

SIMILAR TOPIC PROJECTS



PROJECT TITLES

AREA

1	EU STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE AND CIRCULAR TEXTILES	Dress / fashion
2	FASHION ACT NEW YORK	Dress / fashion
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4	NEW URBAN MOBILITY FRAMEWORK	Mobility / travel
5	A European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility	Mobility / travel
6	A FOOD POLICY FOR ROME	Food / home
7	French anti-waste law: Unsold items are not destroyed in France.	Use of resources
8	Bioeconomy Strategy	Use of resources
9	New Circular Economy Action Plan	General
10	DECREE N. 254 implementing the EU Directive on disclosure of non-financial information and information by certain companies	General
11	ECODESIGN FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS REGULATION	General
12	Decree introducing the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in the fashion sector	Dress / fashion
13	Legislative Framework for Sustainable Food Systems	Food / home
14	solidarity and for the reduction of waste	Use of resources
15	Great Options Law for 2021 -2023	General
16	GREEN CLAIMS	General
17	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of the historic city of L'Aquila (Italy)	Mobility / travel
18	REGIONAL LAW TO SUPPORT THE FASHION SECTOR	Dress / fashion
19	New Consumer Agenda	General
20	NORMATIVA SULL'ACQUA	Use of resources
21	PNRR - Missione 2 Componente 1	Use of resources
22	Mission 3: Infrastructure for Sustainable Mobility	Mobility / travel
23	The REACH Framework	General
24	Regional law on cycling	Mobility / travel
25	Regional law n. 13, 19 May 2017 - Recovery and reuse of surpluses, food waste and pharmaceutical products	Use of resources
26	Measures to save energy in Portugal	Use of resources
27	Gas supply in the EU	Use of resources
28	TARIFFA PUNTUALE	Use of resources
29	Trans-European transport network: Council agreement paves way for greener, smarter and more resilient transport in Europe	Mobility / travel



CARE_LEGAL MATTER_EU STRATEGY TEXTILES_EU_IHF_#02	EU STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE AND CIRCULAR TEXTILES
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
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
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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.</p>
References and links	https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12822-EU-strategy-for-sustainable-textiles_en
PARTNER	05 IHF



CARE_LEGAL MATTER_FASHION ACT_EU_IHF_#01	FASHION ACT NEW YORK
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	International regulations/treaties
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	International
Territory	Europe
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	Dress / fashion
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>The Fashion act would make New York the first state in the USA to hold fashion brands accountable for their environmental and social impacts. The law will not impact only the Ne Work because it is going to introduce a model that will drive improvements in the industry globally. The bill would affect fashion companies with operations in the state generating more than \$100 million in annual revenue. It's not just about New York-based companies. he bill would force brands to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions, as well as their use of energy, water, materials and plastics and chemicals management; to set and meet set targets on science (which are in line with the Paris Agreement goal) and implement mandatory due diligence throughout its supply chain (including payroll reporting).</p>
References and links	<p>https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2021/A8352 https://www.nytimes.com/2022/01/07/style/new-york-fashion-sustainability-act.html</p>
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGAL MATTER_FOOD GUIDELINES_EU_IHF_#01	EU Guidelines on Food Donation
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	Recommendations
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	European
Territory	Europe
Goal	Information
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	Food / home
Supports / delivery	Several
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	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.
References and links	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGAL MATTER_MOBILITY FRAMEWORK_EU_IHF_#02	NEW URBAN MOBILITY FRAMEWORK
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
Legal rule / norm	European legal framework
Campaign / programme / advertising	
Quality standard, guide, recommendation	
Project on similar topic	
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
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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 improvig 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.</p>
References and links	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
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_A EUROPEAN STRATEGY_EU_IHF_#01	A European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
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
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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.</p>
References and links	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:e44d3c21-531e-11e6-89bd-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02/DOC_1&format=PDF
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_A FOOD POLICY FOR ROME_IT_IDP #03	A FOOD POLICY FOR ROME
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	Local/Municipality legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	Local
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	
Scope of consumption	Food / home
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>In 2021, the Municipality of Rome implemented the requests coming from the associations Terra! and Lands Onlus that had launched the initiative "A Food Policy for Rome" based on an analysis of the local food system highlighting critical issues and perspectives. The guidelines of the Rome Food Policy were developed in 13 months, under the coordination of the Councilor for Agriculture and the Environment and thanks to seven working tables attended by stakeholders. Within the initiative, the Food Council was instituted as a body composed by associations, bodies, cooperatives and researchers that will promote conscious actions in line with the Food priorities of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The Council is structured in 7 thematic tables: 1. The food Governance table will regulate the flows of communication and interaction between Rome, its 15 Municipalities, other bodies and institutions 2. The access to resources, local production and agroecology table will promote the access to primary resources for agricultural production and training farmers in the agroecological transition among other activities 3. The markets, local food and logistics table will develop proposals and strategies to restore the historic connection between local agricultural production and urban markets 4. The solidarity economy and alternative supply chains table will develop policy proposals, programmes and projects aimed at strengthening the presence in the area of local products and producers linked to social and solidarity economy networks, fair trade and solidarity purchasing groups 5. The fight against food waste and poverty table will promote strategies to combat food waste at all stages of the supply chain, creating opportunities for social and work inclusion and ensuring support for the weakest groups 6. The school catering, collective catering and food education table will ensure green procurement , short supply chain and education campaigns 7. The culture gastronomy, catering and food processing table will valorise the role of restaurants and commercial activities for the enhancement of local and agro-ecological food, in the necessary synergy between sustainability, health and economic accessibility.</p>
References and links	https://www.comune.roma.it/servizi2/deliberazioniAttiWeb/elencoDati
PARTNER	06 IDP

