BEUC The European Consumer Organisation

The Consumer Voice in Europe

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS 4 LIFE

Position paper

How Ecodesign criteria can make sustainable and affordable textiles a reality

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Why it matters to consumers

Textiles are a key element of every consumer's life, as the clothes they wear not only keep them warm but are also a way to express their creativity, their identity and their culture. At the same time, consumers are becoming increasingly aware of the sector's negative impact on the environment and on their health. Consumers increasingly expect textiles to last longer, and almost six in 10 Europeans are willing to pay more for products that are easier to repair, recyclable and/or produced in a sustainable way. This is why sustainable textiles should become the norm for consumers while being affordable for everyone.

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The European Consumer Organisation (BEUC) is the largest organisation promoting the general interests of Europe's consumers. Founded in 1962, it proudly represents more than 40 independent national consumer organisations from over 30 European countries. Together with our members, we inform EU policies to improve people's lives in a sustainable and fair economy and society.

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Summary

The production and consumption of textiles have a detrimental impact on the environment: they place a heavy burden on resource and water use and create a massive waste problem for the EU and globally. As concerns about the environment grow, consumers are increasingly aware of the impact of clothes and show a greater interest in sustainably produced textiles. With this context, the EU set in its 2022 Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles the goal of making sustainable textiles the norm by 2030. One of the measures foreseen to have a major positive impact on the sector's sustainability is the introduction of minimum performance and information requirements for textiles entering the EU market.

The European Commission is currently developing such a proposal in the form of a delegated act under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR). This act defines criteria for various aspects influencing the sustainability and circularity of clothes made from textiles, such as minimum durability, reparability, recyclability, and restrictions on hazardous substances.

The European Consumer Organisation, BEUC, strongly supports the EU's sustainable and circular textiles strategy and the introduction of Ecodesign rules for textile apparel. These can play an important role by ensuring that consumers have broad access to textiles that meet at least the minimum sustainability criteria. **This paper recommends Ecodesign measures that can contribute to make sustainable textiles a reality from a consumer perspective.** If all clothes on the market were required to meet higher circularity standards, more sustainable clothing would remain affordable.

Introducing minimum performance requirements is likely to have the greatest impact by raising the bar and keeping the least sustainable products off the EU market. With complementary information (e.g. on the environmental impact or the chemical content), consumers could better distinguish sustainable products.

The implementation of Ecodesign requirements for textiles can be facilitated through a Digital Product Passport (DPP) for textiles that creates transparency and provides harmonised and understandable information to consumers. The Digital Product Passport (DPP) would be complementary to a physical ESPR label.

BEUC RECOMMENDATIONS

Longer-lasting textiles

1 Enable consumers to keep their clothes for longer by setting a minimum robustness level, ensuring a consistent durability baseline across the sector. Make textiles repairable by design, and ensure that credible repair services are more accessible and that spare parts are available.

Safe and sustainable by design

2 Give consumers access to safe and more sustainable textiles by demanding full transparency and traceability of hazardous Substances of Concern (SoC) used in the production of clothes. Protect consumers and the environment from exposure by introducing targeted restrictions for the most problematic substances and supporting their substitution through Ecodesign or REACH. Introduce measures that reduce microplastic emissions at the production phase. Complement these with information for consumers on how to reduce emissions further, such as care and washing instructions.

Improved recycling

3 Ensure that Ecodesign supports circular consumption and production, by incentivising fibre-to-fibre recycling instead of downcycling of PET bottles into textiles. Design textiles to be more recyclable by setting a limit for elastane content.

Meaningful information

4 Ensure that consumers receive reliable and comparable information by introducing mandatory disclosure of the environmental impact of clothes, based on a method that takes into account holistically the full impact of the fashion industry. The EU Ecolabel should remain the label for environmental excellence. A physical label displaying ESPR related information for textiles should focus on sustainability aspects that matter most to consumers, such as their environmental footprint and durability. The DPP can serve as a valuable source of additional information, but it cannot fully replace more direct forms of communication like labels.

1. Introduction

Europe is struggling with the production and consumption patterns of textiles and the enormous pressure it puts on the environment. According to EEA information, textiles were the fifth biggest contributor to environmental impacts from household consumption in 2022, including raw material use, greenhouse gas emissions and water and land use. This is a direct consequence of 'fast fashion', the business strategy aimed at overconsumption, which, that same year, led to an annual per capita consumption of 8kg of clothing in Europe.[1]

Despite strong awareness about fast fashion, many consumers own more clothes than needed and many items are barely, if at all, used.[2] Although clothes' prices have significantly dropped in the past two decades, consumers are still spending more on clothes overall[3]. The money is often spent on products of poor quality that break earlier, contain harmful chemicals and are often not suitable for the second-hand market.

