PLATTFORM INDUSTRIE 4.0

Sustainability as a Model for Success

7 real-world examples show how companies can grow profitably with ESG.

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Executive Summary

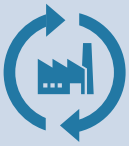
Despite delays due to the Omnibus Directive on the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), sustainability remains a strategically important economic lever that can strengthen a company's profitability. Regardless of the shifts in regulation, that give companies more leeway in the short term, these should not lead to a standstill in ESG. A standstill would be unjustifiable in terms of efficiency, resilience and access to capital, as demonstrated by seven case studies.

The case studies can be grouped into three overarching thematic areas that demonstrate different mechanisms of action and potential benefits:

The seven case studies showcases that sustainability can be managed and exploited economically. They prove to reduce costs, provide an incentive to meet requirements and strengthen competitiveness. Companies that view ESG as a strategic tool rather than just an obligation secure clear financial, operational and long-term advantages.

1. **Sustainable financial strategies:** The targeted use of ESG measures, energy efficiency programs and digital assessment approaches improves access to sustainable financing instruments, reduces ongoing costs and increases investment capacity.

2. **Digital business models:** They open up new value creation potential and promote longer, more sustainable use by adding digital and service-based elements to physical products — for example, through retrofittable efficiency solutions or digital product passports.



3. **Circular economy:** Companies secure their supply and reduce risks by closing material loops, recovering raw materials and becoming less reliant on global supply chains.

I. Braking without a change of course: the new phase of ESG regulation in the EU

At the beginning of the 2020s, the European Union gained momentum with ambitious sustainability regulation projects. The EU introduced new reporting obligations through the EU Taxonomy and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), as well as due diligence obligations along the supply chain through the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD). However, the EU hit the brakes a few years later. Due to growing concerns about the economic burden, in November 2024, the new EU Commission announced that it would revise these regulations as part of an omnibus simplification package. The corresponding proposal was presented in February 2025.[1]

The official postponement of key deadlines for sustainability reporting and due diligence was a first concrete step. The EU Parliament and the Council adopted the amendments in spring 2025.[2] Further proposals to revise existing regulations are part of the omnibus package and are currently under discussion in a political negotiation process expected to conclude in early 2026. If adopted, the proposed amendments would significantly reduce the number of affected companies and the scope of reporting and due diligence requirements (see table 1 in the annex for an overview of the proposed changes).

The announcement and initial implementation of the Omnibus Act sparked a lively debate. Many fear that oversimplification could undermine the EU‘s credibility regarding sustainability.

Nevertheless, it would be a business mistake to dismiss sustainability as an issue of secondary importance to legislators. An important indication of this is the “Clean Industrial Deal”, which was presented at the same time. This initiative views decarbonization as a means of increasing the competitiveness of EU industry. It focuses particularly on energy-intensive industries and the clean technology sector, including energy storage, recycling, and mobility. Investments of over 100 billion euros are planned to promote green technologies, sustainable mobility and the circular economy. At the same time, Germany is taking climate transformation issues into account in the infrastructure special fund. Relaxed reporting requirements free up resources, particularly staff, that were originally intended for time-consuming data collection and reporting under the CSRD. These capacities can now be used specifically for climate protection measures.

Rather than weakening the sustainability agenda, legislators are focusing on decarbonization and resource efficiency — two areas that promote the EU‘s strategic autonomy and reindustrialization.

However, relaxed reporting requirements could tempt companies to collect less sustainability data. This could be a miscalculation because valuable visibility for agility and resilience would be lost. While the Omnibus Directive may provide operational relief by adjusting the timing of individual sustainability reporting requirements, it does not alter the fundamental course. Companies will still be required to systematically integrate sustainability aspects and demonstrate their economic impact.

Additionally, the demand for sustainability information persists, even though the scope and level of detail of reporting obligations are decreasing. Investors will continue to need non-financial data to evaluate risk. Transparency gaps that should have been closed by legal disclosure obligations still exist.