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_ANTI WASTE LAW_EU_IHF_#03	French anti-waste law: Unsold items are not destroyed in France.
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	LOI n° 2020-105 du 10 février 2020 relative à la lutte contre le gaspillage et à l'économie circulaire (1)
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	Public Administration / public sector
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	National
Territory	Other
Goal	Deterrence
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Not provided
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	Dress / fashion
Supports / delivery	Several
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	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.
References and links	https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jan/30/france-passes-landmark-law-to-stop-unsold-goods-being-thrown-away https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000041553759
PARTNER	IHF 05

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_BIOECONOMY_EU_IHF_#01

Bioeconomy Strategy

Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	Quality guide
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
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
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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.</p>
References and links	https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/edace3e3-e189-11e8-b690-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-149755478
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_CIRCULAR ACTION PLAN_EU_IHF_#03	New Circular Economy Action Plan
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
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
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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.</p>
References and links	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583933814386&uri=COM:2020:98:FIN
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGISLATIVE MATTERS_DECREE 254_IT_IDP #01	DECREE N. 254 implementing the EU Directive on disclosure of non-financial information and information by certain companies
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	National legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	National
Territory	Italy
Goal	Information
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	
Scope of consumption	General
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>Through the Legislative Decree of 30 December 2016, n. 254, Italy has implemented the European Directive 2014/95 for the disclosure of non-financial information and information on diversity by big companies and certain large groups. The Decree fully implements the European Directive since it provides that the non-financial declaration must include the following information: the use of energy resources, renewable and non-renewable, and water resources; greenhouse gas emissions and polluting emissions produced; the environmental impact as well as the impact on health and safety; social and personnel management aspects; respect for human rights; fight against both active and passive corruption. However, companies are free to choose the reporting standards, the key performance indicators and the calculation methodologies.</p> <p>When transposing the European Directive, it might have been desirable for the legislator to provide more detailed indications on the scope, indicators and calculation methodologies in order to ensure a collection of homogeneous and comparable data. There are other critical aspects that may be revised or adjusted according to the experts: the Decree provides for the possibility - under certain conditions - of being able to omit information in the event that their publication could jeopardize the commercial position of the company. Lastly, the Decree does not institute mandatory mechanisms for third-party certification of the declarations made by the companies but provides for verification carried out by the person responsible for the statutory audit of the financial statements.</p>
References and links	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2017/01/10/17G00002/sg https://www.fondazionevilupposostenibile.org/rendicontazione-non-finanziaria-obbligo-imprese-grandi-dimensioni-di-comunicare-performance-ambientali-e-sociali/
PARTNER	06 IDP

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_ECOCODESIGN_EU_IHF #03	ECODESIGN FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS REGULATION
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	European
Territory	Europe
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	General
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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.</p>
References and links	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022PC0142
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_EPR DECREE_IT_IDP #01

