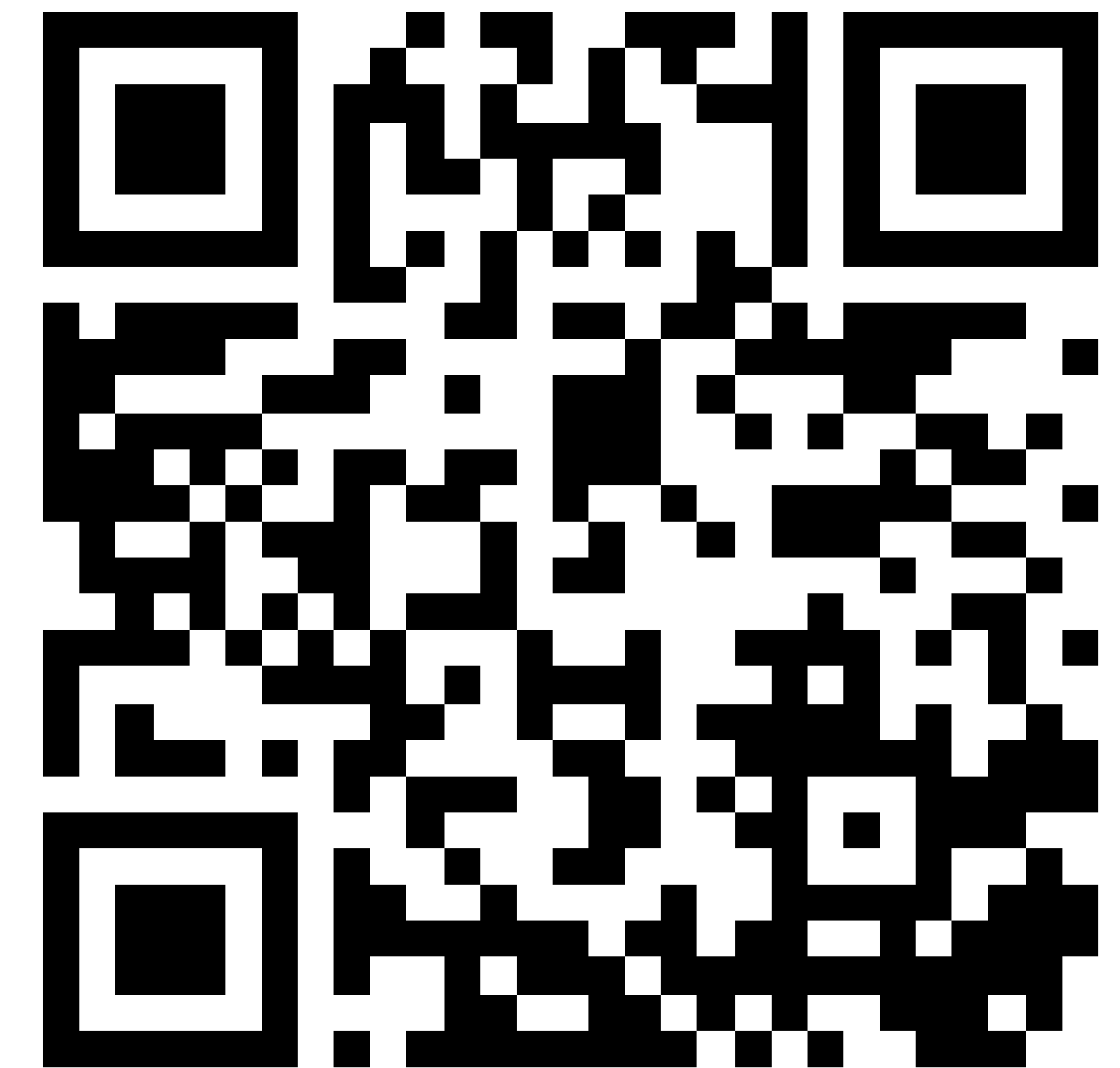# Introduction

Policy perspectives on the green transition

Join at
slido.com
#7919 018

[Slido – results]

Multiple choice ⌄
54 votes

Vote 1 - Environmental multilateralism: hope or despair?

