



WOOD2WOOD

A Wood-to-Wood Cascade Upcycling Valorisation Approach

» Deliverable 16.4

Policy recommendations for developing a circular and sustainable process industry (version 1)

Enhancing waste wood valorisation and circularity in the EU with the use of digital product passports



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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Extended Definition
W2W	Wood2Wood
API	Application programming interface
BIM	Building Information Modeling
CPR	Construction Products Regulation
DPP	Digital product passport
EU	European Union
ESPR	Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises

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Figure 1: Wood2Wood logo **Σφάλμα! Δεν έχει οριστεί σελιδοδείκτης.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Because of the role of wood as a renewable resource, efficient waste wood utilisation is key to a climate-neutral, sustainable, and competitive Europe. Leveraging waste wood as a sustainable resource is central to meeting Europe's rising demand for wood-based products without compromising forests, biodiversity, and the climate through virgin wood harvesting. In advancing the circular economy and transforming waste wood valorisation to meet future demand, digital product passports (DPPs) have been identified as an important digital tool for improving waste wood flows.

This deliverable addresses Task 16.4 of the Wood2Wood project, reporting on actions needed for EU-level implementation of the W2W cascade valorisation framework. The report focuses on DPPs, which are also a key component of the Wood2Wood digital toolbox for improving flows of secondary materials. In particular, the report explores challenges and opportunities for advancing waste wood valorisation and the circular economy through the use of DPPs. Combining desk research on opportunities and challenges for waste wood valorisation with the use of DPPs with expert consultations, the report finds challenges and opportunities relating to data availability, access, and integration; harmonised DPP content; limited stakeholder capacity; and the costs of DPP implementation. Drawing on these identified challenges and opportunities, the report outlines key policy recommendations for improving waste wood valorisation with the use of DPPs as a starting point for developing supportive policy at the EU level. Recommendations include introduction of harmonised DPP requirements inspired by existing initiatives, provision of support and guidance on fulfilling DPP obligations, and identification of solutions for improved valorisation of legacy products.

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the sustainable product policy EU policy domain digital product passports (DPPs) are considered to be the key instrument to drive transparency and circularity across supply chains (European Commission 2022;2020). Described as ‘vessels for data and information sharing’ (Jensen et al., 2023, p.245), DPPs are essentially a digital tool enabling the collection of quantitative and qualitative product-related data from actors across all supply chain stages, from material extraction to product manufacturing and use (Çetin et al., 2023; Götz et al., 2022). Consolidating these data and making them available to supply chain actors but also to consumers is expected to support a better and more sustainable management of products throughout their lifecycle, enable more informed consumer choices and fuel novel forms of supply chain collaborations (Götz et al., 2022; Jensen et al., 2023). The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) is the primary legislative framework for the introduction of DPPs for different product groups, with the exception of some sectors for which there is already an established legal framework (i.e. batteries¹, construction products).

Used as a raw material feedstock in a variety of industries (e.g. furniture, construction, paper and pulp), wood is among the materials for which lack of transparency challenges persist (Steinwender et al., 2024). Throughout the various manufacturing stages of products containing wood and depending on the specific application different substances may be used that may restrict subsequent opportunities for valorising the material (Besserer et al., 2021). Lack of knowledge about these substances may restrict subsequent opportunities for valorising the material and contribute to a large share of waste wood ending up in incinerators (Ikenze et al., 2024). For wood-based products originating from the furniture and construction industries this challenge is expected to be addressed through the introduction of DPPs requirements via the ESPR and the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) (see more details in section 2).

While DPPs for wood-based products from the furniture and construction industries are anticipated to proliferate in the coming years prompted by the EU legislative developments, existing pilots can provide useful insights about prospective implementation challenges and opportunities. In this paper we explore these areas through desk-research and perspectives collected from the [Wood2Wood](#) EU-funded project². We first discuss the emerging regulatory landscape and some examples of DPPs for wood-based products (section 2) and then delve into the prospective challenges and opportunities for waste wood valorisation (section 3). The paper also provides some policy insights based on this research (section 4).

¹ For an overview of upcoming DPP requirements for batteries and prospective challenges and opportunities see Rizos and Urban (2024).

