



ecos

Eco-fashion?

New EU Ecodesign rules for apparel

Welcome!

Meet the speakers



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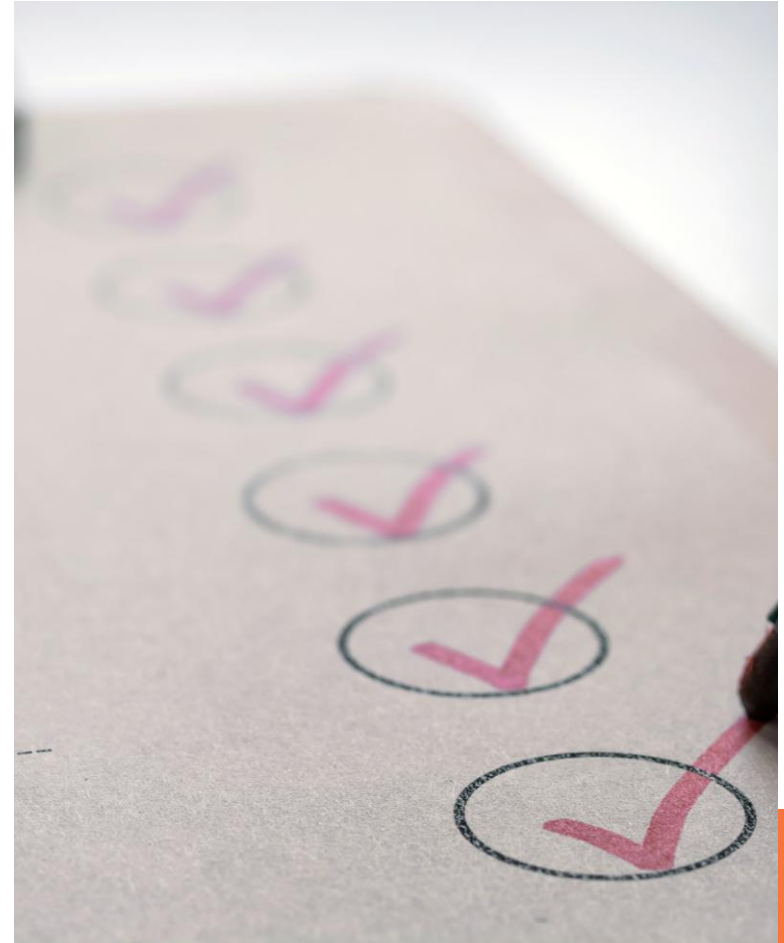


Emily Best

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On the agenda today

- Introduction to ECOS
- ESPR refresher
- Ecodesign for apparel: proposals from the JRC and ECOS recommendations
- Deep dive into the DPP
- ESPR timeline



ECOS

Environmental Coalition on Standards

is an international NGO with a network of members and experts advocating for environmentally friendly technical standards, policies, and laws.



ESPR and developing ecodesign requirements



ECOS recipe: A push & pull approach

ECOS sector strategy

Supply side measures

Push the worst products off the market

- ✓ Sectoral & Product Policy Regulations
- ✓ Ambitious minimum requirements

Supported by:

Ambitious & robust standards

PUSH

PULL

- ✓ Labelling & Digital Product Passport
- ✓ Green Public Procurement
- ✓ VSS & Green Claims
- ✓ Sustainable Finance
- ✓ Corporate Sustainability
- ✓ Reporting & transition plans
- ✓ Standard methodology for measuring environmental impact

