

DECEMBER 2023



Federation of the European
Sporting Goods Industry

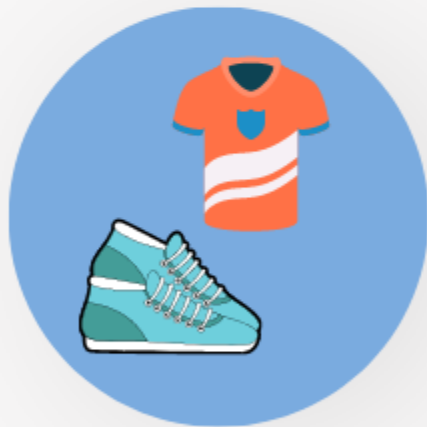
NAVIGATING EU LEGISLATION

SIA

J E R O M E P E R O , F E S I S E C R E T A R Y G E N E R A L

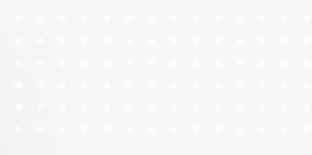
WHO WE ARE

The unique trade association representing the interests of the sporting goods industry in Europe



1 800

Sporting goods
manufacturers &
retailers



85%

of the European
market



€81 billion

Annual turnover



700 000

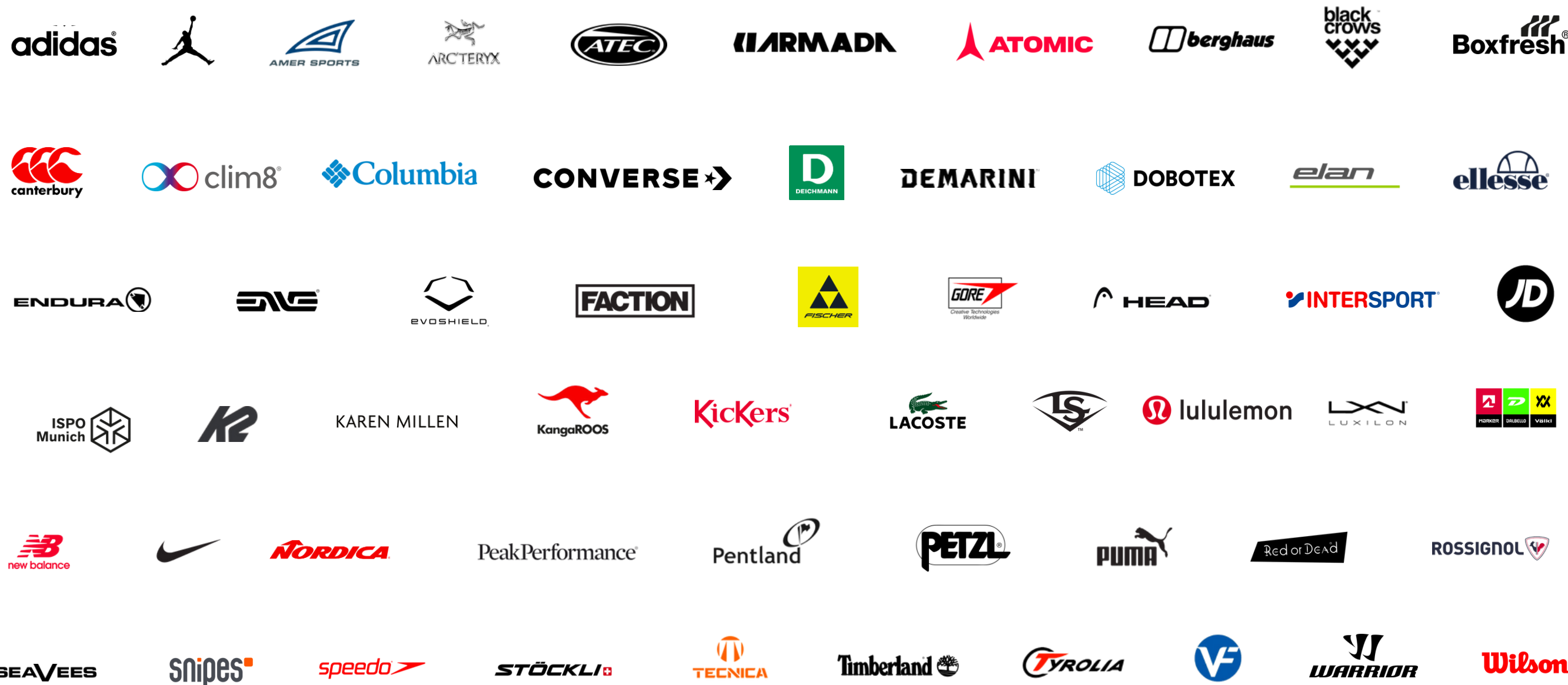
People employed in
Europe



Federation of the European
Sporting Goods Industry

OUR MEMBERS

More than **50 brands** and **13 federations**
across Europe



Bundesverband der
Deutschen Sportartikel-
Industrie e.V.