² Wood2Wood supports waste wood valorisation and circularity through use of sorting techniques, upcycling technologies and the use of a DPP for wood waste coming from construction & demolition (C&D) and furniture waste.

2. DIGITAL PRODUCT PASSPORTS AS ENABLERS FOR IMPROVED PRODUCT TRANSPARENCY, TRACEABILITY, AND SUSTAINABILITY IN THE EU

In the EU, the DPP has been introduced in the context of the new ESPR³ as a tool to boost transparency across product value chains and promote more circular and sustainable practices by providing access to digital product information. Under the ESPR, DPPs will gradually be introduced for priority product groups such as furniture placed on the EU market based on the applicable sectoral legislation. Information requirements will be set via delegated acts under the ESPR on a product-by-product basis or horizontally for groups of similar products (European Commission, 2025), though the ESPR also takes a standards-based approach and conformity will be presumed for products adhering to relevant harmonised standards (Article 41). Regarding the technical environment for DPP implementation, the Commission has also launched a standardisation request to streamlined requirements for DPP data, including data processing, exchange, and formats; data storage, archiving, and persistence; data authentication, reliability, and integrity; and application programming interfaces (APIs) for life-cycle management and searchability of DPPs (see European Commission, 2024). For non-priority products not falling within the scope of a delegated act, the ESPR also provides the option for economic actors to submit self-regulation measures to the Commission (Article 21).

In the context of construction products which may be wood-based, the new CPR⁴ lays down harmonised rules for the marketing of new and used construction products in the EU and features DPP requirements for all information on construction products, including declaration of performance and conformity, safety information, and instructions for product use. Under the new CPR, the Commission will adopt delegated acts to set up a DPP system for construction products which will be compatible with the DPP system under the ESPR (Article 75). The CPR also adopts a standards-based approach to DPP data systems which is aligned with the ESPR (Article 77(1)(d)).

Together, the ESPR and CPR establish a framework at the EU level which puts in place the groundwork for DPP implementation across various product categories. However, the need remains to explore options and refine requirements through harmonised standards and delegated acts for wood-based product DPPs specifically in order to unify the diverse approaches and data needs of various stakeholders along wood sector value chains (see Steinwender et al., 2024; Jansen et al., 2022; van Capelleveen et al., 2023). Indeed, in addition to the [Wood2Wood](#) project, there are a range of existing initiatives related to DPPs across sectors which highlight a diversity of approaches. [DigInTraCE](#), another EU-funded project focused on wood furniture among other waste streams, aims to embed dynamically updated DPPs in an innovative traceability platform based on a suite of tracking, sensing, and sorting techniques. The EU-funded [CIRPASS-2](#) project aims to pilot DPPs in real life settings for construction and other value chains. In the furniture sector, the [APPEND](#) project funded by Vinnova–Sweden’s Innovation Agency–aims

³ Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products, amending Directive (EU) 2020/1828 and Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC

⁴ Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 laying down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products and repealing Regulation (EU) No 305/2011

to design, develop, and validate a DPP prototype. Given this range of existing initiatives and the need to refine the EU-level DPP requirements for wood-based products based on the framework in place, the following section therefore explores the various considerations, challenges, and opportunities surrounding wood-based product DPPs in order to inform DPP policy options for improved waste wood valorisation.

3. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WASTE WOOD VALORISATION WITH THE USE OF DIGITAL PRODUCT PASSPORTS

This section outlines the various considerations, challenges and opportunities for waste wood valorisation with the use of DPPs based on both desk research and semi-structured interviews conducted⁵ with nine wood-sector experts from academia, research institutes, and trade associations (see Annex A).

3.1. DATA CHALLENGES

During the interviews experts raised a number of data challenges related to DPP implementation for wood-based products, including challenges around data availability, managing data access, and data structures. In terms of data availability, experts noted limited availability as a fundamental challenge for wood-based product DPPs. Lack of stakeholder readiness throughout the value chain was identified as a key reason for this challenge. According to experts there is often resistance to change stemming from concerns about the investments needed for new technologies and processes for implementing traceability (e.g., blockchain). At the same time, experts also considered that limited data availability may arise due to unwillingness of economic actors to share sensitive data, particularly without assurance regarding who will ultimately have access to the data and for which particular purposes.

