



Why do consumption-based emissions matter for EU policy? DG ENV views

Seminar 'Beyond borders: how can the EU become a leader in consumption-based emissions reduction?'

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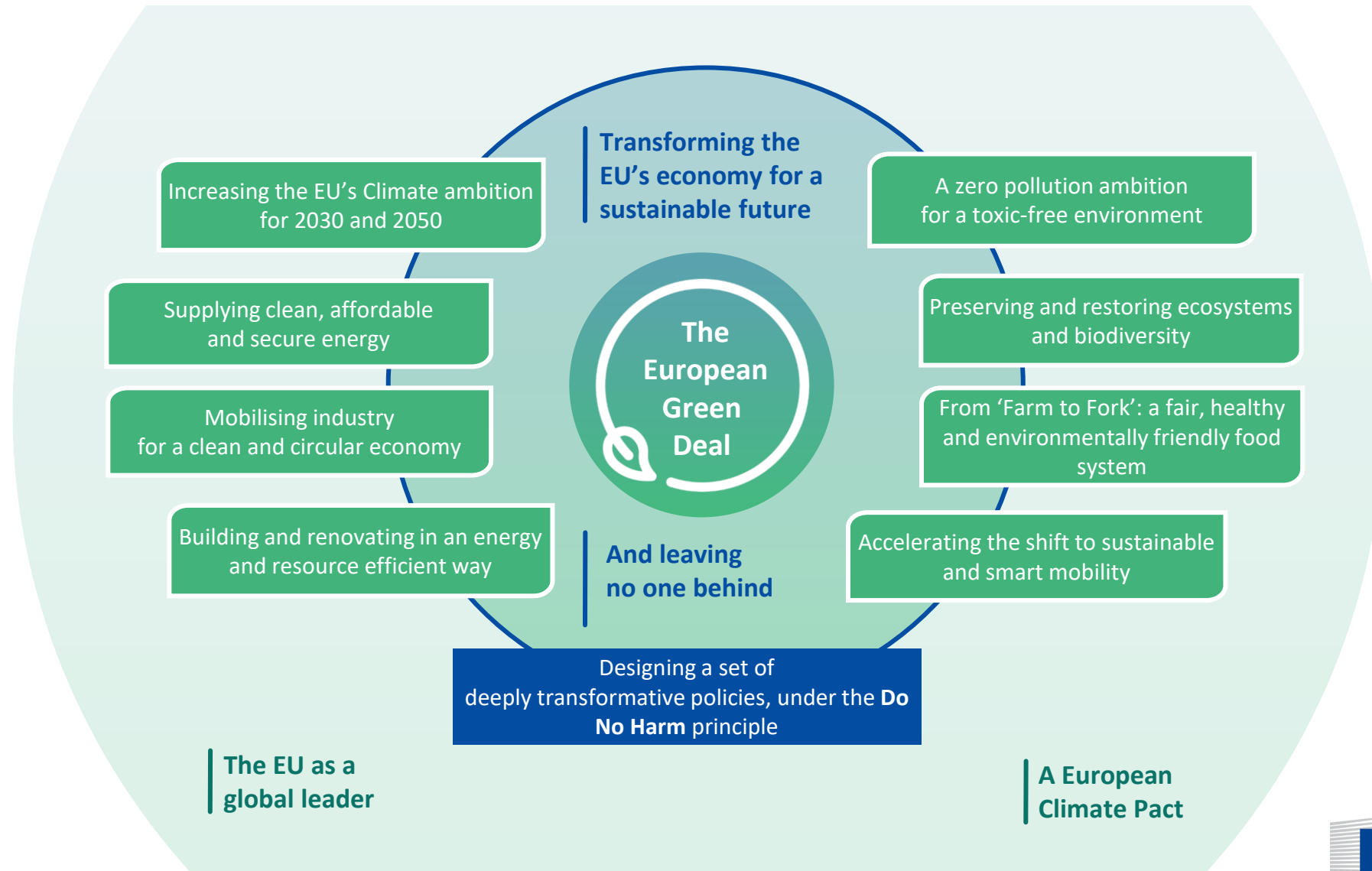
Outline

- Policy context
- EU initiatives
- Monitoring progress

Policy context

- European Green Deal
- 8th Environmental Action Programme
- Circular Economy Action Plan 2020
- SDGs