Against this backdrop, the strategic management of sustainability data is becoming increasingly impor-

1 *Commission simplifies rules on sustainability and EU investments, delivering over €6 billion in administrative relief, press release of Februar 26, 2025*

2 *Simplification: Council gives final green light on the ‘Stop-the-clock’ mechanism to boost EU competitiveness and provide legal certainty to businesses, press release of April 14, 2025*

tant, whether through leveraging existing data structures or expanding them in a targeted manner, regardless of regulatory requirements. Companies can derive economic opportunities from this data. Analyzing existing information helps identify data with indirect benefits and use it to create additional value. This includes identifying potential for improvement or strengthening competitiveness in the market through more efficient and sustainable solutions and business models.

For instance, product development can be more targeted by integrating circular economy principles, such as the "reduce, reuse, recycle" approach (R-strategies).[3]

This allows for the design of more resource-efficient products and services, as well as the development of new business models.[4]

This publication uses case studies to show how companies can implement the added value of ESG criteria. It complements the publication „Organizing Sustainability" [Plattform I4.0; 04/2024], which dealt with the organizational anchoring of sustainability in the company. The following chapter explains why a value-added portfolio offers significant business benefits.

3 *Model of R-strategies, Circular Thinking in Standards; DIN e.V.*

4 *Designing Your Circular Business Model, Nancy M.P. Bocken & Thijs H.J. Geradts, Stanford Social Innovation Review, https://ssir.org/articles/entry/designing_your_circular_business_model*

II. Sustainability pays off – if companies use it correctly

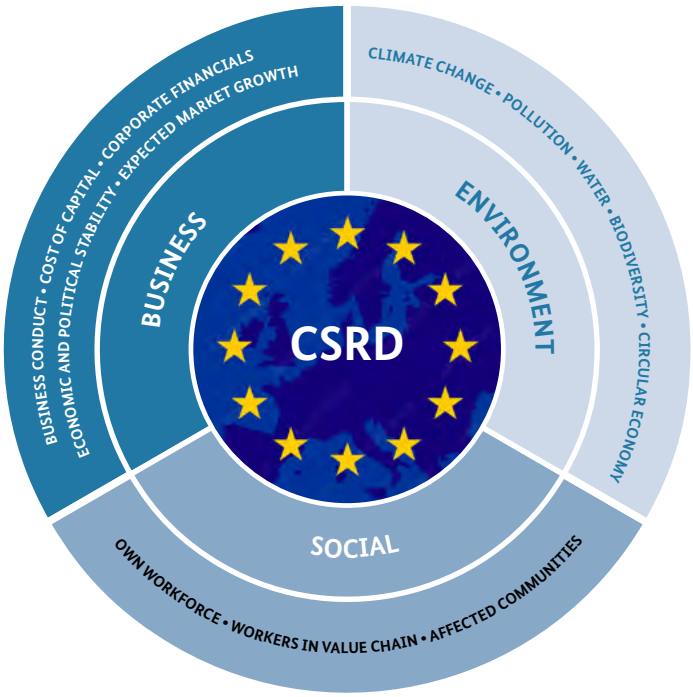
Currently, regulations such as the CSRD are driving ESG activities in companies. While the license to operate offers added value, it does not indicate a company's success. Traditionally, success has been measured by key sales, cost, and profit figures, which simply result from accounting data. With regulatory changes on the horizon, many wonder if previous CSRD investments have been in vain because they have delivered little concrete business value. However, this perspective fails to recognize the potential of the treasure trove of collected data and developed infrastructure, which has remained largely untapped thus far (see chapter 1).

There is movement in the field of carbon accounting. Many companies are affected by carbon trading or have committed to reducing their carbon footprint through initiatives such as the Science Based Target Initiative. Additionally, more and more investors, including private equity firms, are considering companies' sustainability indicators when making investment decisions. Insurance companies are also increasingly taking sustainability risks, such as climate change, into account in their risk assessments, affecting insurance premiums for companies.