Experts suggested that concerns about data sharing can be potentially alleviated by managing data access to ensure data security and integrity. Proposed options for managing data access include using authenticated user profiles which reflect different categories of users, such as professional users (e.g., producers, transporters, compliance or certification bodies) who may modify data and simple users (e.g., end consumers) with view-only privileges. Adopting this approach would constrain data access to appropriate users and constrain users' actions (i.e., editing vs. viewing) appropriately.

Experts also suggested there is a need to develop harmonised basic blueprints and support tools at the EU level with respect to high-level data aspects of wood-based product DPPs, which clearly specify basic data security and data management requirements and options but leave open more lower-level choices related to programming language, for example. These harmonised rules would specify how data is transmitted, stored, and controlled, for example. In this respect, both interviewed experts and the literature suggest the use of blockchain technologies to ensure data security, integrity, and transparency (Liu et al., 2022). This is particularly important to prevent

⁵ Interviews were conducted in March and April 2025 and followed a semi-structured format (see Annex B).

potential DPP fraud, for example with respect to existing stocks of unmarked, untraceable wood products.

Experts went on to argue that these EU-level blueprints could help harmonise various other aspects related to DPP formats and systems, including related to data structure options. For example, with respect to data structures, experts noted the benefits of implementing a blend of basic tabular databases to store large volumes of data and ontologies which better capture complex relationships between product features, characteristics, and the various different categories of data. Experts also noted the importance of scalability in this respect.

In the context of data structures, experts also highlighted challenges related to data integration and interoperability, stressing the importance of basic standards on information architecture and the importance of working with data generators during the development of DPPs in order to identify and accommodate the various data types and sources. This is particularly important in the context of existing, non-uniform data forms across industries, which pose a challenge for integration and interoperability. At the same time, experts emphasised opportunities to leverage existing data practices in DPP implementation. For example, with respect to buildings, experts noted an opportunity to integrate DPPs with established Building Information Modeling (BIM) workflows which feature digital twins for buildings and their characteristics (Atta et al., 2021; Bertin et al., 2020). This would allow for elaborate resource management of buildings throughout their life cycles, with product-level data feeding into building-level models. More generally, authors have also recognised that DPPs present an opportunity to support passports at other scales and later life cycle stages than production, allowing for information to be nested across different scales (e.g., material-, product-, and building-scales) (Cetin et al., 2023).

It should be kept in mind that basic requirements for DPPs are set out under the ESPR which provide for a standards-based approach to data and technical design and operation of DPPs (Articles 10-12, Article 41(2) presumption of conformity). Similarly, the DPP system for construction products to be set up via delegated act under the new CPR will address these considerations and will be compatible and interoperable with the DPP system under the ESPR without compromising interoperability with BIM workflows (CPR, Article 75(2), Article 78). Like the DPP system under the ESPR, the DPP system under the new CPR will also reflect a standards-based approach in this respect (CPR, Article 77(1)(d)).

3.2. OPPORTUNITIES TO ENABLE VALORISATION THROUGH DATA

Although significant data challenges associated with DPP implementation for wood-based products have been identified, experts recognised an opportunity to enable and influence valorisation behaviours of actors throughout product life cycles through information availability if the various data challenges can be overcome. Indeed, DPPs for wood-based products offer opportunities to influence consumers', recyclers', and others' behaviors by addressing shortages of relevant information for valorisation (see Rusch et al., 2022). For example, DPPs could help lower economic barriers to waste wood valorisation by providing crucial insight for decision-making related to waste wood handling; by providing for streamlined, data-driven sorting of end-of-life wood; and by providing for better identification of valuable waste streams, thus stimulating markets for waste wood. Overall, DPPs for wood-based products also provide an opportunity through integrated data for increased value chain cooperation and more collaborative valorisation efforts (Plociennik et al., 2022).

In the context of enabling consumers in particular to engage in valorisation and make sustainable choices, experts stressed the need to maximise consumers' awareness and engagement with wood-based product DPPs. For this purpose, experts suggested that consumers should have easy access to DPP data through apps or web-based platforms which are accessed by scanning a QR code, RFID, NFC tag, or similar physical marking. In line with this, under the ESPR, the Commission will set up and manage a publicly accessible web portal for this purpose which allows stakeholders to access DPP information in a manner that is consistent with their access rights (Article 14).

