



Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

Big Buyers Working Together

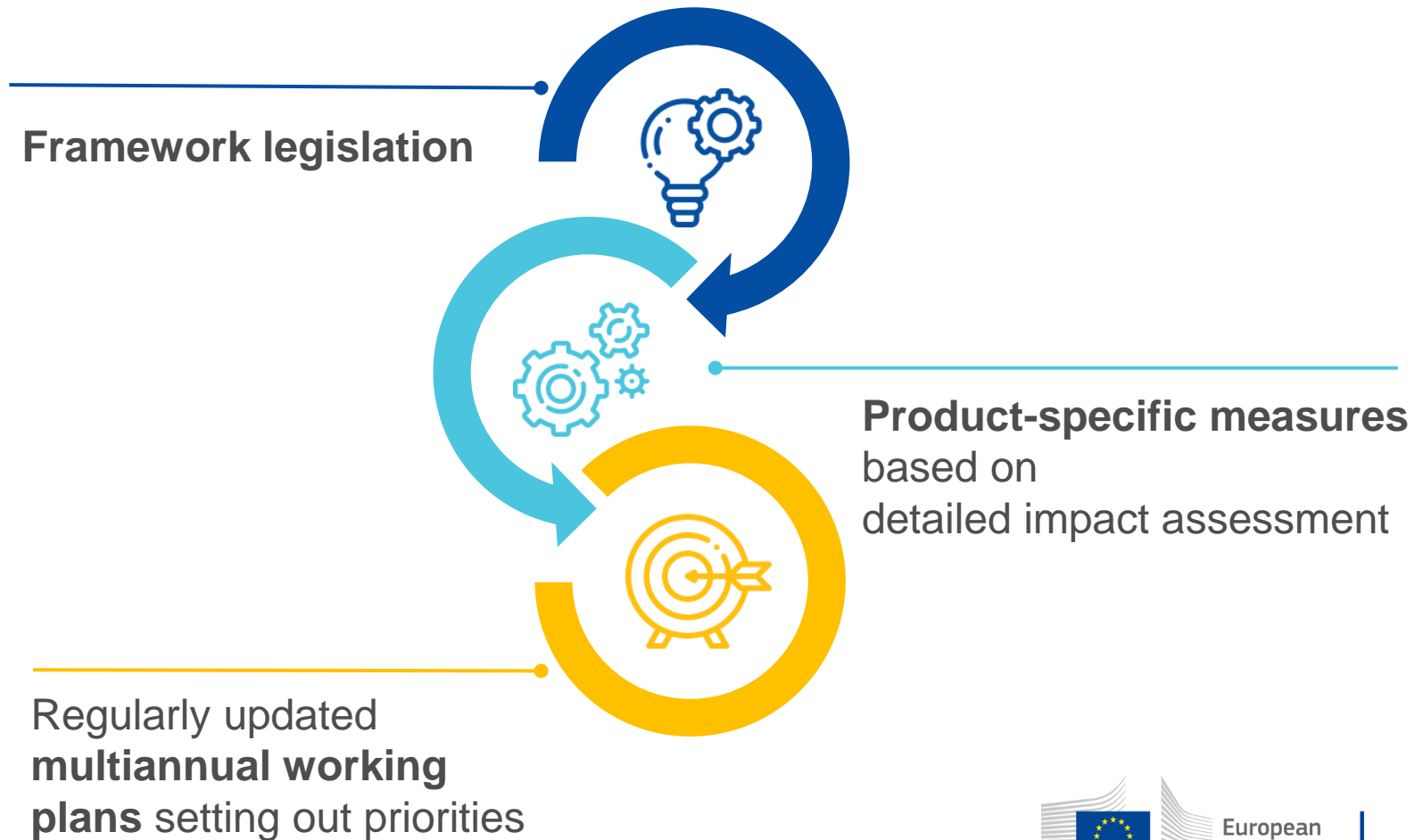
*Sustainable Solar PV CoP Study Visit –
11 Dec. - Brussels*

Paola Zanetti, DG GROW

How will ESPR work?

1. Building on the existing Ecodesign Directive

Key features
of Ecodesign
Directive
approach
maintained



NEW

How will ESPR work?

2. Extending the Ecodesign approach



Scope extension

Moving beyond energy-related products to a wide product scope



New requirements

e.g. Durability, CO2 footprint, Recycled content, etc.



