Feedback to the European Commission on Sustainable Products

June 2025

About Us

The **DigitalTrade4.EU consortium** envisions a **seamlessly interconnected Europe** and **neighbouring regions** powered by harmonized standards for the digitalisation of trade documents and processes. By fostering the digital transformation of trade, we aim to promote economic integration, enhance cooperation, and ensure long-term trade facilitation across borders.

Our consortium is made up of **experts in their field**, including **107 full partners**—trade associations, logistics providers, shipping lines, banks and insurances, technology innovators, etc.—**from 17 European Union countries** (*France, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Spain, Germany, Sweden, Poland, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Slovenia, Denmark, Bulgaria*) and **22 non-EU countries** (*United Kingdom, Switzerland, Montenegro, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, India, Nepal, Canada, United States of America, Cameroon, Morocco, Egypt, Kenya, Pakistan, Nigeria, Brazil, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Ukraine*).

Our consortium is already **aligned with the fundamentals** of the **EU Competitiveness Compass**. Learn more:

- How DigitalTrade4.EU Can Help Achieve the Objectives of the EU Competitiveness Compass (February 2025)
  https://www.digitaltrade4.eu/how-digitaltrade4-eu-can-help-achieve-the-objectives-of-the-eu-competitiveness-compass/

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Executive Summary

The European Union stands at the **forefront** of integrating green and digital agendas within global trade. Recent milestones, such as the **EU-Singapore Digital Trade Agreement (DTA)[1]** and the **UNECE Recommendation No. 49 ('Transparency at Scale')**[2], underscore this leadership. The DTA, the EU's first bilateral agreement solely focused on digital trade, aims to provide **greater clarity and legal certainty** for consumers and businesses in online transactions, setting **global standards** for digital trade and cross-border data flows. Concurrently, UNECE Recommendation No. 49 codifies a **UN standard for Digital Product Passports (DPPs)[3]** and the traceability of sustainability data, aligning with the EU's vision for traceable, sustainable supply chains.

These developments reinforce the **EU's green-digital trade framework**. To build on this momentum, the European Commission must **intensify international coordination**, deepen **digital trade partnerships** (especially in Asia through DEPA), and **champion global interoperability of laws and standards** (such as MLETR and eIDAS 2.0) in the upcoming Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) period. This strategy will ensure that the EU not only drives economic growth and competitiveness but also secures its **strategic autonomy** in an increasingly uncertain global landscape.

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[1] European Commission. EU and Singapore sign landmark digital trade agreement (May 2025) https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_1152

[2] United Nations Economic and Social Council. Recommendation No. 49: Transparency at Scale – Fostering Sustainable Value Chains (March 2025) https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2025-05/ECE-TRADE-C-CEFACT-2025-03E.pdf

[3] European Union. EU's Digital Product Passport: Advancing transparency and sustainability (September 2024) https://data.europa.eu/en/news-events/news/eus-digital-product-passport-advancing-transparency-and-sustainability

Introduction

Global trade is undergoing a **profound transformation**, driven by the dual imperatives of green and digital transitions. The European Union has proactively positioned itself as a **global leader** in shaping this future through initiatives like DigitalTrade4.EU, the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)[4] in Asia-Pacific, and the Global Gateway in Central Asia. These efforts are designed to establish **new, resilient corridors** for clean energy, infrastructure, and digital services, fostering economic integration and long-term trade facilitation across borders.

The recent adoption of the **EU-Singapore DTA** on April 14, 2025, marks a **significant step** in this direction. This landmark agreement aims to remove unjustified barriers, facilitate secure cross-border data flows, and promote trustworthy AI, all while preserving the EU's **privacy and cybersecurity standards**.

This treaty exemplifies how the EU **exports its rule-based approach** beyond its borders, complementing Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) and advancing the interoperability of digital norms. The DEPA is a pioneering trade pact focused on digital cooperation, signed between Singapore, Chile, and New Zealand in 2020. It serves as a model for high-standard digital trade rules, including provisions on cross-border data flows, e-commerce, and digital governance.

Furthermore, the EU is deeply integrating environmental goals, with tools like **Digital Product Passports (DPPs)** and carbon accounting becoming integral to trade policy, reinforced by global frameworks such as **UNECE Recommendation No. 49**. This feedback document outlines how the EU can **consolidate its green-digital trade strategy** in concert with its partners, ensuring a simple, seamless, and strong Single Market.