Experts also stressed opportunities for the integration of deep learning and virtual tools into consumer behaviours and routines established around the use of DPPs to promote valorisation and circularity even for legacy products which do not have DPPs. Indeed, there is a need for acquiring data to support passports for existing products that are already in the market (Honic et al., 2021). For example, experts mentioned pilot scanning technologies which would allow for visual recognition of basic product categories for products without DPPs. Using these technologies, consumers would be able to access basic information about the product category based on data drawn from DPP databases for specific products in the category.

Relating to later parts of the value chain after products reach the end-of-life stage, experts also noted tools to address legacy wood-based products which do not have DPPs, including various sensing techniques integrating into waste wood sorting systems. Indeed, the literature highlights that approaches to address legacy products are essential to minimise the risk that reliance on DPPs for new products may lower capacity to manage existing stocks or untraceable wood products by lessening long-term incentives to invest in end-of-life characterisation techniques (see Cetin et al., 2023).

3.3. CONSIDERATIONS FOR HARMONISED CONTENT FOR WOOD-BASED PRODUCT DPPs

Harmonising basic content options and requirements for wood-based product DPPs at the EU level is key for achieving improved waste wood valorisation through the use of DPPs. Harmonised EU standards aligning requirements for both new and valorised wood-based products are important in this regard. Indeed, both experts and the literature stressed the need to reduce regulatory fragmentation, aiming for coherency and consistency across policy instruments and national schemes, suggesting a need for EU-level harmonisation (see Götz et al., 2022).

According to experts, three categories of data linked to a unique identifier should be prioritised in future DPPs: product characteristics, sustainability data, and circularity-relevant information. Product characteristics such as composition and additives, wood type, and treatments undergone (e.g., any adhesives, preservatives, etc.) are important for identifying viable valorisation pathways, for example. The same is true for technical properties such as bending strength and durability class for wood-based building products. Sustainability data relating to material and product origin (to ensure sustainable sourcing), environmental impact, life cycle emissions, energy consumption, resource usage, by-products, certifications and compliance documents, average lifespan of the product, and lifecycle metrics such as durability, reparability, and recyclability could help producers distinguish themselves on the market and could enable consumers to make more sustainable purchasing choices. Finally, circularity-relevant information

such as repair, recycling, and other end-of-life handling instructions; information on the right to repair; environmental hazards and risks associated with improper end-of-life handling or disposal could enable and encourage valorisation and proper handling at end-of-life. According to the experts, this information could also be integrated into active Extended Producer Responsibility schemes.

Experts also emphasised the need for DPPs to feature dynamic information which reflects events and changes in the products throughout their life cycles in real-time. This is particularly important because wood products may change significantly over their lifetimes due to use, exposure, and aging. Dynamic data could include modification and repair history, current product location, and key dynamic product characteristics such as information about exposure to humidity and wear due to loading. In this context, experts noted several pilot attempts to address the challenge of dynamic product characteristics with the use of dynamically updated, sensor-based DPPs which rely on sensors integrated in products.

Notably, much of this information either part of mandatory minimum information requirements under the ESPR or may be included as appropriate in information requirements under ESPR delegated acts. The latter categories of information include, for example, information on performance of the product such as repairability and durability scores; maintenance and repair instructions for consumers and other actors; information for treatment facilities on disassembly, reuse, refurbishment, recycling, or disposal at end-of-life; and other information that could influence sustainable product choices for consumers or the way the products are handled to facilitate appropriate use (Article 7 ESPR). Similarly, under the new CPR DPPs are to include information on product requirements related to safety, environment, and performance; information relating to instructions for use, including maintenance information and recommendations for product repair, reuse, remanufacturing, recycling, and disposal; and technical documentation, including related to environmental sustainability performance (Article 76(2) CPR).

In setting harmonised content standards, experts suggested that there is an opportunity to draw on existing harmonised data approaches from the Member State level. In Sweden, for example, there are extensive existing web-based product data templates and product catalogues which have already been adopted by producers in wood-based product industries. There are also a number of diverse sector-specific and cross-sector approaches which have emerged across Europe which could be drawn upon for a unified approach (see Cetin et al., 2023).

