara Toorens , World Loop
14:30-15:00	Discussion	
15:00-15:15	Coffee break	
Session 3: Future avenues for collaboration		
15:15-16:00	Inter-stakeholder dialogue: pathways for multi-stakeholder collaboration to drive urban mining and boost recovery of raw materials from WEEE	
16:00-16:15	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from intra-stakeholder groups
16:15-16:30	Outlook and conclusions	



1st Regional Civil Society - Industry Dialogue
Stimulating a joint debate on sustainable raw material use

Sustainable raw materials management and circular
economy in the Iberian Peninsula

The role of industry and consumers in optimizing the raw materials value chain

AGENDA

June 12th 2014, Madrid



Funded by the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 603509



Timing	Session	Speaker
08:30-09:00	Registration	
09:00-09:45	Introduction to the project and workshop objectives & Overview on education related to mineral raw materials in the EU	Andreas Endl , Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria & Polina Dekhtyar , BIO by Deloitte, France Jan Rosenkranz , Luleå University of Technology
09:45-10:00	Speed-dating: stakeholder introduction	
Session 1: Framing the dialogue		
10:00-10:15	Keynote: The policy framework on industrial waste recycling	Teresa Barrés . Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Spain
10:15-10:30	Keynote: The policy framework on mining-industry	Ana Paula Dinis . Ministry of Environment, Land Management and Energy, Portugal
10:30-10:45	Keynote: The consumer as a market modelling agent	Belén Ramos . Users and Consumers Organisation. OCU, Spain
10:45-11:00	Keynote: Avenues for collaboration Industry-Academia-Administration	(TBC)
11:00-11:20	Discussion	
11:20-11:40	Coffee break	
11:40-12:30	Intra-stakeholder dialogue: roles, responsibilities and perspectives of different stakeholder groups with regards to optimizing the industrial raw materials value chain	
12:30-13:00	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from stakeholder groups
13:00-13:45	Lunch	
Session 2: Learning from practical experiences		
13:45-14:45	Practical experiences by various stakeholders	Representatives from industry, civil society and research Pere Fullana , UNESCO Cathedra of Life Cycle Analysis Laura Rubio , AERESS Industry (TBC)
14:45-15:15	Discussion	
15:15-15:30	Coffee break	
Session 3: Future avenues for collaboration		
15:30-16:15	Inter-stakeholder dialogue: pathways for multi-stakeholder collaboration to drive a more sustainable management of raw materials in their value chain	
16:15-16:40	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from intra-stakeholder groups
16:40-17:00	Outlook and conclusions	



North Sea Civil Society - Industry Dialogue
*Stimulating a joint debate on sustainable raw material
management*

Towards sustainable mineral production: the role of
industry and civil society

AGENDA

October 8th 2014, Deloitte Copenhagen

www.cobalt-fp7.eu/



Funded by the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 603509



Timing	Session	Speaker
08:30-09:00	Registration & welcome coffee	
09:00-09:45	Introduction to the project and workshop objectives	Andreas Endl , Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria & Kurt Muehmel , BIO by Deloitte, France
	Sustainability in minerals and metals production	Anders Sand , Luleå University of Technology, Sweden
	Sustainable mineral production: the CSO perspective	Sorin Mierlea , A.N.P.C.P.S, Romania
09:45-10:00	Speed-dating and informal get to gether	
Session 1: Framing the dialogue		
10:00-10:15	Keynote: Sustainability challenges in the mineral resource supply chain	Per Kalvig , The Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, Denmark
10:15-10:30	Keynote: Key social and environmental issues surrounding mineral production	Lennart Gustavsson , Georange, Sweden
10:30-10:45	Keynote: Multi-stakeholder cooperation: towards a more responsible mining industry	Sylvie Fraboulet-Jussila , Finnish Innovation Fund, Finland
10:45-11:00	Discussion	
11:00-11:30	Coffee break	
11:30-12:15	Intra-stakeholder dialogue: roles, responsibilities and perspectives of different stakeholder groups with regards to more sustainable mineral production	
12:15-12:45	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from stakeholder groups
12:45-13:30	Lunch	
Session 2: Learning from practical experiences		
13:30-13:45	Integrating sustainability into minerals education	Jan Rosenkranz , Luleå University of Technology, Sweden
13:45-14:45	Case study: The contribution of intelligent deep mining to sustainable development	Horst Hejny , European I2Mine Project, United Kingdom
	Case study: Stakeholder involvement in the development of EO-based Tools and Methods to assess Environmental and Societal Impacts of Mining	Stephane Chevrel , European EO-MINERS Project, France
	Case study: Norra Kärr – A future sustainable REE	Henning Holmström , Tasman Metals



