



The EU Sustainability policy Green Deal...and key subsequent initiatives

#EUGreenDeal

Overcome existential threat to Europe and the world

The European Green Deal is our roadmap for **making the EU's economy sustainable**. This can only happen if we turn climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all.

Carbon neutrality by 2050

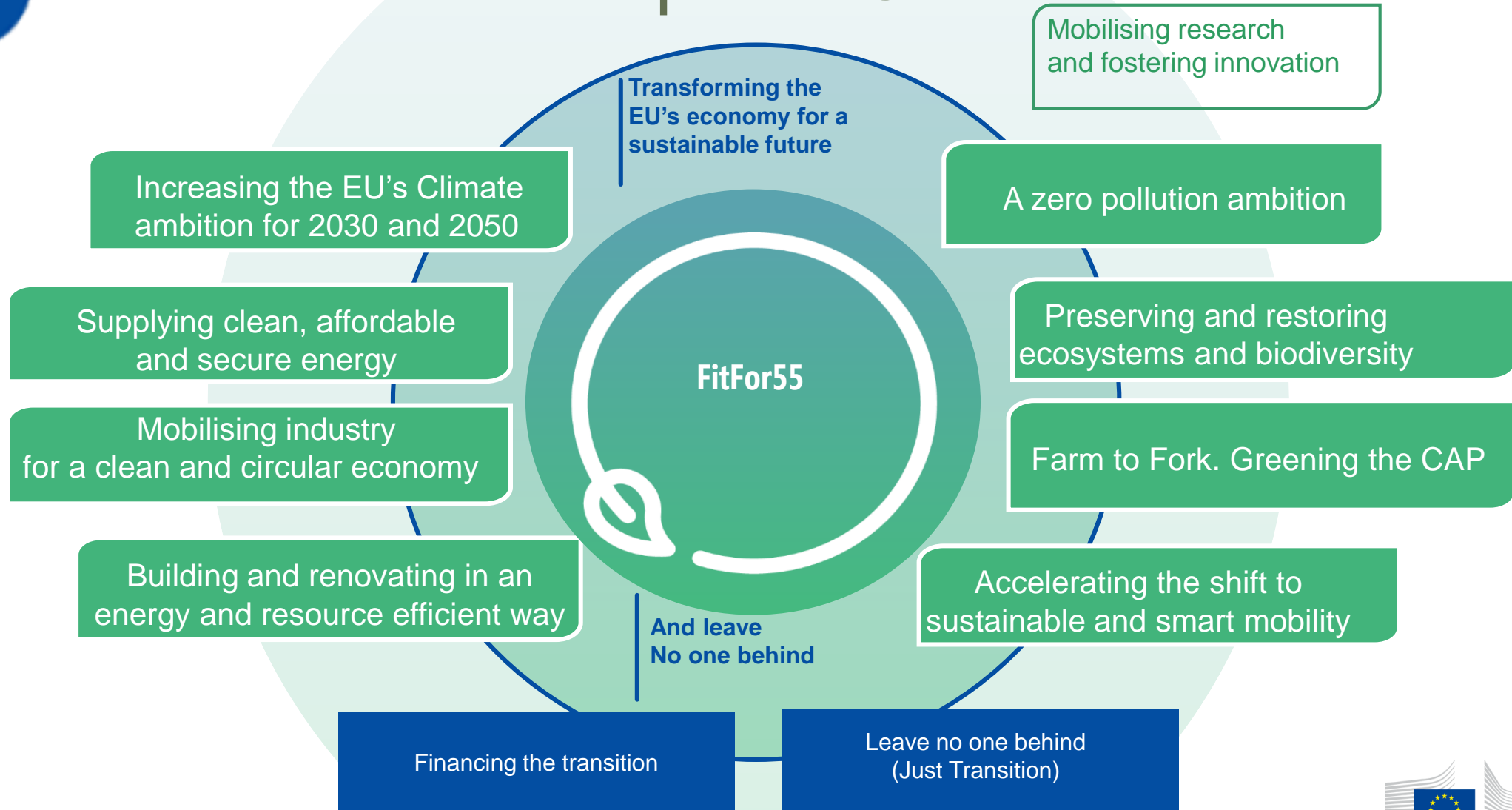
- 3 axes:
- Boosting **Economy**
 - Improve **People Health**
 - **Nature**

