

**Interreg
Europe**



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TEXAD

Guide on EU textile regulations for a policy makers

Edition: March 2025

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1. Introduction

About this guide

The following document aims to guide local policymakers within the EU, facilitating the implementation of knowledge-based strategies that support the adoption of circular models, specifically in the context of waste management.

In the document, policymakers will find a legislative overview which has resulted from the selection of the most relevant regulations for the fashion industry regarding the level of urgency and level of difficulty to adaptation, specifically for SMEs. Starting from the European green pact, the action plan for the circular economy and the sustainable textile strategy, by recognizing them as pillars to address any upcoming legislation in the EU.

Also, a set of 5 regulations have been classified as high priority and an extended summary have been created, which includes an explanation with relevant information, such as access to the original legislative document, support documents and, if possible, success cases.

Finally, an annex has been developed to include information about regulations of indirect relevance that can be useful to ensure a just transition in the textile waste management of the EU.

This guide is a product of the TEXAD project. TEXAD aims to **improve the policy instruments** from European municipalities by including and **reinforcing circularity in the management of textile waste** and adapting and aligning them to the requirements set by the new **EU regulations**.

The circular synergy: policy instruments and waste management

Waste management has been a fairly recent concern in most industries, particularly in the fashion industry. The linear production model did not consider textile waste a social and environmental issue, but fortunately with the introduction of circularity and sustainability, now, we do.

As with many legislative changes within the EU, textile waste management is closely bound to local policy instruments and, when well managed, is able to implement effective and specific responses for each member state.

Policy instruments can include efforts that focus on the assessment of current practices, risk evaluation methodologies, the creation of waste management strategies, strengthening of bonds between public and private entities, encouragement to collaborate between entities, incentives to promote the double transition and more.

We believe that creating policy instruments that adhere to the required standards of EU legislation, involve relevant key agents from the ecosystem, and incorporate a holistic approach is fundamental to ensuring a just and sustainable transition in Europe.



2. TEXAD Advanced Circular Textile Waste Solutions for European Municipalities

ABOUT TEXAD

Overall objective

The project aims to **improve the policy instruments** from European municipalities by including and **reinforcing circularity in the management of textile waste** and adapting and aligning them to the requirements set by the new **EU regulations**.

Specific objectives

- Promote interregional exchange of experience: facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experiences among partners, including public policy makers, practitioners, and stakeholders from the textile industry, creating opportunities for mutual learning, joint policy development, and improvement.
- Engage in interregional capacity building: enhance the capabilities of participating municipalities in integrating best practices for circularity in the prevention, collection, sorting and valorisation of textile waste.
- Monitor and evaluate the impact of municipal policy improvements: assess the effectiveness of the implemented changes on the targeted policy instruments.

TEXAD partners

- Borås Stad
- Prato Municipality
- Mataró Municipality
- Enschede Municipality (LinkedIn post)
- Stara Zagora Municipality
- Santo Tirso Municipality
- MODACC - Catalan Fashion Cluster
- Rzeszow Regional Development Agency

 [Visit TEXAD](#)