Which quote do you agree with most?

"We must reaffirm that multilateralism, when ambitious and action-oriented, remains the most effective vehicle for addressing shared challenges and advancing common interests."

67%

"Traditional 'top-down multilateralism' involving major conferences during which all countries take decisions together on issues is less and less working"

33%

[Slido – results]

Multiple choice ⌄
57 votes

Vote 2 - Green deal: simplification or deregulation?

"A fleet of omnibuses will target red tape and administrative burden in a number of areas. But let me be clear. Our climate and social goals do not change."

58%

"It is now clear that 'simplification' is just a Trojan horse for aggressive deregulation.

42%

[Slido – results]

Multiple choice
- 57 votes

Vote 3 - Link internal / external: offer or protectionism?

"The Global Gateway strategy is a template for how Europe can build more resilient connections with the world, [...] based on the highest social and environmental standards."

67%

"Many trade rules forbid policies that can be used by developing countries, [because they are] not good for 'quote, unquote' the environment. [...] Developing countries see a lot of these policies as protectionist."

33%

Environment multilateralism

- **Biodiversity COPs**
  - COP15 (2022, Canada): Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework **30x30 target** – protecting 30% of land and oceans by 2030; Global Biodiversity Finance Target to mobilize at least **$200 billion per year by 2030**.
  - COP16.1 and 16.2 (2024, Colombia; 2025, Rome): Cali Fund for benefits sharing.
  - COP17 (2026; Armenia): Report progress and update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (**NBSAPs**).

- **Climate COPs**
  - COP 21 (2015, France): Paris agreement – global average temperature increase **well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels + efforts to limit to 1.5°C.
  - COP 29 (2024, Azerbaijan): Global climate finance target of at least **$300 billion/year by 2030** (up from $100) and at least $1.3 trillion/year by 2035.
  - COP 30 (2025, Brazil): Update Nationally Determined Contributions (**NDCs**).

- **Desertification COPs.**
  - COP16 (2024, Saudi Arabia). More than $12 pledged to combat **desertification, land degradation, and drought**. COP17 in Mongolia in 2026.

- **3rd UN Ocean Conference (France, June 2025)**
  - High-level political engagement: 175 UN Member States and 64 Heads of State and Government.
  - Progress on ratification High Seas Treaty (**BBNJ**) – from 32 to 51 with 10 more announced. Enter into force at 60 – 2026, followed by COP1?
  - Coalition calling for a moratorium on deep sea mining increased from 32 to 37 countries.

- **Negotiations for Global Plastics Treaty (ongoing)**
  - No final agreement was found in December 2024 in South Korea (INC-5). Next round in August 2025 (INC-5.2, Geneva). EU part of "high ambition coalition".

- **G20 Leaders Summit** (November 2025, South Africa)

- **CITES COP20** (November – December 2025, Uzbekistan): 51 listing proposals that could reshape global wildlife trade controls.

- **United Nations Environment Assembly 7** (December 2025, Kenya)
  - Theme: "Advancing sustainable solutions for a resilient planet."

EU Clean Policies

- **European Green Deal** (December 2019)
  - A comprehensive and evolving policy framework to make EU climate-neutral and resource-efficient.
  - JRC identified 154 quantifiable targets from 44 policy documents that make up the Green Deal.
  - Green Diplomacy, to promote a just and inclusive green transition.

- **Clean Industrial Deal** (February 2025)
  - Concrete actions to turn decarbonisation into a driver of growth for European industries.
  - Focuses primarily on energy-intensive industries, the clean tech sectors, and circular business models.
  - Clean Trade and Investment Partnerships, to diversify supply chains and forge comprehensive and mutually beneficial partnerships.

- **Vision for Agriculture and Food** (February 2025)
  - Focusing on trust and dialogue across the entire value chain for sustainable transition within the EU and globally.

- **European Water Resilience Strategy** (June 2025)
  - Key objectives: (1) restore and protect the water cycle; (2) build a water-smart economy; and (3) secure clean and affordable water and sanitation.
  - At global level, the Strategy reinforces the EU's role in promoting water resilience worldwide through international partnerships.

