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- Tipo de elemento** Estatuto
- Autor** European Parliament
- Resumen** The EU has a robust consumer protection framework, developed over many years and recently reinforced through various legislative initiatives that EU consumers will benefit from in the coming years. The New Consumer Agenda outlines how these achievements can be consolidated through a series of actions to address the challenges, many of which have become acute in the context of the current pandemic, and to reinforce the overall framework of commitments between the EU institutions, Member States and stakeholders. This will contribute as a key factor to the sustainable recovery and resilience of the EU economy and consumers. The Commission looks forward to a broad dialogue with all stakeholders on priorities and actions, as well as on methods of cooperation to advance consumer protection in the coming years, as set out in this Agenda.
- URL** <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0696&from=EN>
- Nombre de la ley** New Consumer Agenda Strengthen consumer resilience for a sustainable recovery - COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL
- Fecha de adición** 12/3/2024 17:57:50
- Modificado** 14/3/2024 13:17:59

Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: > 1 year
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: General
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

University of Aveiro

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The bioeconomy strategy is a comprehensive plan by the European Commission to promote a sustainable bioeconomy in Europe. It has five main goals: ensuring food security, sustainable resource management, reducing dependence on non-renewable resources, addressing climate change, and enhancing European competitiveness and job creation. The strategy is supported by an action plan that includes specific actions such as promoting biobased solutions, developing sustainable biorefineries, and deploying bioeconomies across Europe. It also emphasizes the importance of national bioeconomy strategies and collaboration with initiatives like BIOEAST. The strategy aims to create local growth and job opportunities, modernize EU industry, and protect the environment and biodiversity. The strategy promotes sustainability and reduces reliance on fossil fuels, leading to cleaner air, water, and ecosystems. This improves the overall quality of the environment, benefiting citizens' health and well-being. Moreover the strategy drives innovation, research, and development in various sectors, creating new business opportunities and generating employment. This stimulates economic growth and provides citizens with better job prospects and improved livelihoods. By maximizing resource use and minimizing waste through cascading approaches, the bioeconomy strategy enhances resource efficiency. This translates into more sustainable and affordable products for citizens, promoting a circular

economy. The bioeconomy strategy promotes the availability of bio-based products, empowering citizens to make sustainable consumer choices. This allows individuals to opt for environmentally friendly alternatives, contributing to a more sustainable society.

URL <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/edace3e3-e189-11e8-b690-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-149755478>

Nombre de la ley Bioeconomy Strategy

Fecha de adición 12/3/2024 17:57:51

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: > 1 year
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Mixed
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework
- Quality standard, guide, recommendation: Quality guide

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles aims to transform the textiles sector into a greener and more competitive industry. It recognizes the significant impact of textiles on the environment and implements commitments from the European Green Deal, circular economy action plan, and industrial strategy. The strategy addresses the entire lifecycle of textile products and proposes actions to change production and consumption practices. The objectives include ensuring

durability, reparability, and recyclability of textile products, promoting the use of recycled fibers, eliminating hazardous substances, and respecting social rights and the environment. It aims to discourage fast fashion, promote re-use and repair services, and make the textiles sector innovative and resilient. The strategy includes measures such as setting design requirements, providing clear information through digital product passports, empowering consumers, reducing overproduction and greenwashing, implementing producer responsibility rules, addressing microplastic pollution, managing textile waste exports, combating counterfeiting, and facilitating the green and digital transitions in the textiles ecosystem.

URL <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2022%3A230%3AFIN>

Nombre de la ley EU STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE AND CIRCULAR TEXTILES

Fecha de adición 12/3/2024 17:57:51

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: Permanent
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Dress / fashion
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor French Parliament

Resumen France has enacted a new law focused on eco-sustainability and combating waste in the fashion industry. The law prohibits the destruction of unsold clothing items and promotes their donation or recycling instead. It aims to encourage producers, importers, and distributors to embrace circular economy practices and take responsibility for the end-of-life phase of their products. France's commitment to environmental and social issues is demonstrated through these measures, which include extended producer responsibility and promoting new production and resale models tied to the circular economy.

URL <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000041553759>

Adicional Issue: 2020-105

Nombre de la ley French anti-waste law: Unsold items are not destroyed in France.

Número de ley pública 2020-105

Fecha de entrada en vigor 2020-02-10

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: National
- Territory: Other
- Goal: Deterrence
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: Not provided
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Dress / fashion
- Supports / delivery: Several

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: French law
- Campaign / programme / advertising: Public Administration / public sector