Nevertheless, consumers are in favour of measures to tackle common fast-fashion problems: nine out of 10 Europeans believe that clothes should last longer.[4] Further, six in ten signal their openness to pay more for products that are easier to repair, produced in a more sustainable way and are better recyclable.[5] Research from consumer organisations from the BEUC network, including evidence from Spain, Sweden, Germany, Austria and Denmark, confirm this willingness for changing behaviours. More efforts to increase consumer awareness are necessary, but boosting awareness alone is far from sufficient. To address the challenge, systemic change is needed, tackling the root causes of the problem and changing market dynamics.

In this context, the European Commission is currently developing Ecodesign criteria under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulation (ESPR) based on pre-studies from the EU research service (JRC). Minimum requirements for textile apparel can support the transformation of the sector by making more sustainable and circular clothes the norm, the importance of which has been highlighted recently again by some Member States.[6] Setting performance and information requirements will contribute to fair competition between European and international textile companies supplying to the EU market. Better transparency and enforcement through the new Digital Product Passport (DPP) for textiles will help achieve this. The Ecodesign criteria can further inform the setting and modulation of fees in financial schemes that incentivise more sustainable

[1] 2025, EEA, Circularity of the EU textiles value chain in numbers, Briefing [see here]
[2] In the past 20 years the use time decreased by almost 40%, with studies in different European countries showing that up to one third of clothes are kept non used in wardrobes across Europe. E.g. Maldini I. et all (2017); WRAP (2022). According to the Danish consumer organisation Taenk, 40% of the clothes in the closet of Danes between 25-50 are not used [see Taenk 2023]. Also, AK EUROPA, found that 52% of clothes in Austrian wardrobes had been worn occasionally, very rarely or never [see here].
[3] 2019, EEA, Textiles and the environment in a circular economy [see here]
[4] 2020, European Commission, Eurobarometer, Protecting the environment (available here)
[5] 2024, European Commission, Eurobarometer, Attitudes of Europeans towards the environment [see here]
[6] 22/06/2026 Council of the European Union, Note, Tackling Ultra-Fast Fashion: Call for a coordinated EU approach - Information from Germany, France and the Netherlands [see here]

production and consumption patterns for textiles, such as 'Extended Producer Responsibility' (EPR) systems.

2. Durability

Durability is one of the most important sustainability criteria for consumers when purchasing a product.[7] Consumers have a central role in a future circular economy for textiles by creating the demand for durable clothes through their purchases. Findings from BEUC member vzbv confirm that 75% of consumers in Germany show a willingness to wear clothes for longer to protect the climate, and half would pay a premium for more durable clothes.[8] This, according to Arbeiterkammer Wien, is also the case for consumers in Austria, where 30% already buy the more expensive but longer-lasting products.[9]

A German study found that 10 out of 13 textiles tested from Asian suppliers had significant quality defects.[10] It shows that clothes of low quality keep entering the EU market, what is a limiting factor for consumers that would like to wear their clothes for longer.[11] Low quality also makes clothes less attractive for the second-hand market that is already struggling under the current system and competition with cheap clothes.[12] Consumers across Europe[13] are interested in second-hand; according to the above-mentioned study from Austria especially young people and households with a low income are prone to second-hand clothes.[14] In Spain, even two thirds of the consumers have already purchased second hand clothes or are open to doing so according to a survey by CECU.[15]

The durability of clothes is a clear lever to improve sustainability in the sector. Ensuring a minimum level of durability enables consumers to keep and use their clothes for longer, even allowing them to have second (or more) life. BEUC strongly supports performance requirements that address the robustness of textiles. There are already robustness tests that are widely established in the industry. For instance, a Belgian study found that the fitness-for-use requirements of the EU Ecolabel for textiles are already commonly used in the sector.[16]

Ecodesign performance requirements (e.g. tests and thresholds) should be specific to product categories, considering product's differences, and should differentiate the

