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Technical Assistance for Assessment of Turkey's Potential on Transition to Circular Economy

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Green Deal: New EU proposals to make sustainable products the norm and boost Europe's resource independence

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Activity 1.2.1. Circular Economy Training
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Need for action



- From 1970 to 2017, the annual global extraction of materials **tripled** and it continues to grow.

Source: The International Resource Panel, [Global Resources Outlook](#), 2019



- More than **90%** of biodiversity loss and water stress come from resource extraction and processing.

Source: The International Resource Panel, [Global Resources Outlook](#), 2019



- Annual waste generation will increase by **70%** by 2050

Source: [World Bank](#)
What a waste 2.0, 2018



- Only **12%** of the materials used by EU industry come from recycling.

Source: [Eurostat](#),
2016 figures



- About **50%** of total greenhouse gas emissions come from resource extraction and processing

Source: The International Resource Panel, [Global Resources Outlook](#), 2019



There is only one planet Earth, yet by 2050, the world will be consuming as if there were three

Where do we come from:
Waste Framework Directive within the 1st Circular Economy Action Plan



The new rules will make the EU a global leader in recycling:

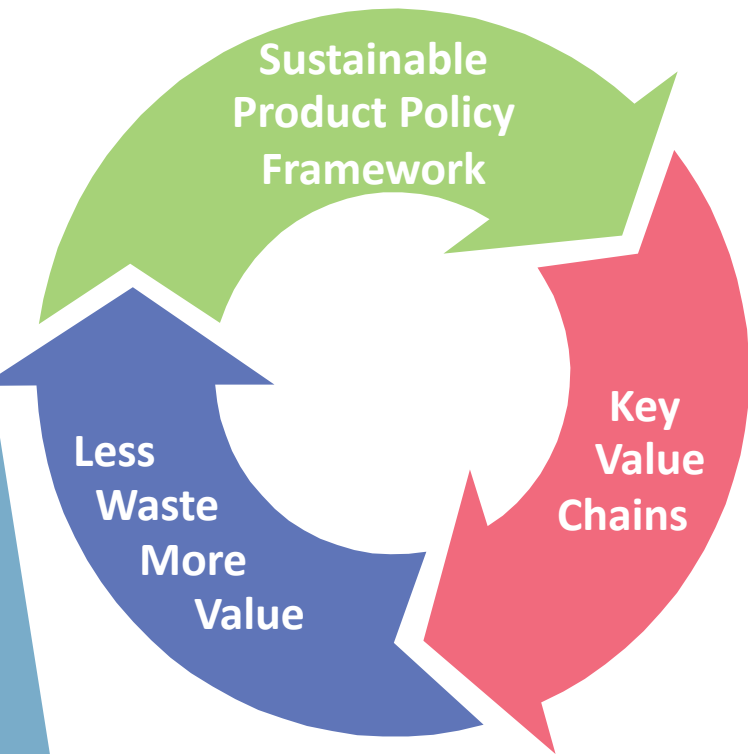
- By 2030, at least **70 % of all packaging waste** in each EU country should be recycled
- By 2035, all EU countries should **recycle at least 65 % and landfill less than 10 % of municipal waste**

There are also **recycling targets** for specific packaging materials:

- Paper and cardboard: 85 %
- Ferrous metals: 80 %
- Aluminium: 60 %
- Glass: 75 %
- Plastic: 55 %
- Wood: 30 %



Changing the way Europe consumes and produces



35 actions

Make sustainable products the norm in the EU
Empower consumers and public buyers
Sustainable production processes

Electronics and ICT
Batteries and vehicles
Packaging
Plastics
Textiles
Construction and buildings
Food, water and nutrients

Reduce Waste
Reduce Waste Exports
Boost market for high quality and safe secondary raw materials

Making circular economy work for people, regions and cities

Circular economy as a requisite for climate neutrality

Getting the Economics Right

Financial Markets

Investments and R&I

Global Level Playing Field

Monitoring

An Advanced Phase of Implementation

- **New regulatory framework on batteries** proposed in December 2020
- **Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency** launched in February 2021
- Proposal to review **EU rules on concentration limits of persistent organic pollutants in waste** adopted in October 2021
- Proposal for a revision of the EU **Waste Shipment Regulation** adopted in November 2021
- Legally binding **global agreement to combat plastic pollution** agreed at UNEA5.2 in March 2022
- **Milestone: Circular Economy Package** adopted in March 2022
- Revised **Industrial Emissions Directive** in April 2022