Global dimension



https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

The European Green Deal



The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact



European Commission



The European Green Deal

Focus on Key initiatives with possible impact with TH

- « **Fit for 55** » package ... CBAM
- Corporate **Due diligence**
- **Deforestation**
- **Farm to Fork** « F2F »
- **Circular economy** package ... **ESPR** (Ecodesign for Sustainable Products regulation)

Building a modern, sustainable and resilient Europe



“Fit for 55”

- The EU wants to cut net greenhouse gas emissions by **at least 55% by 2030**, compared to 1990 levels, up from our current target for 2030 of at least 40%.

« Fit for 55 » Package

- EU **ETS** (Emission Trading System) (puts price on carbon)
 - Enlarged scope + CBAM (international dimension)
- **Renewable energy directive** (increased target to produce 40% from renewable sources by 2030...) (increased since Russia war)
- **Energy efficiency Directive** (reduction targets, renovation)
- **Transport** (car 0 emissions from 2035)



Proposal for a Regulation on the making available on the Union market as well as export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 – COM 2021/0366

*European Commission
DG Environment*

Objectives of Regulation proposal

GENERAL

Minimise the EU's contribution to deforestation and forest degradation worldwide
(thus reducing EU-driven GHG emissions and biodiversity loss)

Specific

Minimise the risk that products coming from **supply chains associated with deforestation or forest degradation** are placed on the EU market

Increase EU demand for and trade in legal and 'deforestation free' commodities and products

Scope of Regulation proposal

- **Commodities selected**: Palm oil, soy, wood, cattle, cocoa, and coffee and some derived products (e.g. leather, chocolate, furniture)
- The Regulation applies both to **domestically produced and imported commodities and derived products**
- **Progressive scope** - Initially covering selected commodities and derived products; to be updated regularly
- **'Cut-off date' of 31 December 2020**: Commodities not allowed to enter the EU market if produced on land subject to deforestation after that date

Main elements [1]

- **Mandatory due diligence** rules for all operators that place the commodities and products on the EU market or export them from the EU
 - Only products that are both **deforestation-free** and **legal** would be allowed on or exported from the EU market – need to be covered by a **due diligence statement**
 - Based on **existing definitions** (coming from FAO)
 - Main obligations applicable to **operators and non-SME traders**
 - **Strict traceability** linking the commodity to the plot of land where it was produced
 - **Information system**: Host due diligence statements and related information to facilitate enforcement by Member States

Main elements [2]

- **Benchmarking system** that allows to assign risk to countries according to the level of risk of deforestation [low, standard, high]. Dialogue / information exchange with partner countries concerned.
- **Specific obligations for operators and Member State authorities** – simplified due diligence for low-risk and enhanced scrutiny for high-risk countries
- **Minimum level of inspections** for Member States authorities to perform
- **Effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties**



