



Developments in green and circular public procurement in the EU

CircPro project final event

25 January 2023

Circular Economy Action Plan

For a cleaner and
more competitive
Europe

Ivan Azevedo

Circular Economy, Sustainable Production and
Consumption

DG Environment

European Commission



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



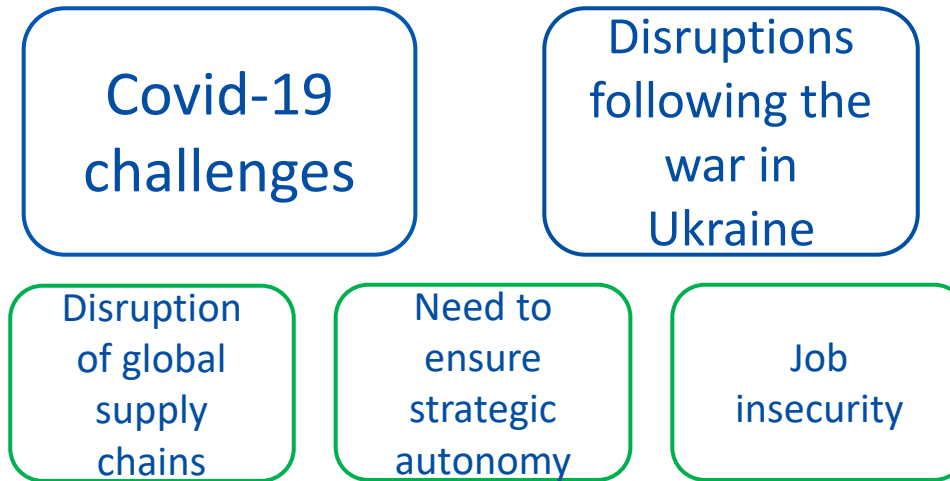
- About **50%** of total greenhouse gas emissions come from resource extraction and processing

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

A key to strategic autonomy



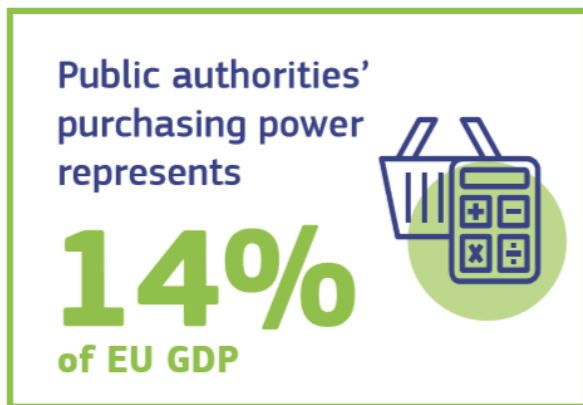
Circular economy is expected to:

Impacts



CEAP on empowering consumers and public buyers

- ▶ Revision of the **consumer law**: consumers to receive trustworthy and relevant information on products at the point of sale - *proposals adopted 30/03*
- ▶ Establishing a new “**Right to repair**”
- ▶ Legislative proposal to ensure companies substantiate their **green claims** using Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint methods
- ▶ Include more systematically durability, recyclability and recycled content in EU Ecolabel criteria



- Proposal for **mandatory Green Public Procurement (GPP)** criteria and targets in sectoral legislation
- Phasing-in **mandatory reporting on GPP**

CEAP Implementation: Phase I

New regulatory framework on batteries (2020)

In December 2020, the Commission proposed a new regulatory framework on batteries, to make batteries sustainable for a circular and climate neutral economy.

It foresees the following measures (among others):

- Increase the share of **rechargeable** batteries on the market
- Targets on the content of recycled materials and collection, treatment and recycling of batteries at the end-of-life
- Increase **removability** and **replaceability** of batteries
- EPR measures: **producer take-back** and **recycling schemes**
- Establish a **battery dataspace** & **battery passport** for exchange of information on batteries



First measure of
the Action Plan
adopted



CEAP Implementation: Phase II (2022)

SPRING PACKAGE

(30 March)

- ▶ Proposal for a Regulation on Ecodesign for Sustainable Products
- ▶ Revision of Construction Products Regulation

AUTUMN PACKAGE

(30 November)

- Revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive



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%



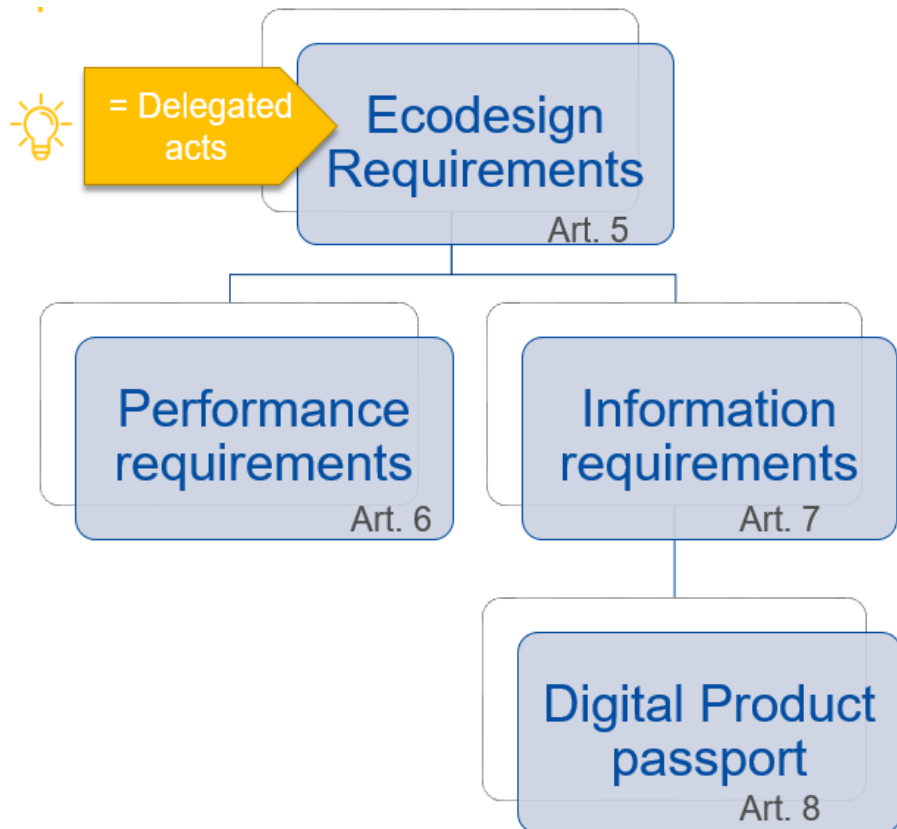
of products' environmental impacts are determined at the design phase

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



European
Commission

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.

Revised Construction Products Regulation



- Aims to create a harmonized 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

Revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive - Need for action



177 kg of packaging waste per person, or 79.3 million tonnes in total, was generated in the EU27 in 2020



Packaging causes **C02 emissions** equal to the total C02 emissions of a small-medium EU country



Packaging waste **increased by more than 20%** over the last 10 years in the EU, and will increase by another 19% until 2030, if no action is taken. For plastic packaging waste, the expected increase is 46% by 2030



Reuse of packaging dropped dramatically over the last 10 years



Around **40% of plastics and 50% of paper** used in the EU is destined for packaging



Packaging **pollutes** soil and land, and is about half of **marine littering**



Key measures

- **Targets and measures for packaging waste reduction** at MS level and mandatory reuse or refill targets in specific sectors e.g. retail, catering
- EU-wide standards for over-packaging and a ban on certain forms of unnecessary packaging
- A definition and assessment procedure to ensure that all packaging placed on the market is 'recyclable'
- Mandatory recycled content targets (inclusion rates) for plastic packaging to be per unit of packaging in 2030 and 2040
- Mandatory compostability for some packaging types
- Harmonized labelling to facilitate consumer sorting, as well as for reusable packaging, DRS and recycled content
- Mandatory deposit return systems for single-use plastic beverage bottles and metal cans
- Labels on all packaging to facilitate correct waste sorting by consumers



Green and circular procurement on other initiatives of the EGD

▶ Revision of the energy efficiency directive – adopted in July 2021

MS shall ensure that contracting authorities buy only products, services, buildings and works with high energy efficiency in accordance to requirements set in an annex

▶ Revision of Energy performance of buildings directive

MS shall ensure that buildings and building units owned by public bodies achieve at the latest:

- i) After 1 January 2027, at least energy performance class F and;
- ii) After 1 January 2030, at least energy performance class E

What's to come in 2023:

➤ Legislative framework for sustainable food systems

- This initiative aims to make the EU food system sustainable and to integrate sustainability into all food-related policies.

Other initiatives:

➤ Revision of GPP criteria for buildings (Q4)

➤ Practical guides for the use of EU Ecolabel of:

- Printed paper, stationery paper and paper carrier bag products;
- Hard covering products;
- Graphic paper, and manual for tissue paper and tissue paper products

Thank you



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

Slide xx: [element concerned](#), source: e.g. [Fotolia.com](#); Slide xx: [element concerned](#), source: e.g. [iStock.com](#)

