

# Key ongoing and forthcoming regulatory initiatives for a Sustainable and Circular Textiles Ecosystem

## Textiles within the Circular Economy Action Plan



# 35 actions

Make sustainable products the norm in the EU Empower consumers and public buyers Sustainable production processes

Electronics and ICT Batteries and vehicles Packaging Plastics Textiles Construction and buildings Food, water and nutrients

Reduce Waste Reduce Waste Exports Boost market for high quality and safe secondary raw materials Making circular economy work for people, regions and cities

Circular economy as a requisite for climate neutrality

Getting the Economics Right

**Financial Markets** 

**Investments and R&I** 

**Global Level Playing Field** 

Monitoring

#### *EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles Need for action*



European consumption of textiles has the **fourth highest impact** on the environment and climate change, after food, housing and mobility.



1% of material used to produce clothing is recycled into new clothing (globally)



About 5.8 million tonnes of textiles are discarded every year, equivalent to 11.3 kg per person (EU)



Almost 9/10 Europeans (88%) think that clothing should be made to last longer



Textiles production doubled between 2000 and 2015 (globally)

#### **Opportunities:**

- Increase the EU textiles ecosystem's resilience
- Boost its attractiveness, creative and innovative potential
- > Tap into new markets for **sustainable textiles**
- An average of 20 to 35 jobs are created for every 1.000 tonnes of textiles collected

for **re-use**, such as selling them second-hand

## Road to 2030: the vision of the Strategy

- > By 2030, all textile products placed on the EU market are:
  - durable, repairable and recyclable
  - to a great extent made of recycled fibres
  - free of hazardous substances
  - produced respecting **social rights**
- "Fast fashion is out of fashion" consumers benefit longer from high quality textiles

In a competitive, resilient and innovative textile sector, producers

take **responsibility** for their products **along the value chain** 

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- Circular rather than throw-away clothes have become the norm, with sufficient capacities for reuse and closed loop recycling (fibre to fibre), with minimal incineration and landfilling
- > Profitable **re-use and repair services** are widely available



## Key actions of the Textiles Strategy

1. New ecodesign requirements for textiles

Clearer information and performance requirements on textile products' aspects

(including on the unintentional release of microplastics and substances of concern)

- Addressing the destruction of unsold or returned textiles
- An information and traceability tool (digital product passport)
- + Digital and physical labels for textile products

with accessible, accurate and comparable information to consumers



- REACH restrictions on intentionally added microplastics + potentially skin sensitisers &
  PFAS
- 3. .More and reliable information to consumers on durability, reparability and green claims
- 4. Mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility for textiles with eco-modulation of fees
- Horizontal reporting and due diligence obligations regarding impacts on human rights (including social rights) and the environment

- Information and performance ecodesign requirements:
  - durability, reusability, reparability
  - ibre-to-fibre recyclability and recycled fibre content,
  - presence of substances of concern
  - generation of waste materials (including microplastics)
- Also a basis for mandatory criteria for Green Public Procurement + Ecolabel criteria
- Introduce Digital Product Passports as information and traceability tools
- Label for textile products potentially:

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- Sustainability and circularity (eco-design requirements)
- Revision of fibre composition substantive and procedural rules
- New harmonised (mandatory or voluntary) labelling domains: origin, care, uniform size, allergenic substances and others, including leather/fur authenticity (with expansion of scope)

ESPR adopted + Review of the Textile Labelling Regulation ongoing (possible proposal planned for Q 20/257)

+ ESPR DA on textiles (timeline tbd)

Transparency obligation to publicly disclose the number of unsold products discarded and destroyed.

Ecodesign and Label for textile products

### New REACH restrictions impacting the textiles ecosystem

- Intentionally added microplastics (adopted)
  - COM Regulation restricting synthetic polymer microparticles on their own or intentionally added to mixtures – notably glitter made of non-biodegradable, insoluble plastic
- *Potentially* Skin sensitisers
  - Work ongoing linked to a potential label on allergenic substances (timeline tbd)
- Potentially new restrictions on placing on the market and use of PFAS also for clothing and home textiles (timeline tbd)

# Tackling greenwashing on textile products

Empowering consumers in the green transition (adopted)

Providing consumers with <u>information at the point of sale</u> about a commercial guarantee of durability as well as information relevant to repair (also Right to Repair initiative

#### almost adopted)

- General environmental claims, such as "green", "eco-friendly", "good for the environment", allowed only if underpinned by recognised excellence in environmental performance
- Green claims initiative (in co-decision)
  - Minimum criteria for (voluntary) environmental claims, including on textiles
  - Use of Environmental Footprint methods as a way to substantiate and communicate environmental claims – <u>PEF category rules for textiles and footwear</u> to be taken into account (PEFCR release planned for Q1 2025)
- Review of the <u>EU Ecolabel</u> criteria for textiles awarding excellence (timeline tbc

# Extended Producer Responsibility and waste actions

Upcoming MS obligation to establish separate collection of textile waste by January 2025

review of the EU waste legislation (in co-decision)

- Harmonised EU extended producer responsibility rules for textiles with eco-modulation of fees
  - notable share of contributions made to EPR schemes will be dedicated to <u>waste</u>
    <u>prevention</u> measures and preparation for reuse
- "Consumer textile waste" and similar waste is prepared for reuse and closed loop recycling (fibre to fibre)
- Dedicated study for the feasibility of <u>mandatory targets for preparing for re-use and</u> <u>recycling of textile waste</u>.
- Ongoing work on <u>EU level concepts</u> of textile waste and used textiles

#### Global sustainable value chains

- Action for promoting sustainable textiles value chains globally
  - global progress (including on decent work conditions) in bilateral trade relations, international fora (G7, G20), GACERE and the United Nations Environmental Assembly.
  - horizontal <u>reporting</u> and <u>due diligence obligations</u> to identify, prevent, mitigate, bring to an end and account for actual and potential adverse <u>impacts on human rights (including social rights)</u>
    <u>and the environment –</u> Directives on Corporate Sustainability Reporting (adopted) + Due Diligence (almost adopted)
  - legislative initiative to effectively prohibit the placing on the EU market of products made by forced labour, including forced child labour – Regulation on Forced Labour Products (almost adopted)
  - Export of textile waste to non-OECD countries only if managed sustainably revision of the Waste Shipments Regulation (in co-decision)

#### Enabling conditions – enforcement

A level playing field and a well-functioning internal market

Revision of the Market Surveillance Regulation (adopted)

Regulation establishing the EU Single Window Environment for Customs (adopted)

- Close collaboration between customs and market surveillance authorities
- CERTEX and EU Product Compliance Network

and proposed revision of the Customs Code (in co-decision)

- new EU Customs Authority will oversee an EU Customs Data Hub
- New approach to e-commerce
- EU Toolbox against counterfeiting