Bundesverband der
Freizeitsportartenverbände
e.V.



Sports and Play e.V.



Deutscher Verband der
Schul- und Freizeitsport-
verbände e.V.



OUR MISSIONS

01 Inform members

02 Advocate for the industry

03 Profile the sporting goods sector in Europe





Federation of the European
Sporting Goods Industry

KEY UPCOMING EU SUSTAINABILITY POLICIES

EU SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES IN FOCUS



EU GREEN DEAL



Horizontal initiatives

NEW CONSUMER AGENDA



- Revision of the General Product Safety Directive
- Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition Directive

Key product value chains

- EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles
- Microplastics
- Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation

Vertical initiatives

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS



Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulation (ESPR)

New requirements to **make products more durable**, reliable, reusable, upgradable, repairable, easier to maintain, refurbish and recycle, and energy and resource-efficient



Entry into force: 2024 + transition for the destruction of unsold goods+ applicability set per delegated act



SCOPE: All products placed on the EU market.



Digital Product Passport (under ESPR)

Communication tool (QR code) giving access to sustainability & circularity product information linked to ESPR



Entry into force: 2024 with first DPPs as of 2027 (for batteries)



Foreseen adoption by the EC: 2024



SCOPE: Apparel and footwear.



Product Environmental Footprint (PEF)

EU recommended Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) method to **quantify the environmental impacts of products**. 16 environmental indicators. (+ potential others such as Microplastics)



CORPORATE REPORTING: DUE DILIGENCE



Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive

Fostering sustainable and responsible corporate behaviors by setting mechanisms for a duty of care. Key elements: identifying, bringing to an end, preventing, mitigating and accounting for negative human rights and environmental impacts in the company's own operations, their subsidiaries and their value chains.



Entry into force: 2024 + 2-4 years of transition



SCOPE: Textile industry considered as high-risk, with a threshold of 250 employees and a net worldwide turnover of more than EUR 40 million. Recognition of group-level.



Deforestation and Forest Degradation Regulation

Ensuring that the products EU citizens consume do not contribute to deforestation or forest degradation worldwide. Any operator or trader who places these commodities on the EU market, or exports from it, must be able to prove that the products do not originate from recently deforested areas (i.e. rubber, leather, wood...). Links with Biodiversity & Nature Restoration law.



Entry into force: 2023 + 1-2 years of transition



SCOPE: Products placed on the EU market containing certain commodities or that have been fed with or have been made using these commodities.

CORPORATE REPORTING:

ESG



Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

Amends the Non-financial Reporting Directive from 2014, by introducing **detailed reporting requirements on companies'** impact on the environment, human rights, and social standards, as well as governance in line with EU climate goals.

The directive foresees sectoral standards for the sporting goods industry.



Entry into force: 2023 + 1 – 3 years transition + sectoral standards TBC



SCOPE: Companies with 250+ employees and listed SMEs.



EU Taxonomy Regulation

Establishes **six environmental objectives that the economic operator has to meet** in order to qualify as environmentally sustainable.

It provides companies, investors and policymakers with appropriate definitions for which economic activities can be considered environmentally sustainable and help to scale up investments that are necessary to reach the objectives of the European Green Deal.



Entry into force: 2020 + 2 years min of transition period (further differentiation per DA's)



SCOPE: Based on the scope of CSRD. Mandatory for companies with 250+ employees and voluntary for smaller.

TRACEABILITY & FORCED LABOUR



**Ban on Forced Labour
Regulation**

Market removal mechanism which covers all products made available within the EU market (SMEs incl.), meaning both products made in the EU for domestic consumption and for export, as well as imported goods.

The proposal follows a risk-based approach with investigations led by Member States' authorities.



Entry into force: 2024/2025 + transition period



SCOPE: All products placed on the EU market.

INFORMATION & DATA

TRANSPARENCY



Empowering Consumers for Green Transition Directive



Entry into force: 2024 + 2-3 years of transition

Amends the Directives on Unfair Commercial Practices and Consumer Rights by providing better information about the durability and reparability of the products as well as protecting consumers against unfair commercial practices of greenwashing, early obsolescence and non-transparent sustainability labels. The directive sets requirements about what and under what conditions an economic operator can communicate to the consumer.