Measures of CEAP Annex adopted



Circular Economy package March 2022

Regulation on Ecodesign for Sustainable Products

Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

Updated EU consumer rules to empower consumers for the green transition

Revision of Construction Products Regulation

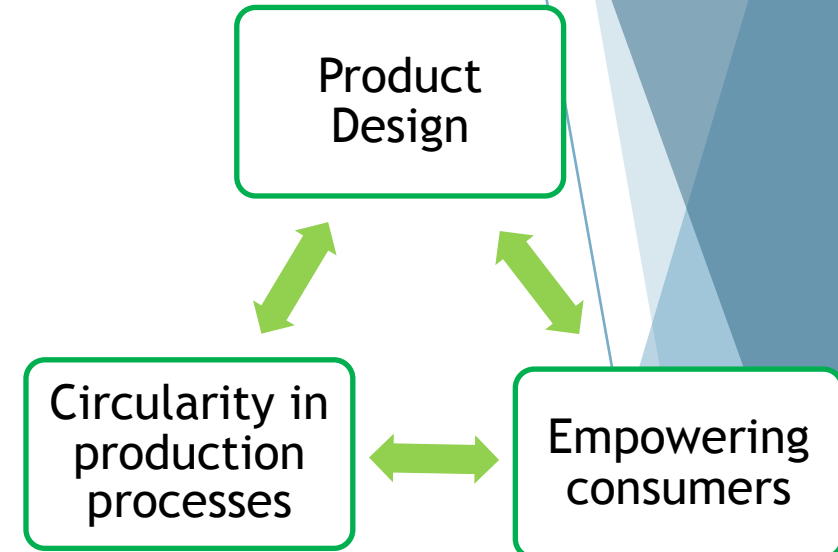


Towards a Sustainable Product Policy Framework

- Many products break down too quickly, cannot be easily reused, repaired or recycled, and many are made for single use only.
- Consumers do not repair products, find too many labels and some green claims are misleading.
- Production processes in Europe are not resource efficient and can pollute our air, water and soil.