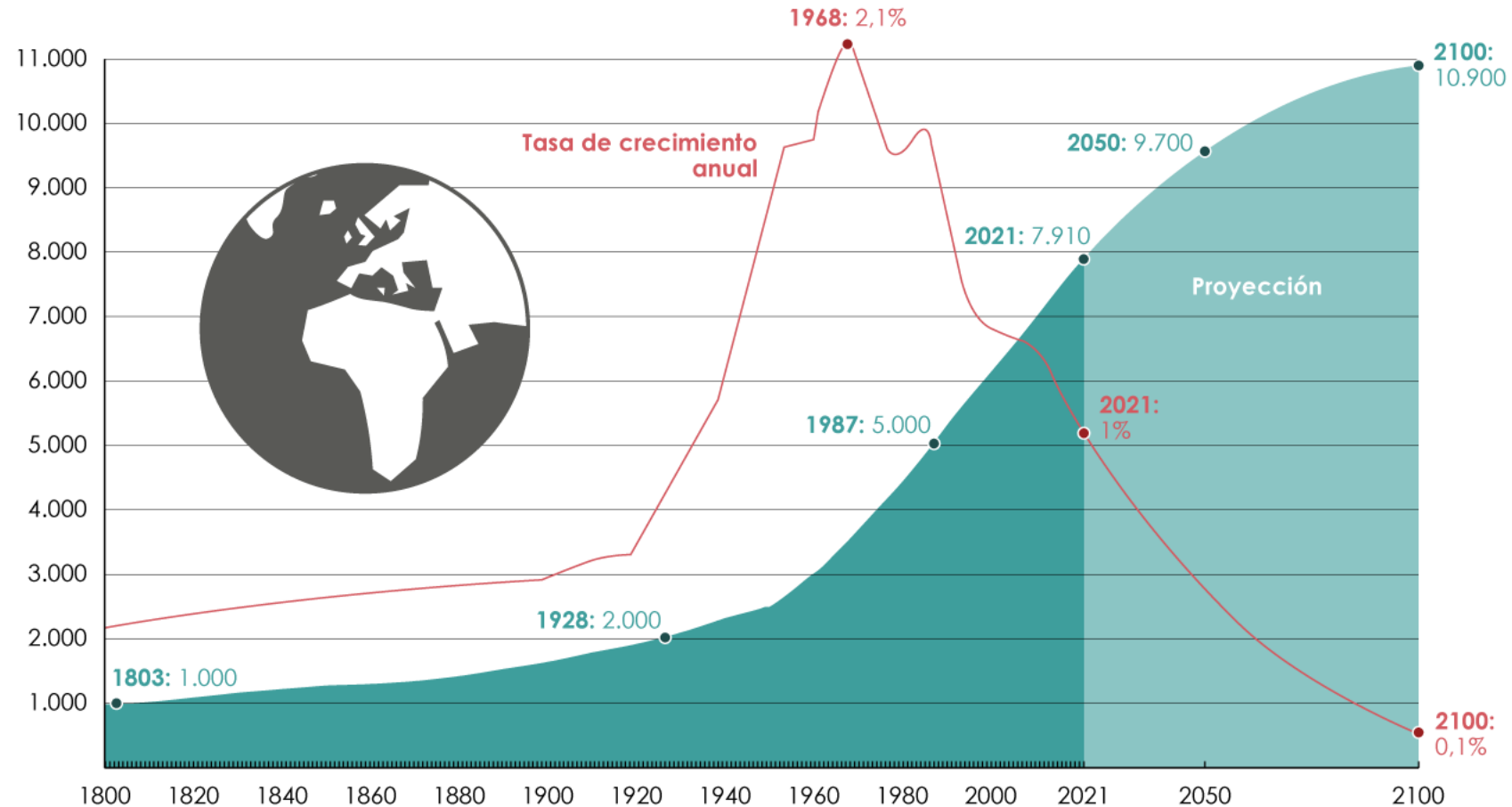


3. Global Context

Evolution of the world population

Millions of inhabitants

“Unlimited growth in a world with limited resources is impossible, so we must change the model of development and well-being”



Source: Our World in Data

Fashion is in the eye of the storm

“The European Textile and Fashion sector is the perfect setting to experiment this change ”



The fourth greatest impact sector on the atmosphere and climate change



5.8 million/ tons/ year of textiles waste



The third sector in use of water and soil, the fifth in the use of raw materials and emissions of greenhouse gases effect

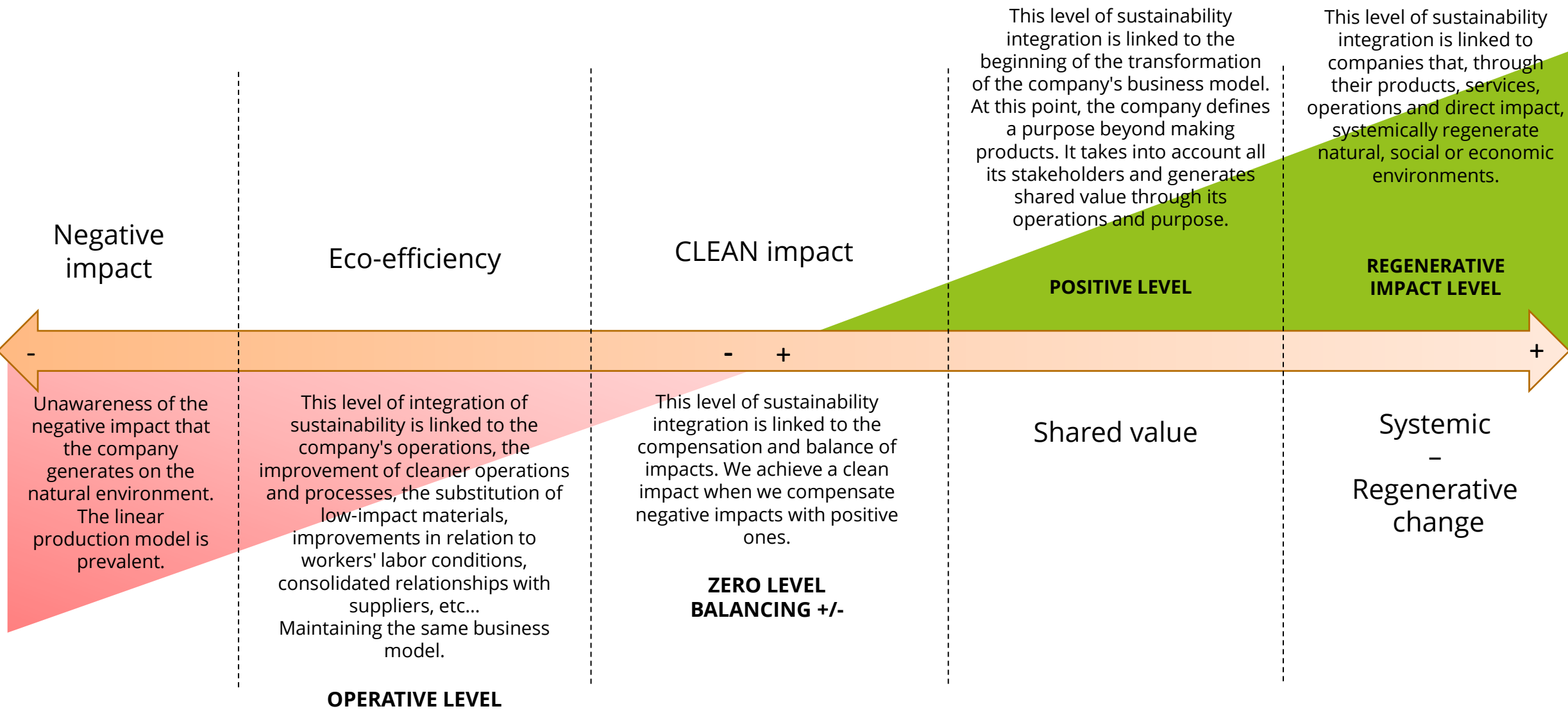


9/10 Europeans think that clothes should last a longer time



The sector employs to further of 1.5 million Europeans and bill 147 trillion of euros each year.