Decree introducing the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in the fashion sector

Generic type of action**Specific type of action***Legal rule / norm*

National legal framework

*Campaign / programme / advertising**Quality standard, guide, recommendation**Project on similar topic***Level**

National

Territory

Italy

Goal

Multiple goals

Target audiences

General population

Duration

Permanent

Periodicity**Scope of consumption**

Dress / fashion

Supports / delivery

Official bulletin

Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)

On 16 February 2023 the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security launched a public consultation procedure for the draft decree aimed at implementing, in the fashion sector in Italy, the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) previously introduced by the EU Directive 2018/851. The EPR provides that the producer takes charge of the financing and organization of the collection, initiation and preparation for re-use, recycling and recovery of waste deriving from textile products. The producer will be able to fulfill the obligations by setting up a management system "in collective or individual form". Brands are asked to develop, produce, market products suitable for reuse and repair, containing recycled materials, technically durable and easily repairable, internalizing the principles and economic models based on circularity. Some of the measures of "eco-design" mentioned in the Decree draft are: the use of biocompatible textile fibers and natural materials, the elimination of dangerous components and substances released into the environment, the reduction of quality defects that lead the consumer to throw away the products, the development and use of advanced technologies for the sorting of fibers from waste treatment and for recycling, the adoption of a "digital labeling" system that describes characteristics and fibrous composition, indicating non-textile parts of animal origin.

References and links

<https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/tessile-moda-mase-sostenibilita-e-minore-impatto-su-ambiente-arriva-la-responsabilita>

PARTNER

06 IDP

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_FSFS_EU_IHF_#02	
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
Legal rule / norm	European legal framework
Campaign / programme / advertising	
Quality standard, guide, recommendation	
Project on similar topic	proposal for a future law
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
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<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>
References and links	<p>https://www.ecologic.eu/sites/default/files/publication/[current-date%3Ajust_year]/EI_F2F%20response_200527.pdf https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy/legislative-framework_en</p>
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_GADDA LAW_IT_IDP_#01

The Gadda Law n.166, 19 August 2016 - Provisions concerning the donation and distribution of food and pharmaceutical products for the purposes of social solidarity and for the reduction of waste

Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	National legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	National
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	
Scope of consumption	Food / home
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>The law of 19 August 2016, n. 166 containing "Provisions concerning the donation and distribution of food and pharmaceutical products for the purposes of social solidarity and for the reduction of waste" contributes to reducing the production of waste and promoting the reuse and recycling. The law is aimed at public entities and private entities pursuing non-profit civic and solidarity purposes (so-called "donor subjects"). Food sector operators can transfer food surpluses free of charge to donors, who must assign them for free primarily to indigent people, if they are products suitable for human consumption, or to the support of animals and self-composting.</p> <p>In one year since the entry into force of law 166/16, a national average of +21% recovery was recorded, which means thousands of tons of good food removed from waste and millions of euros donated in social solidarity. Moreover, the law has certainly played a cultural role and positively influenced people's behavior while the variety of products recovered has increased along with a greater number of donors. The law is fully part of a positive example of circular economy, which links companies to third sector entities, to create together a shared enterprise based on solidarity. However, donation is not enough; the law may be strengthened to prevent the production of waste by optimizing production processes and investing in industry 4.0 through concessions for the purchase of more innovative machinery in management systems.</p>
References and links	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2016/08/30/16G00179/sg
PARTNER	06 IDP

Name of the action	Great Options Law for 2021 -2023
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	National Legal Framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	National
Territory	Portugal
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	> 1 year
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	General
Supports / delivery	Several
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	The Great Options Law takes into account the negative economic and social impacts resulting from the global pandemic crisis, as well as the measures that seek to relaunch economic growth in the medium term, which are part of the strategy to combat the effects of the pandemic and economic development and social enshrined in the Program of the XXII Constitutional Government.
References and links	https://files.dre.pt/1s/2020/12/25301/0028900377.pdf
PARTNER	04 UA

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_GREEN CLAIMS_EU_IHF #01	
GREEN CLAIMS	
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	European
Territory	Europe
Goal	Information
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Not provided
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	General
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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.</p>
References and links	https://environment.ec.europa.eu/publications/proposal-directive-green-claims_en
PARTNER	05 IHF

Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	Local/Municipality legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	Local
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	> 1 year
Periodicity	
Scope of consumption	Mobility / travel
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>The Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of L'Aquila aims to promote sustainable transportation, reduce emissions, and enhance liveability. It includes creating a car-free zone, promoting cycling culture with improved infrastructure and subsidies for electric bikes, and enhancing public transportation with new electric buses, an expanded network, and park-and-ride facilities. One important aspect of the plan is the creation of a car-free zone within the historic centre of L'Aquila. This measure aims to prioritize pedestrian-friendly spaces, reduce traffic congestion, and enhance the liveability of the city's core area. By restricting vehicle access and promoting alternative modes of transportation, such as walking and cycling, the plan seeks to create a more vibrant and sustainable urban environment.</p> <p>Two and a half years after the plan's implementation, the city reports significant benefits: cost savings in the ongoing running of electric buses of approximately €7.500 per vehicle, reduced air pollution and noise in the city centre, increased liveability, and better management of tourism and visitor arrivals.</p>
References and links	https://www.pumslaquila.it/
	https://whc.unesco.org/en/canopy/laquila/
PARTNER	06 IDP

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_L'AQUILA SUMP_IT_IDP #03

Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of the historic city of L'Aquila (Italy)

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_LAW FOR THE FASHION SECTOR_IT_IDP #02	REGIONAL LAW TO SUPPORT THE FASHION SECTOR
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	Autonomic/regional legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	Regional
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	
Scope of consumption	Dress / fashion
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>Lazio is the first region in Italy to adopt a law to support and promote the entire fashion sector. Among the interventions of the new law, there is the promotion of local craftsmanship and manufacturing, the promotion of excellent textile, accessory and design productions according to the principles of sustainability. Indeed, the law gives a central role to circular economy and training. One of the purpose of the law is to push towards a fashion that is sustainable, thus creating a circular economy by recycling, recovering waste and plastics. There are three qualifying aspects of this law: firstly, the establishment of a Table which will be made up of the regional councilors responsible for the different matters (Productive Activities, Tourism, Education etc), associations and stakeholders. Secondly, the development of an Annual Plan as result of a joint collaboration among the Region, fashion houses, stylists and councilors to define specific objectives and activities to support the sector. This Plan represents a precious opportunity to outline and implement concrete actions to promote circular economy at regional level and ensure the green transition of the fashion sector in Italy.</p>
References and links	https://www.consiglio.regione.lazio.it/consiglio-regionale/?vw=leggiregionalidettaglio&id=9427&sv=vigente
PARTNER	06 IDP

Name of the action	COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL New Consumer Agenda Strengthen consumer resilience for a sustainable recovery
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European Legal Framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
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
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
References and links	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0696&from=EN
PARTNER	04 UA

CARE_LEGISLATIVE MATTERS_NORMATIVA ACQUA_IT_CPIA #02	NORMATIVA SULL'ACQUA
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	National legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	Public Administration / public sector
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	Quality guide
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	European Commission
Level	National
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	Use of resources
Supports / delivery	Several
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	The water legislation, represented by Legislative Decree 152/2006, establishes the rules for the protection and management of water resources in Italy. It ensures the safeguarding of surface and underground waters, prevention of water pollution, and promotion of sustainable water resource management. The legislation regulates the use of water for drinking, agricultural, industrial, and recreational purposes, defining quality limits and monitoring procedures. Additionally, it encourages user involvement in water resource planning and management, promotes public participation, and fosters cooperation among different institutions at the local, regional, and national levels to ensure sustainable use and protection of water resources.
References and links	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/dettaglio/codici/materiaAmbientale
PARTNER	03 CPIA

CARE_LEGISLATIVE METTERS_PNRR M2_IT_CPIA #03

PNRR - Missione 2 Componente 1

Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	National legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	Public Administration / public sector
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	Quality guide
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	European Commission
Level	National
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	Use of resources
Supports / delivery	Several
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	Missione 2 Componente 1 - In the recovery plan, the Italian government allocated funding for the implementation of textile recycling, logistics and the construction of new recycling plants. In particular, Mission 2 Component 1 NRP Improving the capacity for efficient and sustainable waste management and the circular economy paradigm allocates EUR 2.10 billion for the enhancement of e.g. 'Textile Hubs'.
References and links	https://www.mase.gov.it/pagina/pnrr-l-economia-circolare
PARTNER	03 CPIA

