Product Circularity Data Sheet (PCDS) v3.2s

Each section shall be completed in accordance with the *Instructions for the completion of a light PCDS (pages 8-16).* Definition of key terms are provided in *Terms and Definitions (pages 17-23).*

General instructions:

Only pages 2 to 7 need to be completed. To reset the PCDS content, click here => **Reset PCDS content**

For section 1: *add the information in the righthand column after each statement.*
For sections 2 to 5, three options are possible:

1. *If the statement is **VALID**, write a "**TRUE**" at the end of the statement.*
2. *If the statement is **NOT VALID** or you do **not** have **the data** to complete the statement, write a "**FALSE**" at the end of the statement.*
3. ***Only for the statements 2300-2330:** if the statement is **not applicable** for your product (not when data are not available), write "**N/A**" at the end of the statement.*

! IMPORTANT NOTE !
The **PCDS** is intended to be **completed on the basis on how the manufacturer designed its own product**, and not on how the next user in the value chain/the customer intends to use this product.

The reason for this is to avoid confusion about multiple pathways because each manufacturer is responsible for how its product is designed/manufactured and these pathways are often impossible for the manufacturer to predict.
For example: a manufacturer designs a product X to be demountable/recyclable. However, the next user in the value chain uses this product X in a product Y in a way that is not demountable/recyclable (e.g. due to mixing, gluing, etc.). In this case, it becomes the responsibility of the user at that point in the supply chain to describe the demountability/recyclability of the product Y.

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SECTION 1: Product and Company Identification

Product Identifiers		
1100	Product name	
1101	Brand	
1102	CAS-No If not applicable, type N/A.	
1103	Product ID code	
1104	Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) If not applicable, type N/A.	
Manufacturer Identification		
1200	Company name	
1201	Street address	
1202	City	
1203	Postal Code	
1204	Country	
1205	Country specific corporate identification number	
1206	Global Location Number (GLN) If not applicable, type N/A.	
Production Site Information		
1300	Production Site Name	
1301	Street address	
1302	City	
1303	Postal Code	
1304	Country	
PCDS issuance		
1400	Version number	1
1401	Date of initial PCDS issuance (DD/MM/YYYY)	
1402	Name of person responsible for PCDS issuance	
1403	Function of person or department responsible for PCDS issuance	
1404	Email of person or department responsible for PCDS issuance	
1405	Telephone number of person or department responsible for PCDS issuance	
PCDS revision (only used when PCDS is revised)		
1501	Date of updated PCDS version (DD/MM/YYYY)	N/A
1502	Name of person responsible for PCDS revision	
1503	Function of person or department responsible for PCDS revision	
1504	Email of person or department responsible for PCDS revision	
1505	Telephone number of person or department responsible for PCDS revision	

SECTION 2 : Composition/Information on product constituents

Chemical substance threshold

Statements 2000-2002: only one statement can be true.

2000	The chemical substance threshold used by the manufacturer for disclosing the product composition is 1% (10000 ppm).	Choose True/False
2001	The chemical substance threshold used by the manufacturer for disclosing the product composition is 0.1% (1000 ppm).	Choose True/False
2002	The chemical substance threshold used by the manufacturer for disclosing the product composition is 0.01% (100 ppm).	Choose True/False

Product composition disclosure

Statements 2100-2101: only one statement can be true.

2100	A product composition disclosed at the defined threshold is publicly available.	Choose True/False
2101	A product composition disclosed at the defined threshold is available to the customer under secrecy agreement.	Choose True/False
2110	The product composition disclosed at the defined threshold has been validated by a third party.	Choose True/False
2120	The product has been awarded an independent certification or standard related to its composition.	Choose True/False

Chemical composition

Statements 2200-2207: only one statement can be true.

2200	The weight fraction of all disclosed chemical substances is 0%.	Choose True/False
2201	The weight fraction of all disclosed chemical substances is >0-10%.	Choose True/False
2202	The weight fraction of all disclosed chemical substances is >10-25%.	Choose True/False
2203	The weight fraction of all disclosed chemical substances is >25-50%.	Choose True/False
2204	The weight fraction of all disclosed chemical substances is >50-75%.	Choose True/False
2205	The weight fraction of all disclosed chemical substances is >75-95%.	Choose True/False
2206	The weight fraction of all disclosed chemical substances is >95-99%.	Choose True/False
2207	The weight fraction of all disclosed chemical substances is >99%.	Choose True/False

Hazard Statements

If the statement does not apply to your product, write “N/A” (cf. guidelines on the statements).
If you do not have data to complete the statement, write “FALSE”.

2300	The product contains Substances of Very High Concern from the REACH Candidate list in concentration above 0.1% by weight.	Choose True/False
2301	The product does not contain Substances of Very High Concern from the REACH Candidate list in concentration above 0.1% by weight.	Choose True/False
2310	The product contains substances that have a harmonized classification as CMR 1A or 1B in concentration above classification criteria for mixtures and/or specific concentration limits related to a substance defined in the CLP regulation (EC) n° 1272/2008.	Choose True/False or N/A
2311	The product does not contain substances that have a harmonized classification as CMR 1A or 1B in concentration above classification criteria for mixtures and/or specific concentration limits related to a substance defined in the CLP regulation (EC) n° 1272/2008.	Choose True/False or N/A
2320	The product contains restricted substances that could exceed limits defined in Annex XVII of REACH, related to the specific use which is relevant for this product.	Choose True/False

2321	The product does not contain restricted substances that could exceed limits defined in Annex XVII of REACH, related to the specific use which is relevant for this product.	Choose True/False
2330	The product requires a warning under California Proposition 65.	Choose True/False
2331	The product does not require a warning under California Proposition 65.	Choose True/False

Pre-consumer recycled content

Statements 2400-2406: only one statement can be true.

2400	The product contains 0% pre-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2401	The product contains >0-10 % pre-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2402	The product contains >10-25 % pre-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2403	The product contains >25-50 % pre-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2404	The product contains >50-75 % pre-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2405	The product contains >75-95 % pre-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2406	The product contains >95 % pre-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False

Statements 2410-2411: only one statement can be true.