The challenge of transforming our industry



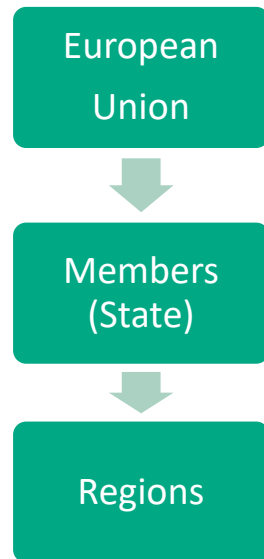
“The European textile and fashion industry is transitioning from a Non-Regulated sector to a Regulated sector”



4. The Regulatory Ecosystem

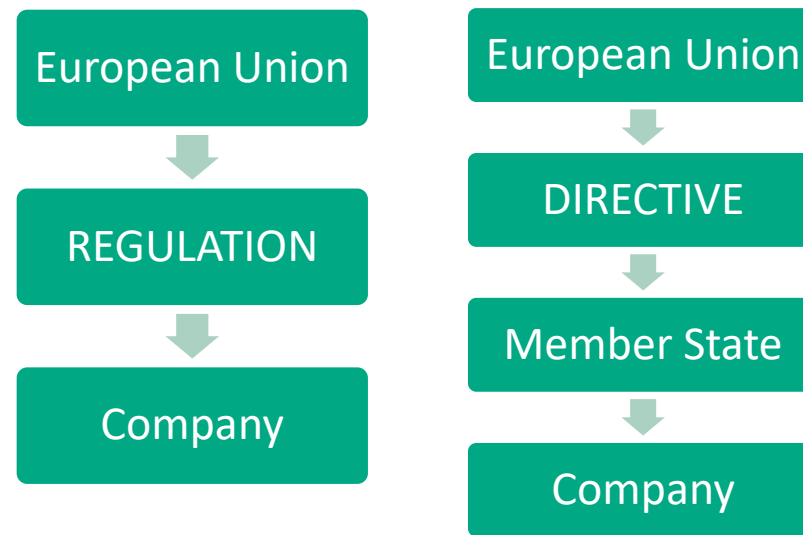
The EU regulatory ecosystem

Norms Adopted at Different Decision-Making Levels

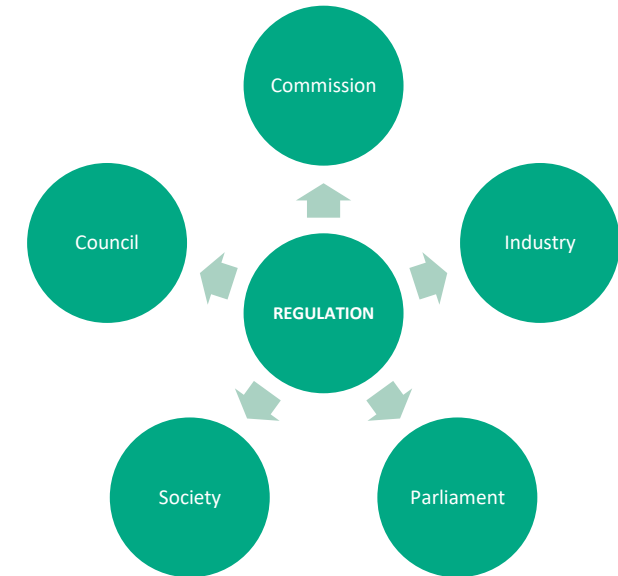


EU

Different effects for each type of regulation



Multi-Actor Co-decision Process



1) Regulation: Mandatory, direct application to all member states.

(2) Directive: Needs to be transposed into national law within two years.

Legislation

We are facing a complex and constantly evolving legislative landscape that poses a challenge to navigate while ensuring a just transition for all stakeholders involved.

More and more, the need to strengthen the bonds between policymakers and entities in charge of integrating the policies is more evident.

In order to support policymakers in the local integration of the EU legislation, a common ground must be set for the entities involved. Therefore, we will explain the legislative ceiling that sustains the sustainability normative.



The European Green Deal

The EU's roadmap for a sustainable economy, striving to make Europe climate neutral in 2050

Faced with the challenge of climate change and environmental degradation that the planet is suffering and that threatens our species, the European Union has opted for a modern, resource-efficient and competitive EU economy, ensuring that:

- There will be no net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.
- Economic growth will be decoupled from resource use.
- A fair and inclusive transition: that no people or places are left behind.
- International leadership from Europe on this new economic and social model.



More information at [The European Green Deal - European Commission](#)

Circular Economy Action Plan

The EU's new circular action plan paves the way for a cleaner and more competitive Europe.

The new action plan announces initiatives along the entire life cycle of products. It targets how products are designed, promotes circular economy processes, encourages sustainable consumption, and aims to ensure that waste is prevented and the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.