Tipo de elemento	Estatuto
Autor	European Parliament
Resumen	<p>The Legislative Framework for Sustainable Food Systems (FSFS) is a key initiative of the Farm to Fork Strategy, aiming to promote sustainable food systems and facilitate their transition. The European Commission plans to adopt this framework by the end of 2023, as stated in the Strategy. The primary objective of the FSFS is to accelerate the shift towards sustainability in food systems while promoting policy coherence at both the EU and national levels. It will also strive to integrate sustainability principles into all food-related policies and enhance the resilience of food systems. The proposal for the FSFS will undergo extensive consultation and impact assessment before its adoption. Additionally, the FSFS will incorporate the sustainability labelling framework as part of its provisions. The goal of the Regulation revision on Food Information to Consumers is to improve food labeling information to assist consumers in making healthier, more sustainable choices and addressing food waste. The proposed changes include implementing standardized front-of-pack nutrition labeling with nutrient profiling criteria, expanding mandatory origin information for specific products, updating date marking rules, and requiring ingredient lists and nutrition declarations for all alcoholic beverages. This aims to provide consumers with clearer and more informative labeling, empowering them to make informed decisions about their food consumption.</p>
URL	https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy/legislative-framework_en
Nombre de la ley	Legislative Framework for Sustainable Food Systems
Fecha de adición	12/3/2024 17:57:51
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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: Permanent
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Food / home
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The majority of EU citizens, around 70%, live in cities that contribute 23% of transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions. To address this issue, the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy emphasizes the need for more sustainable, intelligent, and healthy urban mobility. As a part of this strategy, the European Commission is proposing a new urban mobility initiative. This initiative complements the proposed guidelines for the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T revision) by requiring major cities, referred to as "urban nodes," to develop sustainable urban mobility plans by 2025. The European Urban Mobility Framework provides a common set of measures and initiatives for these cities and others in the EU to improve the sustainability of their transportation systems. Its objectives include: contributing to EU Green House Gas reduction targets as set in the Climate Law (including -55% by 2030); improving transport and mobility to, in and around cities as well as improving the efficiency of goods and home deliveries. The new framework for sustainable urban mobility planning includes ambitious approaches, national support programs, and actions to create climate-neutral cities. It focuses on targeted EU funding, promoting active mobility, improving sustainable urban logistics, and providing guidance for passenger transport-on-demand. It also emphasizes digitalization, innovation, and citizen engagement, while aiming to strengthen collaboration among cities, regions,

Member States, and urban mobility stakeholders.

URL <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0811&qid=1644666550402>
[https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?reference=2022/2023\(INI\)&l=en](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?reference=2022/2023(INI)&l=en)

Nombre de la ley New Urban Mobility Framework

Fecha de adición 12/3/2024 17:57:51

Modificado 22/3/2024 11:20:29

Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: > 1 year
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Mobility / travel
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The global shift towards low-carbon, circular economy has started and its pace is accelerating. To ensure Europe stays competitive and will be able to respond to the increasing mobility needs of people and goods, the Commission's low-Emission Mobility Strategy sets clear and fair guiding principles to Member States to prepare for the future. The low-emission mobility strategy frames the initiatives that the Commission is planning in the coming years, and it maps the areas in which it is exploring options. It also shows how initiatives in related fields are linked and how synergies can be achieved. It should be seen as one of the tools to

modernise the European economy and strengthen its Internal Market. The main elements of the Strategy: increasing the efficiency of the transport system; speeding up the deployment of low emission alternative energy for transport; moving towards zero-emission vehicles. Once fully implemented in the Member States will lead to improvements in air quality, the reduction of noise levels, lower congestion levels and improved safety. Consumers will benefit from more efficient, less-energy consuming cars. Moreover, they will also benefit from better infrastructure for alternative fuels, better links between modes of transport and better safety and fewer delays thanks to roll-out of digital technologies.

URL https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:e44d3c21-531e-11e6-89bd-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02/DOC_1&format=PDF

Nombre de la ley A European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: > 1 year
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Mobility / travel
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The absence of common rules for companies making voluntary green claims leads to "Greenwashing" and creates an unequal playing field in the EU market, a real disadvantage for real sustainable companies. In order to be able to bridge this regulatory framework, the European Commission, on 22 March of 2023, presented a proposal for a directive on "Green Claims", which introduces a series of criteria against greenwashing and misleading environmental claims. Based on the document, the Consumers will have greater clarity and reassurance that when a product is defined "green", it really is. In fact, European citizens will have better quality information, in order to choose environmentally friendly products and services. According to the proposal, when companies choose to make a "green statement" on their products or services, they will have to comply with minimum standards on how to substantiate such claims and how to communicate them. The proposal will also regulate environmental labels: there are currently at least 230 different labels in EU and this has been shown to lead to consumer confusion and distrust.