The European Green Deal



The 8th Environment Action Programme

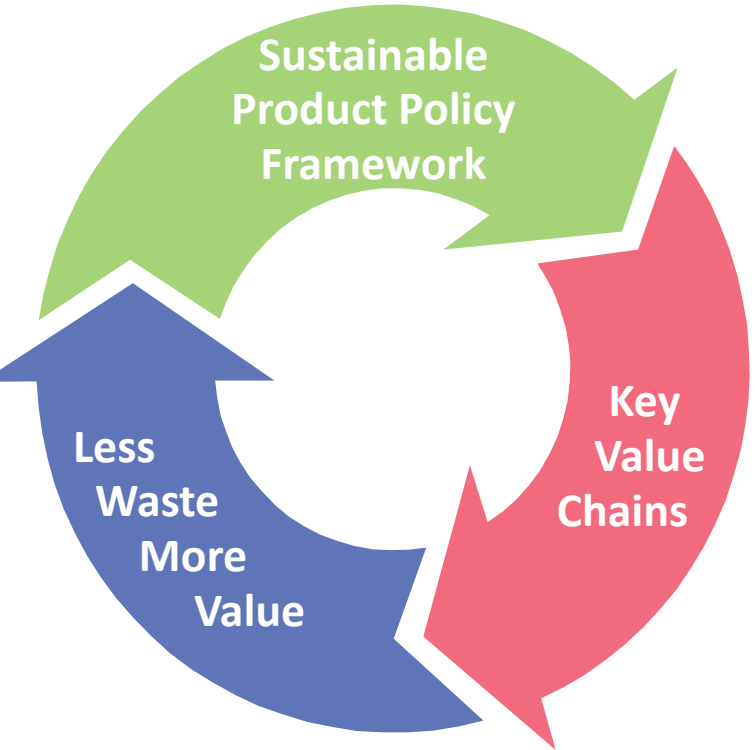


A “deal” between the institutions

- 2021 – 2030 timeframe
- A long-term priority objective for 2050 to *live well, within planetary boundaries*
- 6 thematic priority objectives
- 34 enabling conditions to achieve these objectives
- ✓ Decision on a [General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 \(8th EAP\)](#) published on 12 April 2022.
- Aim: **significantly decreasing the Union’s material and consumption footprints** to bring them into planetary boundaries as soon as possible



Circular economy action plan 2020



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

➤ Aim: keeping EU resource consumption within planetary boundaries, and therefore strive to reduce its consumption footprint.



EU initiatives to address spill-overs - examples

➤ [A new Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism \(CBAM\).](#)

Aim: to put a carbon price on imports of a selection of products to create a level playing field that incentivises producers in non-EU countries to green their production processes.
Transitional phase into application since October 2023.

➤ [Deforestation Regulation](#)

Aim: to guarantee that the products EU citizens consume do not contribute to deforestation or forest degradation worldwide. The new rules build on the existing due diligence framework.

In force since 29 June 2023.

➤ [Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation \(ESPR\)](#)

Aim: to make sustainable products the new norm in the EU, by making them last longer, use energy and resources more efficiently, contain fewer substances of concern.

Provisional policy agreement in December 2023, EP vote in Q1, then to Council.

EU initiatives to address social spill-overs - examples

➤ [Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence](#)

Aim: to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour and to anchor human rights and environmental considerations in companies' operations and corporate governance,

➤ [Regulation on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market](#)

Aim: it covers all products, namely those made in the EU for domestic consumption and exports, and imported goods, without targeting specific companies or industries.

The Council has adopted its position, Interinstitutional negotiations to start.

➤ [Revised Regulation on conflict minerals](#)

Aim: to help stem the trade in four minerals – tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold – which sometimes finance armed conflict or are mined using forced labour.

Into force on 1 January 2021.

➤ [Directive on corporate sustainability reporting](#) and [Environmental, social, and governance \(ESG\) ratings](#)

Monitoring progress – footprint indicators

Which footprint?

- Material footprint, [Eurostat](#)
- Consumption footprint, [Joint Research Centre](#)
- Carbon footprint, [Eurostat](#)
- Land footprint, [Eurostat](#) and [JRC](#)

For which purpose?