2410	Any chemical substance present in the pre-consumer recycled content above 10% by weight is disclosed.	Choose True/False
2411	Any chemical substance present in the pre-consumer recycled content above 1% by weight is disclosed.	Choose True/False
2420	The pre-consumer recycled content does not contain any hazardous substance in concentration above 0.1% by weight of pre-consumer recycled content.	Choose True/False

Post-consumer recycled content

Statements 2500-2506: only one statement can be true.

2500	The product contains 0% post-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2501	The product contains >0-10 % post-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2502	The product contains >10-25 % post-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2503	The product contains >25-50 % post-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2504	The product contains >50-75 % post-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2505	The product contains >75-95 % post-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False
2506	The product contains >95 % post-consumer recycled content by weight.	Choose True/False

Statements 2510-2511: only one statement can be true.

2510	Any chemical substance present in the post-consumer recycled content above 10% by weight is disclosed.	Choose True/False
2511	Any chemical substance present in the post-consumer recycled content above 1% by weight is disclosed.	Choose True/False
2520	The post-consumer recycled content does not contain any hazardous substance in concentration above 0.1% by weight of post-consumer recycled content.	Choose True/False

Sourcing statements

Statements 2600-2606: only one statement can be true.

2600	The product contains 0% renewable content by weight.	Choose True/False
2601	The product contains >0-10 % renewable content by weight.	Choose True/False
2602	The product contains >10-25 % renewable content by weight.	Choose True/False
2603	The product contains >25-50 % renewable content by weight.	Choose True/False
2604	The product contains >50-75 % renewable content by weight.	Choose True/False
2605	The product contains >75-95 % renewable content by weight.	Choose True/False

2606	The product contains >95 % renewable content by weight.	Choose True/False
2610	A certification is available showing that the renewable content is managed in a sustainable way.	Choose True/False

SECTION 3: Design for better use

Designed for maintenance & repair		
3000	The product can be maintained & repaired by untrained personnel at the location of the product use.	Choose True/False
3001	The product can be maintained & repaired by trained personnel at the location of the product use.	Choose True/False
3002	The product requires no maintenance or repair if the intended use of the product is followed.	Choose True/False
3003	Maintenance or repair of the product during its use period is not possible due to the design of the product.	Choose True/False
3010	Consumables are easily replaced by untrained personnel.	Choose True/False
3020	Spare parts are made available by the manufacturer or an authorized representative during the functional use period of the product.	Choose True/False
Designed for safe operation		
3100	No harmful dispersion or emission occurs during use phase according to third party tests.	Choose True/False
Designed for actively positive impacts		
3200	The product is designed for actively positive impacts.	Choose True/False

SECTION 4: Design for disassembly

Demounting		
4000	The product is designed to be installed and demounted using reversible connectors.	Choose True/False
Disassembling		
Statements 4100-4106: only one statement can be true.		
4100	0 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be cleanly removed from the product.	Choose True/False
4101	>0-10 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be cleanly removed from the product.	Choose True/False
4102	>10-25 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be cleanly removed from the product.	Choose True/False
4103	>25-50 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be cleanly removed from the product.	Choose True/False
4104	>50-75 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be cleanly removed from the product.	Choose True/False
4105	>75-95 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be cleanly removed from the product.	Choose True/False

4106	Above 95 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be cleanly removed from the product.	Choose True/False

Dismantling

Statements 4200-4206: only one statement can be true.

4200	0% of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be dismantled to the level of materials that can be reused or recycled for other products.	Choose True/False
4201	>0-10 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be dismantled to the level of materials that can be reused or recycled for other products.	Choose True/False
4202	>10-25 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be dismantled to the level of materials that can be reused or recycled for other products.	Choose True/False
4203	>25-50 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be dismantled to the level of materials that can be reused or recycled for other products.	Choose True/False
4204	>50-75 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be dismantled to the level of materials that can be reused or recycled for other products.	Choose True/False
4205	>75-95 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be dismantled to the level of materials that can be reused or recycled for other products.	Choose True/False
4206	Above 95 % of the product (weight in kg) is designed to be dismantled to the level of materials that can be reused or recycled for other products.	Choose True/False

SECTION 5: Design for re-use

Circularity pathways/scenarios – Product designed for …

5000	The product is designed for re-use as-is or with minimal modification.	Choose True/False
5001	The product has the CE mark.	Choose True/False
5010	The product is designed for refurbishment.	Choose True/False
5020	The product is designed for remanufacturing.	Choose True/False

Statements 5030-5037: only one statement can be true.

5030	0% of the product is designed for recycling at the same level of quality. The remainder of the materials is foreseen by the manufacturer to be recycled at a lower quality than the original content.	Choose True/False
5031	>0-10% of the product is designed for recycling at the same level of quality. The remainder of the materials is foreseen by the manufacturer to be recycled at a lower quality than the original content.	Choose True/False
5032	>10-25% of the product is designed for recycling at the same level of quality. The remainder of the materials is foreseen by the manufacturer to be recycled at a lower quality than the original content.	Choose True/False
5033	>25-50% of the product content is designed for recycling at the same level of quality. The remainder of the materials is foreseen by the manufacturer to be recycled at a lower quality than the original content.	Choose True/False
5034	>50-75% of the product content is designed for recycling at the same level of quality. The remainder of the materials is foreseen by the manufacturer to be recycled at a lower quality than the original content.	Choose True/False
5035	>75-95% of the product content is designed for recycling at the same level of quality. The remainder of the materials is foreseen by the manufacturer to be recycled at a lower quality than the original content.	Choose True/False
5036	>95-99% of the product content is designed for recycling at the same level of quality. The remainder of the materials is foreseen by the manufacturer to be recycled at a lower quality than the original content.	Choose True/False