Our response

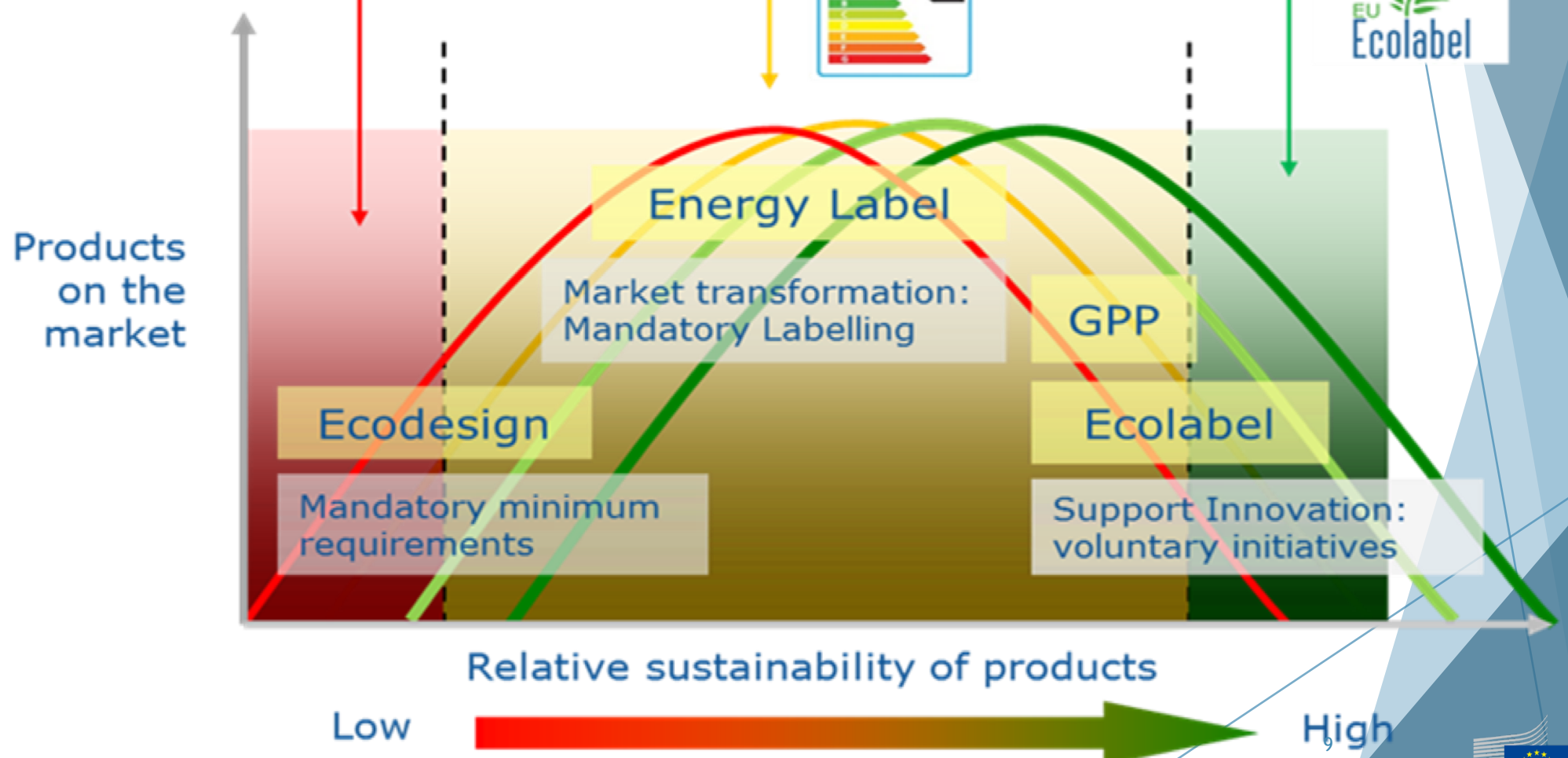


A new overarching framework addressing all products placed on the EU market, supporting more sustainable patterns of consumption and cutting waste by e.g. promoting better design

Cut out least sustainable products

Incentivise choice of higher sustainability products

Encourage development of new, more sustainable products



Making sustainable products the norm in the EU



- Proposal for a new **Regulation on Ecodesign for Sustainable Products (ESPR)** → establishing a wide framework to set ecodesign requirements beyond energy-related products



- **Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024** to cover new energy-related products and update and increase the ambition for products already regulated → ensuring a smooth transition to the ESPR framework

Up to

80%



of products' environmental impacts are determined at the design phase

« **Sustainable products should be the norm, not the exception** »

Building on the Ecodesign framework

- Key features of the Ecodesign Directive approach maintained:
 - ✓ **Framework legislation:** a new Regulation on Ecodesign for sustainable products
 - ✓ Regularly updated **multiannual working plans** setting out priorities
 - ✓ **Product-specific measures** based on dedicated impact assessment



New features

- ✓ scope extension beyond energy-related products
- ✓ new requirements + clarification of existing requirements
- ✓ structurally allow for 'horizontal' ecodesign requirements
- ✓ increased focus on product information (e.g. Digital Product Passport; labels)
- ✓ incentivising best performing products
- ✓ improved market surveillance

