European Green Deal

Transforming the EU’s economy for a sustainable future

- Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy
- Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way
- Increasing the EU’s Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

Financing the transition

- A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment
- Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity
- From ‘Farm to Fork’: a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system

Leaving no one behind (Just Transition)

- Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact
CEAP announced a sustainable product policy legislative initiative to:

- make products fit for a climate neutral, resource efficient and circular economy,
- reduce waste and
- ensure that the performance of frontrunners in sustainability progressively becomes the norm.

Main instrument of SPI: a revision and extension of the current Ecodesign Directive to a wide range of products.
SPI: Why is it needed? (I)

(1) Production and consumption of products are not sustainable:

- Inefficient use of resources:
  - global extraction of materials since 1970 has **tripled**; waste generation set to increase by **70% by 2050**;
  - more than **90%** of biodiversity loss and water stress coming from resource extraction and processing

- Planetary boundaries being exceeded:
  - recent JRC study showed global planetary boundaries are close to or are **already being transgressed** in several impact categories

- EU economy still ‘linear by design’:
  - EU industry still accounts for **20%** of the EU’s greenhouse gas emissions
  - demand for recycled materials also remains **low**
SPI: Why is it needed? (II)

(2) Products are not designed for sustainability and information is lacking:

- many products **break down too quickly**, cannot be easily repaired or recycled; increasingly **complex product designs** (including substances of concern and compound substances)
- **Information on products’ environmental characteristics lacking**, for consumers and businesses

(3) Improvements in existing Ecodesign process needed:

- e.g. 2020 [Court of Auditors report](#)
SPI: Snapshot from the Public Consultation

Most Public Consultation respondents agreed or strongly agreed that:

• **products do not sufficiently cover the costs** of the harm that their production and use cause to the environment

• **many products are not designed to be easily repaired or upgraded**

• **materials** used in products are more and more complex and difficult to recycle

• consumers and businesses **lack adequate and reliable information** on products’ sustainability characteristics (with quite strong overall support for the introduction of a digital product passport)

• requiring **reparability information** on products would foster the overall sustainability of product
• Extension of the product scope of the Ecodesign legislation
• Extension of **minimum sustainability requirements** for products
• Extension of **sustainability information requirements** for consumers and business-to-business, including a **Digital Product Passport**
• Reward more sustainable products through **incentives**
• Measures for **circular business models** and **value retention**
• Strengthened application of the Ecodesign framework
SPI timeline and preparatory process

• **Broad cooperation** on SPI within Commission (co-lead by DG ENER, ENV and GROW)

• **Inception Impact Assessment** (2020); **Open Public Consultation** (2021 - 626 replies)

• **Commission Impact Assessment** under preparation (to assess which combination of measures can best achieve the objectives)

• **Legislative proposal** planned for Q1 2022
Thank you!