5037	>99-100% of the product content is designed for recycling at the same level of quality.	Choose True/False
	Statements 5040-5046: only one statement can be true.	
5040	less than 1% of the product content is anticipated to become leakage during the use phase due to for example wear & tear, oxidation, erosion, etc.	Choose True/False
5041	>1-10% of the product content is anticipated to become leakage during the use phase.	Choose True/False
5042	>10-25% of the product content is anticipated to become leakage during the use phase.	Choose True/False
5043	>25-50% of the product content is anticipated to become leakage during the use phase.	Choose True/False
5044	>50-75% of the product content is anticipated to become leakage during the use phase.	Choose True/False
5045	>75-95% of the product content is anticipated to become leakage during the use phase.	Choose True/False
5046	Above 95% of the product content is anticipated to become leakage during the use phase.	Choose True/False
5050	The manufacturer/ industry association has a dedicated collection system in place to gather and deliver products for recycling.	Choose True/False
5060	The portion of the product known to be emitted into the environment during use is designed for that purpose.	Choose True/False
5070	The product is designed for industrial cascading in the biosphere.	Choose True/False
5080	The product is designed for composting in an industrial facility.	Choose True/False
5081	The product is designed for composting in a home composter.	Choose True/False
5090	The product is designed for clean biodigestion.	Choose True/False
5091	The product is designed for clean incineration/pyrolysis.	Choose True/False

SAVE PCDS

Instructions for the completion of a light PCDS

This section contains guidelines and instructions to complete the statements in each of the 5 sections of the PCDS. Definition of key terms are provided in the chapter *Terms and Definitions*.

Guidance on SECTION 1: Product and Company Identification

Statement number	Guidelines and principles to complete the statement
This section gives information on how the product and its production location shall be identified and how the name and contact details of the manufacturer of the product shall be provided in the PCDS.	
1100	The product name provided on the label where the product is sold.
1101	The brand name provided on the label where the product is sold.
1102	CAS number is a unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) to every chemical substance described in the open scientific literature. Provide the CAS number whenever applicable. See link for more details https://web.archive.org/web/20080725010848/ http:/www.cas.org/expertise/cascontent/registry/regsys.html
1103	Internal identification code used by the manufacturer. When the manufacturer has different ID codes for different product sizes, several product ID codes separated by semicolons can be entered. If changes appear in the product composition (or any other changes affecting the statements in the PCDS) between the different product sizes, separate PCDS should be issued.
1104	Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) whenever available. Not mandatory. GTIN is an identifier for trade items, developed by GS1.
1200	The manufacturer name provided on the label where the product is sold
1201/1202/ 1203/1204	The manufacturer business full postal address
1205	Country specific corporate identification number is the unique number used to identify the legal entity of the corporate registered in the country (often used e.g. for taxation purposes).
1206	Global Location Number (GLN) whenever available. Not mandatory. GLN is part of the GS1 systems of standards.
1300	The production site name
1301/1302/ 1303/1304	The production site full postal address
1400	The first version should be identified as version 1. All new versions should be identified with sequential numbering.
1401	Date of initial PCDS issuance expressed as DD/MM/YYYY.
1402	Full name of the competent person providing or gathering the information for all PCDS sections expressed with family name first and given name second
1403	The function title or department name of the competent person providing or gathering the information for all PCDS sections
1404	Business email of the competent person or department named in 1402
1405	Business phone of the competent person or department named in 1402
1500	Date of revision of the PCDS issuance expressed as DD/MM/YYYY. The PCDS should be revised when new information on product chemical composition and related hazards becomes available.

1501	Full name of the competent person revising the PCDS expressed with family name first and given name second
1502	The function title or department name of the competent person revising the PCDS
1503	Business email of the competent person or department named in 1501
1504	Business phone of the competent person or department named in 1501

Guidance on SECTION 2: Composition/Information on product constituents

Statement number	Guidelines and principles to complete the statement
This section of the PCDS shall describe the product composition including chemical substances, recycled content and its contaminants and renewable materials. Appropriate and available hazard information on chemical substances shall also be provided. Documentation of the details of the product composition and related hazards should be stored and made available by the manufacturer of the product for the verification by a third party.	
2000	All chemical substances present in the product above 1% by weight (threshold) are disclosed. For the term "disclosed", see definition 4.10. If statement 2000 is "true", then statement 2001 & 2002 should be set to "false".
2001	All chemical substances present in the product above 0.1% by weight (threshold) are disclosed. If statement 2001 is "true", then statements 2000 & 2002 should be set to "false".
2002	All chemical substances present in the product above 0.01% by weight (threshold) are disclosed. If statement 2002 is "true", then statements 2000 & 2001 should be set to "false".
2100	The product composition at the defined threshold (cf. statements 2001-2002), i.e. the list and associated quantities of substances that are present in the product expressed in weight percentage, is made available on publicly accessible platforms or manufacturer's site e.g. a Health Product Declaration, a Material Health Statement, a Declare label … If the statement 2100 is "true", then statement 2101 should be stated to "false".
2101	The product composition at the defined threshold (cf. statements 2001-2002), i.e. the list and associated quantities of substances that are present in the product expressed in weight percentage, is made available to the customer under certain conditions (secrecy agreement, Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA). If the statement 2101 is "true", then statement 2100 should be set to "false".
2110	The product composition at the defined threshold (cf. statements 2001-2002), i.e. the list and associated quantities of substances that are present in the product expressed in weight percentage, has been made available to a third-party body who verified and validated the data.
2120	The product has been awarded an independent certification or standard which validated the data of the product composition e.g. Cradle-to-Cradle certification and Blue Angel certification.
2200	The weight percentage of all disclosed chemical substances in the product (according to the threshold) represents 0% of total product weight. For the term "disclosed", see definition 4.10. If statement 2200 is "true", then statements 2201-2207 should be set to "false".
2201	The weight percentage of all disclosed chemical substances in the product (according to the threshold) represents more than 0% and is below or equal to 10% of total product weight. For the term "disclosed", see definition 4.10. If statement 2201 is "true", then statements 2200 and 2202-2207 should be set to "false".