The Farm to Fork Strategy

**For a fair, healthy and
environmentally-friendly
food system**

Farm to Fork Strategy: overall goals



climate
footprint

Reduce the
**environmental and
climate footprint** of
the food system



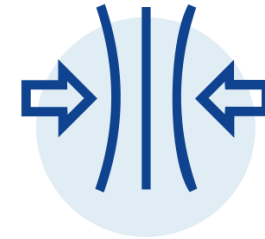
global
transition

Lead a
global transition
towards competitive
sustainability from farm
to fork



new
opportunities

Tap into
**new
opportunities**



resilience

Create a **robust and
resilient** food system



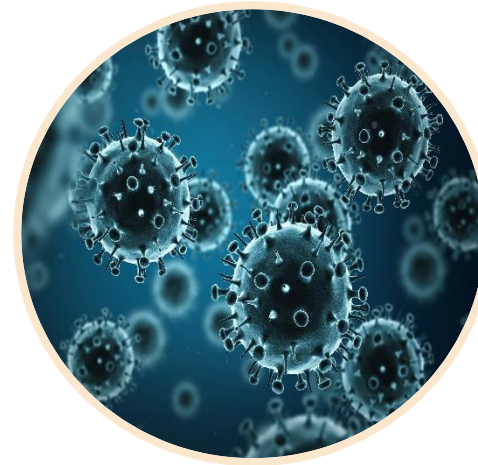
2030 Targets for sustainable food production



Reduce by 50% the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduce use by 50% of more hazardous **pesticides**



Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least 50% while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of **fertilisers** by at least 20 %