	Mine?	AB, Sweden
14:45-15:15	Discussion	
15:15-15:30	Coffee break	
Session 3: Future avenues for collaboration		
15:30-16:00	Inter-stakeholder dialogue: pathways for multi-stakeholder collaboration to drive sustainable practices in mineral production	
16:00-16:15	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from intra-stakeholder groups
16:15-16:30	Outlook and conclusions	Andreas Endl , Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria



Eastern European Civil Society - Industry Dialogue
*Stimulating a joint debate on sustainable raw material
management*

The role of civil society and industry in driving a
sustainable production and consumption

AGENDA

November 27th 2014, Bucharest

Sediul Băncii Naționale a României, str. Negru Vodă nr. 3 sector 3
Sala Atrium Costin Kiritescu
(Piata Unirii, behind the Unirea Shopping Mall)

www.cobalt-fp7.eu/

This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 603509



Funded by the European Union



Timing	Session	Speaker
08:30-09:00	Registration & welcome coffee	
09:00-09:30	Introduction to the project and workshop objectives	<p>Andreas Endl, Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria</p> <p>Manuela Gheoldus, BIO by Deloitte, France</p> <p>Sorin Mierlea, Federation of Consumers Associations, Romania</p>
	Speed-dating and informal get together	
Session 1: Framing the dialogue		
09:45-10:00	Keynote: Raw Material Trends and Challenges Related to Consumer Products	Anders Sand , Luleå University of Technology, Sweden
10:00-10:15	Keynote: Sustainable and consumptions policies in Romania	Corneliu Visoianu , Adviser to the Prime Minister, Romanian Government, Romania
10:15-10:30	Keynote: Multi-stakeholder cooperation: towards a more responsible consumption and production	Maria-Daniela Toma , Ministry of Environment, Romania
10:30-10:45	Keynote: Sustainable consumption and production: competitive and business ethics	Alexandru Borcea , Romanian Association for Electronics and Software, Romania
10:45-11:15	Coffee break	
11:15-11:30	Keynote: Sustainable Food Production and Consumption	Nastasia Belc , The National Institute of Research and Development for Food Bioresources, Romania
11:30-11:45	Discussion	
11:45-12:15	Intra-stakeholder dialogue: roles, responsibilities and perspectives of different stakeholder groups with regards to more sustainable consumption and production	
12:15-12:30	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from stakeholder groups
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
Session 2: Learning from practical experiences		
13:30-13:45	The role of eco-innovation in sustainable consumption and production	Iurie Senic , Agriculture and Food Industry Ministry of Moldavia Republic, Republic of Moldova
13:45-14:00	Challenges in identifying consumer needs	Daniel Diaconu , the National Mineral Water Institute, Romania
14:00-14:15	The Ecolabel: instrument of sustainable consumption and production	Adrian Duman , Austroil, Romania
14:15-14:30	The Role of Ecological Agriculture in the Development of Consumer and Sustainable Production	Viorica Luchian Langunovschi , University of Agronomic Science and Veterinary Medicine – Bucharest, Romania
14:30-14:45	The issue of Nickel allergy in the general population	Professor dr. Lucien Reclaru , Expert in Methods of Allergens, Founder Member of REACH



		Consortium Precious Metals & Rehnium, Romania
14:45-15:15	Discussion	
15:15-15:30	Coffee break	
Session 3: Future avenues for collaboration		
15:30-16:00	Inter-stakeholder dialogue: pathways for multi-stakeholder collaboration to drive sustainable consumption and production practices	
16:00-16:15	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from intra-stakeholder groups
16:15-16:30	Outlook and conclusions	Andreas Endl , Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria



EU Civil Society - Industry Dialogue
Stimulating a joint debate on sustainable raw material use

Raw material scarcity in Europe: stakeholder collaboration
to achieve a transparent and accountable supply chain

AGENDA

February 11th 2015, Brussels

Hotel Bloom,
250 Rue Royale, 1040 Brussels

www.cobalt-fp7.eu/



Funded by the European Commission in FP 7 | Project No. 603509

Timing	Session	Speaker
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08:30-09:00	Registration & welcome coffee	
09:00-09:30	Introduction to the project and workshop objectives	Andreas Endl , Institute for Managing Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria & Jan Rozenkranz , Luleå University of Technology, Sweden
09:30-09:45	On Scarcity and Growth: Is there a substitute for everything?	Prof. Robert Ayres , INSEAD, France
09:45-10:00	Speed-dating: stakeholder introduction	
Session 1: Framing the dialogue		
10:00-10:15	Raw Materials Strategy – European Commission perspective	Malwina Nowakowska , European Commission
10:15-10:30	The RMC Covenant 2022: addressing multi-stakeholders value chain governance and transparency	Peter Koegler , European Partners of the Environment
10:30-10:40	Discussion	
10:40-11:00	Coffee break	
11:00-11:15	The role of producers in driving an accountable supply chain of raw materials	Corina Hebestreit , Euromines
11:15-11:30	Reducing the risk of mining conflicts through stakeholder collaboration	Lennart Gustavsson , Georange, Sweden
11:30-11:40	Discussion	
11:40-12:25	Intra-stakeholder dialogue: roles, responsibilities and perspectives of different stakeholder groups with regards to raw materials scarcity and the accountability of the supply chain	
12:25-12:45	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from stakeholder groups
12:45-13:45	Lunch	
Session 2: Learning from practical experiences		
13:45-14:45	Fairphone: Raising The Bar - Transparency and Accountability Conflict minerals initiatives in Africa: perceptions of civil society Value Chain approach to WEEE recycling and recovery of CRM	Bibi Bleekemolen & Laura Gerritsen , Fairphone, Netherlands Frédéric Triest , Eurac Network Annick Carpentier , Eurometaux
14:45-15:00	Discussion	
15:00-15:15	Coffee break	
Session 3: Future avenues for collaboration		
15:15-16:00	Inter-stakeholder dialogue: pathways for multi-stakeholder collaboration to drive the accountability of the raw materials supply chain	
16:00-16:15	Presentation and discussion of group results	Rapporteurs from intra-stakeholder groups
16:15-16:30	Outlook and conclusions	



6.2 Annex 2: Pre-event questionnaire

COBALT - 2nd EU Dialogue on Urban Mines, Consumer Behaviour and Producer Responsibility in a Circular Economy

We would like to ask you to fill in this **questionnaire on the Dialogue topic**. We are very interested in your expertise and perception on the topic. The results will be further processed for elaborating on important recommendations to feed into the policy agenda of the European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials and other related initiatives.

Your background and expertise

1. Please state **your organisation and your main responsibilities** in your job?

2. How is your **work related to urban mining or related raw material issues**?

Collaboration with different stakeholder groups

3. With which of the following stakeholder groups do you have the **most intensive collaboration** on **urban mining** or related raw material issues? Please rank! (1-6, 1 = most intensive, 6 = least intensive)

Ranking	
	Individual businesses/industry
	Civil society organisations (CSO)
	Associations of individual businesses/industry
	Private/independent research institutions
	Academia
	Policy makers



4. As COBALT is a multi-stakeholder platform focusing on **civil society (CSO) - industry collaborations**, what are the most **important benefits of such a collaboration** on **urban mining** or related raw material issues?

5. What do you consider the two most important **enablers needed to foster stronger CSO-industry collaboration**?

Perceptions on urban mining

6. What are **important drivers** for successful urban mining practices? Please rank (1-6; 1 = most important, 6 = least important).