2202	The weight percentage of all disclosed chemical substances in the product (according to the threshold) represents more than 10% and is below or equal to 25% of total product weight. If statement 2202 is “true”, then statements 2200-2201 & 2203-2207 should be set to “false”.
2203	The weight percentage of all disclosed chemical substances in the product (according to the threshold) represents more than 25% and is below or equal to 50% of total product weight. If statement 2203 is “true”, then statements 2200-2202 & 2203-2207 should be set to “false”.
2204	The weight percentage of all disclosed chemical substances in the product (according to the threshold) represents more than 50% and is below or equal to 75% of total product weight. If statement 2204 is “true”, then statements 2200-2203 & 2205-2207 should be set to “false”.
2205	The weight percentage of all disclosed chemical substances in the product (according to the threshold) represents more than 75% and is below or equal to 95% of total product weight. If statement 2205 is “true”, then statements 2200-2204 & 2206-2207 should be set to “false”.
2206	The weight percentage of all disclosed chemical substances in the product (according to the threshold) represents more than 95% and is below or equal to 99% of total product weight. If statement 2206 is “true”, then statements 2200-2205 & 2207 should be set to “false”.
2207	The weight percentage of all disclosed chemical substances in the product (according to the threshold) represents more than 99% of total product weight. If statement 2207 is “true”, then statements 2200-2206 should be set to “false”.
2300-2301	Chemical substances from the REACH candidate list are present in the composition at weight percentage above 0.1%. This list can be found on the ECHA website: https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table.
2310-2311	Chemical substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR) category 1A or 1B in the annex VI of the CLP regulation (Classification, Labelling and Packaging), are present in the composition at weight percentage above classification criteria for mixtures and/or specific concentration limits related to a substance defined in the CLP regulation (EC) n° 1272/2008. See the detailed list via this link https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database. In case of articles, this statement should be set as Non-Applicable (NA).
2320-2321	Based on the potential use scenarios of the product, the manufacturer should evaluate if its product contains restricted substances as defined by Annex XVII of REACH (https://www.echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach) for these specific use scenarios.
2330-2331	The product requires (or not) a warning under California Proposition 65, either because it contains chemicals listed on the Prop 65 List (most recent list according to the PCDS publishing date) or the exposure to any chemical is such that it poses significant risk of cancer or is above levels observed to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Prop 65 list : https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/about-proposition-65
2400	The weight percentage of pre-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is 0%. The definition of **recycled content** 2.27 and **pre-consumer material** 2.23 *in Terms and Definitions* should be used. If statement 2400 is “true”, then statements 2401-2406 should be set to “false”.
2401	The weight percentage of pre-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 0% and below or equal to 10%. If statement 2401 is “true”, then statements 2400 and 2402-2406 should be set to “false”.
2402	The weight percentage of pre-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 10% and below or equal to 25%. If statement 2402 is “true”, then statements 2400-2401 and 2403-2406 should be set to “false”.
2403	The weight percentage of pre-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 25% and below or equal to 50%.

	If statement 2403 is “true”, then statements 2400-2402 and 2404-2406 should be set to “false”.
2404	The weight percentage of pre-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 50% and below or equal to 75%. If statement 2404 is “true”, then statements 2400-2403 and 2405-2406 should be set to “false”.
2405	The weight percentage of pre-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 75% and below or equal to 95%. If statement 2405 is “true”, then statements 2400-2404 and 2406 should be set to “false”.
2406	The weight percentage of pre-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 95%. If statement 2406 is “true”, then statements 2400-2405 should be set to “false”.
2410	For the term “disclosed”, see definition 2.10. This statement is included because recycled content is often not defined. All chemical substances present in pre-consumer recycled content above 10% by weight of recycled content (threshold) are disclosed. Example: if recycled content is 250g, then the threshold is above 25g. If statement 2410 is “true”, then statement 2411 should be set to “false”.
2411	For the term “disclosed”, see definition 2.10. This statement is included because recycled content is often not defined. All chemical substances present in pre-consumer recycled content above 1% by weight of recycled content (threshold) are disclosed. If statement 2411 is “true”, then statement 2410 should be set to “false”.
2420	A hazardous substance is a chemical substance that is either on the REACH candidate list or classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR) category 1A or 1B in the annex VI of the CLP. The cumulative concentration of hazardous substances should be considered. The purpose of this statement is to allow the calculation of risk to exposure. However, it is not intended as a measure of risk on its own. For example, risk = hazards x exposure. This statement only convers the hazards.
2500	The weight percentage of post-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is 0%. The definition of **recycled content** 2.27 and **post-consumer material** 2.22 in Terms and Definitions should be used. If statement 2500 is “true”, then statement 2501-2506 should be set to “false”.
2501	The weight percentage of post-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 0% and below or equal to 10%. If statement 2501 is “true”, then statement 2500 and 2502-2506 should be set to “false”.
2502	The weight percentage of post-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 10% and below or equal to 25%. If statement 2502 is “true”, then statement 2500-2501 and 2503-2506 should be set to “false”.
2503	The weight percentage of post-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 25% and below or equal to 50%. If statement 2503 is “true”, then statement 2500-2502 and 2504-2506 should be set to “false”.
2504	The weight percentage of post-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 50% and below or equal to 75%. If statement 2504 is “true”, then statement 2500-2503 and 2505-2506 should be set to “false”.