ESPR aims to leverage the weight of public spending



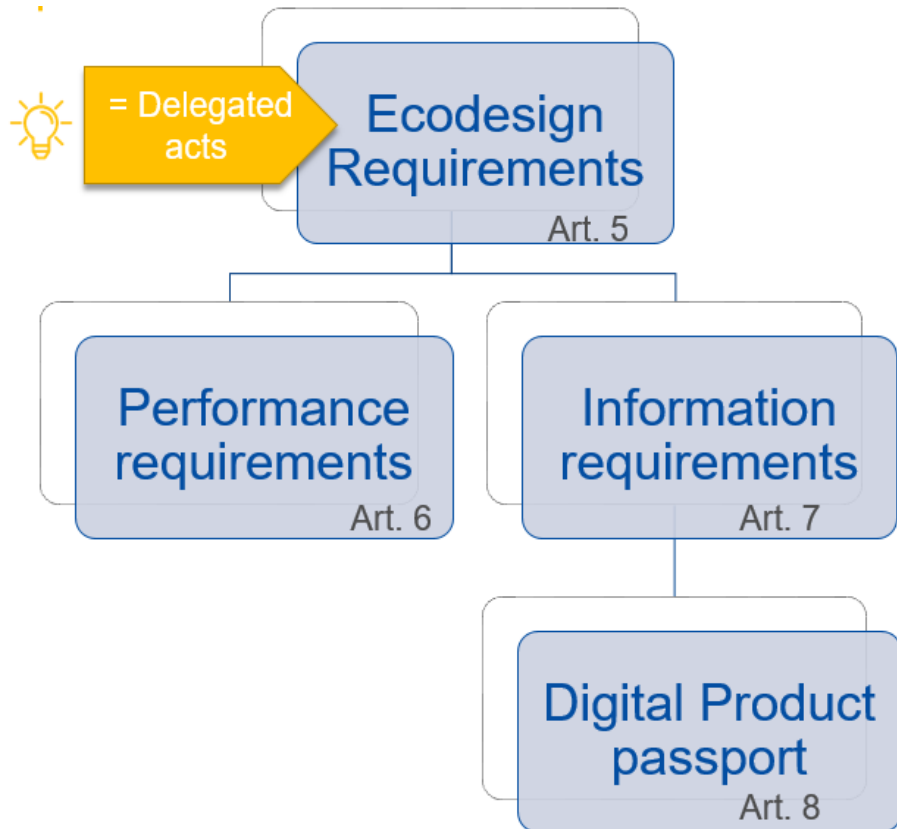
Setting mandatory **requirements for green public procurement**. Contracting authorities would be required to use green procurement criteria to purchase specific groups of products

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Key Ecodesign product aspects



- 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.

ESPR's benefits

For the environment:



- ✓ Scope gives possibility to take action on those products currently responsible for around 65% of total product-related GHG and particulate matter emission in the EU, and 70% of resource depletion.

For consumers:



- ✓ Better product performance and longer functionality
- ✓ More informed choices via improved product information
- ✓ Continued energy savings

For supply chain actors:



- ✓ Reduced material costs
- ✓ Increased competitiveness (including via reduced compliance costs associated with harmonised rules)
- ✓ Increased transparency across supply chain

For the EU economy:



- ✓ Increased circular material use
- ✓ Reduced raw material dependencies
- = Increased resilience

EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

- Need for action



European consumption of textiles has the **fourth highest impact** on the environment and climate change, after food, housing and mobility.



1% of material used to produce clothing is recycled into new clothing (globally)



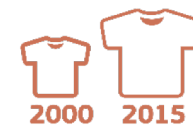
About 5.8 million tonnes of textiles are discarded every year, equivalent to 11.3 kg per person (EU)



Almost 9/10 Europeans (88%) think that clothing should be made to last longer

Opportunities:

- Increase the EU textiles ecosystem's **resilience**
- Boost its attractiveness, creative and innovative potential
- Tap into new markets for **sustainable textiles**
- An average of 20 to 35 jobs are created for every 1.000 tonnes of textiles collected for re-use, such as selling them second-hand



Textiles production doubled between 2000 and 2015 (globally)

Key actions

1. New design requirements for textiles under the **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation**
2. Stopping the destruction of unsold or returned textiles
3. Action to address the unintentional release of **microplastics** from synthetic textiles
4. Clearer information on textiles and a **Digital Product Passport**
5. Tackle **greenwashing**
6. Propose mandatory **Extended Producer Responsibility** for textiles with eco-modulation of fees

->
Commission's
Communication
COM(2022) 141
final + Annex



Enabling conditions - Global sustainable value chains



Launching the **Transition Pathway** for the textiles ecosystem to set out concrete steps on how to achieve the Strategy's 2030 goals



Driving **fast fashion out of fashion** & incentivising **circular business models**



A **level playing field** and a **well-functioning internal market**



A key role for **research, innovation and investments**



Enhancing skills for the green and digital transitions of the textiles



sector



Action for promoting **sustainable textiles value chains globally**

Addressing the challenges related to **halting the export of textile**

waste

Proposal for a Directive on empowering consumers for the green transition



Aims to ensure **consumers get adequate information** on products when purchasing them
→ consumers will take informed and environment friendly choices when buying their products