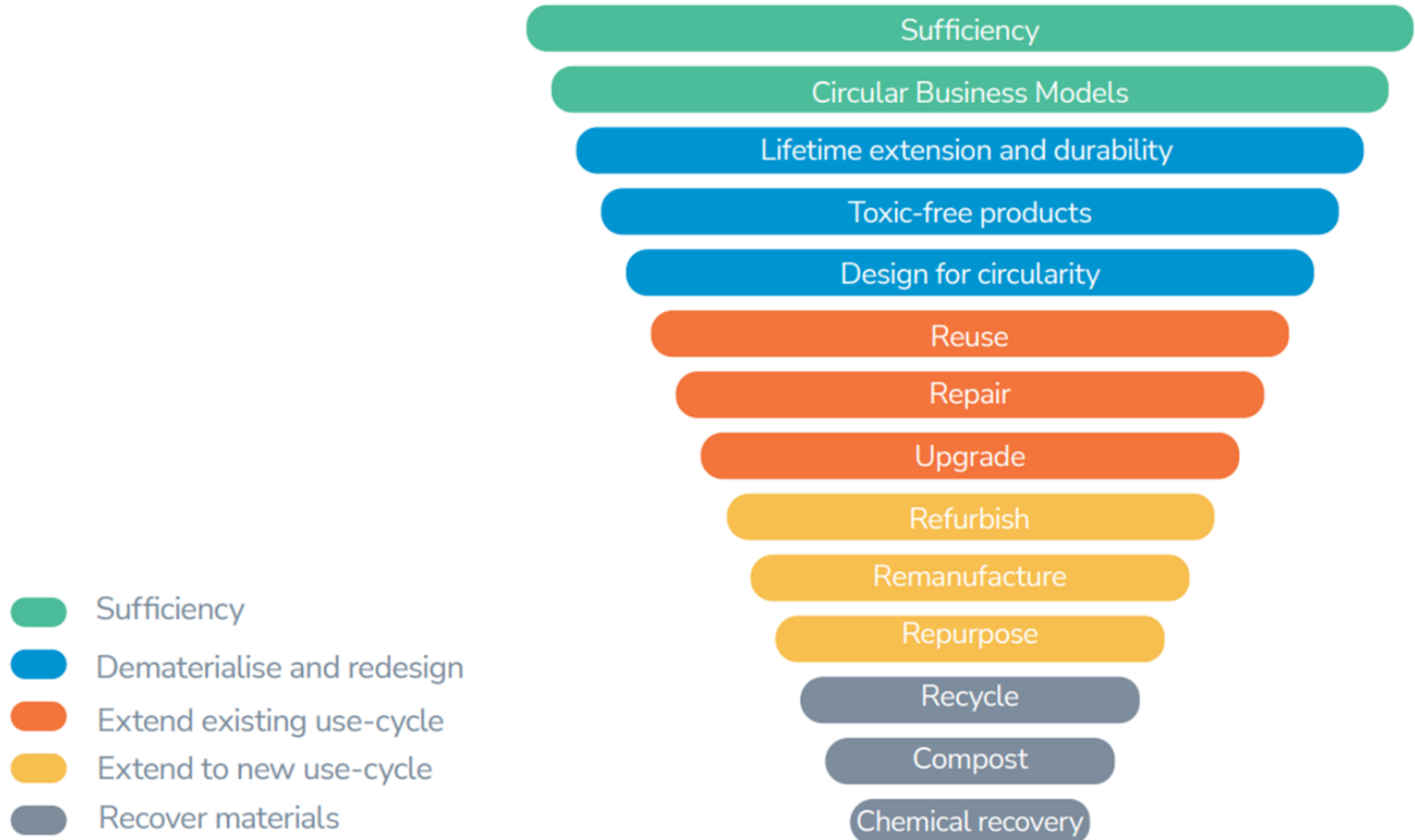
Supported by:

Ambitious & robust standards

Demand side measures

Pull consumers towards better products

ECOS hierarchy for product policies



Textiles is a priority product group



Large impacts caused by **sourcing, producing, using** and **discarding** materials.