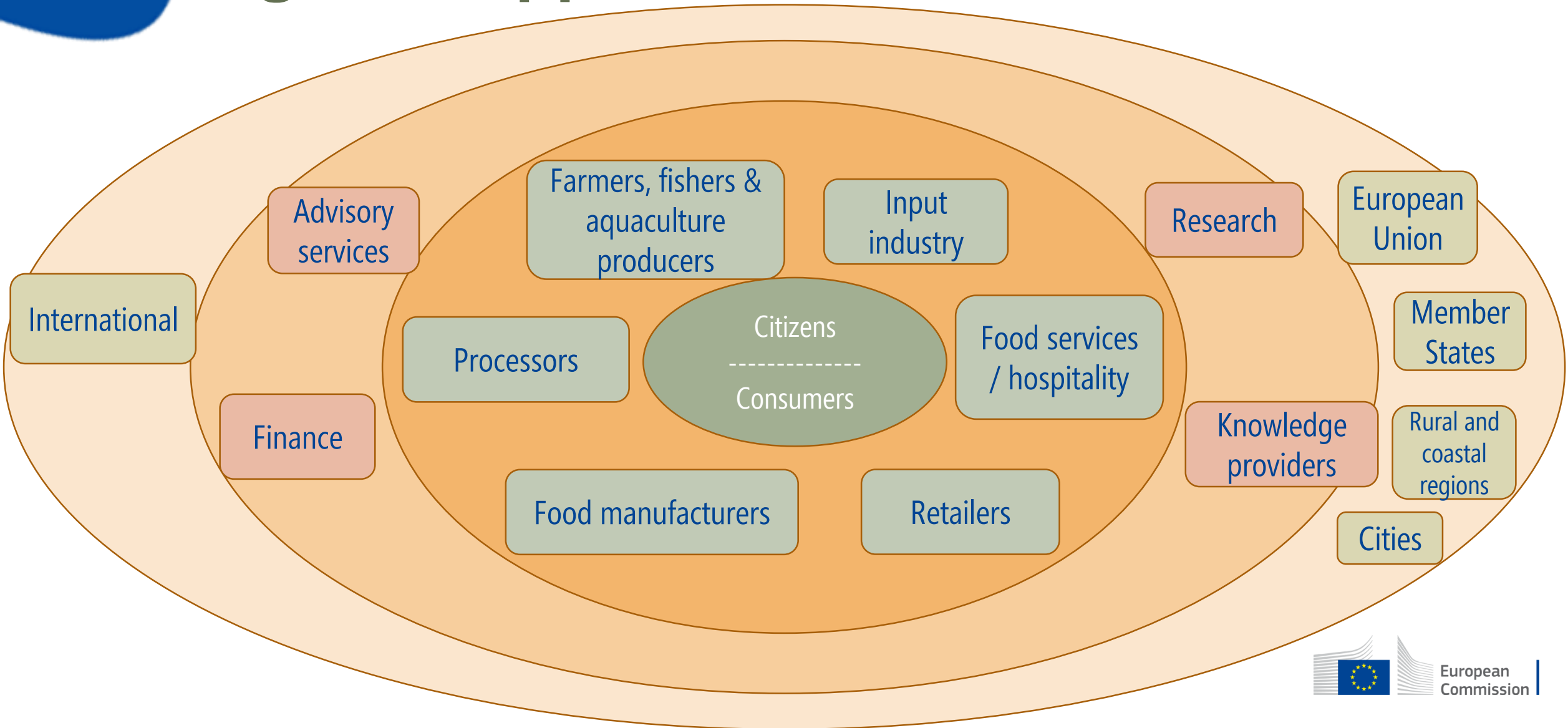


Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%



Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming** and a significant increase in **organic aquaculture**

Integrated approach from farm to fork needed



Actions to ensure sustainable food production (1)



Adopt recommendations to MS addressing the nine specific objectives of the **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**, before submission draft **CAP Strategic Plans** (2020)



Revision of **Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive** and enhancement of Integrated Pest Management (2022)



Revision of Regulations to facilitate **plant protection products containing biological active substances** (2021)



Action plan **for the organic sector** for 2021-2026 to stimulate supply and demand for organic products (2020)



Action plan for **integrated nutrient management** to reduce the pollution from fertilisers (2021)

Actions to ensure sustainable food production (2)

Proposal for a revision of the existing **animal welfare** legislation, including on transport and slaughter (2023)

Proposal for a revision of the **feed additives** Regulation to reduce the environmental impact of livestock farming (2021)

TH
offensive
interest



Legislative initiatives to enhance **cooperation of primary producers** (support position in food chain) (2021-22)

Clarification of the scope of **competition rules** with regard to sustainability in collective actions (2022)

Proposal for a **Farm Sustainability Data Network** (data and advice on sustainable farming practices) (2022)

Actions to stimulate sustainable practices by food industry and retail, hospitality and food service

Initiative to improve the **corporate governance framework** (integrate sustainability into corporate strategies) (2021)

Develop an EU code and monitoring framework for **responsible business and marketing conduct** in the food supply chain (2021)

Stimulate **reformulation** of processed food, including setting of **maximum levels for certain nutrients** (2021)



Set **nutrient profiles** to restrict promotion of food high in salt, sugar or fat (2022)

Proposal revision EU legislation on **Food Contact Materials** (food safety, environmental footprint) (2022)