*Note: In this document, the terms **Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)** and **Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs)** are used interchangeably and carry the same meaning and weight. This clarification is important because different sources and contexts may refer to these groups using either acronym, but both encompass the full range of smaller business categories critical for economic development.*

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[4] Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)
https://www.mti.gov.sg/Trade/Digital-Economy-Agreements/The-Digital-Economy-Partnership-Agreement

Expectations from the Commission's Side:
The Objectives

The European Commission's strategic documents, particularly the **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) .../..., Ref. Ares(2025)4728359[5]** and the **Strategy for making the Single Market simple, seamless and strong (COM(2025) 500 final)[6]**, articulate clear objectives and expectations for the evolution of the Single Market and the disclosure of information on unsold products. DigitalTrade4.EU recognizes and aligns with these objectives, seeing them as crucial for enhancing EU competitiveness and sustainability.

Key objectives and expectations include:

- **Transparency and Verification of Discarded Products**: The Commission expects large and, from 2030, medium-sized enterprises to **disclose comprehensive information** on discarded unsold consumer products. This includes the number and weight of discarded units, reasons for discarding, and waste treatment operations. The aim is to **increase public awareness**, disincentivize destruction, and **generate critical data**. This disclosure is to follow a **common format** (Annex I of the relevant regulation) and be **verified by statutory auditors** (Article 4 of the relevant regulation), potentially integrated into sustainability reporting. Product categories are to be delimited using **Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes** (Annex II of the relevant regulation).

- **Preventive Measures Against Destruction**: Companies are expected to report on **measures taken and planned** to prevent the destruction of unsold consumer products (Section 3 of the relevant regulation). This proactive approach is vital for promoting a **circular economy** and reducing waste.

- **A Simple, Seamless, and Strong Single Market**: The "Single Market Strategy" outlines a vision for a market that is a **powerful catalyst for growth, prosperity, and solidarity**. This requires addressing "Terrible Ten" barriers, boosting European services markets,

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[5]   https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14590-Sustainable-products-disclosure-of-information-on-unsold-consumer-products_en
[6] European Commission, Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs. The Single Market: our European home market in an uncertain world (May 2025) https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/publications/single-market-our-european-home-market-uncertain-world_en

focusing on SMEs, and ensuring **more effective digitalisation, simplification, implementation, and enforcement**.

- **Digitalisation as a Core Enabler**: The Commission emphasizes a **paradigm shift from a document-based to a data-based Single Market**. This involves automated digital sharing of structured data, the rollout of the **EU Digital Identity Wallets**, the implementation of the **Single Digital Gateway (SDG)**, and the extensive use of **Digital Product Passports (DPPs)**. The goal is to **reduce administrative burden**, foster **real-time data exchange**, and enhance **interoperability**.

- **Strengthening Enforcement and Preventing New Barriers**: The Commission seeks to **reinforce national Single Market compliance capacities** and ensure the **effective, proactive, and fast enforcement** of Single Market rules. This includes preventing new barriers, collaborating to reduce existing ones, and taking efficient legal action when necessary.

- **Boosting European Services Markets**: A new sectoral approach is proposed to invigorate services markets, especially in areas like **construction, industry-related services (installation, maintenance, repair), business services, retail, and telecommunications**. The aim is to **lower barriers to cross-border market access** and facilitate pan-EU service provision.

- **Supporting SMEs**: The strategy highlights the need to make it **easier for SMEs to 'travel' the Single Market**, including through an **SME ID tool**, reinforcement of the **Network of SME Envoys**, and the systematic inclusion of **SME-friendly provisions** in legislation. It also introduces a formal definition for **small mid-caps (SMCs)** to extend mitigation measures.

- **Integrating Green and Digital Agendas**: The overarching objective is to harness digitalisation to achieve **sustainability goals**, as evidenced by the focus on DPPs, carbon accounting, and the promotion of a **circular economy**. This convergence is seen as key to global competitiveness and strategic autonomy.

DigitalTrade4.EU fully embraces these objectives and offers its expertise and collaborative network to help the Commission achieve them, particularly in the realm of **green-digital trade**.

