List of 38 action proposals in the EURATEX strategy

I. Support concerned spinning mill structures in setting up partnerships outside traditional value chains,

II. Support investments and Research & Innovation pilot actions,

III. facilitate business to invest in technologies and business models while avoiding additional costs on waste processing which would block investments.

IV. European Authorities shall consider options to facilitate setting up recycling facilities and of new business models. This shall consider and value the local availability of textiles

V. Manufacturing, the current research efforts on mechanical and chemical recycling, the investment plans of companies in both the textiles and chemical value chains.

VI. Define agreed criteria to support collaboration for Green Public Procurement to bridge a growing demand and offer. Procurers shall be empowered to sustain higher costs of circularity in textiles products due to higher complexity

VII. Promote and offer incentives across all European States for circular procurement notably to choose high quality and durability of procured products, reward low-impact manufacturing processes, favour products designed with recycled or biobased/biodegradable materials or are designed for recycling or designed for longevity (i.e. durability)

VIII. Aggregate public procurement demands with request for circularity of textiles, this allows for orders to be placed in larger volumes which enable scale economies and lower costs

IX. Support EU regions, cities and governments in pursuing a common strategy while considering: i) manufacturing options of how textiles can be made; ii) options to treat textile products after the end of life

X. Promote training on textiles recyclability and low impact materials and materials made from renewable sources

XI. Launch large scale action to educate designers and consumers on circularity in textiles.

XII. Promote responsible business practices which include circularity for instance by reward low-impact manufacturing processes, favour products designed with recycled or biodegradable materials or are designed for recycling or designed for longevity (i.e. durability)

XIII. Promote Research and Innovation to support recyclability of blended materials and mix of raw materials which can facilitate upcycling and recyclability; also engaging with textile machinery manufacturers

XIV. Design effective mechanisms which drastically improve market surveillance and, deter systematic free-riding behaviour of business which are non-compliant with EU regulation.

XV. Support the coordination between Market Surveillance Authorities, customs, ECHA forum and other relevant EU authorities

XVI. Coordinate VAT reduction for sustainable products across EU Member States

XVII. Support roll out and implementation of a global transparency and traceability standard which facilitate the smooth exchange of data across Business, notably the SMEs, and public operators.

XVIII. Support the creation of Material Pools in which recycled materials can flow in and which can be used to supply all sorts of industry value chains

XIX. Thoroughly review the EU, national and local legislation related to handling of industrial textiles wastes; identify un-necessary burdens, overlapping and quantify related costs for the business

XX. Harmonise legislation related to waste across all the EU

XXI. Support strategic actions to accelerate the uptake of traceability solutions to address present and future societal/ business needs.

XXII. Ensure interoperability in data exchange and low burdens for SMEs in traceability solutions

XXIII. Support by private and public buyers in using robust certification systems confirming recycled materials in textiles.

XXIV. Promote consumers' and buyers' understanding of robust certification systems.

XXV. Revise waste framework criteria and procedures across the EU Members States and local area, find best practices, remove un-necessary burdens which were designed in a linear economy model and may no longer be fit for purpose.

XXVI. Facilitate the use of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and keep LCA calculation realistic and at cost and organisational range of SMEs.

XXVII. Educate and inform consumers to support a higher demand for more sustainable processes and appropriate prices

XXVIII. Fact-based analysis of labelling and actual impact in consumer decision making

XXIX. Tailor policy measures based on the size of the business while ensuring level playing field in the market

XXX. Support access to markets and export for SMEs also considering their efforts on sustainability and potential influence in global regions.

XXXI. Launch of strategic research and innovation actions to remove critical technology bottlenecks for large-scale industry adoption of circularity.

XXXII. Facilitate investments, especially by SMEs, in piloting and early-market adoption of innovative enabling technologies and business models, also making use of regional funding instruments

XXXIII. Avoid additional costs and remove burdens which would block companies' investment plan on circularity

XXXIV. Create scale economies to reduce testing costs.

XXXV. For EPRs: consider lessons learned from existing EPR schemes, applicability in case of on-line selling, facts-based assessment of what issues may be solved by EPR schemes versus other opportunities.

XXXVI. For Eco-design: consider progress of technology for chemical recycling, enforceability in case of products made outside EU jurisdictions.

XXXVII. For separate waste collection by end 2024: harmonise solutions across all EU Member States considering local specificities and avoiding proliferation of un-coherent and complex solutions

XXXVIII. Review of needs related to fibre composition and marking