2505	The weight percentage of post-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 75% and below or equal to 95%. If statement 2505 is “true”, then statement 2500-2504 and 2506 should be set to “false”.
2506	The weight percentage of post-consumer recycled materials out of the total product weight is above 95%. If statement 2506 is “true”, then statements 2500-2505 should be set to “false”.
2510	For the term “disclosed”, see definition 2.10. This statement is included because recycled content is often not defined. All chemical substances present in post-consumer recycled content above 10% by weight of recycled content (threshold) are disclosed. If statement 2510 is “true”, then statement 2511 should be set to “false”.
2511	For the term “disclosed”, see definition 2.10. This statement is included because recycled content is often not defined. All chemical substances present in post-consumer recycled content above 1% by weight of recycled content (threshold) are disclosed. If statement 2511 is “true”, then statement 2510 should be set to “false”.
2520	A hazardous substance is a chemical substance that is either on the REACH candidate list or classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR) category 1A or 1B in the annex VI of the CLP. The cumulative concentration of hazardous substances should be considered. The purpose of this statement is to allow the calculation of risk to exposure. However, it is not intended as a measure of risk on its own. For example, risk = hazards x exposure. This statement only convers the hazards.
2600	The weight percentage of renewable materials out of the total product weight is 0%. The definition of **renewable materials** (*2.31*) should be used. If statement 2600 is “true”, then statements 2601-2506 should be set to “false”.
2601	The weight percentage of renewable materials out of the total product weight is above 0% and below or equal to 10%. If statement 2601 is “true”, then statements 2600 and 2602-2506 should be set to “false”.
2602	The weight percentage of renewable materials out of the total product weight is above 10% and below or equal to 25%. If statement 2602 is “true”, then statements 2600-2601 and 2603-2506 should be set to “false”.
2603	The weight percentage of renewable materials out of the total product weight is above 25% and below or equal to 50%. If statement 2603 is “true”, then statements 2600-2602 and 2604-2506 should be set to “false”.
2604	The weight percentage of renewable materials out of the total product weight is above 50% and below or equal to 75%. If statement 2604 is “true”, then statements 2600-2603 and 2605-2506 should be set to “false”.
2605	The weight percentage of renewable materials out of the total product weight is above 75% and below or equal to 95%. If statement 2605 is “true”, then statements 2600-2604 and 2506 should be set to “false”.
2606	The weight percentage of renewable materials out of the total product weight is above 95%. If statement 2606 is “true”, then statements 2600-2605 should be set to “false”.
2610	Examples of certifications: FSC and GOTS

Guidance on SECTION 3: Design for better use

Statement number	Guidelines and principles to complete the statement
Designed for maintenance & repair These statements are designed to describe the ease of maintenance & minor repairs in order to conserve as long, as possible the original condition of a product. It includes e.g. cleaning, lubrication, protective coating, adjustments, worn parts replacement, and minor repairs. It excludes major repairs like refurbishment, which are covered in 'design for reuse'. "Trained personnel" refers to contractors or manufacturer's own personnel who are trained in ongoing maintenance of the product. Statements 3000, 3001 & 3020 are not applicable to fast moving consumer goods where single use is anticipated in a short timeframe and are normally not applicable to base materials like plastics, glass, base metals, and chemicals.	
3000	Many manufacturers and independent websites offer guides to maintaining & repairing products. To make this statement true, the manufacturer should be able to show to a third-party verifier a related manual or website for untrained users. Examples: cell phones designed for repair by users.
3001	The manufacturer should be able to show to the third-party verifier that it has a program for providing trained personnel to do this. Examples: elevator, photocopier, other office equipment. In some cases, some of the product might be maintainable by non-trained personnel while other parts might require a skilled technician. In this case, statements 3000 and 3001 could both be set to "true".
3002	For the term **intended use**, see definition 2.16. Example: Most Fast Moving Consumer Goods (see definition 2.12) are consumed within 90 days and normally do not require maintenance.
3003	For the term **use period**, see definition 2.39. Damage is interpreted as anything that interferes with the intended use of the product. Examples: single use camera or glass bottle that are not designed for repair.
3010	Examples: paper for photocopier, beverage pods for coffee & tea machines.
3020	For the term **functional use period**, see definition 2.13.
Designed for safe operation Safe operation helps to determine the utility of the product for present use especially for e.g. indoor air quality.	
3100	Many products off-gas or emit particulates but only some of those emissions are harmful as defined by standards like REACH. For products like metals and related alloys, tests might also have to be performed for skin contact or releases caused by friction or heating. These tests need to be performed by a qualified laboratory. The definition of "harm" depends on the product group type and on the geographic location. For example, the U.S. has CDPH as a minimum compliance, but this is not used in Europe. If the manufacturer anticipates that the product will be sold in different jurisdictions, then the manufacturer has an obligation to conform with the definition of harm in each of those jurisdictions in order to make this statement "true". Examples of offgassing standards include ASTM E595 – 15 and harmonized test procedures based on Construction Products Regulation (EU 2011/305) (CPR) ,as well as UL Greenguard program. Testing for offgassing and particulates are well-established practices by laboratory companies like Eurofins.

Designed for actively positive impacts Positive impacts are one of the main value propositions that contribute to healthy abundance and utility as well as economic value of the product for users. For the term **actively positive impacts**, see definition 2.1.	
3200	Examples: floor and wall covering that are designed to capture or metabolise pollutants. The manufacturer should provide any documentation to the third-party verifier which supports their claim. For example, if a floor covering manufacturer claims metabolizing pollutants, then scientific test results will be provided.

Guidance on SECTION 4: Design for disassembly

Statement number	Guidelines and principles to complete the statement
There are 3 possible steps before recycling of a product: 1) Demounting 2) Disassembling 3) Dismantling Some products will only require one or two of those steps depending on their complexity and use.	
4000	For the term **demounting**, see definition 2.8 If the product is designed to be demounted without damage or contamination and can be directly reused, please set the statements 4000 and 5000 to "true".
4100 - 4106	For the term **disassembling**, see definition 2.9.
4200 - 4206	For the term **dismantling**, see definition 2.11.