Approach and Recommendations

DigitalTrade4.EU's approach is rooted in fostering a **seamlessly interconnected Europe** powered by **harmonized standards** for the digitalisation of trade documents and processes. Our strategic recommendations are designed to align with and amplify the European Commission's objectives, focusing on **strengthening EU leadership** in green-digital trade.

Foundational Pillars for Green-Digital Trade

1. **Digital Standards and Interoperability:**

   o **Recommendation:** Prioritize aligning EU trade policies with **global digital standards**, such as **UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR)[7]** and **eIDAS 2.0[8]**. This promotes **cross-border data flows, e-identification, and cybersecurity** while preserving EU privacy standards.

   o **Rationale:** The analysis of MLETR underscores the importance of **enhanced legal certainty** and **interoperability of digital rules**. Strengthening digital rule interoperability through agreements like the **EU-Singapore DTA** solidifies EU influence globally and makes it easier for companies, particularly **SMEs**, to operate across borders.

   o **Action:** Fund pilot projects (e.g., ~€500 million under MFF) to align Asian digital trade rules with MLETR and eIDAS 2.0, focusing on **mutual recognition of e-documents**.

2. **Digital Product Passports (DPPs) and Supply Chain Traceability:**

   o **Recommendation:** Fully implement and promote DPPs as the **main tool for disclosing and sharing product information**, integrating them with sustainability and carbon-accounting mechanisms.

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[7] UNCITRAL. Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records
https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/ecommerce/modellaw/electronic_transferable_records
[8] European Commission. Discover eIDAS
https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/discover-eidas

- o **Rationale:** DPPs emerged from the growing need for **greater supply chain transparency and sustainability**. They are crucial for **tracking material lifecycle data** (e.g., recyclability, carbon footprint) and ensuring compliance with the **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)** and the **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)**. For instance, DPPs can embed information on a product's material composition and end-of-life recycling instructions, enabling manufacturers to reclaim materials and consumers to dispose of products responsibly. The UNECE Recommendation No. 49, which calls for DPPs to be mandatory for sustainability information, strongly reinforces this approach.

- o **Action:** Ensure **100% alignment with UNECE Rec. 49 by 2028** and aim for **50% adoption of DPPs by logistics operators by 2029**. Explore **CBAM-DPP corridors** to link trade finance to verifiable ESG metrics for tariff incentives.

3. **Digital Infrastructure and Connectivity:**

- o **Recommendation:** Prioritize investments in **secure digital corridors** and **interoperable DPP platforms**, especially with Asian partners.

- o **Rationale:** A **lack of administrations working in sync** and fragmented IT ecosystems hinder effective policy implementation. Building robust digital infrastructure is fundamental for a **data-based Single Market**.

- o **Action:** Allocate **€2 billion under NDICI-Global Europe** to fund secure digital corridors and interoperable DPP platforms with Asian partners. Co-finance **ASEAN-wide digital customs systems** and blockchain-based traceability tools.

Cross-Cutting Enablers

1. **Trade Finance and ESG Integration:**

- o **Recommendation:** Leverage trade finance digitalisation to **support the EU's efforts in ESG, CSRD, and CSDDD**, providing incentives for sustainable practices.

- o **Rationale:** Digitalisation of trade finance can provide companies willing to boost their ESG performance with **additional funding at cheaper rates**,

increasing profitability and resilience. This aligns with the EU's push for a more **sustainable and circular economy**.

- o **Action:** Promote the integration of **FiDA APIs** to enable **real-time financial health checks** for green loan approvals and automate CBAM rebate processing. Aim for **€10 billion/year unlocked for green trade finance**.

2. **SME Support and Capacity Building:**

- o **Recommendation:** Dedicate significant resources to **upskilling SMEs** on DPP compliance, carbon accounting, and e-signature adoption.

- o **Rationale:** SMEs are disproportionately affected by regulatory and administrative market fragmentation. Ensuring they can adapt to new green-digital requirements is **crucial for their competitiveness** and for achieving broader EU objectives.

- o **Action:** Dedicate ~€800 million (under COSME) to upskilling Asian and EU SMEs on DPP compliance, carbon accounting, and e-signature adoption. Launch a **Green-Digital Trade Academy** under Erasmus+.

3. **Global Governance and Leadership:**

- o **Recommendation:** Leverage forums like the G7, G20, and WTO to **shape global digital and green trade standards**, ensuring EU values are upheld.