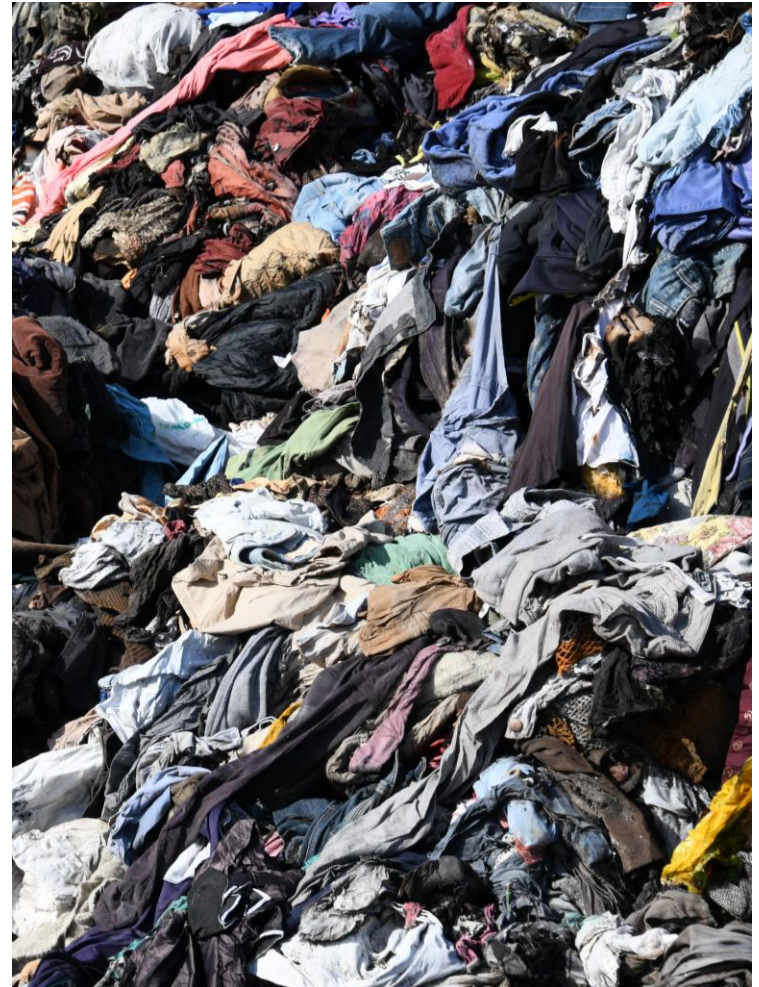
Microplastics release is also a concerning problem

Improvement potential scored high for almost all environmental aspects

Source: European Commission, Joint Research Centre, *Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation: Study on new product priorities*, 2024, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/7400680>, JRC138903.

Ecodesign for apparel: The JRC proposal

1. Robustness score
2. Recyclability score
3. Inclusion of recycled content
4. Information on substances of concern
5. Voluntary benchmarking on environmental/carbon footprint



ECOS recommendations



Robustness: minimum requirements and getting the right information.



Reusability: avoid design choices that render unsold goods not reusable.



Repairability: ease of disassembly, replaceability with commercially available spare parts or availability of spare parts to independent repairers or consumers for certain product categories.

ECOS recommendations



Recyclability: maximum elastane content.



Recycled content: no PET from bottles allowed, sub-targets for post-consumer, disaggregated information.



Env footprint: restrict the use of highly carbon-intensive thermal energy sources on site for manufacturing; controlled wastewater treatment and compliant sludge handling for wet-processing and finishing facility facilities; disclosure of thermal energy sources used for manufacturing.

ECOS recommendations - microplastics

During manufacturing

- Controlled industrial pre-washing
- Specific design requirements for fibre manufacturing, weaving, and finishing processes

During use

- Maximum shedding threshold

Information

- Pictogramme
- Shedding
- EPR ecomodulation

Substances of Concern - SoC

ESPR Art. 6(3): “**Performance requirements** based on the product parameter referred to in Annex I, point (f), shall not restrict, for reasons relating primarily to chemical safety, the presence of substances in products.

However, the setting of performance requirements shall also, **where appropriate, reduce significant risks to human health or the environment.**”

ECOS recommendations - SoC

Performance requirements

Substances that hinder recyclability due to process or regulation: restrictions on PFAS or substances that have restrictions already (prevent legacy contaminants).

Substances that pose significant risks to human health or the environment: phthalates, bisphenols, flame retardants, some dyes...