- **European Ocean Pact** (June 2025)
  - EU ocean policies under one single reference framework, including better linking EU's internal and external ocean action.

- **European Climate Law amendment** (July 2025)
  - 55% reduction by 2030 (almost on track!);
  - New proposal for legally binding 90% reduction by 2040 reduction (with flexibilities incl. limited high-quality international credits as of 2036);
  - Climate neutrality by 2050.
  - Note: recent Eurobarometer, 85% of Europeans believe climate change is a serious problem and 81% support EU's goal of climate neutrality.

- Also look out for: **Updated Bioeconomy Strategy** (Q4 2025), **Circular Economy Act** (2026), and much more!

EU sustainability legislations

EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

- *What?* Cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soy, and wood products on EU market do not contribute to deforestation or forest degradation.
- *How?* Mandatory due diligence linked to strict traceability of where and how products were produced.
- *When?* Entry into application on 30 December 2025 for large and medium companies and 30 June 2026 for micro and small enterprises in EU.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

- *What?* Put a fair price on the carbon emitted during production of cement, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilisers, electricity, and hydrogen that enter EU.
- *How?* CBAM certificates confirms that a price has been paid for the embedded carbon emissions generated in the production.
- *When?* Gradual introduction of the CBAM towards definitive regime in 2026. [Simplification for small importers and evaluation of CBAM forthcoming.]

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

- *What?* Improve the environmental sustainability of products on the EU market – e.g. durability; repairability; recyclability; resource efficiency; etc.
- *How?* Set performance and information requirements for products and gradually roll out a Digital Product Passport.
- *When?* Adoption first delegated acts scheduled for end of 2026 with entry into application early 2028.

Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)

- *What?* Minimize the quantities of packaging waste generated in the EU while lowering the use of primary raw materials in packaging.
- *How?* Sustainability requirements for packaging – e.g., all packaging must be recyclable, minimum recycled content for plastic packaging, etc.
- *When?* Gradual enter into application as of 12 August 2026, with main provisions applying as of 01 January 2030.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D)

- *What?* Very large European companies taking responsibility for human rights and environmental impacts in their activities.
- *How?* [*Omnibus proposal*] Systematic due diligence requirements mainly on direct business partners.
- *When?* [*Omnibus proposal*] Postponing application by one year to 26 July 2028, while advancing guidelines to July 2026.

Draft "INTPA snapshot"

- **Key features**:

  ○ A clear contact list (Regulation X → INTPA contact point Y)
  ○ A one-page snapshot of key legislations (not a 30 page Q&A)

- **Feedback welcome**:

  ○ *Is this useful?*
  ○ *Should we broaden (more legislations)?*
  ○ *Should we deepen (more analysis)?*

→ Copies available in the room ☺!

EU SUSTAINABILITY LEGISLATION – INTPA SNAPSHOT

Contents

EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products (EUDR)

Regulation (EU) 2023/1115

Why — objective?
- The EUDR aims to ensure that products placed on or exported from the European market do **not contribute to deforestation or forest degradation**.

What — material scope?
- The EUDR applies to seven commodities; **cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya, and wood**, as well as certain derived products made from these commodities (e.g., chocolate, tyres, furniture, etc).
- The scope of the EUDR may be expanded in the future to include additional commodities and other natural ecosystems beyond forests.

Where — territorial scope?
- The EUDR applies to **all relevant commodities and products placed on the EU market** or exported from the EU, regardless of whether they are produced inside or outside the EU.
- A **benchmarking system** is introduced, identifying countries at "low"; "medium"; or "high" risk of deforestation.[1]

Who — personal scope?
- The EUDR applies to **all operators and traders** who place relevant commodities or derived products on the EU market or export from the EU. In particular:
  - Operators (those introducing products to the market for the first time) bear the primary responsibility for conducting due diligence to ensure compliance.
  - Traders (those further down the supply chain) have obligations depending on their size, with larger traders required to maintain and share due diligence information (collect and retain relevant

MORE INFO

Webpage	https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/forests/deforestation/regulation-deforestation-free-products_en
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	Available support includes TEI on deforestation-free value chains (link).