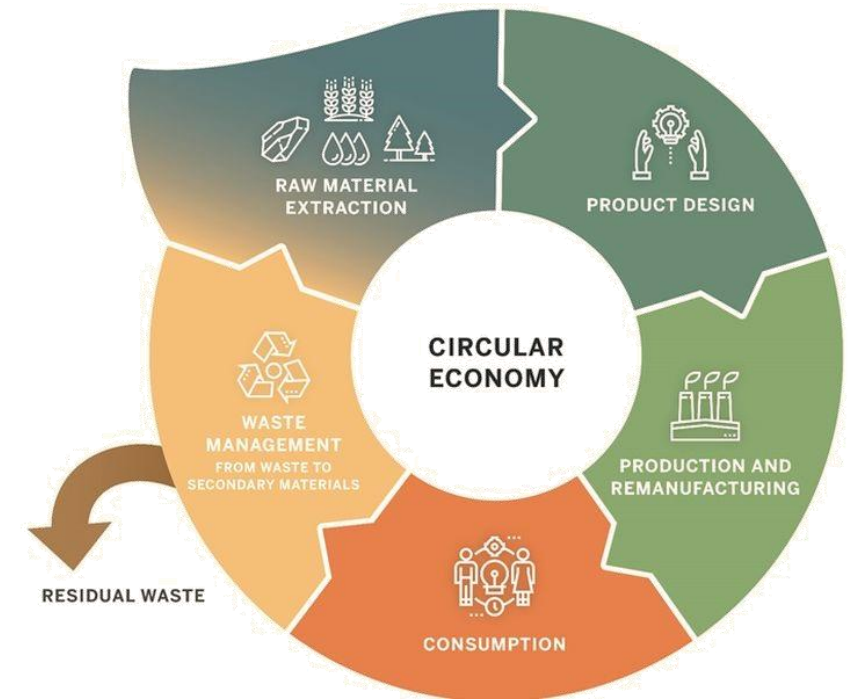
It introduces legislative and non-legislative measures targeting areas where action at the EU level brings real added value.

Objectives

Measures that will be introduced under the action plan aim to:

- Make sustainable products the norm in the EU
- Empower consumers and public buyers
- Focus on the sectors that use most resources and where the potential for circularity is high, such as electronics and ICT, batteries and vehicles, packaging, plastics, **textiles**, construction and buildings, food, water and nutrients.
- Ensure less waste
- Make circularity work for people, regions and cities
- Lead global efforts on circular economy

More information at [Circular Economy Action Plan](#)



Directive (UE) 2018/851 – Waste Management

Eco-design for Sustainable Products

European industrial strategy

The European industrial strategy provides for the protection of 14 industrial ecosystems in the European Union, extremely exposed to external suppliers.



Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery addresses the need to adapt the European industrial strategy of 2020 focusing on strengthening Europe's economic resilience by ensuring the free movement of people, goods, and services, reducing strategic dependencies, and boosting sustainable competitiveness. It also emphasizes the need for **smart investments, support for SMEs**, and an **inclusive transition toward a greener** and more **digital economy**.



More information at [Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy](#)

EU strategy for circularity and sustainability of textile products

The EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles addresses the production and consumption of textiles, whilst recognising the importance of the textiles sector. It implements the commitments of the **European Green Deal**, the **Circular Economy Action Plan** and the **European industrial strategy**.

Objectives:

- All textile products placed on the EU market must be durable, repairable and recyclable, largely made from recycled fibres, free from hazardous substances and produced with respect for social rights and the environment.
- Fast fashion is out of fashion and consumers benefit longer from high quality affordable textiles.
- Profitable re-use and repair services are widely available
- The textiles sector is competitive, resilient and innovative with producers taking responsibility for their products along the value chain with sufficient capacities for recycling and minimal incineration and landfilling



Actions:

- Set design requirements for textiles to make them last longer, easier to repair and recycle, as well as requirements on minimum recycled content
- Introduce clearer information and a Digital Product Passport
- Reverse overproduction and overconsumption and discourage the destruction of unsold or returned textiles
- Address the unintentional release of microplastics from synthetic textiles
- Tackle greenwashing to empower consumers and raise awareness about sustainable fashion
- Introduce mandatory and harmonised Extended Producer Responsibility rules for textiles in all Member States and incentivise producers to design products that are more sustainable
- Restrict the export of textile waste and promote sustainable textiles globally
- Incentivise circular business models, including reuse and repair sectors
- Encourage companies and Member States to support the objectives of the Strategy



5. Textile Regulations



Waste Framework Directive

(EU) 2018/851

Waste Framework Directive

The Waste Framework Directive lays down some basic waste management principles. It requires that waste be managed:

- without endangering human health and harming the environment
- without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals
- without causing a nuisance through noise or odours
- and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest

It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material, and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive also introduces the **polluter pays principle** and the **extended producer responsibility**.

The foundation of EU waste management is the five-step “**waste hierarchy**” that establishes an order of preference for managing and disposing of waste.

- On January 1, 2025, the selective collection of textile will be mandatory in all the EU state members.
- The destruction of unsold textile products will be prohibited.

More information at [Waste Framework Directive - European Commission](#)

Current Status

Approved EU and transposed

Waste hierarchy



Increase in recycling and reuse of municipal waste by 55% in 2025, 60% in 2030 and 65% in 2035 and reuse 5% minimum, 10% minimum, 15% minimum.

Waste Framework Directive

Extended Responsibility of the Producer

Extended Producer Responsibility is the set of measures taken to ensure that product producers take financial responsibility or financial and organizational responsibility for managing the waste phase of a product's life cycle.