→ It amends the *Unfair Commercial Practices Directive* and the *Consumer Rights Directive*

- Consumers will have a **right to know** how long a product is designed to last for and how, if at all, it can be repaired
- The rules will strengthen consumer protection against untrustworthy or false environmental claims, **banning 'greenwashing'** and practices misleading consumers about the durability of a product

Revised Construction Products Regulation



- Aims to create a harmonised framework to assess and communicate the environmental and climate performance of construction products.
- **New product requirements** will ensure that the design and manufacture of construction products is based on state of the art to make these more durable, repairable, recyclable, easier to re-manufacture.



€ 275 billion of additional investments annually needed for buildings renovation to achieve the EU's 55% climate target by 2030

What to expect next in 2022: highlights



- Legislative proposal on substantiating green claims
- Review of requirements on packaging and packaging waste in the EU
- Revision of the monitoring framework for the circular economy
- New policy framework on bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastics
- Measures to reduce the impact of microplastic pollution on the environment



Less waste, more value

Prevent waste in the first place



- Specific waste reduction targets for more complex streams
- Enhance the implementation of the requirements for EPR schemes
- Continue modernising EU waste laws (packaging, end-of-life vehicles, hazardous substances in electronic equipment; batteries adopted Q4 2020)
- Propose to harmonise separate waste collection systems

Transform waste into high-quality and safe resources in markets for recycled materials

- Develop chemicals that are sustainable and safe by design
- Reduce the presence of hazardous substances detrimental to health and the environment
- Assess the scope to develop further EU-wide end-of-waste criteria for certain waste streams

Address waste exports (adopted) ✓



- Establish 'recycled in the EU' as a benchmark for quality secondary materials
- Thoroughly review EU rules on waste shipments, increasing the processing of materials
- Adopt multilateral, regional and bilateral measures to combat environmental crime

Crosscutting actions

Circular economy as prerequisite for climate neutrality



Measuring circularity contribution to climate mitigation

Strengthening the role of circularity in future revisions of the National Energy and Climate Plans

Certification of carbon removals

Getting the economics right



Integrating CE in EU Taxonomy Regulation

EU Ecolabel criteria for financial products

CE solutions in State Aid, business strategies, financial instruments and reporting

Research, innovation and digitalization



European Regional Development Fund/LIFE/HorizonEurope

Making circularity work for people, regions and cities

A joint agenda, a transition where no one is left behind



Main actions:

- ▶ Revision of the Skills Agenda *[adopted 2020]*
- ▶ A new Pact for Skills *[launched October 2020]*
- ▶ Cohesion policy funds
(to help regions implement CE strategies & reinforce their industrial fabric)
- ▶ Just Transition Mechanism
- ▶ Urban initiatives



4 million jobs

linked to the
circular economy
in the EU



Towards a global circular economy



Leading efforts at global level to:

Keep resource use within planetary boundaries

Decouple global economic growth from resource use

Promote jobs creation within and outside the EU

An agenda to promote CE at bilateral, regional and multilateral level, including through development & international cooperation programmes

Kick-start negotiations for a Global agreement on plastics

At UNEA 5.2, March 2022, resolution adopted to fight pollution by forging an internationally binding agreement by 2024

Global Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency Alliance

Launched 02/2021
UNEA 5.1



CE in free trade agreements

Outreach activities - i.a. Circular Economy Missions

Initiate discussions for a global agreement on natural resource management + 'Safe operating space' for natural resource use

Ongoing

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['Leading the way to a global circular economy: state of play and outlook'](#)



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Monitoring progress

Measuring progress at EU and national level in the transition to a circular economy



European Semester



Monitoring
Framework for the
Circular Economy



Indicators on
resource use

Stakeholder engagement

#CEstakeholderEU

European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform

A joint initiative by the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee

- **Advancing the circular economy concept on the ground**
- **Strengthening cooperation among stakeholders' networks**

representatives of networks of businesses, civil society and local, regional and national public authorities



Submit your own good practices, knowledge, strategies and voluntary commitments!

Link to website: <http://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/>

Learn more & Keep in touch



[Circular economy action plan \(europea.eu\)](https://europea.eu)



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Thank you



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