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_PNRR.M3_IT_IDP #01	
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
Legal rule / norm	National legal framework
Campaign / programme / advertising	
Quality standard, guide, recommendation	
Project on similar topic	
Level	National
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	> 1 year
Periodicity	
Scope of consumption	Mobility / travel
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>Mission 3 of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan focuses on promoting sustainable mobility and transforming citizens' transportation habits. The aim is to encourage a shift towards more environmentally friendly modes of transportation, reduce congestion, and improve overall mobility efficiency. A few examples of what will be implemented under M3 that will directly benefit the citizens are: the development of an integrated public transportation system, the expansion of cycling infrastructure, the pedestrian-friendly urban space and the incentives for electric vehicles. To evaluate the impact and effectiveness of M3, various metrics are considered. These metrics include assessing the changes in the usage of public transportation, cycling, and walking, as well as the reduction in private vehicle usage. The evaluation also measures the decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution resulting from the adoption of sustainable mobility practices. Surveys and feedback from citizens are collected to gauge their awareness, satisfaction, and willingness to adopt alternative modes of transportation.</p>
References and links	<p>https://www.governo.it/it/approfondimento/pnrr-infrastrutture-una-mobilit-sostenibile/16704 https://www.governo.it/en/approfondimento/nrrp-cross-priorities/20452 https://www.italiadamani.gov.it/en/home.html https://www.governo.it/en/approfondimento/nrrp-missions-and-components/19325</p>
PARTNER	06 IDP

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_REACH_EU_IHF_#02	
Generic type of action	The REACH Framework
	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	European
Territory	Europe
Goal	Deterrence
Target audiences	General population
Duration	> 1 year
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	Use of resources
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>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.</p>
References and links	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02006R1907-20221217
PARTNER	05 IHF

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_REGIONAL LAW EMILIA ROMAGNA_IT_IDP #02

Regional law on cycling

Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	Autonomic/regional legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	Regional
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	
Scope of consumption	Mobility / travel
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>The first law on cycling in Emilia-Romagna aims at making this region increasingly sustainable and less polluted. The law set different targets such as: double the percentage of trips by bike and on foot in the area; reduce the motorization rate of the region; reduce by 2020 road fatalities as indicated by the European Union; new connections between existing runways; greater train-bike integration; promotion of new conscious lifestyles and active mobility also with a view to preventing the health of the community, for the best use of the territory and the containment of land use; more services for cyclists, from repairs to supervision. So far the law has produced significant impacts; indeed, the Italian cities with the highest number of cycle paths are all located in Emilia Romagna where there are 777km of cycle paths, making it the best region to cycle around.</p>
References and links	<p>https://mobilita.regione.emilia-romagna.it/mobility-sostenibile/mobilita-ciclistica/sistema-regionale-della-ciclabilita-ecco-i-punti-salienti-della-legge</p>
PARTNER	06 IDP

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_REGIONAL LAW PUGLIA_IT_IDP_#02	Regional law n. 13, 19 May 2017 - Recovery and reuse of surpluses, food waste and pharmaceutical products
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	Autonomic/regional legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	Regional
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	
Scope of consumption	Food / home
Supports / delivery	Official bulletin
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>This regional law from Puglia (IT) follows the approval of the national law 166/2016, although this initiative was undertaken well before the national one. The new law proposes, in seven articles, forms of intervention to enhance the solidarity and charitable activity carried out by the subjects involved, through the collection and redistribution of food unsuitable for marketing but edible for humans or suitable for animal feed, meals not served by authorized catering establishments, day's surpluses, unharvested agricultural products and pharmaceutical products. The law promotes initiatives to raise awareness among the population and institutes a regional table - composed by the association of the Municipalities (ANCI), third sector associations and trade associations - to coordinate the initiatives provided for by law and those of social emergency intervention. An other impactful factor introduced by the law is the fact that within the contracts for collective catering managed by the Region or by controlled entities, preferential criteria have been envisaged in favor of companies that guarantee the lowest volume of food waste and its recovery for human or animal nutrition.</p>
References and links	https://trasparenza.regione.puglia.it/provvedimenti/provvedimenti-della-giunta-regionale/129389
PARTNER	06 IDP