OUTPUTS

- **Collection:** New business and work opportunities.
- **Reuse:** Exponential growth of the second hand.
- **Recycling:** Inside and outside the textile industry

CHALLENGES

1. Avoid monopolies, stimulate collaborative competition
2. Create a demand market for recycled material
3. Improve treatment and recycling infrastructures
4. Viable collection and treatment costs
5. Guarantee that the material serves for sectoral circularity
6. European scope: currently reviewing the standard for its European harmonization (criteria, tax, procedure)

Waste Framework Directive



What is Extended Producer Responsibility?

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) holds producers and importers accountable for the entire cycle of a product, up to and including the waste phase. By doing so, the government wants to encourage companies to raise an increasing percentage of waste for reuse and recycling and make it available as a new raw material. Other industries such as car tires, cars, mattresses, packaging and electrical appliances also work with EPR. Similar regulations are already in place in other EU countries and EPR legislation will be mandatory in the EU from 2025.

Individual obligations for producers and importers

The EPR for Textiles Decree is a legal obligation and entered into force on 1st January 2025. With the Decree, producers and importers of clothing



Waste Framework Directive

Revision of the directive (19th February 2025)

The new regulation aims to introduce measures to encourage the efficient management of textile waste by promoting its collection, sorting, and recycling. The most relevant points include:

- **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR):** Producers will be responsible for managing textile waste by financing its collection and treatment.
- **Differentiated Environmental Tax:** Member States will be able to adjust fees based on the durability and length of use of the products.
- **Level playing field:** All producers are included, ensuring a seamless transition to greater circularity.
- **Deadlines for adaptation:** Microenterprises will have an additional year to comply (three and a half years after the regulation comes into force).

The Commission will be responsible for reviewing and evaluating various aspects of the Framework Directive, including the financing of EPR programs and potential targets for textile waste, by 2029 at the latest.





Eco-design for Sustainable Product Regulation

(EU) 2024/1781

Eco-design for Sustainable Products

The new Directive establishes a framework to improve the **environmental sustainability of products** and guarantee free circulation in the internal market by establishing **ecological design requirements** that must be met by products for their introduction into the European market.

The new regulation established by the European directive will be applicable to all **physical goods** that are introduced into the market or put into service, including components and intermediate products. The law also establishes a digital product passport (the "**product passport**"), provides for the establishment of mandatory criteria for ecological public procurement and creates a framework to **prevent the destruction of unsold consumer products**.

Current Status

Approved EU

TIMELINE – ECODESIGN & DIGITAL PRODUCT PASSPORT FOR TEXTILES

- 
- | Year | Event |
|-------------|--|
| 2022 | European Commission publishes <i>Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation</i> (ESPR) proposal |
| 2023 | European Parliament and Council begin legislative negotiations |
| 2024-2025 | Final ESPR expected to be adopted (currently in final approval stage) |
| 2025-2026 | European Commission prepares Delegated Acts for specific product groups. Textiles as a priority group |
| 2026 | Development and testing of Digital Product Passport (DPP) framework begins for textiles and electronics |
| 2027 | Implementation of mandatory ecodesign requirements for textiles: begins
Brands must start adapting product design |
| 2027-2028 | Digital Product Passport becomes mandatory for textiles. All clothing and footwear products placed on EU market must include a DPP |
| Beyond 2028 | Enforcement of rules through market surveillance, potential fines for non-compliance, expansion to more products |

More information at [Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation - European Commission](#)

Eco-design for Sustainable Products



The **ecological design requirements** aimed to improve the following aspects:

- Durability
- Reliability
- Reusability
- Updateability
- Repairability
- Possibility of maintenance and reconditioning
- Presence of substances of concern
- Energy use or energy efficiency
- Efficiency of resources or efficiency in the use of resources
- Recycled content
- Possibility of remanufacturing and recycling
- Possibility of valorisation of materials
- Environmental impact, including carbon footprint and environmental footprint
- Expected generation of waste

✓ For who:

- Companies that place products on the EU market, regardless of whether they are EU-based or not.
- Manufacturers, importers, and distributors of physical products sold in the EU:
 - Whether they are based in the EU or outside.
 - Whether they manufacture or just sell/import products into the EU.



Eco-design for Sustainable Products

Example:

Aspects to consider when measuring **durability** performance for textile products



- Repellency (oil/water/stains)
- Flame retardancy
- Color fastness (light/rubbing/others)
- Dimensional changes
- Drop/shock resistance
- Abrasion
- Biotic resistance (fungal, bacteria)
- Abiotic resistance (i.e. water, alkali, weathering)
- Water resistance/permeability

Working groups: Implementing the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation - European Commission ([europa.eu](https://european-council.europa.eu/media/en/press-room/pages/press-room.aspx?pid=24386))

Eco-design for Sustainable Products

- Every product marketed in the EU must comply with eco-design requirements.
- The requirements relate to: Durability, Reusability, Maintenance, Substances, Efficiency, Recycled Materials, Product Recycling, Ecological Footprint
- Every product marketed in the European Union must contain a digital passport
- The destruction of unsold products will be forbite.
- The manufacturer/importer must declare the quantity and technical data of the product to introduce on the market.
- The Public Administration will establish the performance and information requirements for each product.
- The Administration will provide digital tools to calculate product performance.
- The performance can include minimum and maximum values, functional and other qualitative values.
- The product must include all information, including performance data for each ecological design requirement



KEY POINTS



Digital Product Passport

Digital Product Passport

DPP is part of the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation and aims to enhance transparency across product value chains by providing comprehensive information about each product's origin, materials, environmental impact, and disposal recommendations.