Substantiating Green Claims Directive



Entry into force: 2024/2025 + transition period

Aims to accelerate the uptake of truly green products, by providing consumers with reliable information about the sustainability of products and ending misleading commercial practices. The scope will apply to voluntary environmental claims made on products available on the EU market and will request the Member States to set up a verification system. The directive sets requirements regarding how a voluntary sustainability claim can be substantiated (i.e. LCA assessment).



SCOPE: All products placed on the market that are part of any contract concluded between trader and consumer.

WASTE



Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation

Aims to **prevent the generation of packaging waste**, boost high-quality recycling and make all packaging on the EU market recyclable by 2030 and to reduce the need for primary natural resources and create a well-functioning market for secondary raw materials.



Entry into force: 2024/2025 + transition period



SCOPE: All packaging placed on the EU market.



Waste Framework Directive revision

Introduces rules to **make producers responsible for the full lifecycle of textile products** and to support the sustainable management of textile waste across the EU. Under EU rules on waste, Member States are required to set up separate collection of textiles by 1 January 2025. EPR Schemes across EU.



Entry into force: 2024 – 2 year transition



SCOPE: Apparel and footwear product categories.



Extended Producer Responsibility

National EPR schemes: France (Re fashion / Ecologic), Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, and others in preparation.



Entry into force: check

RIGHT TO REPAIR DIRECTIVE



Key elements:

- Promotes sustainable consumption, making it easier and cheaper for consumers to repair defective goods
- Scope: focus on household appliances and electronic products
- Extension of Scope possible under ESR DA requirements
- Linked to SGC, Empowering Consumers, ESR

The aim of the directive is to ensure that more products are repaired within the legal guarantee, and that consumers have easier and cheaper options to repair products that are technically repairable when the legal guarantee has expired or when the good is not functional anymore as a result of wear and tear.

Applicability: Expected entry into force after 2024 with 2 years for MS



CHEMICAL RESTRICTIONS

PFAS

5 EU members states have developed the largest restriction for PFAS ever. According the European Chemical Agency, Ski Waxes or DWR coating, will also be in the scope. Companies will have to demonstrate to competent authorities the absence of those substances.



Entry into force: 2026/2027 +
transition period

Skin Sensitizers

All substances classified presently as skin sensitizers in CLP Annex VI – currently about 1,000 substances, although most of them are not used in textile and leather articles – and an additional list of approx. 20 substances.