Information requirements

Substances used in the supply chain: not only present on product.

Shorter timelines: JRC proposes 8 year transition timeline to report on EDCs.

Will ecodesign address fast fashion?

	EFFICIENCY	SUFFICIENCY
DEMAND-SIDE	<p>CONSUME BETTER</p> <p>e.g. Legislation that supports substantiated green claims and empowers consumers with information. Initiatives such as labelling and certifications schemes, or awareness-raising campaigns that teach consumers about better materials, provide information about social aspects of production.</p>	<p>CONSUME LESS</p> <p>e.g. Awareness-raising campaigns that directly encourage consumers to buy fewer new clothes by swapping, renting, or buying second-hand.</p>
SUPPLY-SIDE	<p>PRODUCE BETTER</p> <p>e.g. Product legislation including ecodesign, industry standards, and certification schemes that ensure production practices respect environmental and social standards and waste is reduced and treated efficiently.</p>	<p>PRODUCE LESS</p> <p>e.g. Legislation to reduce volumes of production, and reduce material footprint.</p>

Digital Product Passport

Structured collection of product related data with pre-defined scope and agreed data management and access rights conveyed through a unique identifier and that is accessible via electronic means through a data carrier.

- Linked to a product
- An online repository of information
- Accessible through a data carrier
- Different levels of access
- Possibility to update information
- The DPP moves with the product

DPP system

ESPR



Economic Operators collect/gather information related to their product to create the DPP

The product's DPP identifiers are created and the DPP is registered in the DPP Registry.



Decentralised Storage
DPP CONTENT



The full DPP data is stored with the Economic Operators or DPP Service Providers servers.

Once the DPP exists, and registered in the **DPP Registry**, the product can be placed on the market.



The Commission's web portal allows stakeholders to find links to DPPs, with access determined by their specific permissions.



Market Authorities can search the DPP and check whether the information is correct and compliant.




The data carrier links to the DPP product information and **consumers** can make a purchasing decision.

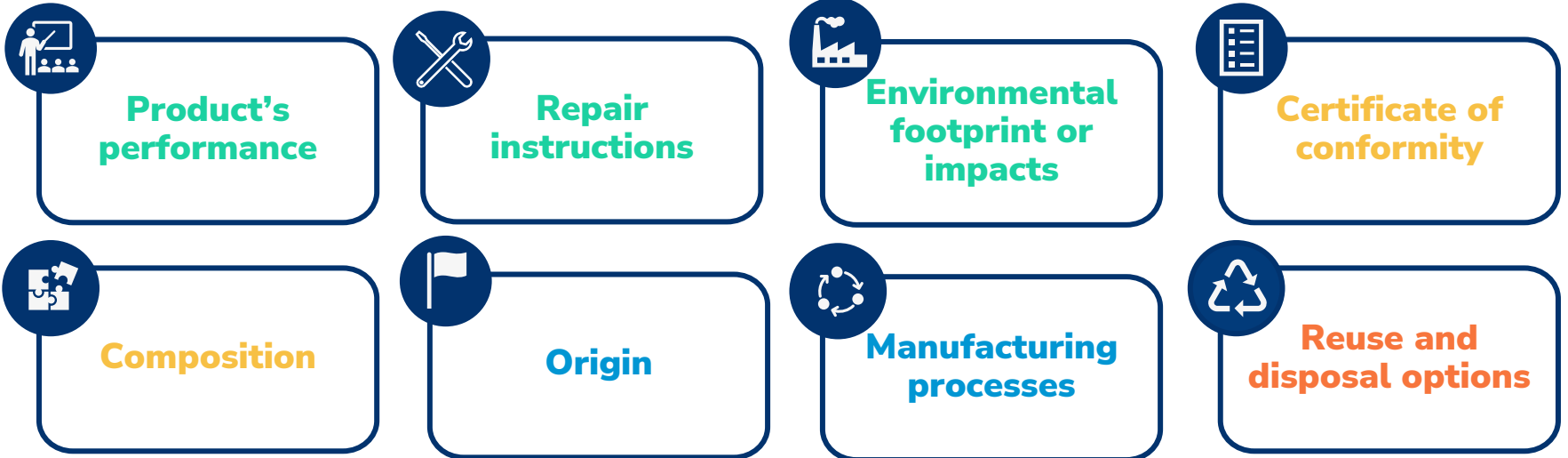


Recyclers and Repairers can search the DPP information via a data carrier.