Guidance on SECTION 5: Design for re-use

Statement number	Guidelines and principles to complete the statement
Circularity pathways/scenarios – Product designed for … These statements provide valuable information on how to handle a product in order to effectively support resource cycles. Here, biological or technical cycles are reflected more specifically in the intended circularity pathway in order to be practical for users.	
5000	For the definition of **minimal modification**, see definition 2.20. Example. Steel beam. Portable room divider. Reusable packaging. It should be possible to reuse the product in another location without damaging the product when it is removed from its present location.
5001	The purpose of this statement is to provide re-users with value-added information on product verified quality. This saves the costs of reapplying for CE mark. However, if the product will be modified (i.e. refurbished), it will be necessary to check if the CE mark is still valid.
5010	See definition 2.29 for the term **refurbishment**
5020	See definition 2.30 for the term **remanufacturing**
5030-5037	The leading challenges with recycling are quality and leakage. Manufacturer considers if the product is designed for recycling at the same level of quality, instead of down-cycled. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate to a third-party verifier that the major constituents of the product are designed for recycling at the same level of quality.

	See definition 2.28 for the term **recycling** and definition 2.34 for the term **same level of quality**. There are many standards for recycling and recyclability including the Global Recycling Standard. However, it is often difficult to distinguish between recycling and downcycling using these standards. In order to be recycled effectively, a product should also be designed for demounting, disassembly and dismantling where applicable. See Section 4.
5040-5046	See definition 2.17 for the term **leakage**.
5050	Most collection systems mix many products together. In order to improve recycling and recyclability, dedicated collection systems are coming on line. The term “dedicated” does not mean that the manufacturer has to close the loop and get their own products back to their site. Instead, the collection system and subsequent recycling could result in other manufacturers receiving high quality materials for their products. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate to a third-party verifier that a dedicated collection system is in place. Examples include solar panels, carpets, high quality office paper. These systems can vary from local to global. The “light” PCDS does not distinguish this level of detail and customers normally will ask the manufacturer what applies in their region. A collection system does not guarantee effective recycling, but recycling is covered in other sections. If the product is designed to be released into the environment, then the statement is to be classified as “N/A”.
5060	Consumer products that are truly designed to be ‘consumed’ just once should be designed to be compatible with the environment they are released into. Cosmetics, fuels, and many sanitary products are examples. Aerosols are often immediately dispersed into their environment. Other more durable products like furniture textiles or products with coatings will release part of their contents into the environment though wear and tear, so are best designed for this. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate to a third-party verifier that this type of design has been implemented for the product. Compliance with standards is one way to demonstrate this. However, an active program to go beyond regulatory compliance is a more effective proof.
5070	Cellulose based products are examples of products that are eventually cascaded into a lower level of product then eventually released into the environment. In these cases, the additives in the products are especially relevant for cascading. For the term **cascading**, see definition 2.3. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate to a third-party verifier that the substrate and its additives have been designed for cascading into other products at original quality level. There are no standards for cascading, however the EU has published a best practice guide to cascading. There are also recycling and biodigestion and composting standards and labels referred to elsewhere in this document that could let the manufacturer validate its claim.
5080	Industrial facilities have specified time periods that are normally shorter than for home composting. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate to third party validators that the product is fully compostable within that time period and process. There are more than 20 standards and labels for industrial composting including EU composting standard EN 13432, various TUV standards, OK Compost industrial etc.
5081	Standards for home composting include OK Compost Home, TUV Vinçotte, and AS5810 – 2010 Home Compost {Australasia}. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate that it is following one of these standards.

5090	Many foods and disposable products end up in biodigesters in order to generate biogas and healthy effluents as fertilizer. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate that it is consciously designing the ingredients in its biodigestible products for this purpose. In this case, clean biodigestion means avoidance of any contaminants that negatively affects biodigestion.
5091	“Clean incineration “is interpreted as burning something without the need for specialized filters to remove severe carcinogens and other toxins. Every incineration process has some emissions but if the product is properly designed, these only require normal inexpensive filtration. Examples of candidates for clean incineration include coatings and inks on metals that are re-smelted. In these examples, the product is the coating which is designed to be burnt cleanly and at the same time, generates energy. Simultaneous energy generation is desirable, but it is not an end on its own. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate to a third-party verifier that its products are designed for this end-use if it is probable. For example, if the product will likely end up as waste to energy in a cement kiln, then design for clean burning is a requirement in order to make this statement true.

Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of Standardization and of common understanding, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE: Terms are not defined where they retain their normal dictionary definition. Where bold type is used within a definition, this indicates a cross-reference to another term defined in this clause, and the number reference for the term is given in parentheses.

2.1 **actively positive impacts**

An actively positive impact is defined by a specific feature that is deliberately designed into the product to actively improve the environment rather than just incrementally reducing negative impacts.
Examples: Floor and wall coverings that extract pollutants from the air and metabolize them using e.g. microfibers or Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2). Digesters that convert waste nutrients into food for species like algae that are then used for products. Solar water heating. Reforestation. Sustainable water purification. There are no official standards defining positive impacts in a circular economy but there are standards to measure them by. Examples include activities that generate carbon offsets, measuring outputs of renewable energy and rates of metabolizing pollutants.

A high level of positive impact is when a product actively uses pollutants to improve the performance of a product. Example: concrete production that captures and uses CO_2 to improve product performance by making the concrete stronger and less expensive.

Examples of less negative rather than positive impacts include fossil fuel engines that emit fewer pollutants, or packaging that is light weighted to reduce its waste. Those are limited to reducing negative impacts of the product rather than reversing negative effects that are already in the environment or providing safe nutrients for the environment.