Revision **EU marketing standards** for agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products (ensure uptake and supply of sustainable products) (2021-22)

Enhance coordination to tackle **Food Fraud** (2021-2022)

Actions to reduce food loss and waste

Committed to reaching the **UN SDG Target to halve food waste at retail and consumer levels by 2030**, and reduce food losses along the food production and supply chains.



Proposal for **EU-level targets for food waste reduction** (2023)



Area for
cooperation with
TH



Revise EU rules for **date marking**
(‘use by’ and ‘best before’ dates)
(2022)

The background features a large, light green leaf with a detailed vein structure in the upper center, set against a dark blue background. The lower portion of the image shows a darker blue leaf pattern. Abstract shapes in red, white, and blue are visible on the left and right sides.

The Circular Economy package (30 March 2022)

**« Make sustainable products the norm
in the EU »**

Circular Economy Package of 30 March 2022

- **Proposal for a Regulation on Ecodesign for Sustainable Products (ESPR)**
- **Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024**
- **EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles**
- **Proposal for a revision of the Construction Products Regulation**
- **Proposal to Empower Consumers in the Green Transition**



*“It's time to end the model of ‘take, make, break, and throw away’ that is so harmful to our planet, our health and our economy. Today's proposals will ensure that **only the most sustainable products are sold in Europe**. They allow consumers to save energy, repair and not replace broken products, and make **smart environmental choices** when they are shopping for new ones.”*

***Frans Timmermans,**
Executive Vice-President for the European Green Deal*

Proposal for a Reg. on Eco-design for sustainable products

- Scope: All the physical good placed on the market (evolutive list / workplans).
- Sets new requirements (durable, reliable, reusable, repairable...) + information requirements.
- Digital product passport for all, regulated products
- Green procurement, end destruction unsold goods, ...