✓ For who:

- Manufacturers
- Importers
- Distributors of products in the EU
- Non-EU companies selling products into the EU (including e-commerce)
- Large enterprises
- SMEs

Current Status

Expected in 2027/28











 Classic Blue Denim Trousers	
	Thread Material Polyester-Cotton Blend
	Buttons Material Metal Alloy (Nickel-Free)
	Zipper Material Brass
	Cotton Source Organic Cotton from Texas, USA
	Certification OEKO-TEX Standard 100
	Fair Trade Yes
	

Image source: Blue Room Innovation

Digital Product Passport

 Information required in the product passport (work in progress):

Product information

- Size
- Colour
- Made in

Product composition

- Fibers
- Chemicals
- durability

Sustainability metrics

- Carbon footprint
- Water footprint
- Recyclability

Supply Chain Data

- Materials origin
- Manufacturing processes

End of life instructions

- Reuse and repair
- Recycling instructions
- Take-back programmes

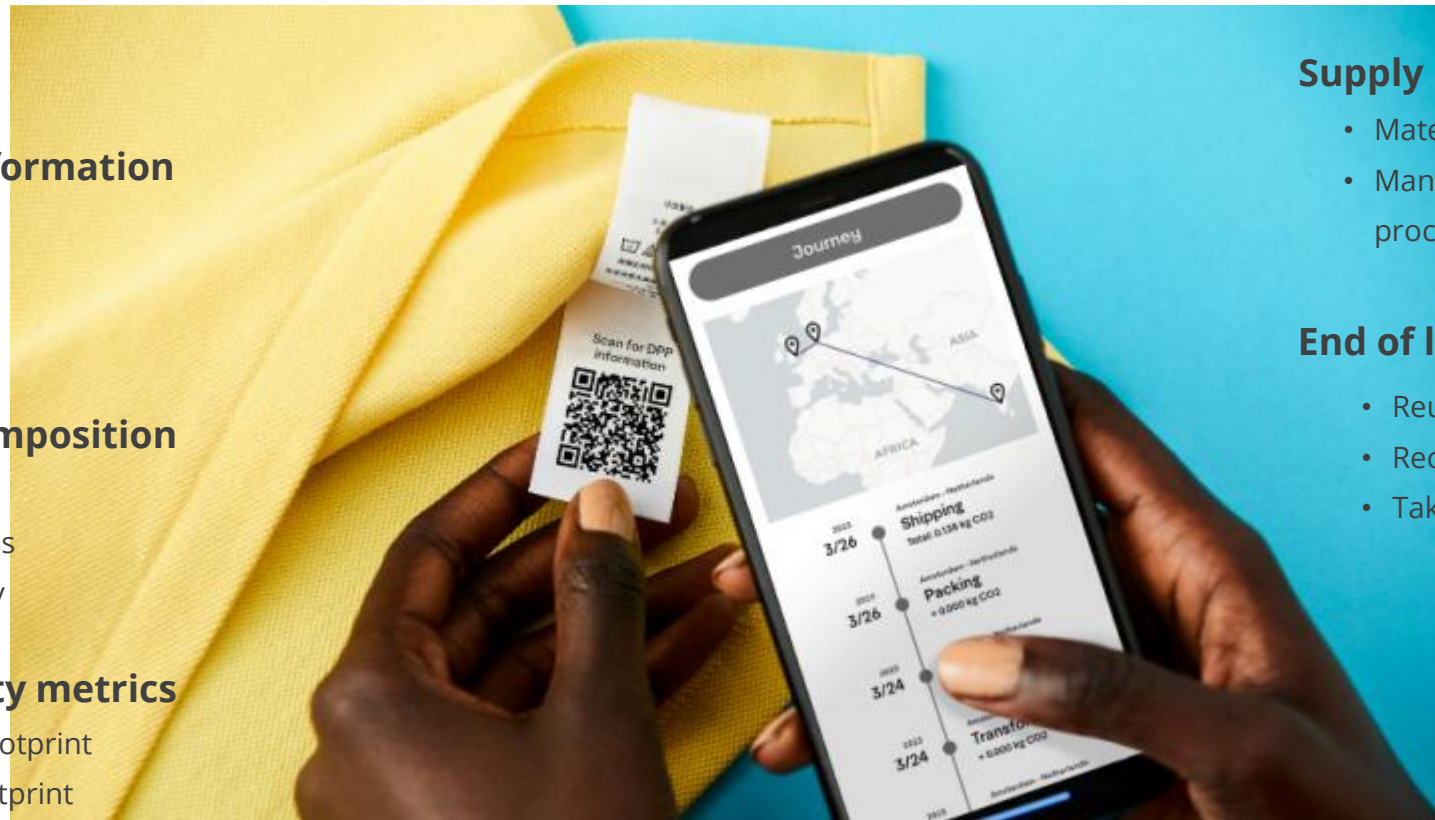






Image source: Knitting industry

Digital Product Passport

 Data support technology that should be used (Work-in-progress)