2.2 **article**

an object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition. (e.g. manufactured goods such as textiles, electronic chips, furniture, books, toys, kitchen equipment). (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Article 3, Definition 3)

2.3 **cascading**

This definition will be taken from one of more of these links;
See EU publication; Guidance on cascading use of biomass with selected good practice examples on woody biomass ISBN 978-92-79-93134-5
https://www.ceguide.org/Strategies-and-examples/Dispose/Cascading
https://thecirculareconomy.fandom.com/wiki/Cascading_Materials

2.4 **compost**

organic soil conditioner obtained by biodegradation of a mixture principally consisting of various vegetable residues, occasionally with other organic material and having a limited mineral content
(ISO 21701:2019, Definition 3.1)

2.5 **composting**

aerobic process designed to produce **compost** (2.4)
(ISO 21701:2019, Definition 3.2)

2.6 **(product) constituent**

any single species (**article** (2.2), **mixture** (2.21) or **substance** (2.35)) needed to fabricate a product

2.7 **consumer**

individual member of the general public purchasing or using goods, property or services for private purposes
(ISO/IEC, The consumer and standards — Guidance and principles for consumer participation in standards development. COPOLCO, March 2003, subclause 4.3)

2.8 **demounting**

ability of a **product** to be removed from its mounting or setting, without damaging the product or its performance (e.g. static and mechanical functions) or contaminating other products or assemblies. For example, a product being demounted from a building or vehicle. (ISO 6707-3:2017, Definition 3.4.30 adapted)

Clean installation and demounting of products are fundamental for their repair and next use. These can occur at many levels. For example, an assembled product designed to be installed in a more complex product e.g. a battery in a computer. Or the assembled product designed to be installed in a building or vehicle.
In architecture, an example is temporary houses (in the emergency context of a natural disaster, e.g.) made with light materials and easily assembled components. They are planned to be only for limited time, after that they can be moved somewhere else (demounted and then mounted again).
In furniture, a shelf designed to be demounted means that the shelf can removed from the wall without damaging it and can be reinstalled in another location.
The demounting characteristic must be foreseen in the conception phase. The product must be designed to be readily reassembled or repositioned after demounting. For this, reversible connection types are essential.
It is recommended that the manufacturer have the capacity to describe to third party verifiers which types of connectors are used for installing their products. Example of preferred connection types are listed in the enclosed table and the connection types (III, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI) are reversible connectors.

Connection Types	Description
Type I	› Direct chemical connection. Two materials are permanently fixed by chemical connection (no reuse or upcycling).
Type II	› Indirect connection with irreversible chemical connection, which is stronger than the connected elements/ materials/products.
Type III	› Direct connection with reversible chemical connection. Two elements are connected with softer chemical substances, which can be removed or delaminated (reuse by refurbishment is possible).
Type IV	› Direct insert connection. Two elements are connected by upland insertion of accessories into the element (element is weaken after disassembly).
Type V	› Direct connection with mechanical fixing devises. Two elements are connected with mechanical connection, which can be removed without damaging the elements (reuse and reconfiguration/adaptability is possible).
Type VI	› Indirect connection via dependent third component. Two elements are separated with third element/component, but they have dependence in assembly (reuse is partly possible).
Type VII	› Interlock connection. Two elements are connected without being damaged by fixing devises (direct reuse and reconfiguration/adaptability possible).
Type VIII	› Intermediary connection. Two elements are connected by third element using dry/ mechanical connections. Disassembly of one element does not affect the other (direct reuse and reconfiguration/adaptability possible).
Type XI	› Gravity. Two elements are connected only by gravity force.

Table 4: Connection Types. Typology developed by E. Durmisevic Twente University BAMB Project.

2.9 **disassembling**

ability of a **product** to be taken apart at the end of its useful life in such a way that the constituent sub-elements or components can be re-used or recycled. (ISO 6707-3:2017, Definition 3.7.31)
This is distinct from demounting where the product is being removed from another context like a structure or vehicle.

Example of disassembling: cell phone or computer that is easily separated into constituent components.

Clean separation of product parts determines cost and quality of next use.

The "disassembling" characteristic of a product must be foreseen in the conception phase and therefore reversible assembling methods must be used that allow the clean separation of the components, without damaging the product and its sub-elements or compromising their functional performance (e.g. static and mechanical function).

The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate to a third-party verifier how much of the product is designed to be cleanly separated without contaminating other parts of the product.

2.10 **disclosure**

disclosure occurs when information is made available either publicly or under secrecy agreement.

2.11 **dismantling**

ability of a **product** to be dismantled cleanly and easily into all the constituent materials in such a way that these materials can be reused in other applications or recycled.

This is distinct from disassembling where the product is only separated into its components but not necessarily individual materials, although some components might be mono-materials. For example, a cell phone might be disassembled into parts that include the screen, but the screen might have several component materials that need to be separated to be recovered. This might be done with heat or chemicals or biological processes. It destroys the re-usability of the component so goes beyond disassembly, and instead maintains the reusability of the materials.

Example of dismantling; Printed paper products that can be cleanly de-inked for high quality recovery of the fibres. The resulting de-inking sludge should be safe enough to be reusable for another purpose.

Other examples: carpets often contain different materials for the backing and surface. Computers and other personal data devices contain hundreds of different materials. A window is generally composed of a wooden or plastic frame, a glazed slab and various metal elements. If the window is designed with reversible methods, it will be possible to cleanly separate all the various materials, to a level that is more detailed than just disassembly. The manufacturer should be able to demonstrate to a third-party verifier a design that allows for clean separation of product materials.

2.12 **Fast moving consumer goods (FMCG)**

Frequently purchased essential or non-essential goods such as food, toiletries, soft drinks, disposable diapers.
For more details, please refer to http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/fast-moving-consumer-goods-FMCG.html

2.13 **functional use period**

refers to the working life of a **product .** The working life is the period of time during which the product will fulfil its essential performance parameters (i.e. the essential characteristics of a product meet or exceed minimum acceptable values, without incurring major costs for repair or replacement).

In establishing this period, the manufacturer considers the economically reasonable working life, taking into account costs of design, construction and use; costs arising from hindrance of use, risks and consequences of failure of the works during its working life and costs of insurance covering these risks, planned partial renewal, costs of inspections, maintenance, care and repair, costs of operation and administration, disposal, environmental aspects.
(Construction Products Directive - 89/106/EEC – Guidance Paper F, Adapted from Definition 3.2)

2.14 **harm**

physical injury or damage to health of people, or damage to property or the environment
(ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.1)

2.15 **hazard**

potential source of **harm** (2.14)
(ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.2)

2.16 **intended use**

use of a **product** in accordance with the specifications, instructions and information provided by the manufacturer
Note to entry: This definition is consistent with the European Regulation EU No 305/2011.
(ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, Definition 3.6 adapted)

2.17 **leakage**

product content which is released into the biosphere without being designed for release. This occurs through elution, erosion, evaporation, wear and tear, volatilization, oxidation, and chemical reaction. Examples are: 1) particulates from tires, floor coverings & textiles, where wear and tear are expected; 2) biological materials that are contaminated by technical cycle materials and are released into the biosphere without being separated.