URL https://environment.ec.europa.eu/publications/proposal-directive-green-claims_en

Nombre de la ley GREEN CLAIMS

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Information
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: Not provided
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: General
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento	Estatuto
Autor	European Parliament
Resumen	<p>The proposed revision of Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network, amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1153 and Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 and repealing Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 for the trans-European transport network (TEN-T) aims to address various challenges. These include inadequate infrastructure standards and integration of alternative fuels, capacity bottlenecks, insufficient network connectivity, safety and reliability concerns, and outdated governance instruments. The revision seeks to align the TEN-T network with the European Green Deal and the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy, promoting a comprehensive and interconnected multimodal transport network across the EU. The main objectives of the TEN-T revision can be summarized as follows: greening transport; enhancing seamless and efficient transport; increasing resilience to climate change; improving governance and policy design. The TEN-T revision goals' are also to provide consumers and citizens with a more sustainable, efficient, resilient, and user-friendly transport system that enhances their quality of life, safety, and mobility options.</p>
URL	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021PC0812
Nombre de la ley	Trans-European transport network: Council agreement paves way for greener, smarter and more resilient transport in Europe
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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: > 1 year
- Periodicity: Singular
- Scope of consumption: Mobility / travel
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The EU is set to introduce the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products regulation, aiming to improve the circularity, energy performance, and environmental sustainability of various products. This new regulation expands on the existing Ecodesign Directive and will establish requirements for product durability, reusability, energy efficiency, recycled content, and more. A Digital Product Passport will be introduced to provide information about a product's environmental impact, aiding consumers, businesses, and authorities. By 2030, the implementation of this regulation is projected to achieve significant energy savings. Furthermore, the Ecodesign and energy labelling working plan for 2022-2024 outlines implementation priorities and covers new energy-related products and updates to existing regulations.

URL <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022PC0142>

Nombre de la ley ECODESIGN FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS REGULATION

Fecha de adición 12/3/2024 17:57:51

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: Permanent
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: General
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The European Union's New Circular Action Plan, adopted in March 2020 as part of the European Green Deal, aims to create a cleaner and more competitive Europe. It focuses on transitioning to a circular economy, reducing resource pressure, and promoting sustainable growth and jobs. The plan introduces initiatives throughout the product life cycle, targeting design, circular processes, consumption, and waste prevention. It includes both legislative and non-legislative measures and prioritizes sectors with high resource use, such as electronics, packaging, textiles, and food. The plan also emphasizes monitoring progress and implementing a revised monitoring framework with new indicators to assess material efficiency and consumption footprint. The action plan aligns with the EU's climate neutrality goals and commitment to global leadership in the circular economy. The new Circular Economy Action Plan of the EU brings specific benefits and impacts for both customers and producers. Customers benefit from access to sustainable products, cost savings through repair and reuse, and increased transparency in supply chains. Producers benefit from improved resource efficiency, reduced production costs, and opportunities for innovation and job creation. The Plan promotes a more sustainable and efficient use of resources, benefiting both customers and producers in terms of economic, environmental, and social outcomes.

URL <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583933814386&uri=COM:2020:98:FIN>

Nombre de la ley New Circular Economy Action Plan

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Multiple goals
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: > 1 year
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Mixed
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The European Commission has adopted EU food donation guidelines as part of the Circular Economy Action Plan. These guidelines aim to facilitate the recovery and redistribution of safe, edible food to those in need. Developed in consultation with the EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste, they seek to ensure compliance of providers and recipients of surplus food with relevant requirements laid down in the EU regulatory framework (e.g. food, safety, food hygiene, traceability, liability, VAT, etc.) and promote a common interpretation by regulatory authorities in the EU Member States of EU rules applying to the redistribution of surplus food. The guidelines focus on addressing EU-level issues and complement national guidelines. The Commission recommends that Member States develop their own rules and guidelines on food donation while taking the EU guidelines

into account as a reference. National guidance can clarify the roles and responsibilities of food business operators, encourage good practice manuals, and consider incentives and training activities for safe food redistribution. The Commission provides a platform for sharing information on national food donation practices and makes EU-wide sectorial guides available. The guidelines cover the recovery and redistribution of free-of-charge food by food business operators.

URL https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2017.361.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2017%3A361%3ATOC

Nombre de la ley EU Guidelines on Food Donation

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Information
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: Permanent
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Food / home
- Supports / delivery: Several

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework
- Quality standard, guide, recommendation: Recommendations

Tipo de elemento Estatuto

Autor European Parliament

Resumen The main EU law for protecting human health and the environment from chemical risks is the Regulation on the registration, evaluation, authorization, and restriction of chemicals (REACH). REACH aims to identify the properties of chemical substances, phase out or restrict substances of high concern, and enhance innovation and competitiveness in the EU chemicals industry. It places responsibility on industry to manage chemical risks and provide safety information through registration in a central database managed by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). The objectives of REACH include high levels of protection, safety assessment of substances, promotion of innovation, and alternative testing methods. The regulation entered into force in 2007 and is currently being revised to ensure its effectiveness while considering impacts on health, environment, animal testing, the internal market, and European industry competitiveness. The revision process involves comprehensive consultations with stakeholders, including public consultations, targeted stakeholder consultations, workshops, and engagement with expert groups.

URL <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02006R1907-20221217>

Nombre de la ley The REACH Framework

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Notas:

Characteristics

- Level: European
- Territory: Europe
- Goal: Deterrence
- Target audiences: General population
- Duration: > 1 year
- Periodicity: Not specified
- Scope of consumption: Use of resource
- Supports / delivery: Official bulletin

Partner

IHF

Types of action

- Legal rule / norm: European Legal Framework