VALUE CHAIN COMPONENTS

ENABLERS OF CHANGE

IDENTIFIED CLUSTERS IN THE VALUE CHAIN

Needs and requirements expressed throughout SCIRT project

CLUSTERS/KEY THEMES WORKED ON/ IDENTIFIED DURING THE UB

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional explanation

VALUE CHAIN

DESIGN

Eco-design should include product usage intensity and overstock limitation.

ECODESIGN

Financial and regulatory support needed for smaller companies to comply with eco-design standards.

Design-for recycling should be mandatory

CHEMICALS

MONITORING SYSTEM: measuring CoC

Should recycling standards apply to individual garments, product groups, or companies?

Incentives proposed for the best recycling practices (locally sourced and produced fiber-to-fiber recycling).

Design to meet customer expectations

Careful selection of (mono)materials

Ecodesign criteria

EDUCATION (of team/designers)

Importance of defining "recycled content" clearly

HIERARCHICAL SYSTEM: garments to be locally collected, recycled, produced

HARMONISED STANDARDS: Develop and enforce harmonised standards for recycled content and eco-design across the EU. % of recycled content in garments should be set at EU level and it needs to be respected everywhere

MODULAR APPROACH: Allow for a modular system where companies can choose how to meet sustainability targets, ensuring flexibility.

HARMONISED REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLED CONTENT

Standardised materials

STANDARDISED MATERIALS: Importance of standardising materials to facilitate recycling and reduce complexity. Restrictions on material blends to improve recyclability.

RECYCLING TARGETS TO NOT INTERFERE WITH REUSE AND REPAIRABILITY TARGETS

MONITORING SYSTEM: Establish a robust monitoring and verification system to ensure compliance with recycled content and eco-design standards.

PRODUCTION

Good quality recycled yarn, less harmful to the environment and ensuring circularity

Improved machines (fraying, spinning)

Mandatory recycled content

CLOTHES PRODUCTION FROM RECYCLED YARN

One set of ecolabelling, mandatory for EU and with one method of calculation (in alignment with ESPR and product ID's)

Simplification of eco-labels

EU label for sustainable fashion

MANDATORY CERTIFICATIONS: to ensure minimum sustainability standards across the industry.

LIMITED AMOUNT OF CERTIFICATION: have harmonised, reliable, comparable, mandated certification schemes.

Introduction of new certificates?

LABELING AND CERTIFICATES

MATRIX OF INSTRUCTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS: recyclability index, durability, recycled content, product and its footprint

IMPACT MEASUREMENT: set up standardised method for impact measurement

RECYCLED YARN PRODUCTION

Emphasis on (adoption of) True Cost Mode to reflect environmental and social impacts in economic terms.

TRUE COST NEEDS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

DIGITAL PRODUCT PASSPORT

DPP FOR COMPANIES/ CONSUMERS: differentiation of infomation available

Simplification of information, improve consumer understandability and avoid greenwashing. Comparable information.

Exploration of data provision to support circular business models and enhance product traceability.

INCENTIVE TO BRING BETTER PRODUCTS ON THE MARKET - MONITORING SYSTEM: provide insight into what is quality. Limit products that do not meet minimum requirements

What is its goal and what principles should be considered in the design of (certain) quality? Durability, recyclability, reusability, limited or no chemicals, repairability, etc.

HARMONISED PRINCIPLES FOR ECO MODULATION

SUPPORT FOR SMEs: Provide financial and regulatory support for smaller companies to help them comply with sustainability standards.

ECOMODULATION INCENTIVES: Create clear, harmonised principles for ecomodulation to provide economic incentives for sustainable practices.

SCOPE AND DEFINITION: ecomodulation to be defined as per how big the company is

CLOTHING TAG

Mandatory care labels

LABELS: to provide clear information on why the premium price of garments

TRANSPORT/ RETAIL

MATERIAL SOURCING

More availability of recycled material needed

Affordable circular materials

Good quality of recycled materials

VIRGIN VS: RECYCLED FIBERS

SET MINIMUM RECYCLED FIBERS REQUIRED. Potential to trade between organisations if one is below quota

TRANSPARENCY

Transparency and data about the production process

Standardised and consistent tracing system throughout the EU

Information and insights on the life and afterlife of garments

Communication throughout the supply chain

Level playing field in terms of transparency - short impact on a brand

POLICY

BINDING CRITERIA AND STANDARDS

A-LEVEL PLAYING FIELD: everyone must comply to not create disadvantage for EU players

MINIMUM STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION: Set mandatory minimum sustainability standards and streamline the certification process to make it accessible and affordable for all companies.

ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION NEED TO REACH ALL VALUE CHAIN ACTORS AND ENFORCE PRODUCTS COMING ON THE EU MARKET

MAKE SURE THERE ARE TECHNOLOGIES AND INVESTMENTS BEING BROUGHT INTO THE EU MARKET TO SUPPORT THIS LEGISLATION

DATASETS

EPR

Need for harmonised EPR schemes across the EU to ensure consistent recycling efforts.

The importance of defining producer responsibility within the supply chain and ensuring that non-EU imports comply with EU standards.

HARMONISED EPR SCHEMES

BRANDS

Create a level playing field

Clear environmental commitments from brands

LIFETIME EXTENSIONS

Integrate lifetime extensions – financial support to enable this business model is needed in scope of EPR

OVERCONSUMPTION

Limit marketing to reduce overconsumption and enforce transparency in sustainability claims.

RECYCLING

Tax non-recyclable clothes

Investments for recycling improvements and scaling

EU targets

Harmonisation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes across the EU, ensuring consistent recycling efforts and compliance for non-EU imports.

SUBSIDIES AND FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

Offer subsidies to support recycling infrastructure and financial incentives for companies meeting high sustainability standards.

Subsidies and financial support is needed to build recycling capacities and support smaller companies.

CONSUMERS

EDUCATION AND SENSIBILIZATION OF CUSTOMERS

TRANSPARENCY AND CONSUMER EDUCATION: Implement clear, standardised labels and certifications to educate consumers on sustainability and combat greenwashing.

Education of consumers (disposal & sorting, product care, impact)

Insights in consumer perception

Competitive price

Clear communication from brands to consumers

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

WASTE MANAGEMENT

TRANSPARENCY IN SORTING AND RESELLING

DISMANTLING OF CLOTHES

Enough sorting and dismantling capacities

Brands are responsible for the trajectory of dismantling for every garment

COLLECTION AND SORTING

COUNTRY SPECIFIC COLLECTION RATES

SPECIFIC TEXTILE RECYCLING RATES

Responsibility of PRO's, brands and producers

CERTAIN LOCAL REUSE QUOTAS FOR COLLECTED PRODUCTS

COLLECTION & SORTING

Clear roles in sorting, collection and reselling

Encourage local reuse and resale to reduce dependency on virgin fibers and imports.

DEFINED ROLES REGARDING COLLECTION

EU LEVEL BASE COLLECTION RATE: 20% - 30%

The goals to be harmonised over time

COLLECTION: if collection only for recycling the collectors/sorters get paid, if for reuse, then the collectors/sorters pay

REPAIR AND REUSE

ENSURE CREATION OF REUSE MARKETS: certain % must be resell products in stores

Retailers who sell new products must also sell pre-owned goods or they can potentially trade their obligation between each other.

WASTE PREVENTION

Repair incentives

Development of end-of waste criteria

Harmonised and strict waste transportation regulation

REPAIR OBLIGATION:

not allowed to send repairable products to recyclers