Leakage does not include material that is designed for release into the biosphere (cf. statement 5070)

2.18 **« light » Product Circularity Data Sheet (PCDS)**

Product Circularity Data Sheet (PCDS) (2.25) contains a limited set of information related the circularity aspects of the product and which are non-confidential. The “light” PCDS is primarily intended for use in business-to-business communication, but its use in business-to-consumer communication under certain conditions is not precluded.

2.19 **manufacturer**

party who produces a **product** (2.24) for sale

2.20 **minimal modification**

modifications that do not alter the original functionality of the product.
Example: repairing damage to a steel beam that occurred during its use, or changing the connectors on a room divider, or cleaning a circuit board to remove contaminants

2.21 **mixture**

mixture or solution composed of two or more **substance** (2.35) in which they do not react. Typical examples of mixtures include paints, varnishes and inks.
(ISO 11014:2009)

2.22 **post-consumer material**

material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product which can no longer be used for its intended purpose
Note to entry: this includes returns of material from the distribution chain.
(ISO 14021:2016)

2.23 **pre-consumer material**

material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process
(ISO 14021:2016)
Note to entry: Excluded is reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it. (CEN-CLC JTC10 - prEN 45557:2018)

2.24 **product**

an **article** (2.2), **mixture** (2.21) or a **substance** (2.35) that is manufactured or refined for sale.

2.25 **Product Circularity Data Sheet (PCDS)**

product declaration which presents standardized and trustworthy information on the circularity aspects of a product which could be used partially or entirely by other stakeholders (e.g. databases, platforms or consultants) to enable circular evaluation of the product.

Such product declarations:

- are provided by the manufacturer of the product itself: any **supplier** (2.36) regardless to its position within the supply chain should provide a complete PCDS to the **recipient** (2.26). The supplier shall keep the PCDSs up to date and provide the recipient with the latest edition.

- are preferably based on independently verified product information: the organization making the declaration will be required to ensure that data are independently verified.

2.26 **recipient**

party receiving a **product** (2.24) for industrial or professional **use** (2.38) from a **supplier** (2.36).
(ISO 11014:2009, Definition 18, modified – The words “chemical product” have been replaced by “product” and the words “such as storage, handling, processing or packaging” have been removed.)

2.27 **recycled content**

materials that have been recovered, or otherwise diverted, from the waste stream, either from the manufacturing process (i.e. recycling of **pre-consumer material**) or after consumer use (i.e. recycling of **post-consumer material**), and are reused in the manufacture of new products.
(ISO 14021:2016, Based on definition 7.8.1.1a)

2.28 **recycling**

processing of waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes, excluding energy recovery. Waste materials are either from the manufacturing process (i.e. **pre-consumer material**) or after consumer use (i.e. **post-consumer material**).
(ISO 14021:2016, Based on definition 7.8.1.1b)

2.29 **refurbishment**

renovation and restoration to intended use condition
(ISO 10785:2011, Definition 3.27)

2.30 **remanufacturing**

industrial process performed by the original equipment manufacturer or its associates, or formally authorized entity, by which a previously sold, worn or non-functional product, is returned to a "like new" or "better-than-new" condition from both a quality and a performance perspective.
(Based on ISO 10987-2:2017, Definition 3.2)

2.31 **renewable materials**

materials that have been produced from a source, usually plant or animal biomass, that can be renewed by short- to medium-term regeneration.
(ISO/TR 24699:2009, Definition 3.11)
The aim here is to be able to replace the feedstock for the product in a sustainable way that does not deplete the supply.

2.32 **repair and repairability**

Term used in the PCDS. Can be interpreted widely in terms of how repairable a product is. Guidance can be taken for example from the I Fix It platform that provides manuals for repair of thousands of consumer devices. The I Fix It platform also has a repairability ranking from 1 – 10 based on criteria described here https://www.ifixit.com/smartphone-repairability?sort=score When considering if your product is designed for repair, consider the I Fix It criteria.

2.33 **reuse**

activity of recovering a **product** (2.24) for further use without reprocessing

2.34 **same level of quality**

In the context of recycling, the quality of the recycled content is the same as the content in the original product. However, this recycled content does not have to be used in the same product. Examples: 1) nylon 6 could be extracted from a carpet and used in packaging or a mattress at the same level of quality; 2) a pure polymer that keeps its quality, compared to e.g. vulcanized rubber that by its design and manufacturing requires a downcycling and loss of constituent materials when they are recycled.

If it is anticipated that a constituent material will re-used at the same level of quality but in an application where its functionality is diminished, this is also downcycling. Examples: grinding a mono-material that was previously used as a functional part of a product into filler that only provides bulk. However, it is difficult for the manufacturer to predict this type of downcycling if it loses control of its product. For this 'light' PCDS, the manufacturer is only expected to foresee high probabilities rather than every potential.

2.35 **substance**

chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.
(ISO 11014:2009)

2.36 **supplier**

party responsible for making a **product** (2.24) available to a **recipient** (2.26)

(ISO 11014:2009, Definition 18, modified – The words " chemical product" have been replaced by "product")

2.37 **third party**

person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issues in question
(ISO 14024:1999)

2.38 **use**

any processing, formulation, consumption, storage, keeping, treatment, filling into containers, transfer from one container to another, mixing, production of any product
(Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Article 3, Definition 24, modified – The words "an article or any other utilization" have been replaced by "any product")

2.39 **use period**

the timeframe during which a product is used by a user. Sometimes referred to as useful lifetime.

2.40 **verification**

confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled
(ISO 9000:2005)

2.41 **verifier**

person or body that carries out **verification** (2.40)
(ISO 14025:2006)