	Micro 1-10	Small 10-50	Medium 51-249	Large >250	Open access	Consultant	Buy	License	S 1pv	M 3PM	L >3PM	
Scale 1-5, 5 is most appropriate												
Tool	**Size**				**Affordability**					Work intencity		
						Direct cost				S 1pv = Small, 1 Person week / M 3PM = Medium, 3 Person months / L > 3PM = Large, more than 3 Person months		
					Open access	Consultant	Buy	License	S 1pv	M 3PM	L >3PM	**Comments on respective tool (concerning size and affordability):**
1. Design for sustainable behavior: a toolbox for targeting the use phase	5	5	5	5	x	x			x	X	x	
2. Ecodesign maturity model (ECOM2): supporting companies on eco-design implementation and management.	2	3	5	5		x			x	x		Owned by Daniella, dependent on consulting
3. Idea generation based on the results of life cycle assessments	3	5	5	3		x				x		
4. SULCA software for eco-design.	1	1	3	5		x		x			x	Especially useful for companies within forestry and pulp and paper
5. Ecodesign+ a web based tool for assessing the carbon footprint of products.	1	4	5	1				x		x		We thought it would be inappropriate for large companies to only rely on a simplified LCA tool, or only carbon footprint. Unsure how the learning curve, work intensity and cost was with concern to small companies - very dependent on internal competens.
6. Embedding ecodesign into the design cycle – an alternative approach to quantitative tools.	3	4	5	5		x				x	x	
7. BTOGreen the experience: the serious game to explain eco-design	5	5	5	3		x			x			We were unsure how useful the game is in large companies, the raise in awareness might be hard to achieve with that alone but as a part of an implementation/spreading activity perfect!
8. Visualizing future material supply needs during product development	3	4	5	5	x	x				x		Small companies may find it difficult to relate and feel responsible for scaled up material flows… one can use branch organisations as a reference to relate to.
9. Eco-design management, ISO 14006 and tools	1	2	4	5		x	x				x	
Comments on Size and affordability:												
It is difficult to assess the appropriateness of the tools independently as most of them can be very useful in broader application in combination with other tools in the toolbox. Especially with more activity based tools, such as the Idea generation, BTOGreen and visualizing tools.												

	A	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1										
2	**Tool**			**Eco-design Journey**					**Sector suitability**	
3			**Awareness level**	**Knowledge and information level**	**Integration in procedures**	**Changed business idea**		**Matching data**	**Regulations**	**Life cycle phases**
4		**Criterium:**	Market benefits Human factors Regulatory aspects Cost reduction Technology	Learning External support Talking to suppliers	Formalize processes		**Criterium:**		All tools can aid in fulfilling regulatory demands	All phases relevant for all sectors/products
5	1. Design for sustainable behavior: a toolbox for targeting the use phase			■						
6	2. Ecodesign maturity model (ECOM2): supporting companies on eco-design implementation and management.		■	■	■	■				
7	3. Idea generation based on the results of life cycle assessments			■	■					
8	4. SULCA software for eco-design.			■	■	■				
9	5. Ecodesign+ a web based tool for assessing the carbon footprint of products.			■	■					
10	6. Embedding ecodesign into the design cycle – an alternative approach to quantitative tools.			■						
11	7. BTOGreen the experience: the serious game to explain eco-design		■	■	■					
12	8. Visualizing future material supply needs during product development			■						
13	9. Eco-design management, ISO 14006 and tools				■					
14		**Comment**					**Comment**			
15		Few tools available at the awareness level of the scrutinized tools. Tool 7 also believed to be useful in market communication in between Knowledge and information level and Integration in procedures level.					Usefulness of the tools are more dependent on company size and maturity level then the sector, but the sectoral difference may lay in which environmental aspect are of most interest (material specifications and lifecycle phase). The tools strength´s and weaknesses´ can be highlighted from that point.			

All the tools can be useful for sectors like building, automotive, electronics, forestry/agriculture, metals, chemicals/plastics, textiles, consumer goods…

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		Phase within product development process					
Tool		**Initiation**	**Pre-study**	**Concept development**	**Detailed design**	**Production**	**Marketing**
	Criterium:	Simple Generic Gives awareness Full life cycle Explorative Depend on level of knowledge	-Open to new possibilities - Collaborative - Consider business model - (structured?)	-Open to new possibilities - Collaborative - Consider business model - (structured?)	-Structured - Deliver facts	- Consider supply chain	-Trustworthy - Increase knowledge of customer
1. Design for sustainable behavior: a toolbox for targeting the use phase		■	■				
2. Ecodesign maturity model (ECOM2): supporting companies on eco-design implementation and management.		■					
3. Idea generation based on the results of life cycle assessments				■			■
4. SULCA software for eco-design.		■	■	■	■	■	
5. Ecodesign+ a web based tool for assessing the carbon footprint of products.		■	■	■			
6. Embedding ecodesign into the design cycle – an alternative approach to quantitative tools.			■	■			
7. BTOGreen the experience: the serious game to explain eco-design		■					
8. Visualizing future material supply needs during product development		■					
9. Eco-design management, ISO 14006 and tools			■	■			■
	Comment						
	Different phases may be parallel (e.g. when employing concurrent engineering), but in order to fit the conclusions in a two- dimensional matrix they are here presented one phase after the other.						

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