The digital transformation is changing the German industrial model, which has long relied on producing high-quality physical products. In light of growing competition, it is becoming increasingly important to differentiate oneself and develop new business models. This is evident in the growing share of services related to physical products, which now account for a significant portion of sales. This development is leading companies to become more service-oriented, shifting away from a pure product orientation. Digital services that deliver added value for customers are particularly important and central goals of digital transformation.

The current global political situation shows that industrial companies depend on functioning global supply chains. The Circular Gap Report shows that more than 90 percent of global raw materials do not come from circular sources, which makes procurement dependent on global supply chains. To build resilience to supply chain disruptions, companies can, on the one hand, make the procurement of primary raw materials crisis-proof and, on the other hand, accelerate the extraction of secondary raw materials to secure direct access to materials.

Therefore, it makes sense to measure a company's success not only with financial values from a balance sheet and P&L statement but also with an added value portfolio that considers the three dimensions of ESG. This makes it possible to develop new business models based on ESG criteria and take advantage of investments in ESG reporting. Some examples can be found in the article "Designing your Circular Business Model".[5]



5 *Designing Your Circular Business Model, Nancy M.P. Bocken & Thijs H.J. Geradts, Stanford Social Innovation Review, https://ssir.org/articles/entry/designing_your_circular_business_model*

How could such an added value portfolio for ESG business cases be structured? The Triple Bottom Line[6], the UN Sustainable Development Goals[7] and ESG guidelines such as the CSRD cover three areas: environmental, social and economic. Based on the CSRD, the corresponding framework could include measures related to environmental protection, climate change, pollution, water, biodiversity and the circular economy. The framework would emphasize social responsibility by focusing on the company's own workforce, workers in the value chain and affected communities. Finally, the framework would address financial sustainability and ethical business practices, such as the cost of capital, corporate finances, economic and political stability and expected market growth.

When the benefits of ESG business cases for companies are clarified, it becomes evident that ESG-oriented business models can overcome many significant challenges. This could mean for the three challenges mentioned above:

- **Cost of capital:** The implementation of the CSRD Directive will give sustainable companies access to more attractive financing conditions on the capital market. By implementing targeted sustainability measures, such as environmental standards or social initiatives, companies can qualify for inclusion in the ranking for ESG financial products. This lowers the cost of capital and facilitates access to cheaper financing, favoring investment decisions.

- **Product service systems:** For a long time, the service business was supplementary to the traditional manufacturing industry's product business. In the traditional product sales model, manufacturers only benefit to a small extent from ESG goals, such as product durability and CO_2 neutrality. However, this changes when the focus shifts to delivering benefits, as with pay-per-use or sharing models. In these models, manufacturers benefit from sustainability criteria because longer maintenance intervals and a longer service life enable more intensive product use and conserve resources.

- **Resilience:** Disruptions in the supply chain of raw materials, such as those that have occurred in recent years, have highlighted our critical dependence on global sources of primary raw materials. Manufacturers can retain access to raw materials already in circulation through reprocessing, repair and recycling strategies, such as deposit and take-back systems. Access to secondary raw materials and remanufactured components mitigates the impact of disruptions in global supply chains and strengthens a company's resilience. This is particularly important for critical materials such as copper, aluminum and rare earths.

Considering ESG criteria is not only important for meeting regulatory requirements, such as the CSRD, but it also offers significant business benefits. Companies that implement ESG-oriented business models can effectively address many major challenges. They can develop a value-added portfolio encompassing environmental, social and economic factors, opening up new opportunities for growth and differentiation beyond regulatory compliance.

Concrete examples from corporate practice demonstrate these possibilities.