Technology	Advantages	Disadvantages
QR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Broadly compatible with mobile devices ✓ Easy to scan with most smartphone cameras ✓ Low implementation cost ✓ Can contain detailed information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x It requires a clear line of sight for the scanning x Limited data storage x Vulnerable to falsification of QR codes
RFID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contactless scanning at small distance ✓ Ability to manage large amounts of data ✓ Difficulty in fraudulent counterfeiting of RFID tags 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Expensive to implement, compared with QR x Requires RFID reading infrastructure x Potential privacy risk
NFT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contactless communication at small distance ✓ Safe and coded ✓ Widely used in credit cards and smartphones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Requires a NFT compatible Device x Limited communication reach
VIS/NIR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Non-invasive scanning for autentification ✓ Ability to identify unique features in shoes ✓ Difficulty in falsifying the information collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Expensive VIS/NIR scanning equipment x Requires a slower data adquisition process x Less known and used

Digital Product Passport



KEY POINTS

- All products marketed must have a Product Passport.
- The Product Passport is intended to provide information to the consumer, the value chain and the Administration (inspection).
- Each product will have a unique code through a data carrier that must be present on the product (its packaging or technical documentation).
- The Administration will keep an updated record with all the information in the Product Passport.



Empowering Consumers & Green Claims Directive

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2024/825

Empowering consumers for the green transition directive

Current Status

Approved EU

Empowering consumers with information tools and make informed and sustainable purchasing decisions.

Highlights:

- **Consumers would have to be informed which products are more durable and repairable.**
- **Traders providing a service that compares sustainability** of products would be required to disclose information on the method of comparison, the products that are being compared and suppliers of the products or risk being found to be misleading consumers by means of omission of material information.
- **Consumers would have to be informed that the producer offers a commercial guarantee of durability longer than the current two-year legal guarantee, if that is the case.** Consumers would also have to be provided with a **repairability score**, if a repairability score is already established for that product under EU law, or information about the availability of spare parts and user and repair manual, if the producer has made such information available.
- **Expands the banned commercial practices:**
 - displaying a sustainability label that is not based on a certification scheme or not established by public authorities;
 - making generic environmental claims;
 - presenting requirements imposed by law on all products as a distinctive feature of a trader's offer;
 - omitting to inform the consumer about a feature of a product that limits its durability;
 - false claims about durability of a product;
 - false claims about repairability of a product;
 - persuading the consumer to replace a product earlier than necessary for technical reasons;

For who:

- All brands except micro enterprises.
- SMEs have an extra year.
- Non-EU brands that make voluntary environmental claims directed at EU consumers.

When:

- March 2026: EU countries will transpose the directive into national law.
- September 2026: rules will apply

More information [at Directive](#)

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W

Green Claims Directive

Stablish specific rules for environmental claims made by companies to combat greenwashing

Current Status

Dialogue phase

Highlights:

- Tackle false environmental claims by ensuring that buyers receive reliable, comparable and verifiable information to enable them to make more sustainable decisions and to reduce the risk of 'greenwashing'
- The directive will introduce more specific rules about environmental claims made by companies:
 - Requirements on substantiation of environmental claims
 - Requirements on communication of environmental claims
 - New rules environmental labels and labeling schemes
 - Fines of at least 4% of annual turnover

For who:

- All brands except micro enterprises.
- SMEs have an extra year.
- Non-EU brands that make voluntary environmental claims directed at EU consumers.

When:

- Expected 2027/2028-Proposal was adopted in March 2024, it is currently in the dialogue phase.
- Until then, the UCPD is the European law in terms of claims about the environmental of a product.





6. Annex

Review of the textile labelling regulation and fiber composition

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

This review aims to update textile labeling standards to better reflect fiber composition and provide clear information to consumers.

- Requires detailed labeling on fiber composition and processes used.
- Introduces the obligation to include information on sustainability, such as recyclability and material origin.
- Strengthens traceability of materials along the supply chain.

Commission proposal expected: Q1 2025.

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Collaborate with local and EU entities to have homogeneous labelling standards.
2. Collaborate with packaging and labelling companies to promote training activities.
3. Create programs to empower consumers on knowledge about labelling and fiber composition.

TOOLBOX

[Access to the legal document](#)

[Access to complementary documents](#)

Case law studies

Success cases business

https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADX209.pdf

[EUROPEAN COMMISSION](#)

EU packaging and packaging waste review

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

This review aims to reduce packaging waste generation, promote eco-design, and encourage the reuse and recycling of materials. It sets specific targets for waste reduction and the incorporation of recycled content in packaging.

- Introduces stricter recycling targets for packaging.
- Requires companies to minimize the use of single-use plastics and opt for recyclable alternatives.
- Encourages the implementation of return and reuse systems for packaging.

Pending Approval
Application: 18 months after coming into force.

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Implement the EPR normative providing training and guidance for packaging companies.
2. Introduce deposit-return schemes that are aligned with the needs and efforts of the local ecosystem.
3. Promote the reuse and recycle of packaging from consumers by creating educational campaigns.
4. Complement the efforts with ecodesign trainings for better packaging use.
5. Introduce higher material standards and eliminate the use of high risk - high pollutant materials in packaging.

DIRECTIVE

[Access to the legal document](#)

[Access to complementary documents](#)

TOOLBOX

[Case law studies](#)

[Success cases business 1](#)

[Success cases business 2](#)

[Success cases business 3](#)

[Success cases business 4](#)

[EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT](#)

Waste shipment management

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

Ensure the environmentally sound management of waste, regulate cross-border waste movements, and prevent illegal trafficking. The legislation establishes comprehensive controls and procedures to safeguard both the environment and public health.