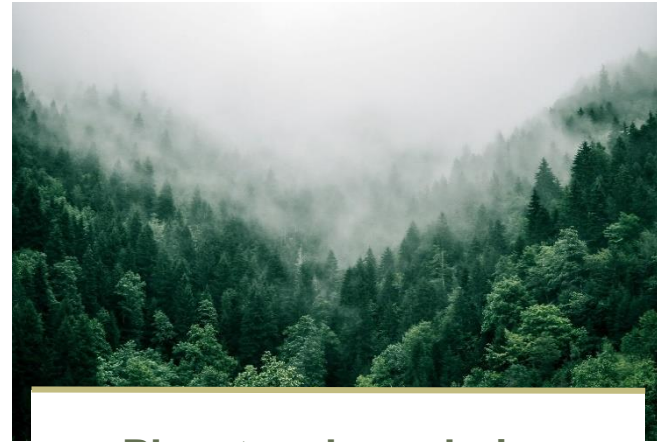
Why is ESPR needed?



Inefficient use of resources

- **Global extraction of materials tripled** since 1970
- Over **90% of biodiversity loss and water stress** from resource extraction and processing
- **Waste generation** set to increase **70%** by 2050

(International Resource Panel, 2019)



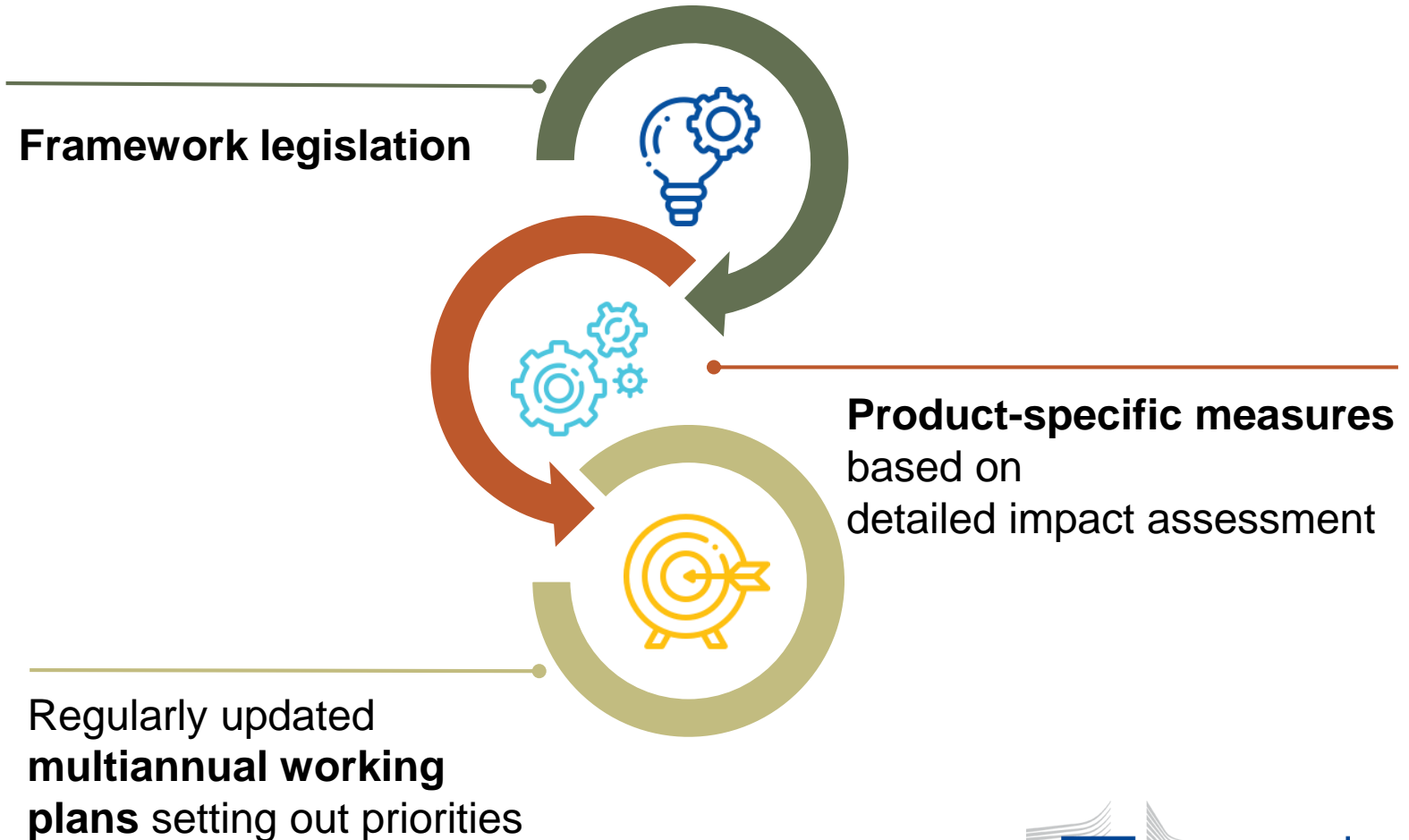
Planetary boundaries exceeded

- EU has less than 10% of world population, yet its **consumption-based impacts are close to or exceed boundaries** for climate change, particulate matter, land use, freshwater, and resource use

How will ESPR work?

1. Building on the existing Ecodesign Directive

**Key features
of Ecodesign
Directive
approach
maintained**



How will ESPR work?