- o **Rationale:** The EU's "rule-based approach" needs to be extended globally to ensure **interoperability of digital norms** and prevent fragmentation.

- o **Action:** Deepen partnerships in Asia-Pacific through **DEPA and the EU-Singapore DTA**, extending these agreements to other key partners like Japan, South Korea, and Vietnam.

4. **Platform Interoperability and Digital Sovereignty:**

- o **Recommendation:** Ensure dominant online platforms allow **interoperability with third-party applications** to avoid vendor lock-in.

- o **Rationale:** This empowers SMEs and strengthens the EU's digital sovereignty, complementing initiatives that promote **open, interoperable digital infrastructures**. The Court of Justice of the European Union's ruling (Case C-

233/23[9]) confirms that refusing interoperability can amount to an abuse of dominance.

- o **Action:** Aim for **100% compliance with CJEU rulings by 2026** and a **50% reduction in platform dominance**.

Specific Recommendations for Discarded Unsold Products (Ref. the relevant implementing regulation)

While the implementing regulation sets out clear formats and requirements, DigitalTrade4.EU recommends considering how **digitalisation can further streamline and enhance compliance**:

- **Automated Data Submission for Disclosure**: Explore mechanisms for **automated, machine-readable submission** of data regarding discarded products. This would reduce administrative burden for enterprises and improve data quality for the Commission.

- **Digital Product Passport Integration**: Integrate the **reason for discarding** and **waste treatment information** directly into the DPP for specific product categories (as listed in Annex II of the relevant regulation). This would provide a **holistic digital record** throughout the product's lifecycle, from manufacturing to end-of-life.

- **Predictive Analytics for Prevention**: Encourage the use of **AI and machine learning** to analyse disclosed data on discarded products, identifying trends and predicting future areas of waste. This can inform more targeted and effective preventive measures by both companies and policymakers.

- **Harmonized Digital Certification**: For the verification process, promote **harmonized digital certification** of auditors' opinions to ensure efficiency and trustworthiness across Member States, reducing the need for physical documents.

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[9] Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 25 February 2025.
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:62023CJ0233

Suggestions to Legislation

Drawing from the overarching strategy for green-digital trade and the specific requirements outlined in the proposed implementing regulation, DigitalTrade4.EU proposes the following concrete recommendations to amend the legislation:

1. **Amendment to Article 2(1) – Format for the disclosure:**

   o **Current Wording (Excerpt from the relevant implementing regulation):** "*The visual presentation and content of the disclosure of information on discarded unsold consumer products shall comply with the format set out in Annex I.*"

   o **Proposed New Wording for Article 2(1):** "*The visual presentation and content of the disclosure of information on discarded unsold consumer products shall comply with the format set out in Annex I. Furthermore, to* **reduce administrative burden and enhance data utility,** *the disclosure shall explicitly enable* **digital-first, machine-readable, and interoperable data submission** *by default, aligning with the principles of* **Regulation (EU) 2024/1110 (Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation)**. *This shall include provisions for structured data exchange via secure digital channels (e.g., Application Programming Interfaces - APIs) equipped with encryption and access controls to protect sensitive data thereby moving beyond sole reliance on a visual report format.*"

   o **Justification:** This change is important to **reduce administrative burden** on economic operators, particularly SMEs, by moving away from cumbersome manual reporting to **efficient, automated data exchange**. It also ensures that the collected data is **machine-readable**, enabling the Commission to perform **advanced analytics** on trends in discarded products, reasons for disposal, and waste treatment. By explicitly linking to the **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (EU) 2024/1110**, it ensures coherence across EU sustainability legislation and lays the groundwork for seamless integration with **Digital Product Passports (DPPs)**, which are central to the ESPR's vision of a circular economy. This digital approach will provide **more precise and timely insights** for policy-making and **disincentivize the destruction of unsold consumer products** more effectively.