[7] 2020, European Commission, Protecting the environment – Eurobarometer survey (available here)
[8] 2022, vzbv, Verbraucherbereitschaft zu klimaschonendem Konsum und Einstellungen zu wahren Preisen [see here]
[9] 2023, AK Wien & Greenpeace, (Sustainable) Fashion Consumption in Austria [see here]
[10] 2018, vzbv, Billig-Kleidung aus Asien: Marktwächter raten zur Vorsicht beim Online-Shopping [see here]
[11] In a survey on products durability in 2014, Arbeiterkammer found that consumers in Austria wished for a longer lifespan and use time for clothes than what was achieved
[12] 2025, RREUSE, Policy Paper: Addressing the second-hand textiles crisis [see here]
[13] ibid, 4
[14] ibid, 9
[15] 2023, CECU, Resultados del estudio sobre conductas de sobreconsumo téxtil [see here]
[16] 2022, Ovam, Centexbel, Vito, Ecodesign criteria for consumer textiles, [see here]

requirements for garments made of natural fibres, assuming they will be washed less often.

Complementary information requirements for durability should be introduced to encourage consumers to even more durable choices.

Recommendation

BEUC recommends introducing performance requirements that set minimum robustness standards, while complementary information can incentivise and enable informed consumer choices for more sustainable options.

3. Chemicals in textiles

Four in five consumers are concerned about the presence of hazardous chemicals in the products they use every day, and 52% of Europeans want higher protection from harmful chemicals.[17] 72% of consumers also consider the chemical safety of the products they buy.[18] While rules preventing toxic substances in textiles are not systematic and apply only to a few substances, often with many exemptions, research from BEUC members confirms that consumers want clothes that are free of hazardous chemicals. According to Sveriges Konsumenter, 86% want at least to have access to information about the content of harmful chemicals in clothing at the time of purchase.[19] The Spanish consumer organisation CECU found that around 60% of survey respondents would agree to a ban on the sale of clothing containing polluting chemicals.[20]

While chemicals in textiles are insufficiently regulated[21], laboratory tests from consumer organisations find hazardous chemicals in clothes. To name a few, in 2022 the Danish Consumer Council found the known endocrine disruptor BPA as well as PFAS, also known as 'forever chemicals', in snowsuits for children[22] – a particularly vulnerable group regarding chemical risks. A consortium of consumer organisation has found bisphenols in underwear, highlighting an increased risk posed by women's underwear.[23] Numerous entries can also be found in the EU Safety Gate.

[17] 2024, European Commission, Eurobarometer, Attitudes of Europeans towards the environment [see here]
[18] ibid, 17
[19] 2020, Sveriges Konsumenter, PFAS [see here]
[20] ibid, 15
[21] REACH is the central regulation of industrial chemicals in the EU, which applies also to chemicals in textiles. Further regulations include the Industrial and Livestock Rearing Emission Directive (Directive (EU) 2024/1785), the Regulation for Persistent Organic Pollutants 'POPs' (Regulation (EU) 2019/1021), the Textile Labelling Regulation (TLR, Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011). Find all relevant legislation in the JRC's Preparatory study on textiles for product policy instruments – 3rd milestone – chapter 4.
[22] 2022, Danish Consumer Council, Avoid these chemicals in snowsuits [see here]
[23] 2024, ToxFree LIFE for All, Test: Bisphenole in Unterwäsche [see here]

Reduce exposure of people and the environment

Clothes and textiles are a potential source of long-term chemical exposure that can take place through direct contact or via environmental routes. The chemicals included in the ESPR definition of substances of concern (SoCs) can cause harm for the environment and humans, even at very low concentrations. Urgent action is therefore needed to address hazardous substances in clothes. Article 6(3) of the ESPR provides in BEUC's view a legal basis for targeted restrictions on SoCs where these contribute to reducing risks to human health or the environment. Restricting chemicals through ESPR provides the opportunity to meet the consumers' wish for swift removal of the most problematic chemicals[24], effectively reducing exposure, and thereby improving sustainability of these products at scale.[25] Introducing restrictions and strengthening information requirements would be consistent with the direction already taken by many countries and industry initiatives, as well as the EU Ecolabel.[26]

Regulating hazardous chemicals would also promote the feasibility and acceptance of the circular economy, as consumers need to be confident that recycled textiles are safe and do not expose them to such substances. To achieve safe material flows, it is crucial that hazardous substances do not re-enter new clothing via recycled materials. BEUC strongly recommends that, within the framework of Ecodesign, consideration be given to restricting substances that would otherwise contaminate textiles and pose a barrier to circularity. These restrictions should build on the voluntary lists of prohibited substances already widely used within the industry such as OekoTex.