6 *The Triple Bottom Line: What It Is & Why It's Important, Harvard Business School, https://online.hbs.edu/blog/post/what-is-the-triple-bottom-line*
7 *The 17 Goals, United Nations, https://sdgs.un.org/goals*

III. Case Studies

3.1 Sustainable financial strategies

Example 1: Hansgrohe – Wind farm

Hansgrohe and the energy service provider Badenova erected a new wind turbine at the Kallenwald wind farm in the Black Forest. In the future, the turbine will meet around 25 percent of the energy demand of locations in Offenburg and Schiltach. Additionally, Hansgrohe signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Badenova, a regional energy service provider, during the review period. The PPA will run from 2024 to 2029 and will supply a total of approximately 10 GWh of renewable electricity from the Kallenwald wind farm to the Offenburg and Schiltach plants.

Through its "Transformation Concept for the Energy Transition", Hansgrohe is implementing a comprehensive strategy to decarbonize its German sites. Previously, the Offenburg and Schiltach sites relied on natural gas. The energy transformation project will replace heat generation with waste heat and heat pumps. By 2030, all Hansgrohe plants in Germany will completely dispense with fossil fuels. Hansgrohe's future energy supply is electricity-based and, in combination with standardized procurement of green electricity, fully decarbonized. An interplay of alternative energy sources will help achieve this goal. Consistently using waste heat energy from production processes can reduce previous gas consumption in the foundry or electroplating shop by up to 70 percent. This approach is sustainable and saves more than 12 GWh of energy and a high six-figure sum in energy costs annually. Heat pumps that operate using purchased and self-produced green electricity, as well as other photovoltaic systems, will cover the remaining energy requirements.

The savings speak in favor of assigning the example to **Sustainable Financial Strategies**. But it is also an example of the **Circular Economy**, as Hansgrohe reuses waste heat in a targeted manner, thus reducing energy costs and its dependence on volatile energy markets.

Example 2: Automotive Company – Cloud Application Optimization

In IT, sustainability and cost efficiency often go hand in hand. The principles of "green IT" include prolonging the use of network devices, optimizing data centers and using cloud services.

One of Germany's largest car manufacturers, which employs over 150,000 people, runs most of its software applications in the cloud. Its aftersales applications run on a special cloud platform. The high complexity of these applications limits transparency. It is assumed that capacities are not being used optimally, resulting in unnecessary energy consumption.

A Green Cloud Framework was used to assess the sustainability levels of cloud services qualitatively and quantitatively. The focus was on developing a calculation method to measure the CO_2 footprint and considering the economic impact of the used cloud components.

The project provided significantly greater insight into inefficiencies in platform and application management. It provided comprehensive information on the emissions and costs of cloud services. Over ten concrete measures were identified and developed, reducing the platform's emissions by 17 tons of CO_2 equivalent per year and yielding significant cost savings.

This case study exemplifies a **Sustainable Financial Strategy**: optimizing cloud applications increases ecological and economic efficiency. It demonstrates how digital sustainability strategies can strengthen economic stability, particularly in a context where energy consumption and IT costs increasingly impact operational resilience.

Example 3:
Logistics companies – Evaluation of energy efficiency projects

A large transport and logistics company with over 300,000 employees launches numerous sustainability and energy efficiency projects every year. Initially, there was limited transparency regarding the environmental and financial impacts of the 20 ongoing energy efficiency projects.

For this reason, a standardized evaluation method was developed and implemented. The business cases of the energy efficiency projects were examined, and relevant financial indicators, as well as savings in emissions, energy and working time, were determined and converted into financial savings. Using tailored software solutions, the financial and sustainability impacts of the projects could be presented in a standardized way and compared with each other.

The standardized analysis showed that the evaluated projects will save around 70 tons of CO_2 equivalent and 27 million euros over the next five years. This demonstrates the significant financial benefits that extend beyond emissions savings. The transparency and control gained over the investigated and future energy efficiency projects make it possible to manage projects offering particularly high sustainability and financial benefits.

