

HACKTEX VIRTUAL TRAINING MATERIALS

ADVANCED TEXTILES MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Learning unit 5: Issues related to the sustainability of functional and smart textiles

Lesson 1

EU legislation. Influence on the textiles sector. Principles of circular economy

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EU LEGISLATION. INFLUENCE ON THE TEXTILES SECTOR. PRINCIPLES OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY

LU5.1



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- Circular economy: definition, importance and benefits
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OVERVIEW AND STATUS QUO OF EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL



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Overview and Status Quo of the European Green Deal

The European Green Deal

Focuses on transforming the European Union into a fair and growing community with an antagonistic economy



Agenda of 2030
for Sustainable
Development



Offers citizens a
safe and harmless
environment
without impacts



The economic
strategy should
focus on Well-being

The main target of the EGD is, by **2050** to achieve a
free-of-carbon European Union

Overview and Status Quo of the European Green Deal

There are eight key points that make up the Green Deal:

- 1) Increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 and 2050
- 2) Supplying clean, affordable, secure energy
- 3) Mobilizing industry for a clean and circular economy
- 4) Building and renovating in an energy and resource-efficient way
- 5) A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment
- 6) Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity
- 7) Farm to Fork: a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system
- 8) Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

CIRCULAR ECONOMY. DEFINITION, IMPORTANCE AND BENEFITS



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Circular economy: definition, importance and benefits

1. enhance sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing, recycling existing materials and products
2. lifespan of the materials is extended
3. When the life of a product ends its components can be used again thanks to recycling
4. a product is designed to have a limited lifespan to incentivize consumers to buy it again

Benefits: why do we need to switch to a circular economy?

To protect the environment

Reduce raw material dependence

Create jobs and save consumers money

What is the EU doing to become a circular economy?

In March 2020 aims to launch a more sustainable product design, reduce waste and strengthen the purchasing public

In March 2022 strengthens sustainable products, encouraging the buying public to go green, revising existing legislation on products intended for building materials and the development of a strategic plan for more sustainable solutions in textile products as well

In November 2022, the Commission turned to new EU-wide rules on packaging.

EU STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE AND CIRCULAR TEXTILES

EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

Negative effects of textile products



Energy consumption and consequences for the environment



Shorter periods of time before discarding them promotes highly unsustainable patterns of overproduction and overconsumption



Lower-quality, lower-cost clothing that is quickly produced in response to new trends.

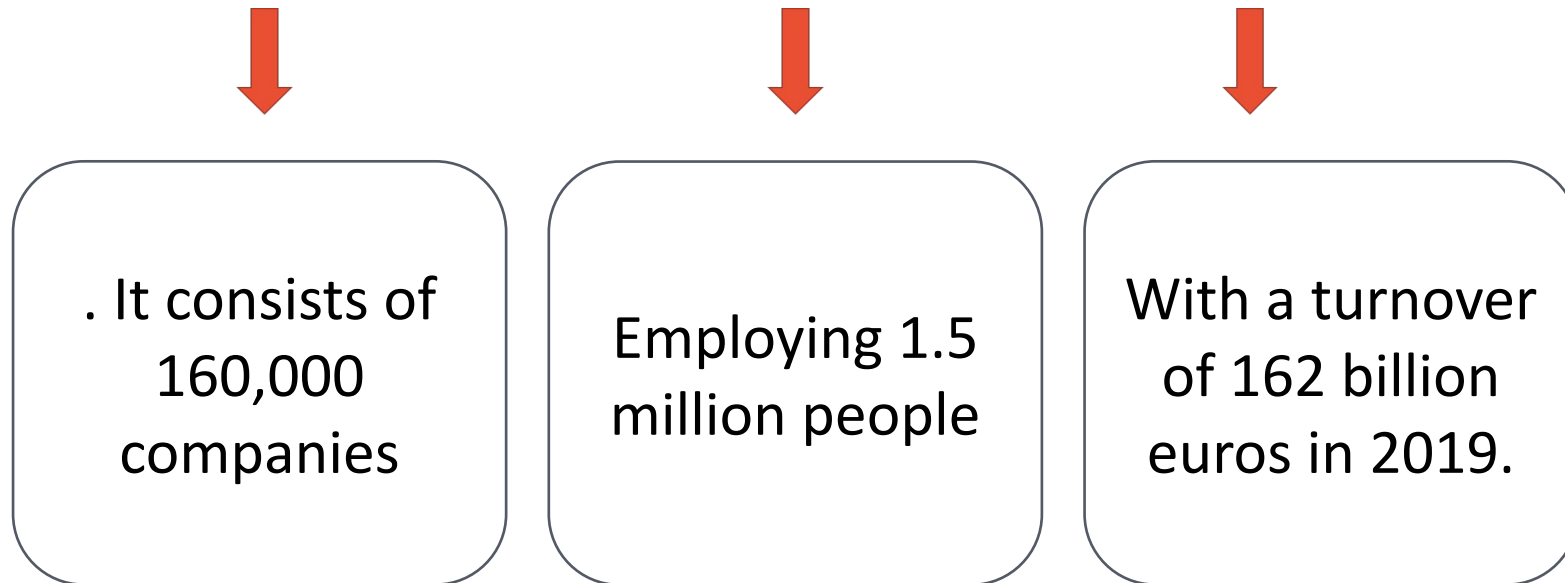


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EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

Textiles clothing sector



EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

The textile sector in the EU following reduced demand needs to be strengthened

Medium-sized companies face various challenges affecting operations and their survival

How to strengthen?

Supply of energy and raw materials

Turn to new markets for more sustainable products

EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

The Circular Economy Action Plan 2020 and the 2021 update of the EU Industrial Strategy identify textiles as primary elements in the product value chain with a critical need and strong potential for the transition to sustainable and circular production, consumption, and business models.

Taking advantage of the progress made, ensuring the green and digital transition, societal challenges, and ensuring compliance with sustainability needs, the EU has the potential to be a global innovator in sustainable and circular textile value chains, new technological solutions, and innovative business models.

EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

This Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

→ By 2030 textile products available on the EU market have a longer lifespan and

are considered recyclable

→ Their production is done with respect for human rights and the environment

→ Cost-effective reuse and repair services are widely available

→ Creators are responsible for their products throughout their life in the value chain

Partners:



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