Name of the action	
Measures to save energy in Portugal	
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	National legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	National
Territory	Portugal
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	Singular
Scope of consumption	Use of resources
Supports / delivery	Several
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>The Energy Savings Plan 2022-2023 comes as a result of the geopolitical crisis that is currently being felt in Europe, with serious consequences for the energy sector, being one of the instruments that responds to the challenge of a voluntary 15% reduction in energy consumption launched to the Member States of the European Union. However, it should not be forgotten that, in the Portuguese case, there are derogations that allow the mandatory reduction percentage to be reduced to 7%. The 2022-2023 Energy Saving Plan encompasses separate reduction measures for the areas of energy, water efficiency and mobility, and covers the public, central and local, and private administration sectors (including industry, commerce and services, and citizens), with particular emphasis being given to measures affecting energy.</p>
References and links	<p>https://www.portugal.gov.pt/download-ficheiros/ficheiro.aspx?v=%3D%3DBQAAAB%2BLCAAAAAAABAAzNDYyNAMAsZL1gUAAAA%3D https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022R1369&from=EN</p>
PARTNER	04 UA

Name of the action	Gas supply in the EU
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
Level	International
Territory	Portugal
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	Singular
Scope of consumption	Use of resources
Supports / delivery	Several
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	This Regulation establishes rules to respond to a situation of serious difficulties in the supply of gas, with a view to ensuring the security of gas supply in the European Union, in a spirit of solidarity. These rules include improvements in the coordination, monitoring and reporting of national measures to reduce gas demand and the possibility for the Council, on a proposal from the European Commission, to declare a Union alert as a Union-specific crisis level, triggering a mandatory reduction Union-wide demand.
References and links	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022R1369&from=EN https://www.idealista.pt/en/news/lifestyle-in-portugal/2022/10/05/5222-government-announces-measures-to-save-energy-in-portugal#Water+saving+to+ensure+higher+efficiency
PARTNER	04 UA

CARE_LEGISLATIVE MATTERS_TARIFFA PUNTUALE_IT_CPIA #01	TARIFFA PUNTUALE
Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	National legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	Public Administration / public sector
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	Quality guide
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	European Commission
Level	National
Territory	Italy
Goal	Multiple goals
Target audiences	General population
Duration	Permanent
Periodicity	Not specified
Scope of consumption	Use of resources
Supports / delivery	Several
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<p>Low 147/2013 - TARIFFA PUNTUALE -The pay-as-you-throw waste tariff is a billing system that calculates and divides the costs of waste management based on the actual amount of waste produced or the actual use of the collection service. Unlike traditional billing systems, where the tariff is based on fixed parameters such as property size or the number of residents, the pay-as-you-throw tariff aims to make users accountable for their actual environmental impact.</p> <p>In the context of the pay-as-you-throw tariff, the amount of the applied tariff can vary based on several factors, such as:</p> <p>Quantity of waste produced: The more waste generated, the higher the tariff. This encourages users to reduce, recycle, and manage their waste more efficiently.</p> <p>Type of waste: Certain types of waste may incur higher disposal costs or require specific treatment processes. Consequently, the tariff may vary based on the nature of the waste produced.</p> <p>Frequency of collection service: If a user requires more frequent collection service, for example, a higher tariff may be applied to cover the additional management costs.</p> <p>The pay-as-you-throw tariff aims to promote responsible behaviors regarding waste reduction, recycling, and proper waste management. By doing so, it hopes to incentivize users to become more aware of the environmental impact of their habits and take measures to reduce waste production and promote recycling.</p>
References and links	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2013/12/27/13G00191/sg
PARTNER	03 CPIA

CARE_LEGAL MATTERS_TEN-T_EU_IHF_#03

Trans-European transport network: Council agreement paves way for greener, smarter and more resilient transport in Europe

Generic type of action	Specific type of action
<i>Legal rule / norm</i>	European legal framework
<i>Campaign / programme / advertising</i>	
<i>Quality standard, guide, recommendation</i>	
<i>Project on similar topic</i>	
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
Evaluation of its impact / effectiveness (max. 1000 characters)	<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>
References and links	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021PC0812
PARTNER	05 IHF