This case study is an example of a **Sustainable Financial Strategy** because it introduces a standardized assessment method for energy efficiency projects. This allows financial and ecological impacts to be systematically recorded and controlled. It improves capital allocation and strengthens the company‘s ability to efficiently manage investments in line with ESG goals and operational stability.

3.2 Digital services and business model change

Example 4:
CHIRON – Power Save Module

Chiron has introduced PowerSave, an energy efficiency tool. During production breaks, it selectively switches off units, reducing power consumption by up to 20 percent and compressed air consumption by up to 25 percent. Compared to the controller‘s standby mode, PowerSave reduces power consumption even further. It acts as a standby mode for new machining centers and is available as a “Sustainability Upgrade” for existing machines.

More than 1,000 CHIRON Group machining centers are equipped with PowerSave throughout their entire life cycle — from milling and milling-turning to automation, turnkey solutions, digital solutions, services and machine overhauls. Additionally, more and more customers are retrofitting their machines to respond to rising electricity prices and achieve their sustainability goals.

This topic falls under **Digital Services and Business Model** Change. PowerSave offers an additional digital function that adds energy-efficient operating modes to existing machines. This sustainable upgrade can be added to existing systems and focuses on software-based optimizations. Thus, the classic product business is expanding to include service-oriented elements. The technical use of products is expanded and linked to customers‘ sustainability goals. This transformation supports the shift from being a product manufacturer to offering solutions and services.

PowerSave can also be classified as a **Sustainable Financial Strategy**. The upgrade adds a service to the business model, reducing energy consumption and operating costs. This increases profitability and reduces capital costs. Thus, the sustainability benefit becomes a financial lever.

3.3 Circular economy

Example 5: Hansgrohe – Recycling plant for galvanized plastics

The Hansgrohe Group has taken a step towards a circular economy by opening a new plastics recycling plant in Offenburg. The plant processes and reuses production scrap. This reduces the company's use of resources and transport routes. The electrohydraulic shredding system breaks down materials: Chrome-plated ABS plastic components, such as hand shower housings, wall rosettes and knobs, are decoated using shock wave treatment. The result is that 100 percent of the metals in the chromium alloy and 98 percent of the raw materials as a whole can be recycled. The decoated ABS plastic then goes directly into producing new parts. This closes the material cycle on site. Recycled material is already being used in a product line launched in 2023. The handle of a hand shower is made from recycled plastic sourced from end-of-life products and rejects.

This example can be attributed to the **Circular Economy**, as Hansgrohe is specifically building up internal raw material cycles by recycling production rejects, thus reducing dependence on external supply chains. This increases supply security and reduces vulnerability to disruptions in the procurement of raw materials.

Example 6: WAGO – Resource-Efficient Logistics

By introducing a reusable system for transport materials, including the EPAL pallet exchange system, along the entire supply chain, WAGO saves around 200,000 euros annually. At the same time, the company is helping to ensure compliance with the EU Deforestation Regulation. Furthermore, WAGO has conducted a thorough analysis of logistics flows and developed a decision tree to promote direct deliveries from production plants. This significantly shortens transport routes and reduces resource consumption.

WAGO is also strengthening its sustainability through the, Resource-Efficient Logistics' funding project. The focus is on the digital delivery note. This digital solution saves the company around 500,000 euros and 400 tonnes of material annually. In this way, WAGO secures long-term competitive advantages through more efficient processes and lower costs.

This is an example of a Circular Economy. WAGO relies on a reusable system, optimizes transport routes and digitizes logistics processes in order to save resources, close material loops and increase efficiency. These measures reduce packaging material consumption, ensure compliance with regulations such as the EU Deforestation Regulation and reduce dependence on linear delivery and packaging systems. At the same time, digitizing delivery processes strengthens operational stability and promotes long-term economic resilience.

These measures could also be classified as **Sustainable Financial Strategie**s, as they save 500,000 euros annually and offer a clearly measurable financial advantage through digitized processes. This also promotes economic control and predictability.