 If a product is imported, **customs authorities** check the DPP provided by the economic operator.

DPP can contain different types of information:

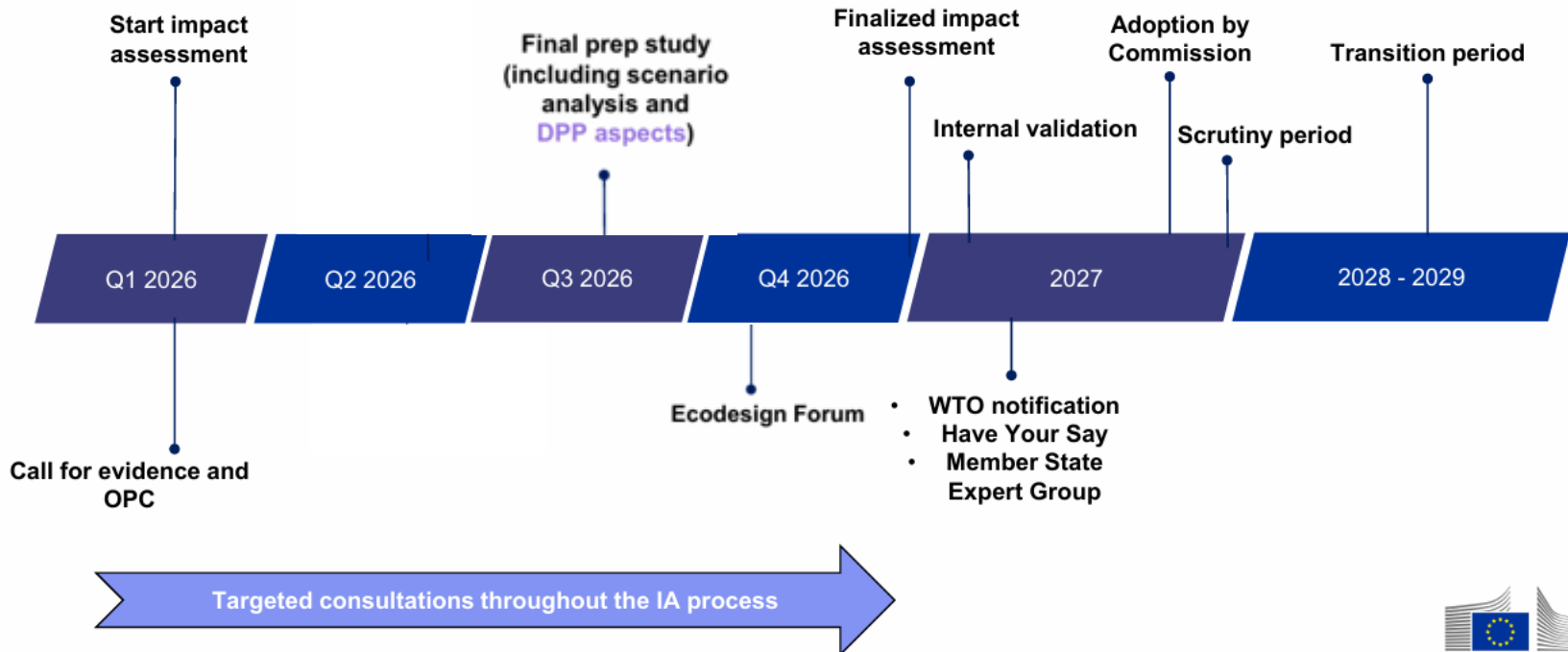


ESPR timeline

Register as a stakeholder



Indicative timeline





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Questions

Sign up to the ECOS newsletter – www.ecostandard.org

Thank you



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