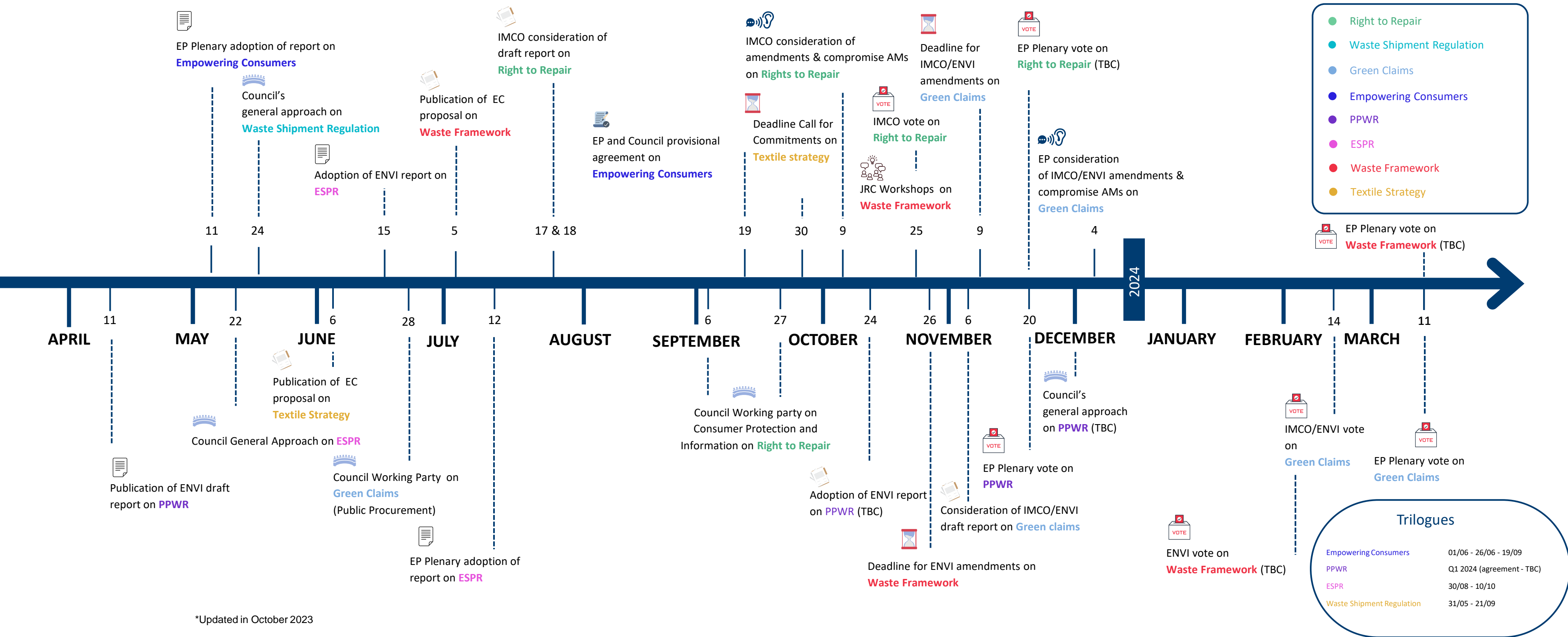


Entry into force: 2027 +
transition period of 36 months

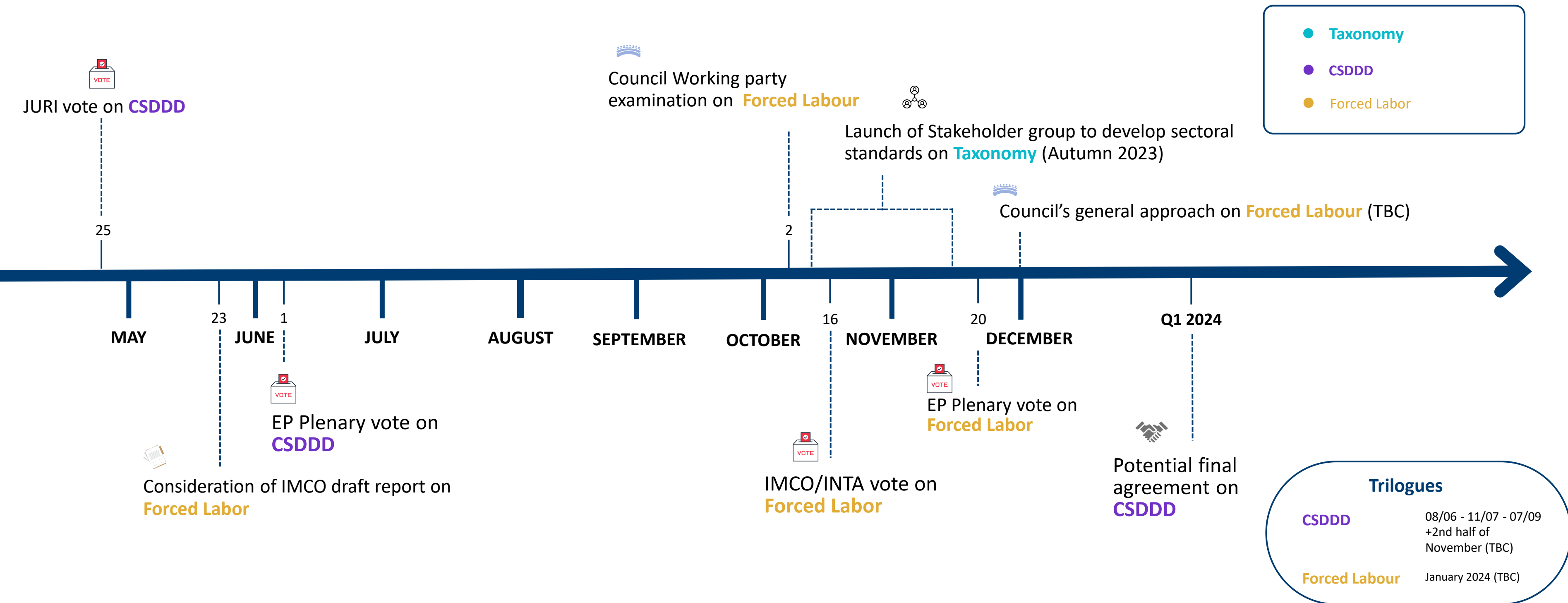


SCOPE: All Articles / All sizes of companies

POLICY DEADLINES



POLICY DEADLINES



LET'S STAY IN TOUCH

Thank *you*!

info@fesi-sport.org [@FESIsport](https://www.facebook.com/FESIsport) www.fesi-sport.org