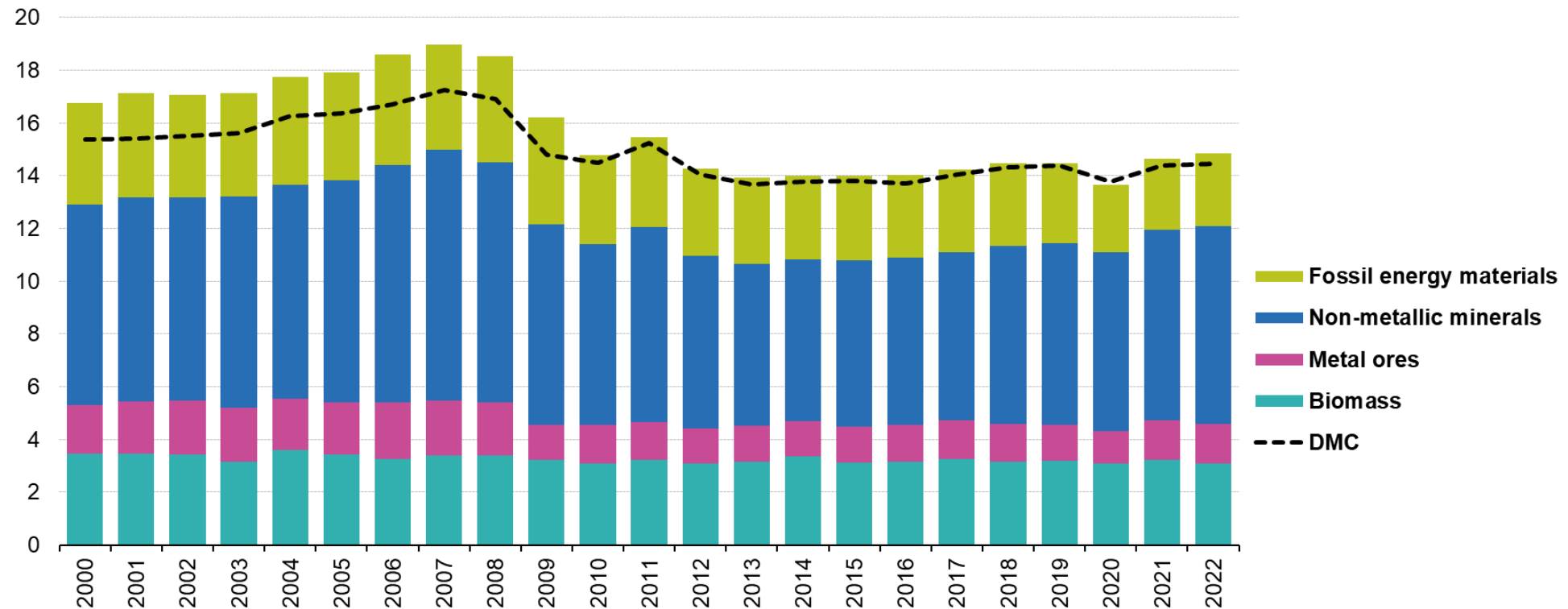
- ✓ [Monitoring Framework for the 8th Environment Action Programme](#), July 2022
- ✓ [Circular economy monitoring framework](#), May 2023
- ✓ [EU SDG indicators](#),
- ✓ [EU 2023 Progress report on SDGs](#) and its spill-over chapter , May 2023
- ✓ [EU SDG Voluntary Review](#) and [its Statistical Annex.](#), May 2023
- ✓ [Resilience dashboard](#), 2023 update

See also: [Eurostat Statistics explained article](#);
[Consumer Footprint Calculator | EPLCA \(europa.eu\)](#)