Horizontal approach

Common ecodesign requirements for products with similarities



Increased focus on product information

Digital Product Passport Labels

Key product aspects under ESPR

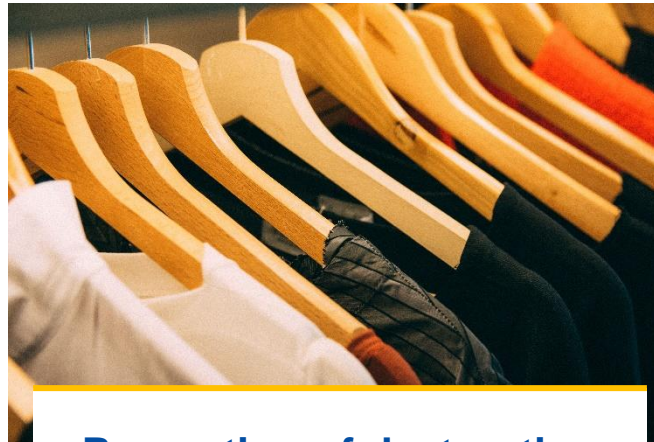


Other tools provided by ESPR



Mandatory Green Public Procurement

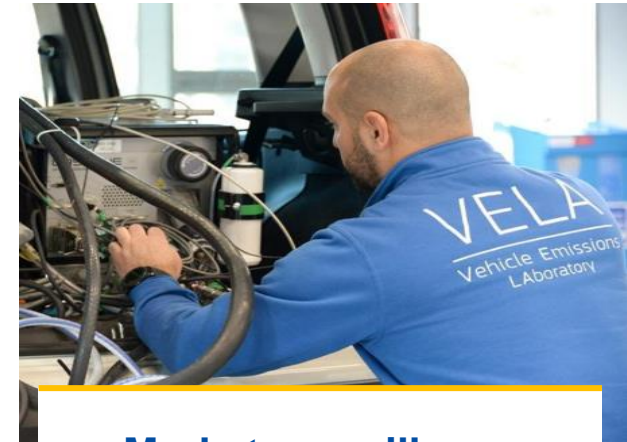
ESPR will enable mandatory GPP criteria to be set



Prevention of destruction of unsold consumer goods

Transparency requirements for those choosing to discard unsold goods, and possibility to ban their destruction for relevant product groups.

Ban for destruction of **Apparels** and **Footwears** after 2 years



Market surveillance and customs controls

Reinforcing controls on regulated products, including specific market surveillance plans, support to common projects and investments

Digital Product Passport (DPP)



- Will provide a **single, digital entry point** to access to **product information** throughout the product life cycle, on a **need-to-know** basis
- It will contain, as relevant to the product:
 - For **consumers**: data on environmental impacts, circularity, carbon footprint, etc.
 - For value retention: information to **facilitate for reuse, remanufacturing or recycling** (e.g. presence of substances of concern)
 - For authorities: **compliance information** (e.g. technical documentation)

ESPR GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

- **Mandatory requirements;**
- For supplies of products covered by ESPR delegated acts;
- For works or services using those products;

Implementing acts

Not in the same act setting the ESPR requirements !

ESPR GPP AND OTHER UNION LAW



Compliance with PP Directives 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU



Compliance with applicable sectoral legislation



Compliance with international commitments, including GPA and other international agreements



Without prejudice to the possibility to rely on derogations or exemptions set out in particular in Directives 2014/24/EU and 2012/25/EU

SETTING GPP REQUIREMENTS



Taking into account:

Relevance for PP (value and volume of contracts for the relevant products)

Economic feasibility, no disproportionate costs for CAs and CEs

Best products on the market

Effects on competition

Different budgetary capacities

Different other constraints (climate conditions, network infrastructure)



In the form of:

technical specs, award criteria, contract performance clauses;

targets

GPP REQUIREMENTS



Transparent, objective and non-discriminatory



Same product aspect addressed
in the relevant delegated act

Carbon footprint, recycled content,



Based on the best performance levels (e.g. highest performance
classes, best scores)

AWARD CRITERIA



Be preferred in case of uncertainties about the availability or cost of the best performing products on the market



Where appropriate to include weighting between 15 and 30 %



Significant impact on the award decision

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



Avoid artificially restricting competition and



Favouring a specific economic operator

TARGETS



Annual/multiannual basis



Min percentage of 50% of procurement of the most environmentally sustainable products



At CA/CE level or aggregated nationally

What's in for Member States



It is important that MS provide assistance to national contracting authorities to **upskill** and **reskill** staff in charge of green public procurement



Possible to go stricter than ESPR minimum GPP requirements;



Possible to set national GPP requirements when no ESPR GPP requirements are set

Thank you



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