2. **Amendment to Article 3 – Delimitation of product categories:**

   o **Current Wording (Excerpt from the relevant implementing regulation):** "*The disclosure of information on discarded unsold consumer products shall be differentiated based on the first two-digit codes of the combined nomenclature (CN) set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87. However, the products listed in Annex II to this Regulation shall be differentiated based on the first four-digit codes of the combined nomenclature as referred to in that Annex.*"

   o **Proposed New Wording for Article 3:** "*The disclosure of information on discarded unsold consumer products shall be differentiated based on the first two-digit codes of the combined nomenclature (CN) set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87. However, the products listed in Annex II to this Regulation shall be differentiated based on the first four-digit codes of the combined nomenclature as referred to in that Annex. For* **enhanced data accuracy and reduced reporting redundancy**, *where a product falls under an existing or forthcoming Digital Product Passport (DPP) scheme established under* **Regulation (EU) 2024/1110 (Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation)**, *the relevant CN codes and any more granular product descriptions required for disclosure can be* **automatically linked to or retrieved directly via its Digital Product Passport**."

   o **Justification:** This amendment is crucial for **enhancing data accuracy and reducing reporting redundancy**. By enabling **automatic linkage to Digital Product Passports (DPPs)**, it leverages the product-specific information already being collected under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (EU) 2024/1110. This integration will **simplify the reporting process** for businesses, **minimize errors**, and ensure that the Commission receives **consistent and granular data** on discarded products, directly supporting circular economy objectives.

3. **Amendment to Article 4(1) – Verification:**

   o **Current Wording (Excerpt from the relevant implementing regulation):** "*Economic operators that are bound by the sustainability reporting obligations in accordance with Articles 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU shall, based on a limited assurance engagement, seek an opinion of one or more statutory*

auditors, audit firms or independent assurance services providers, where such services provider complies with the requirements set out in Article 34(4) of that Directive, as to whether the disclosed information on discarded unsold consumer products meets the requirements set out in Regulation 2024/1781 [and in this Regulation]."

- o **Proposed New Wording for Article 4(1):** "*Economic operators that are bound by the sustainability reporting obligations in accordance with Articles 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU shall, based on a limited assurance engagement, seek an opinion of one or more statutory auditors, audit firms or independent assurance services providers, where such services provider complies with the requirements set out in Article 34(4) of that Directive, as to whether the disclosed information on discarded unsold consumer products meets the requirements set out in Regulation 2024/1781 [and in this Regulation]. For **modernization and increased efficiency of the verification process**, the use of **digital tools and verifiable credentials** is hereby permitted and encouraged for the assurance engagement and the opinion provided. This shall allow for the direct use of structured digital data from companies' systems and the issuance of digitally signed opinions, thereby increasing efficiency, reducing manual verification steps, and strengthening the integrity of the audit trail.*"

- o **Justification:** This change is vital for **modernizing and increasing the efficiency of the verification process**. By permitting and encouraging **digital tools and verifiable credentials**, it allows auditors to leverage **real-time, immutable digital records**, which are inherently more reliable and less prone to manual errors. This will **reduce the time and cost** associated with audits for both companies and assurance providers, while simultaneously **strengthening the integrity and trustworthiness** of the disclosed information. It also aligns the verification process with the broader EU strategy for a **data-based Single Market** and the principles of digital identity (eIDAS 2.0).

These legislative suggestions aim to embed the "digital-first" and "interoperability" principles more deeply into the regulation itself, ensuring future-proof compliance and maximizing the benefits of the EU's broader digitalisation strategy for a more efficient and transparent Single Market.

Conclusion and Next Steps

The European Union has a **unique opportunity** to solidify its position as a **global leader** in the burgeoning green and digital trade landscape. The strategic alignment of initiatives like the EU-Singapore DTA, the Digital Product Passports, and the broad Single Market Strategy provides a **robust foundation**. DigitalTrade4.EU stands ready to collaborate, offering its expertise and extensive network to translate these ambitions into **concrete action and tangible benefits**.

The **immediate next steps** for the European Commission, in line with our recommendations, should focus on:

1. **Prioritizing MFF funding** for green-digital trade infrastructure, SME capacity building, and interoperability initiatives in the upcoming MFF period.

2. **Accelerating the rollout and adoption of Digital Product Passports**, ensuring their seamless integration into existing and future trade and sustainability frameworks.

3. **Deepening digital trade partnerships,** particularly with key Asian economies, using DEPA as a flexible and high-standard template.

4. **Championing global digital standards** (MLETR, eIDAS 2.0) to foster a truly interoperable and secure global digital economy.

