Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation

How will ESPR work?

Key features of Ecodesign Directive approach maintained

Framework legislation – specific product requirements to be set at a second stage

Detailed measures
On a product-by-product basis, or based on groups of similar Products, preceded by detailed impact assessment

**Regularly updated multiannual working plans – based on prioritisation criteria

European Commission
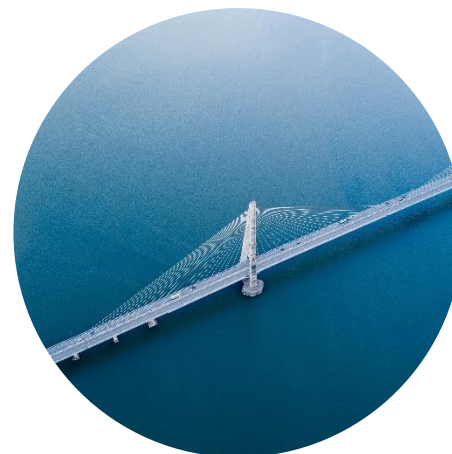
Extending the Ecodesign approach

Scope extension

Moving beyond energy-related products to a wide product scope

New requirements

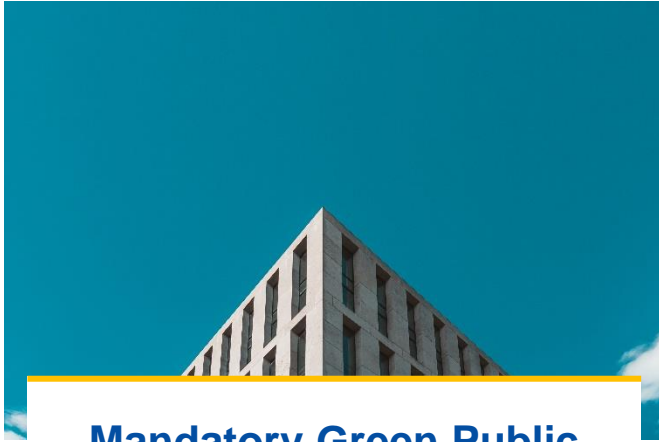Plus clarification of existing requirements

Horizontal approach

Now allowed for in addition to product-specific requirements

Increased focus on product information

e.g. Digital Product Passport; labels

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Other tools provided by ESPR

Mandatory Green Public Procurement

ESPR will enable mandatory GPP criteria to be set in delegated acts for public contracting authorities

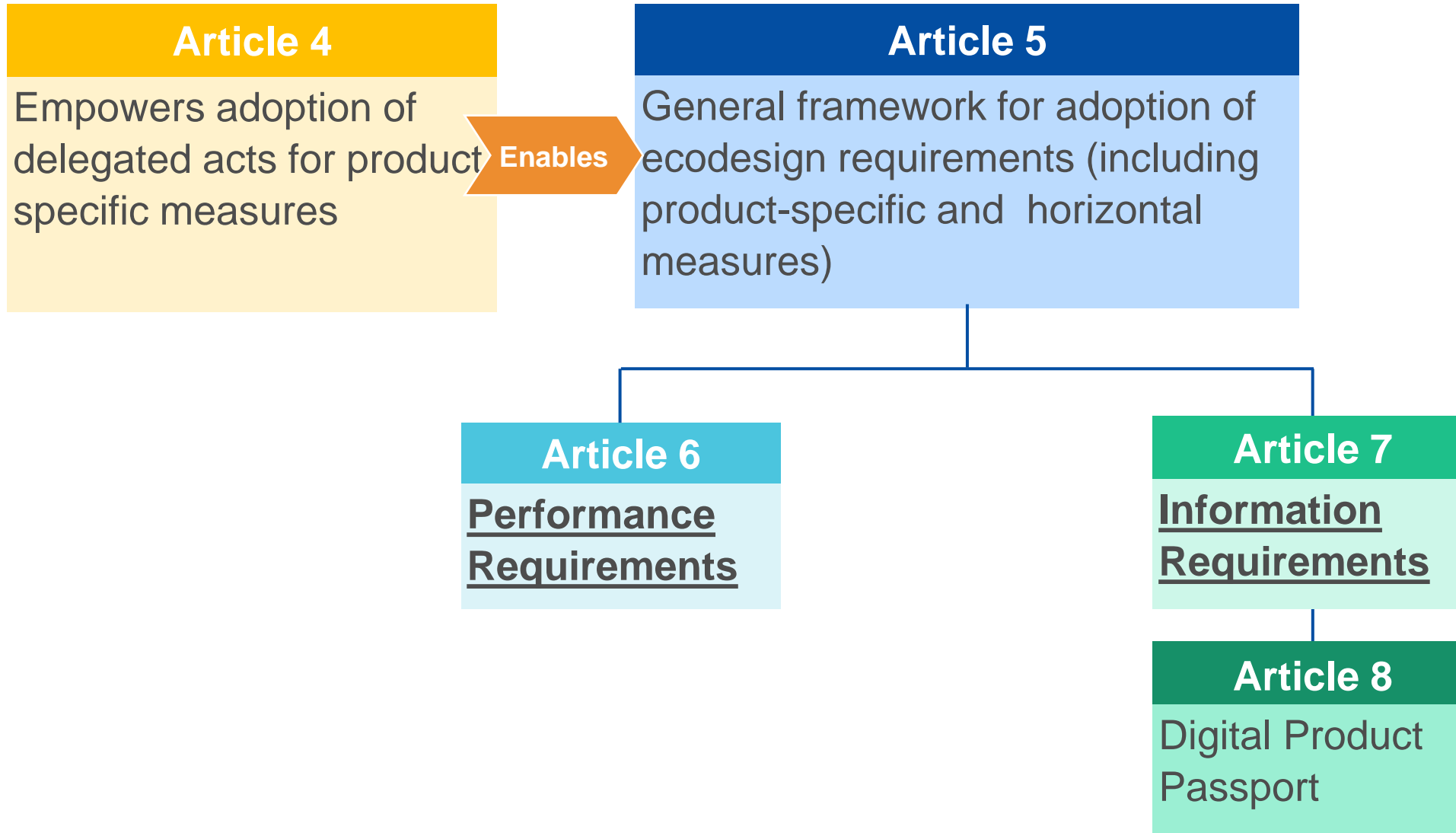## Prevention of destruction of unsold consumer goods