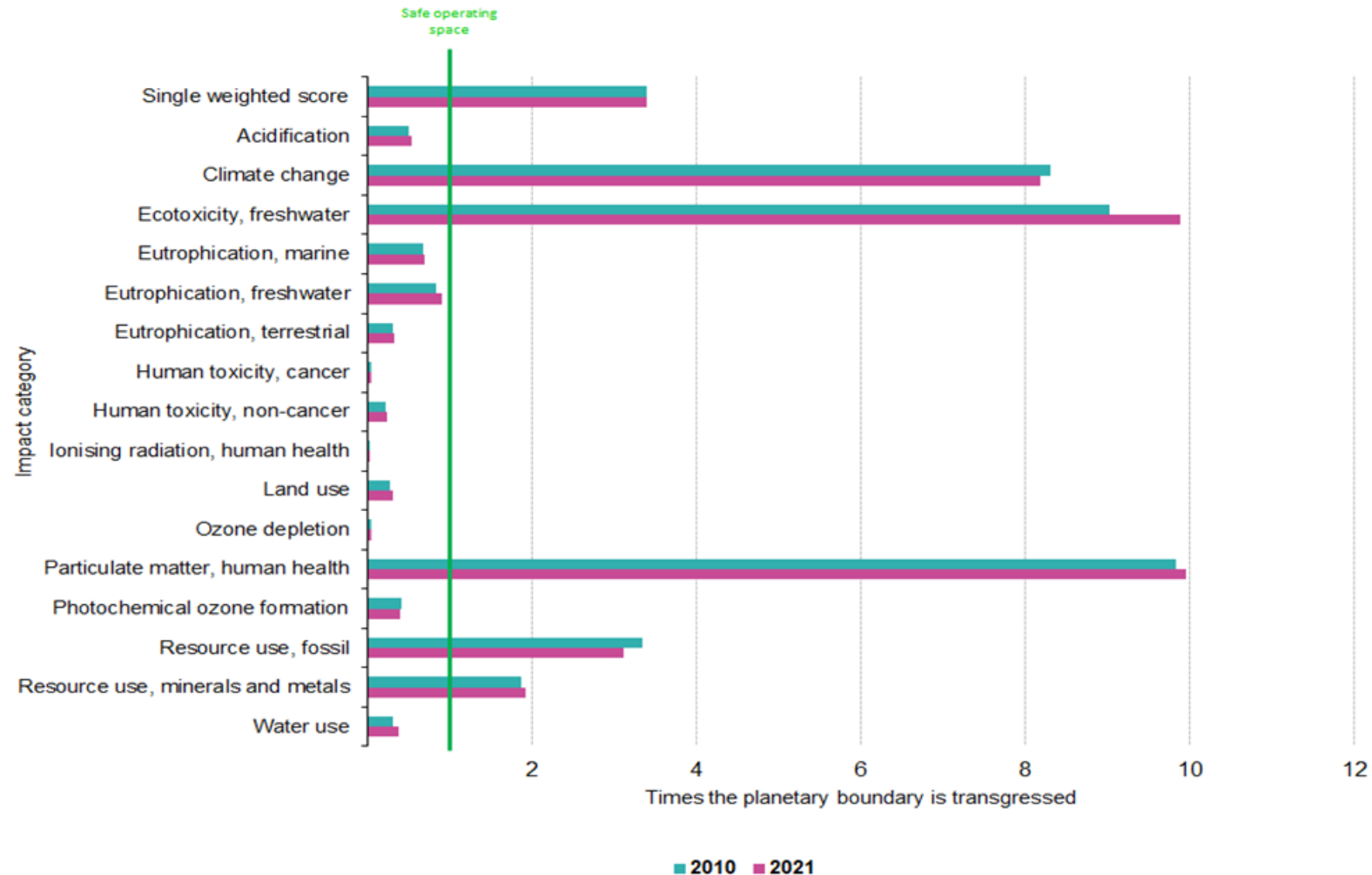
Material footprint (tonnes per capita)

Raw material consumption (RMC) by main material categories, EU, 2000-2022
(tonnes per capita)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: env_ac_mfa, env_ac_rme)

