Det hållbara produktinitiativet - SPI

Forum för kemikaliesmart handel – tema textil 2022-04-21

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Update on

• Sustainable Products Initiative
• Product Information 4.0
• CIRCPASS Horizon proposal
The Sustainable Products Initiative
Sustainable Product Initiative

- Publiced on March 30th, https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12567-Initiativ-for-hallbara-produkter_sv
- Objective is to make sustainable products the norm on the EU market
- Feedback period open until June 14th
Objectives of the SPI

• a broader framework for setting harmonised rules on environmental sustainability is needed to accelerate the transition to a climate neutral, resource-efficient and circular economy

• reducing pollution and resource use

• create economic opportunities for innovation, notably in remanufacturing, recycling and repair
The proposal will apply to the broadest possible range of products and will use the 'Ecodesign approach' to set product-level requirements promoting energy efficiency, circularity and reduction of environmental and climate impacts.

Requirements will be set in product-specific legislation and will include rules to address:

- durability
- reliability
- Making products reusable, upgradable, reparable & easier to maintain and refurbish
- Energy and resource efficient
- Rules could also address the substances that inhibit circularity or amount of recycled content products contain, as well as ways to make them easier to remanufacture and recycle.
Main actions proposed (2)

• The proposal will also enable information requirements to be set for products to inform about the impacts of the products to make more sustainable choices

• Digital Product Passports will be rolled out for all regulated products. The product information can also take the form of ‘classes of performance’ - for instance ranging from ‘A to G’ - to facilitate comparison between products, possibly displayed in the form of a label.
Main actions proposed (3)

- Mandatory green public procurement criteria
- Seeking to retain material value, via measures to prevent the destruction of unsold consumer goods, including far-reaching transparency requirements for those choosing to discard unsold goods, and the possibility to ban their destruction for relevant product groups
- The proposal will enable rules to be set for any physical goods placed on the market, or put into service, including intermediate products. Only a few sectors, such as food, feed, and medicinal products, are exempted
Digital Product Passport (DPP)

• Digital Product Passports are described as:
  
  "tools that can significantly enhance the end-to-end traceability of a product, complementing information provided in product manuals or labels. It should help consumers make informed choices by improving their access to product information, allow repairers or recyclers to access relevant information, and improve enforcement of legal requirements by authorities"

• The information to be included in the product passport will be determined when preparing product specific rules and may include:
  
  – environmental footprint of a product
  – information useful for recycling purposes
  – the recycled content of a certain material
  – information about the supply chain

• Access to information will be granted on a 'need-to-know' basis. Different people will have access to different sets of information, based on access rights defined for each product group regulated. It will be based on a decentralised data system, set up and maintained by economic operators.
Product categories

• First product categories (most likely, but consultation to be held later during 2022):
  – Textiles
  – Furniture
  – Mattresses
  – Tyres
  – Detergents, paints, lubricants
  – Iron, steel and aluminium

• Rules will be set product by product. Where sufficient commonalities across certain products exist (such as electronic appliances or textiles), rules covering groups of products at a time may be set. Once set, rules will apply equally to all products placed on the EU market, regardless of their origin - produced in the EU or imported
Unsold goods

• Large businesses that discard unsold products will be required to:
  – disclose their number per year, the reasons for the discarding and information on the amount of discarded products that they have delivered for preparing for re-use, remanufacturing, recycling, energy recovery and disposal operations in line with the waste hierarchy.
  – They will have to ensure this information is made available, either on a freely accessible website, or via other means.
Process

- Product-level rules to be laid down in a second stage, through delegated acts, product by product or for groups of products if appropriate.

- In all cases, the development of these rules will be underpinned by thorough preparatory processes, including inclusive stakeholder consultation and impact assessment, also as regards affordability for consumers, impacts on competitiveness and administrative burden.
Chemical safety and sustainability

• Chemical safety is a recognized element of product sustainability

• Union law on chemicals and food does not allow addressing, through restrictions on certain substances, impacts on sustainability that are unrelated to chemical safety and food safety

• To overcome this limitation, this regulation should allow, under certain conditions, for the restriction of substances present in products or used in manufacturing, which negatively affect product sustainability.
Information requirements related to substances of concern (Article 7, paragraph 5)

- The name of the substance present in the product
- The location of the substance within the product
- Concentration, max concentration or concentration range (product, main components or spare parts)
- Relevant instructions for safe use
- Information relevant for disassembly
- For information requirements set in delegated acts, specifications will be made in regard to which substances, deadlines for entry into application and possible exemptions
Product Information 4.0

Extension of legal information requirements for products and digital implementation by the example of energy-related products and textiles

Advisory group meeting
02.09.2021, Berlin
Legal & voluntary information requirements, categorised

**General manufacturer and product information – cross sectorial**
- Manufacturer identification (name, brand owner or trademark, address, contact details, etc.)
- Material producer or supplier identification (producer name, address, contact details, etc.)
- Product identification (product name, model identifier, etc.)

**Material level information – mostly cross sectorial**
- Origin and quantity of materials (tungsten, tin, tantalum, gold)
- Presence and location of substances by threshold (restricted/SVHC substances)
- Composition of mixtures, articles/components, products (textile fibres, EEE, etc.)
- Quantity of pre/post-consumer recycled content

**Product level information – mostly sectorial**
- Significant environmental impacts and profile
- Instructions on maintenance, repair, disassembly, disposal options
- Information on treatment, dismantling, recycling

**Functional and technical specifications – sectorial**
- Functional and technical specifications (energy efficiency, power consumption, functionalities, size, weight, colour, etc.)
- Technical documentation (measurement reports, tests, etc.)

**Circularity and certification**
- Environmental and social impact (e.g. CO2 footprint)
- Circularity indicators (durability, repair, recycling, recycled content, critical materials)
- Available services on R-strategies (repair, resell, rental, redesign, take-back recycling/reuse)
Textiles
- Similar to electronics
- General and product information less critical
- Material and supplier information mostly confidential
- Tier 4 data not available
- Material properties/chemical content rather confidential
Ser även på frågor som:

• Vilken informationsbärare föredrar olika aktörer?
• Vilka gränssnitt är intressanta (smartphone, specifik mjukvara, web)
• Vilken typ av datalagring?
• Vem litar man på avseende hantering/lagring av data?
Projekt för att pilota digitala produktpass

• Utlysning stängde i februari
• Pilot avseende batterier, ICT-lösningar samt en valfri
• Åtminstone ett stort konsortie har valt textil som tredje sektor (CIRCPASS)