5. **Leveraging digitalisation to streamline compliance** with sustainability reporting, including the disclosure of information on discarded unsold consumer products, ensuring efficiency while maintaining robust data integrity.

By pursuing these steps, the EU can ensure that its market remains a **powerful catalyst for growth and prosperity**, protecting its citizens and businesses while driving the global transition towards a **sustainable and digitally empowered future**.

The accompanying **DigitalTrade4.EU Green-Digital Trade Leadership Roadmap** outlines **10 priority activities**, including **expanding digital trade agreements** with **Asian partners, scaling DPP adoption**, and **funding secure digital infrastructure**. These initiatives collectively aim to position the **EU** as a **rule-setter** in **global green-digital trade** while ensuring **economic resilience** and **sustainability**.

EU Green-Digital Trade Leadership Roadmap (DigitalTrade4.EU, 2025)

activity	objective	indicative metrics	tools/enablers
1. EU-Singapore DTA & Expand DEPA Partnerships	Strengthen digital trade diplomacy in Asia through high-standard agreements.	- 5+ new digital trade agreements with key Asian partners (e.g., Japan, India, ASEAN) by 2030 - 15% increase in EU-Asia digital services trade by 2028	DEPA framework, EU-Singapore DTA, Global Gateway Initiative, eIDAS 2.0
2. Implement Digital Product Passports (DPPs)	Ensure traceable, sustainable supply chains aligned with EU Green Deal.	- 50% adoption of DPPs by 2030 - 20% reduction in supply-chain carbon intensity by 2030	EU Sustainable Products Initiative, CBAM incentives, UNECE Recommendation 49
3. Fund Secure Digital Corridors in Asia	Build interoperable digital infrastructure for EU-Asia trade.	- ~€2B allocated via NDICI-Global Europe - 10+ blockchain-based traceability pilots by 2027	NDICI-Global Europe, ASEAN digital customs systems, EU Customs Data Hub
4. Harmonize Digital Standards (MLETR/eIDAS 2.0)	Enable cross-border recognition of e-documents and digital identities.	- 90% mutual recognition of e-signatures by 2028 - 70% SME adoption of eIDAS wallets	MLETR framework, eIDAS 2.0, EU Transport Law updates, UN/UNECE protocols
5. Launch Green-Digital Trade Academy	Upskill SMEs and officials on DPPs and carbon accounting.	- 40% increase in SME participation by 2027 - 60% cost savings for SMEs	Erasmus+ grants, COSME programme, tiered compliance thresholds
6. Integrate ESG into Trade Finance	Link trade finance to sustainability metrics for cheaper capital access.	- €10B/year unlocked for green trade finance - 30% lower Scope 3 emissions by 2030	InvestEU guarantees, CSRD-aligned reporting, FinTech platforms
7. Enforce Platform Interoperability	Prevent vendor lock-in and empower SMEs.	- 100% compliance with CJEU rulings by 2026 - 50% reduction in platform dominance	Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) Case C-233/23, DEPA, eIDAS 2.0, Digital Markets Act (DMA)
8. Global Digitalisation Projects with EU Standards	Extend EU digital infrastructure and norms globally.	- 20+ co-funded projects by 2030 - 80% interoperability with EU systems	Digital Europe Programme, CEF funding, EU-Asia Digital Standards Taskforce
9. Advance UNECE Transparency Protocols	Globalize EU sustainability standards for supply chains.	- 100% alignment with UNECE Rec. 49 by 2028 - 30% reduction in greenwashing claims	UNECE CEFACT, W3C Verifiable Credentials, EU CBAM registry
10. Pilot CBAM-DPP Corridors	Link trade finance to verifiable ESG metrics for tariff incentives.	- 20% CBAM compliance cost reduction - 50% DPP adoption by 2030	IoT carbon trackers, CBAM rebate schemes, EU Customs Single Window

Table 1. The roadmap above, DigitalTrade4.EU's input to the European Commission's "International Digital Strategy" operationalises the recommendations outlined in this document. For instance, Activity 1 (EU-Singapore DTA & Expand DEPA Partnerships) directly supports the harmonisation of international digital standards, while Activity 8 (Global Digitalisation Projects with EU Standards) aligns with efforts to promote dual-use infrastructure globally. These activities collectively reinforce the EU's ability to leverage digital trade diplomacy as a tool for both economic growth and strategic security.