Transparency requirements for those choosing to discard unsold goods, and the possibility to ban their destruction for relevant product groups.

Market surveillance and customs controls

Reinforcing controls on regulated products, including market surveillance implementing plans, possible targets on checks, support to common projects and investments

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Two tupes of ecodesign requirements

Article 4

Empowers adoption of delegated acts for product specific measures

Enables

Article 5

General framework for adoption of ecodesign requirements (including product-specific and horizontal measures)

Article 6

Performance Requirements

Article 7

Information Requirements

Article 8

Digital Product Passport

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Key Ecodesign aspects

- Durability

- Reliability

- Reusability

- Upgradability

- Repairability

- Possibility of maintenance and refurbishment

- Presence of substances of concern

- Energy use or energy efficiency

- Resource use or resource efficiency

- Recycled content

- Possibility of remanufacturing and recycling

- Possibility of recovery of materials

- Environmental impacts, including carbon and environmental footprint

- Expected generation of waste materials

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OPC on first working plan ongoing
Textiles is a key product group (Textile strategy already commits to apply ESPR)

	WATER	AIR	SOIL	BIODIVERSITY	WASTE	CLIMATE CHANGE	ENERGY USE	HUMAN TOXICITY	MATERIAL EFFICIENCY	LIFETIME EXTENTION	STRATEGIC AUTONOMY
Score 43 TEXTILES and FOOTWEAR	5	2	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	1
Score 30 FURNITURE	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	5	1
Score 30 CERAMICS PRODUCTS	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1	3	3	1
Score 30 TYRES	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	5
Score 28 DETERGENTS	4	2	1	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	1
Score 26 BED MATTRESSES	1	3	1	2	5	3	3	2	3	3	2
Score 24 LUBRICANTS	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
Score 24 PAINTS	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3
Score 23 COSMETICS	4	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	3	1	1
Score 22 TOYS	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	5	1
Score 21 FISHING GEARS	4	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	3	1	1
Score 18 ABSORBENT HYGIENE PRODUCTS	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1

European Commission

EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

➢ 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**

➢ Profitable re-use and repair services are widely available

➢ In a competitive, resilient and innovative textile sector producers take responsibility for their products along the value chain

➢ **Circular rather than throw-away clothes have become the norm**, with sufficient capacities for recycling and minimal incineration and landfilling

European Commission

EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

Key actions with links to ESPR

→ 1. New design requirements for textiles under the **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation**

→ 2. Addressing destruction of unsold textiles

→ 3. Action to address the unintentional release of **microplastics** from synthetic textiles

→ 4. Clearer information on textiles and a **Digital Product Passport**

5. Tackle **greenwashing**

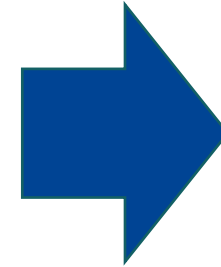6. Harmonized **Extended Producer Responsibility** rules for textiles with eco-modulation of fees

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Ecodesign requirements for textiles - *Prep study as basis for impact assessment*

Tasks based on MEErP	Content
Task 1 – Scope	- Overview of regulations, standards, voluntary schemes - **Scope** and definitions proposal
Task 2 – Market	- Description of market of products in scope
Task 3 – Users	- Consumer behaviour in relation products in scope
Task 4 – Technology	- Technical description of products in scope - Description of technical aspects with influence on environmental performance → **product aspects** - Proposal of base cases and best available technologies
Task 5 – Environment and economics	- Environmental and economic assessment of base cases (environmental impact assessment, lifecycle costing)
Task 6 – Design options	- Proposal of design options based on best available technologies - Environmental and economic assessment of best available technologies
Task 7 – Scenarios	- Evaluation of potential policy options for imaging equipment - Scenario analysis and recommendations

Possible ecodesign requirements for textiles

How to operationalize?

- Durability → Color fastness? Fabric resistance to pilling and abrasion? Dimensional change due to washing?
- Reparability → Ease of separation of materials?
- Recycled content → fiber to fiber? Chain of custody systems
- Generation of waste → Release of microplastics
- Etc

Performance and/or information requirements

Trade-offs

- *Durability vs recyclability, recycled content vs microplastics release etc*
- *Performance of natural vs synthetic fibers*

Scope

- Apparel?
- Household textiles?
- Other products?

To be determined through preparatory study by JRC and impact assessment
Your views?

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