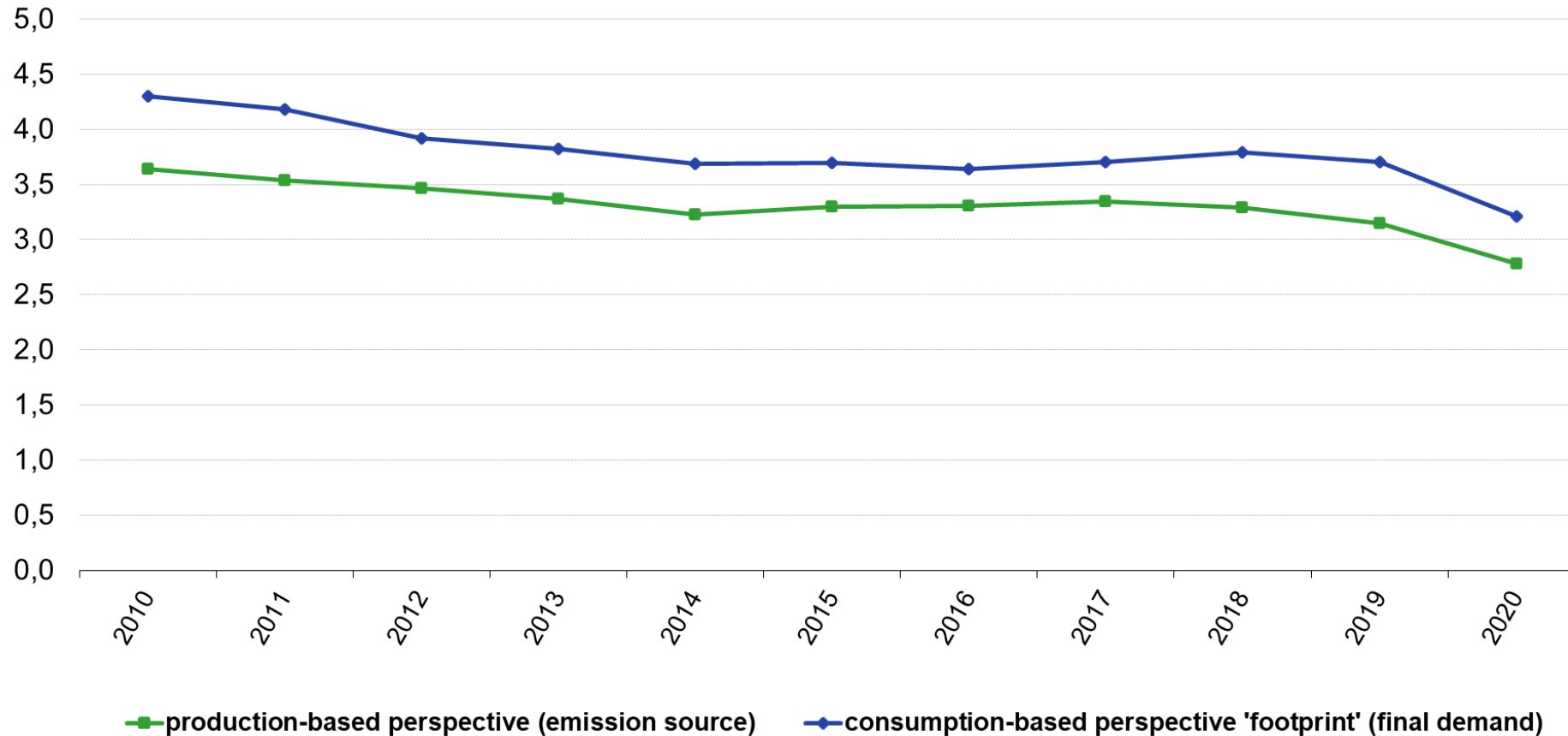
Consumption footprint



Source: Joint Research Centre. Re-published by Eurostat (online data code: cei_gsr010)

Carbon footprint (billion tonnes)

CO₂-emissions by perspective, EU 2010-2020, billion tonnes



Source: Eurostat (env_ac_co2fp)

Footprint indicators – key messages

EU material footprint

- ❖ EU's material footprint amounted to 14.8 tonnes per capita in 2022, increasing by around 6% compared to 2013.

EU consumption footprint

- ❖ EU's consumption footprint increased by 4% between 2010 and 2021. The Commission now estimates that the EU has clearly transgressed the planetary boundaries for five impacts.

EU land footprint

- ❖ In 2019, for its consumption EU needed about 8% of the global cropland, around 7% of the worldwide forest area and only around 2% of the global grassland area.

EU carbon footprint

- ❖ In 2020, EU's carbon footprint was 15% higher than its production-based CO₂-emissions. Both CO₂ emissions indicators decreased by 25% in the last decade.

Footprint indicators in EU monitoring frameworks (MFs)

INDICATOR	8th EAP Monitoring Framework	Circular economy monitoring framework	EU SDG indicators 2024	EU Resilience Dashboard
Link to MFs	EEA indicators assessment	Monitoring framework - Circular economy - Eurostat (europa.eu)	Database - Sustainable development goals - Eurostat (europa.eu)	Dashboard Spring Update 2023.pdf (europa.e)
Material footprint	Priority objective on Circular economy	Dimension Production and consumption	SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production	Green dashboard, sustainable use of resources
Consumption footprint	2050 vision	Dimension Global sustainability and resilience	SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production	Green dashboard, sustainable use of resources

Thank you



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