Regulation on Ecodesign for Sustainable Products
- Outline of the Commission proposal

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
    - high strategic and material dependency of the EU

- **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', missing business opportunities:**

    - EU industry still accounts for 20% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions

    - demand for recycled materials also remains low

European Commission

ESPR
Building on the Ecodesign framework

- **Key features of the Ecodesign Directive approach maintained:**

  - ✓ **Framework legislation**: a new Regulation on Ecodesing for sustainable products

  - ✓ Regularly updated **multiannual working plans** setting out priorities

  - ✓ **Product-specific measures** based on dedicated impact assessment

Working plan → Start working on a product → Preparatory study → Ecodesign Forum → Impact Assessment → Adoption of Ecodesign measure

European Commission

ESPR
Extending the Ecodesign approach

- **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**

European Commission

ESPR
Key Ecodesign product aspects
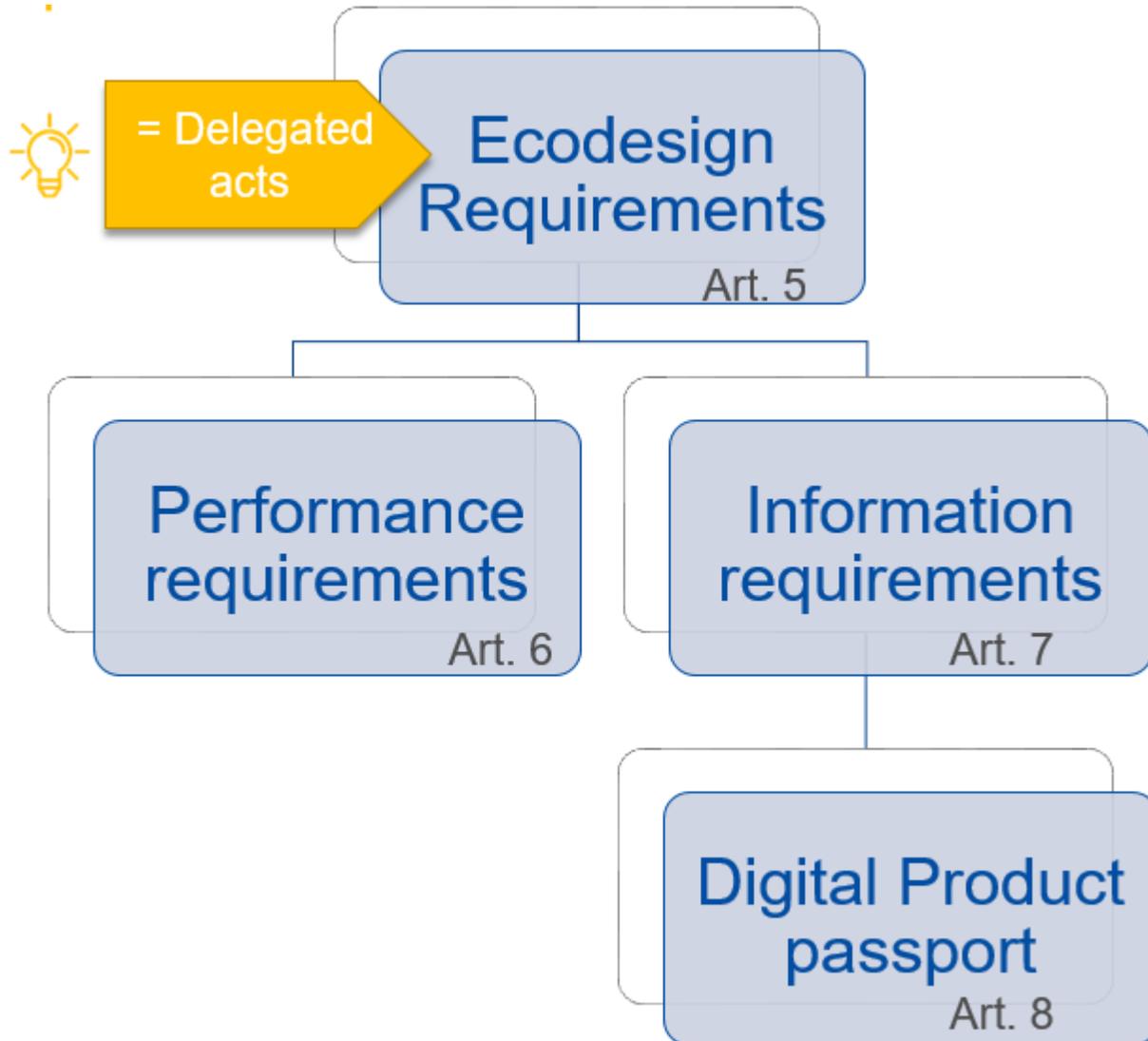
- **durability**, **reliability**; **reusability**; **upgradability**;

- **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.