Example 7: ebm-papst – Sustainability in packaging development

In the modern economy, sustainability is a central issue, and the packaging selected for products plays a decisive role in this. Selecting the right packaging can affect the overall cost and have a significant environmental impact. Ebm-papst uses a self-developed Excel calculation tool that provides a thorough analysis of the total costs and CO_2 balance of various packaging concepts.

This calculation tool provides a detailed breakdown of the total costs of different packaging concepts. These include purchased parts, assemblies, semi-finished products and finished products. The user-friendly file can be quickly populated with specific packaging details. Automated calculations and comparisons facilitate decision-making by showing the cost per item and the transportation cost per unit of packaging (PU).

A notable feature of the tool is the standardized and automated CO_2 balancing. By entering further packaging details, a comparison of the respective packa-

ging's CO_2 quantities is carried out. Recognized emission factors are used, which take into account the entire life cycle of the packaging. This allows the ecological impact of different packaging concepts to be assessed in a well-founded manner.

The template provides a comprehensive analysis and comparison of various packaging concepts, including single-use packaging, plastic folding boxes, lattice boxes, adapter pallets and octabins. For each concept, the packaging costs and CO_2 balance per item are given in euros and kilograms, respectively. This allows companies to identify the most cost-effective and environmentally friendly packaging solution.

Although single-use packaging is often cost-effective, it usually has a higher CO_2 footprint due to the costs associated with its one-time use and disposal. Nevertheless, it has its place and is often a good choice. This is because even ‚disposable' packaging, such as octabins, can be used several times without any problems, which has a positive effect on the overall evaluation. Reusable packaging, such as collapsible plastic boxes and lattice boxes, offers a more sustainable alternative. Although they have a higher initial cost, they can be used multiple times, significantly improving the CO_2 balance.

The template also considers the cost of repairs and the number of cycles, enabling a realistic total cost and environmental benefit estimate. However, experience shows that reusable packaging is not always the better solution. The return transport of empty reusable packaging releases additional CO_2 emissions.

This calculation tool is valuable for companies that want to optimize their packaging costs while reducing their environmental impact. By providing a standardized and automated calculation of total costs and CO_2 emissions, the template offers a sound basis for sustainable decision-making in the packaging industry. This enables companies to reduce their costs and make an important contribution to environmental protection.

Using the developed calculation tool, ebm-papst was able to save seven percent in costs and almost 20 percent in CO_2 emissions by opting for reusable packaging in one case. In another case, the decision was made in favor of a disposable pallet, as using the Euro pallet would have been cost-neutral but would have led to around six percent higher CO_2 emissions.

The calculation tool used by ebm-papst primarily falls under the umbrella of the **Circular Economy**, as it evaluates the ecological and economic impact of various packaging concepts with regard to reusability, cycles, and the use of resources. It also supports financial management by standardizing the recording of costs and emissions and is therefore relevant to **Sustainable Financial Strategies**.

IV. Conclusion

The postponement of EU rules on sustainability reporting and corporate due diligence under the Omnibus Directive may cause companies to hesitate. However, those who neglect ESG are deliberately ignoring economic and strategic advantages. Many companies that are no longer subject to the reporting obligation will no longer have to deal with the enormous capacity and structural requirements they would have faced without preparation time. This frees up capacity. There is room to rethink the role of ESG in one's strategy (see chapters 1 and 2). At the same time, some wonder if previous CSRD investments were in vain because concrete business benefits have yet to materialize. From both perspectives, it would be unwise to neglect or remove ESG from the agenda.

This is true when measuring a company's success traditionally in terms of revenue, costs, and profit and when assessing its ability to adapt to the global political and transformative framework.

An ideal breeding ground for business models based on ESG criteria is increasingly emerging. Growing pressure from climate targets, carbon trading systems, investors, and insurers' pricing of climate risks makes sustainability a relevant financial factor. Companies that comply with the CSRD's requirements gain better access to ESG financial products and can reduce their cost of capital, which is a clear advantage for future investments.