2. Extending the Ecodesign approach



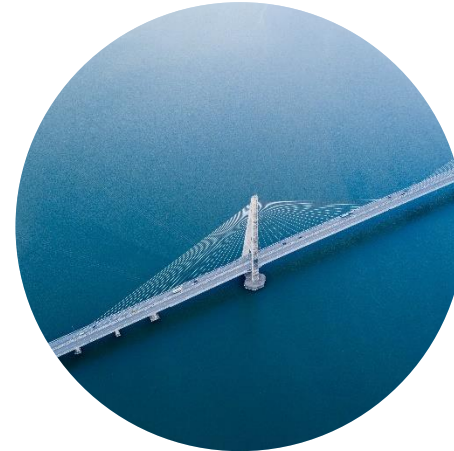
Scope extension

Moving beyond energy-related products to a wide product scope



New requirements

Plus clarification of existing requirements



Horizontal approach

Requirements in addition to product-specific requirements



Increased focus on product information

e.g. Digital Product Passport; labels

Key product aspects under ESPR

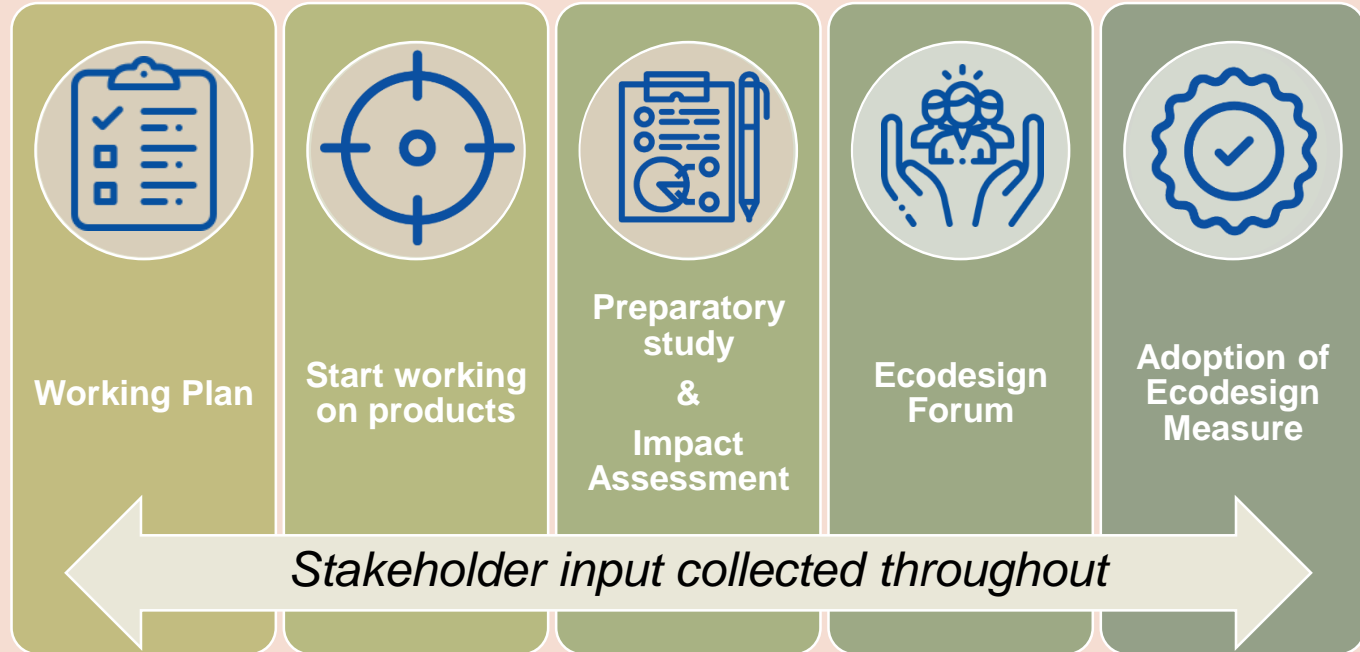
- Durability
- Reliability
- Reusability
- Upgradability
- Reparability
- Possibility of maintenance and refurbishment
- Presence of substances of concern
- Energy use or energy efficiency
- Resource use or resource efficiency
- Recycled content
- Possibility of remanufacturing and recycling
- Possibility of recovery of materials
- Environmental impacts, including carbon and environmental footprint
- Expected generation of waste materials

Process under ESPR

**ESPR =
framework
legislation**

*i.e. does not set
specific measures.
Rather, it enables
their later adoption*

Improved process for adoption of new Ecodesign measures





Digital Product Passport (DPP)

- Structured **collection of product data** with agreed ownership and access rights conveyed through **unique identifier**
- **Decentralised system**
- **Data** on sustainability, environmental impact, circularity, substances of concern, value retention for reuse/remanufacturing/recycling

Expected outcomes/benefits of ESPR



Environment

- Help achieve EU's environmental goals and SDGs
- Target product-related environmental impacts



Consumers

- Improved product performance and longer lifetimes
- More informed decision making
- Financial savings (longer life and less energy)



Supply chain actors

- Reduced material costs
- Reputational benefits
- Increased transparency across supply chain



International aspects (I)

- Rules will be **applicable to all products placed on the EU market**, whether produced in the EU or imported.
- **Wide consultation of stakeholders** foreseen during preparatory phase of all measures
- **Impacts on third countries and on international trade** to be examined in impact assessments preceding adoption of all measures
- **Consultation of WTO** under the TBT procedure before adoption of all measures
- **Public consultation** on products to be included in first ESPR workplan: by end 2022
- Indicative timeline for **first measures under ESPR**: 2024 (tbc pending outcome of negotiation process)



International aspects (II)

To help ESPR to contribute to positive change **at global level**, the EU plans to:

- Step up **engagement** with non-EU countries, provide **guidance** to facilitate compliance with the new rules and provide **support**
- Pursue progress in **multilateral fora**, including the G7 & G20, and in the context of the Global Alliance for Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency
- Cooperate with its trading partners in the **WTO**, by sharing and discussing best practices on how to increase circularity in global value chains, in line with domestic and international law
- Continue to underline the circular economy's **positive potential to generate prosperity and resilience**, and become a key support tool for avoiding the costs of further environmental degradation and exiting poverty cycles