Experts also stressed the importance of maintaining flexibility in specifying DPP content requirements, leaving open the possibility for additional data fields resulting from innovations or unforeseen information needs. This flexibility would also help to accommodate the diverse data needs across stakeholders and lower the administrative burden of DPP implementation, allowing DPP implementation at smaller scales to be both iterative and case-specific (Jensen et al., 2023).

A final but essential consideration in setting content requirements is the varying potential of different data points such as wood type or treatment history for underpinning successful waste wood valorisation. There is a need for further research to identify which data points can most effectively support valorisation efforts in this respect, taking account of diverse product, sustainability, and circularity data needs across stakeholders to align content requirements to the complexities of wood product value chains (Chatzipavlidis et al., 2024).

3.4. CHALLENGES OF LIMITED STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY

During the interviews user capacity (e.g., technical knowledge and capacity to use DPP apps, etc.) was identified as a barrier to realising the opportunity to influence actors' valorisation behaviours through the use of DPPs. Options to address this challenge include development of manuals, demos, and informational campaigns. Experts similarly highlighted the need for training data generators, as errors in data inputs could compromise the integrity of data contained in DPPs. Indeed, references in the literature also emphasise the need for capacity building through comprehensive training and support, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). In the furniture industry in particular, while there is some established traceability practice, such practices have not historically been digitized or inclusive of the entire lifecycle (Steinwender et al., 2024). In this respect, a progressive or phased approach may be instrumental to ensuring stakeholder readiness for DPP implementation. In fact, the ESPR requires the Commission to provide economic operators sufficient time to comply with requirements set out in delegated acts under the ESPR, particularly taking into account the needs of SMEs (Article 4(4)).

3.5. COST CONSIDERATIONS

Challenges related to the costs of DPP implementation were discussed during the interviews. DPP implementation will require significant investment from stakeholders to develop and administer appropriate training for data generators and managers, to maintain digital infrastructures, as well as to adopt appropriate technologies. In particular, DPPs for wood-based products require permanent markings to be affixed to products which would be long-lasting even after heavy use. Experts emphasised the need for marking approaches which would not be prohibitively time-consuming or costly to apply during the production process. While these various costs pose challenges, setting EU level requirements may level the playing field, especially for SMEs (see Steinwender et al., 2024). This may be particularly so in light of the ESPR requirement that special consideration and support be given to SMEs (Article 22). Digitalisation also offers a chance for increased value creation for these smaller producers (Ranacher et al., 2023). Moreover, DPPs may also provide an economic advantage for stakeholders in providing an opportunity to distinguish themselves in terms of their sustainability credentials.

Table 1 below provides a list of the key challenges and opportunities as identified through the interviews and desk research.

Table 1: Key challenges and opportunities for waste wood valorisation with the use of DPPs

Challenges	Opportunities
- Reluctance by value chain actors to share sensitive data due to data security concerns limits data availability - Existing non-uniform data structures pose challenges for data integration and interoperability	- Lower economic barriers to valorisation by providing information for streamlined and data-driven identification of valuable waste streams and sorting and handling of waste wood - Enable consumers to make sustainable choices and engage in valorisation through accessible DPPs

• Costs of DPP implementation pose challenges for adoption, especially for SMEs • Investment required to build sufficient DPP implementation capacity, especially where existing digital practices are limited • Changes in wood-based products due to use, exposure, aging, maintenance, or repair create a need for development of dynamic DPPs • Lack of information for existing wood-based products already in the market without DPPs • Diverse informational needs throughout complex wood-based product value chains pose challenges for harmonising DPP content requirements	• Provide information for existing wood-based products already in the market without DPPs using deep learning and sensing technologies integrated into DPP routines • Economic actors may use DPPs to distinguish themselves in terms of sustainability credentials, product characteristics, and circularity • Increase value chain cooperation toward valorisation
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4. CONCLUSIONS AND DPP POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVED WASTE WOOD VALORISATION

DPPs have been heralded as the key policy tool to drive transparency across supply chains and enable higher levels of circularity through improved availability of product-related data. For wood-based products used in the construction and furniture industries, DPP requirements will be introduced in the coming years through delegated acts prepared in the context of the CPR and the ESRP respectively. The emerging DPP pilot cases for these products – including the [Wood2Wood project](#) – can provide useful lessons for the upcoming policy developments.