At the same time, digital transformation is changing the traditional industrial model. The role of physical products is increasingly supplemented by digital, customercentric services. Companies are increasingly relying on usage-based models, such as pay-per-use, in which longevity and resource conservation are attractive from ecological and economic standpoints.

Meanwhile, issues such as raw material security are coming into focus. Due to global uncertainties and continued dependence on primary raw materials, companies are achieving strategic independence by implementing take-back, recycling, and repair systems. These circular approaches, especially in the case of critical materials such as aluminum or rare earths, strengthen resilience and establish ESG criteria as a stable foundation for sustainable business models (see chapter 3).

Chapter 3 uses case studies to demonstrate that sustainability has long been central to economic success. The above-described measures stabilize finances, increase process efficiency, and promote strategic development within companies. Sustainability reduces costs and risks while improving access to capital. In this way, it strengthens competitiveness and enables active, forward-looking expansion during the transformation.

Appendix

Table 1: Sustainability regulation in the EU: Current status vs. proposed changes on selected aspects in the Omnibus Package (as of 26/2/2025)

	Aspect	Current	Proposed amendment
CSRD	Scope	• All large EU companies (if at least 2 out of 3 criteria are met: >250 employees, >40 million euros in turnover, >20 million euros in total assets) • Listed SMEs • Non-EU companies with a turnover of >150 million euros in the EU	• Only companies with more than 1000 employees and either a turnover of more than EUR 50 million or a balance sheet total of more than EUR 25 million • Non-EU companies with a turnover of >450 million euros in the EU
	Reporting Standards	• European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) • Sector-specific reporting standards • Special reporting standards for SMEs	• Simplified ESRS with reduced data • No sector-specific standards • Voluntary SME Standards
	Information on the value chain	• Capture essential information along the value chain with no threshold for companies involved	• Introduction of a value chain limit: Suppliers with fewer than 1,000 employees may not be obliged to disclose more information than provided for in the voluntary ESRS for SMEs.
	Assurance	• Sufficient assurance	• Only limited assurance
CSDDD	Scope of due diligence obligations	• Risk-based assessment of negative environmental and human rights impacts along the entire value chain	• Due diligence obligation limited to direct business partners (TIER 1) – except where there are plausible indications of risks
	Evaluation interval	• Annual assessment and revision of due diligence measures	• Time interval between assessments extended to 5 years – revision only in case of doubts about appropriateness or effectiveness
	Information requirements	• No limit – Comprehensive information requirements along the supply chain are permitted.	• Information requirements for SMEs/ mid-caps (< 500 employees) limited to content of the voluntary CSRD-VSME standard (exceptions possible if justified need)
	Termination of business relationships	• Obligation to suspend or terminate the business relationship in the event of serious, unavoidable violations	• Obligation to terminate the business relationship lifted as a last resort
	Liability	• EU-wide harmonized liability regimes • Rights of action for trade unions and NGOs • Fines of at least 5% of turnover provided for	• EU-wide harmoniation is no longer required • Liability governed by national law • Collective rights of action abolished • No fixed fines

Source: European Commission: Questions and Answers on the Omnibus Package

	Aspect	Current	Proposed amendment
EU Taxonomy	Scope	• All companies that fall within the scope of the CSRD	• Companies that fall within the scope of the CSRD and have a net turnover of EUR 450 million or more
	Materiality	• Assessment of the taxonomy's eligibility and compliance of all economic activities	• Financially non-essential activities (< 10% of revenue, investments or assets) are exempt from the assessment of taxonomy eligibility and compliance
	Scope of data	• Providing extensive taxonomy data points	• Simplification of reporting forms with reduction of data points by approx. 70% compliance

Source: European Commission: Questions and Answers on the Omnibus Package

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