Ranking	
	Technological achievements
	Micro-economic models and frontrunner businesses
	Policy and regulatory framework
	Macro-economic development
	Political commitment
	Societal and consumer awareness

7. **Which stakeholder groups are most important** for successful urban mining practices? Please rank (1-6; 1 = most important, 6 = least important).

Ranking	
	Individual businesses/industry
	Civil society organisations (CSO)
	Associations of individual businesses/industry
	Private/independent research institutions
	Academia
	Policy makers

8. What are the **specific competences** in this context of the **first and second ranked**?

Your expectations for the 2nd COBALT EU Dialogue

9. What are your **general expectations for the 2nd COBALT EU Dialogue** on urban mining?

10. What are your **expectations for the exchange with different stakeholder groups** at the 2nd COBALT EU Dialogue on urban mining?



Thank you for dedicating your time to answer our questionnaire

6.3 Annex 3: Post-event questionnaire

POST-Event questionnaire on stakeholder perception and experience: COBALT – 2nd EU Dialogue on Urban Mines, Consumer Behaviour and Producer Responsibility in a Circular Economy:

We would like to undertake a qualitative telephone interview with you, based on this **post-event questionnaire on the Dialogue topic**. We are very interested in your expertise and perception on the topic after the event. We would like to use your insights in order to

- 1) **better design future COBALT EU and Regional Dialogues on industry-civil society stakeholder collaboration** in the area of sustainable raw materials management;
- 2) **feed back the results of stakeholder needs and interests** on content as well as collaboration **to the EU Raw Materials policy agenda**, and in particular the **European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials**, and
- 3) use the **collective results of COBALT Dialogue participants’ experience and perception** for informing a **COBALT declaration on best practice collaboration** between industry and civil society

General perception and feedback on the event

1. **How useful are the following formats of the 2nd EU Dialogue for better understanding the different stakeholder perspectives** on urban mining or related raw material issues. Please rank (1 most useful, 6 least useful):

Ranking	
	Key-note presentations (Maria Banti, Stephane Ardit, Pascal Leroy)
	Case study presentations (Christina Meskers, Daniel Seager, Barbara Toorens)
	Speed dating
	Intra-stakeholder dialogue (i.e. interactive discussion in the morning)

	Inter-stakeholder dialogue (i.e. interactive discussion in the afternoon)
	Plenary discussions

2. Which presentation/presenter did you find the most **useful and interesting for your work**

- Maria Banti, DG Environment, Policy Officer on WEEE
- Stephane Ardit, European Environmental Bureau
- Pascal Leroy, WEEE Forum
- Christina Meskers, UMICORE
- Daniel Seager, Hewlett Packard
- Barbara Toorens, World Loop

3. Who were the two most interesting people that you met?

4. Could you mentioned challenging or contentiuous issues on urban mining and circular economy that you took from the event?

5. Which stakeholder group do you think is **most important for addressing the beforementioned issues?**

Your specific perception and experience after the event – Collaboration with different stakeholder groups

6. What are some important benefits of civil society organisations (CSO)-industry collaboration on urban mining or related raw materials issues?



7. What are important **enablers needed to foster stronger CSO-industry collaboration**?

Your specific perception and experience after the event – Perceptions on urban mining

8. **Which stakeholder groups are most important for successful urban mining practices?** Please rank (1-6; 1 = most important, 6 = least important).

Ranking	
	Individual businesses/industry
	Civil society organisations (CSO)
	Associations of individual businesses/industry
	Private/independent research institutions
	Academia
	Policy makers

9. What are the **specific competences** in this context of the **first and second ranked**?

10. What are **important drivers** for successful urban mining practices? Please rank (1-6; 1 = most important, 6 = least important).

Ranking	
	Technological achievements
	Micro-economic models and frontrunner businesses
	Policy and regulatory framework
	Macro-economic development
	Political commitment
	Societal and consumer awareness

11. With which of the following **stakeholder groups would you like to intensify collaboration** on urban mining or related raw material issues in the future? Please state the three most important ones. (i.e. first, second and third ranked)

Ranking	
	Individual businesses/industry
	Civil society organisations (CSO)
	Associations of individual businesses/industry
	Private/independent research institutions
	Academia
	Policy makers

Thank you for dedicating your time to answer our questionnaire!