Combining interview data and literature evidence we find that harnessing the data collection and sharing possibilities of DPPs can provide critical information to actors making decisions about the use of wood-based products and ultimately support the development of markets for these products. In the experts' view, DPPs for wood-based products should prioritise three key domains of data: product characteristics, sustainability data, and circularity-relevant information. The sharing of such data between supply chain actors can in turn help break silos across supply chains and stimulate new forms of cooperation. Consumers can also be motivated to engage further in more sustainable practices and purchasing behaviors as long as access to DPPs does not entail complicated steps.

At the same time, effective implementation of DPPs for wood-based products is contingent upon overcoming current reluctance to share data on the part of supply chain actors. This reluctance is perpetuated by data security concerns but also by a perception that such processes will be accompanied by high investment costs. SMEs in the two sectors are particularly sensitive to these data demands and may require additional guidance and support to adapt. Risks of duplication of

requirements for companies or having a variety of different national schemes need to be avoided with clear EU requirements and standards.

Based on our analysis we provide the following recommendations:

R1. Introduce harmonised DPP requirements inspired by existing initiatives: As new DPP solutions emerge across the EU, it is important to set clear and harmonised requirements for both new and valorised wood-based products based on established standards. Such standards would benefit from existing harmonised data approaches that exist at the Member State level. The requirements should also be aligned with other information sharing rules stemming from the overall policy mix to avoid duplications and confusion for companies.

R2. Provide support and guidance on fulfilling DPP obligations: As it has also been observed in the context of DPP implementation in other sectors (e.g. batteries⁶), the roll out of various DPP requirements can be challenging for companies and especially for SMEs which are particularly restricted by limited capacities. This points to the need for future DPP requirements for wood-based products to be accompanied by a realistic implementation timeline and targeted support for SMEs. Consolidating knowledge produced through EU-funded DPP pilots (e.g. about structures and formats for sharing data) and disseminating such knowledge in the form of manuals and guidance documents can support this objective.

R3. Identify solutions for improving valorisation of legacy products: While DPP requirements will apply for wood-based products that will enter the market in the future, realistic solutions also need to be sought for legacy products that already exist in the market. Digital innovations can contribute to this end and should be supported further by dedicated EU funding programmes. Examples include scanning technologies which would allow for visual recognition of basic product categories.

5. ANNEXES

5.1. ANNEX A: INTERVIEWEES' AFFILIATIONS AND POSITIONS

Interview Number	Affiliation	Interviewee Position
1	Research Institute	Technical Manager
2	Research Institute	Senior Researcher
3	Research Institute	Project Manager
4	Research Institute	Senior Researcher
5	Industry Association	Managing Director
6	Consultancy	Senior Account Manager
7	Academia	Professor
8	Research Institute	Senior Researcher
9	Industry Association	Digitalisation Manager

5.2. ANNEX B: QUESTIONNAIRE USED FOR THE INTERVIEW CONSULTATION

1. What considerations are important in determining the appropriate content or data for wood-based product DPPs?
2. If the EU moves towards a mandatory DPP for wood-based products, what content and data should such a DPP contain for best valorisation potential? Which categories of data should be prioritised to support the best valorisation potential while ensuring that that these categories of data can be properly collected and verified across supply chains?
3. How far do you think the EU should go in terms of setting the DPP requirements? Which principles should be horizontally applied to avoid fragmentation of available solutions while leaving room for innovation?
4. What considerations are important in determining the appropriate format or system for DPPs for wood-based products. In your view, what format or system should be adopted for wood-based product DPPs?
5. Are you aware of any recent technological developments in the area of DPPs? Are there particular technologies you foresee playing a critical role in the implementation of DPPs for wood-based products?
6. Are you aware of any existing DPP initiatives, especially focused on wood-based products? To your knowledge, what challenges and successes have these initiatives seen?

7. What opportunities for waste wood valorisation do you foresee with the move toward DPPs for wood-based products?
8. What challenges for waste wood valorisation do you foresee with the adoption of DPPs for wood-based products?
9. Beyond the DPP, what other challenges (policy, market, economic, societal) do you foresee for scaling up wood valorisation in the EU?

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