- Establishes strict regulations for the import and export of waste
- Requires prior notification and authorization for all waste shipment
- Enhances monitoring and enforcement mechanisms
- Aligns with international agreements
- Promotes the reduction of waste generation at the source

Approved: March 25, 2024
Into force: May 20, 2024
Application: May 21, 2026

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Implement the DPP to strengthen traceability and transparency of textile waste.
2. Invest to improve the domestic waste management and processing schemes to reduce waste shipment and ensure better practices.
3. Strengthen the local control and monitor methodologies of hazardous waste shipment management.
4. Collaborate with countries where waste is shipped to align the control and monitoring methodologies.

TOOLBOX

[Access to the legal document](#)

[Access to complementary documents](#)

[Case law studies](#)

[Success cases business](#)

[EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT](#)

Corporate sustainability reporting directive (CSRD)

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

Directive expanding non-financial disclosure requirements, mandating companies to report non-financial sustainability information.

- Creation of new key definitions to standardize reports.
- Introduction of the double materiality principle to analyze the impacts of business activities.
- Requirement to publish reports on company websites, ensuring free access.
- Obligation to use a third party to audit the information in the reports.
- Introduction of European Sustainability Reporting Standards to standardize report content.

Published: December 16, 2022
Modified by Omnibus Package on February 2025

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Train local ecosystems on CSRD with focus on waste reporting standards.
2. Specify mandatory indicators and metrics, aligned with the minimum requirements and with the necessities of the ecosystem.
3. Incorporate goals from the selected indicators and metrics, along with generating a monitoring system.
4. Ensure transparency by creating verification methods and incentives.

TOOLBOX

[Access to the legal document](#)

[Access to complementary documents](#)

[Access to Omnibus package](#)

[Case law studies](#)

[Success cases business](#)

ECOALF

Directive on common standards to promote the repair of goods

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

This initiative aims to ensure that consumers have access to the repair of products, promoting durability and reducing electronic and textile waste.

- Requires that textile products be repairable and reusable for an extended period.
- Introduction of incentives to develop repair and resale services.
- Producers are required to provide spare parts and repair manuals.

Adopted: May 30, 2024
Transposition: 24 months after publication

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

- 1.Create collection systems that promote the separation of repairable and recyclable goods.
- 2.Educate consumers on repairability to minimize the quantity of recycled and gone to waste goods.
- 3.Collaborate with entities to enhance repair services and creation of adequate infrastructure to manage textile.
- 4.Align repairability with ecodesign objectives to promote waste prevention.

TOOLBOX

[Access to the legal document](#)

[Access to complementary documents](#)

[Case law studies](#)

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[EUROPEAN COMMISSION](#)

European sustainability reporting standards

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

Regulatory framework defining how companies must report under the CSRD, setting clear criteria for Environmental, Social, and Governance aspects (ESG).

- Creation of 12 general standards to ensure consistent reporting.
- Progressive application based on company size.
- Development of industry-specific standards tailored to each sector.
- Classification of the "Textiles, Accessories, Footwear, and Jewelry" sector as high-risk.

Published: December 16, 2022
Effective: January 5, 2023
Transposition: 18 months after entry into force
Applicable to SMEs: 2026

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Identify the sector-specific PROs (Producer Responsibility

TOOLBOX

[Access to the legal document](#)

[Access to complementary documents](#)

Case law studies

[Success cases business](#)

EY

Equal pay for equal work

Eu directive on strengthening the implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through salary transparency and compliance mechanisms

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

Eliminate gender-based pay disparities by ensuring that all employees receive fair compensation for the same work, regardless of gender.

- Emphasizes transparency in pay practices and encourages organizations to conduct periodic audits to address inequalities.
- Companies with more than 250 employees must provide access to salary information for their employees by gender categories and job levels.
- Employees have the right to obtain information on salary levels.
- Companies must establish a gender comparator for employees doing the same job but receiving unequal pay, and they must justify the difference.
- Member States will provide support to workers on related issues.

Commission proposal expected: Q1 2025

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Identify the sector-specific PROs (Producer Responsibility

TOOLBOX

[Access to the legal document](#)

[Access to complementary documents](#)

[Case law studies](#)

[Success cases business](#)

[CONSILIUM GUIDE](#)

EU Prohibition of products made with forced labor

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

Prohibits the import and marketing in the EU of products made with forced labor, including child labor. This affects all companies operating in the EU, regardless of their size.

- Prohibition of placing on the market or exporting into the EU products made with forced labor.
- Creation of a sanctions system.
- Creation of a database of high-risk forced labor areas.
- Publication of information and communications on the Force Labour Single Portal.

Adopted: November 19, 2024

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Identify the sector-specific PROs (Producer Responsibility

TOOLBOX

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Deforestation regulation

KEY POINTS OF THE REGULATION

This regulation prohibits the importation and marketing of products associated with deforestation and forest degradation in the EU.

- It requires companies to conduct due diligence to ensure that their supply chains do not contribute to deforestation.
- Prohibits the marketing of deforestation-linked products in the EU markets.
- Companies must demonstrate the sustainable origin of materials.
- Introduces traceability requirements for key products and raw materials, such as cotton and leather.

Published: 9 June 2023

SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Identify the sector-specific PROs (Producer Responsibility)

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