For the **environment**:

- ✓ Help achieve **EU's environmental goals and SDG's**:
    - ▪ *Existing ED/EL rules estimated to have saved about 89 mtoe of primary energy use in 2020; savings set to rise to 132 mtoe by 2030.*
    - ▪ *This roughly corresponds to 150 bcm of natural gas, almost = to EU's import of Russian gas.*
- ✓ Aim to target those products on the EU market that currently generate a significant proportion of **product-related impacts**
    - ▪ *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 = less need to replace = less frustration at failures and repairs & cost savings
- ✓ More informed choices via improved product information
- ✓ Continued energy savings

ESPR
Expected outcomes (II)

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 decoupling of economic activity from resource use
- ✓ Increased circular material use
- ✓ Reduced raw material dependencies
- = **Increased resilience**

European Commission

Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024

Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan

Current status (existing measures):

50 measures covering products that consume almost 50% of EU final energy, and emitted almost half our GHG in 2020

- About 3 billion products in scope sold in 2020

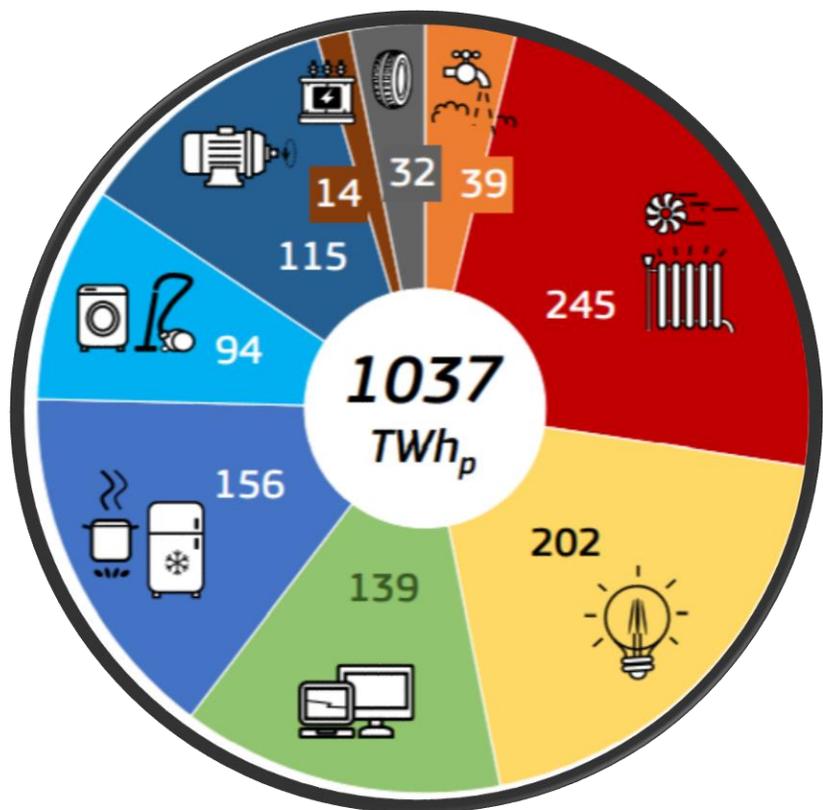- Energy saved in 2020 comparable to energy consumption of Poland

More than € 60 bn estimated reduction in annual consumer energy expenditure in 2020

- may exceed € 250 bn in 2022

About 1 MWh annual electricity savings per household (27%)

About 16 BCM direct and 10 BCM indirect gas savings

All savings for 2020 vs BAU

source: Ecodesign Impact Accounting

European Commission

Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan

**Working plan developed after preliminary study and stakeholder input – highlights:**

- **Revised rules with an additional estimated impact of more than 170 TWh/year in 2030**

  - Heating and cooling products, rescaled Energy labels,…

- **New rules on smartphones/tablets, solar PV systems/panels, printers and scanners**

- **New products to be studied with estimated savings of about 70 TWh/year in 2030:**

  - Low temperature radiators (facilitate heat pump deployment), electric vehicle chargers, universal external power supplies (linked to "common charger" initiative)

- **Circularity related requirements**

  - Reparability scoring systems

  - Analysis on product-specific requirements for aspects like recycled content; scarce, environmentally relevant and critical raw material; durability, firmware and software

European Commission

European Commission

Sustainable and Circular Textiles

Paola Migliorini
Deputy Head of Unit
DG ENV B1

Textiles within the Circular Economy Action Plan

Sustainable Product Policy Framework

Less Waste More Value
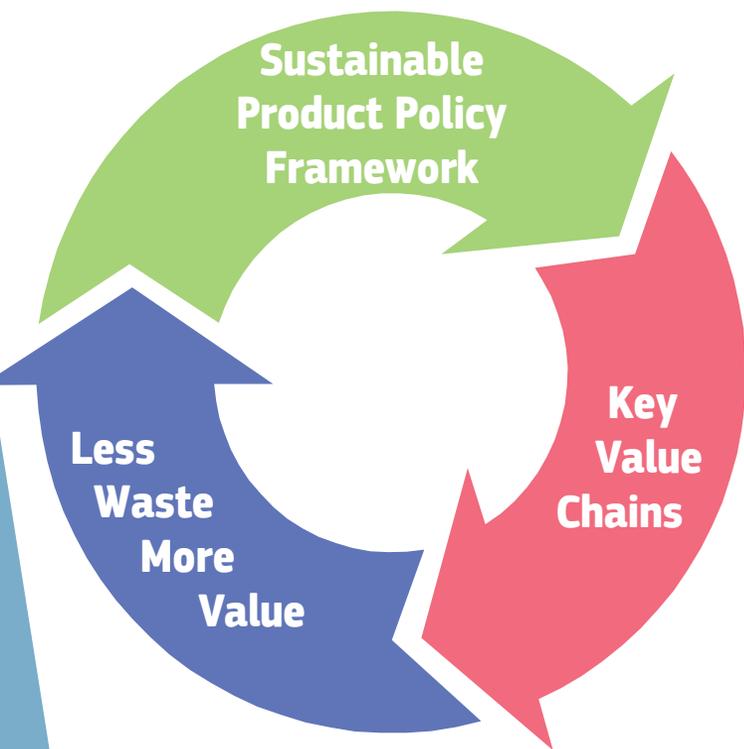
Key Value Chains

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

35 actions

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.
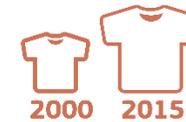
>1%

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

11.3 kg

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

2000 2015

Textiles production doubled between 2000 and 2015 (globally)

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

European Commission

How has the Commission responded?

- **Comprehensive** strategy looking at the entire lifecycle of textiles products

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

- **Co-creation & cooperative** effort:
  - ○ DG ENV – DG GROW in the driving seat
  - ○ Vision empowering all relevant actors: businesses, NGOs, MS, regional and local authorities

- Approach in line with past & current sectoral successes: i.p. Plastics Strategy

Road to 2030: the vision of the Strategy

➢ By 2030, all textile products placed on the EU market are:

- **durable, repairable and recyclable**

- to a great extent made of recycled fibres

- free of hazardous substances

- produced respecting social rights

➢ "**Fast fashion is out of fashion**" – consumers benefit longer from high quality textiles

➢ Profitable **re-use and repair services** are widely available

➢ In a competitive, resilient and innovative textile sector producers take responsibility for their products along the value chain

➢ **Circular** rather than throw-away clothes have become the norm, with sufficient capacities for recycling and minimal incineration and landfilling

European Commission

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

Enabling conditions
Global sustainable value chains

Launching the **Transition Pathway** for the textiles ecosystem

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**
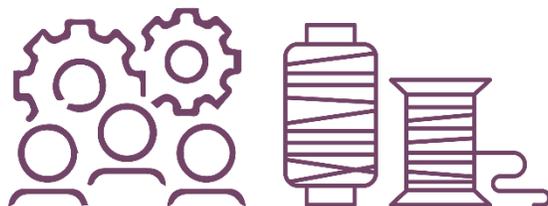
European Commission

Transition Pathway for the Textiles Ecosystem

To contribute to the way forward and to set out concrete steps on how to achieve the Strategy's 2030 goals.

Stakeholder consultation open until 15 May

It aims to:

- ✓ Accelerate the **digital** and **green** transitions and strengthen the **resilience** of the ecosystem

- ✓ Launch discussions with stakeholders through a **co-creation process** in Q2 2022

- ✓ Identify what **specific actions and commitments** are needed to prepare and carry out the green and digital transitions

European Commission

Thank you

A New Circular Economy Action Plan

European Commission