Ecodesign can make information on chemicals in textiles more accessible, thereby accelerating their substitution, while for several SoCs, preferable alternatives are already available. BEUC strongly supports an ambitious timetable for the introduction of information requirements for SoCs in textiles, with a reporting obligation to apply at low thresholds. To maximise the benefit of these requirements, we propose to widen the scope to include chemicals used for manufacturing, which may unintentionally remain in the finished product. This approach offers manufacturers greater certainty as to which substances may still be present in their product, as they might not be able to identify these without testing them. Ensuring that information flows effectively throughout the supply chain would further create a more efficient and reliable system for tracing and managing SoCs, while lowering compliance costs for economic operators.

[24] These include but are not limited to PFAS, endocrine disruptors, skin sensitizers, bisphenols, phthalates, CMRs (cancerogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances), and (very) persistent chemicals with the hazard classes PBT, vPvB, PMT, vPvM

[25] While REACH is an important legislative framework to regulate chemicals in articles, restrictions under REACH have proven to be lengthy and future restrictions would be of an uncertain level of ambition. Therefore, we recommend Ecodesign as the primary instrument to regulate chemicals in textiles at this point.

[26] Several Member States, including Germany, France and Belgium, are already acting to reduce exposure to endocrine disruptors. At the same time, voluntary initiatives, such as the OekoTex or the ZDHC Restricted Substances Lists have become widely used across the textile sector, demonstrating that industry is already moving towards more chemical transparency and safer chemical management. The EU Ecolabel and equivalent labels for environmental excellence of products strictly regulate SoC and could be an example for Ecodesign.

Recommendation

To ensure textiles become free from hazardous chemicals, we call on the Commission to introduce restrictions of chemicals under ESPR. BEUC further strongly supports the inclusion of information requirements. We recommend expanding the scope for reporting to include chemicals used in the manufacturing process in addition to those intentionally added to remain in the final product.

4. Recyclability & recycled content

The recyclability of materials used for clothing matters to a vast majority (>70%) of consumers, according to an EU survey[27] and a German consumer group vzbv survey[28]. With less than 20% of discarded textiles being collected separately in the EU, the vast majority of textiles are, however, incinerated or sent to landfill.[29] Even less of collected textiles (1%) are recycled into new fibres.[30]

A garment's recyclability potential depends on many factors beyond its physical characteristics, such as the availability of collection and recycling infrastructure. It is unlikely that a consumer-facing recyclability score alone will directly increase recycling rates, as parallel investments in separate collection and recycling infrastructures are needed to make it a reality.

In addition, displaying information on textiles' recyclability potential through a recyclability score based on their physical properties alone could have a misleading effect on consumers.[31] Such a score could lead consumers into overestimating the true environmental benefits of their choices. Information on recyclability would be more useful if provided through the DPP (see chapter 8. ESPR label & Digital Product Passport), where it could support recyclers or contribute to the development and implementation of EPR schemes.

To increase the recyclability of textiles more directly, BEUC recommends introducing performance criteria that address the root causes of low recyclability, such as a threshold for elastane content in textiles of 5-10%. Limiting elastane could significantly improve recyclability while remaining technically feasible for many applications, according to the German Environment Agency.[32] Exemptions could be envisaged for

[27] ibid, 4
[28] 2022, vzbv, Verbraucherbereitschaft zu klimaschonendem Konsum und Einstellungen zu wahren Preisen [see here]
[29] 2024, European Environment Agency, Textile waste management in Europe's circular economy [see here]
[30] 2017, Ellen MacArthur Foundation, A New Textiles Economy: Redesigning Fashion's Future [see here]
[31] ClientEarth investigated the effect of recyclability claims on consumers choices in the context of plastic bottles and packaging and found that products with recyclability claims are perceived not to be harmful to the environment and in some cases even environmentally positive (ClientEarth 2024). A similar misleading effect could occur if a level of recyclability is declared for textiles under ESPR, despite the many factors playing into the actual recyclability of a product.
[32] 2026, German Environmental Agency, Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation: requirements for the ecodesign of textiles and the possible transfer to an ecodesign label [see here]

products that rely on a higher elastane content to achieve their function, such as swimwear or sportswear.

Recycled fibres reduce the environmental impacts associated with virgin raw material production. Ecodesign can support the uptake of recycled fibres by introducing mandatory recycled content targets in new clothes. Closed-loop, recycling should be encouraged. Introducing high-quality food-grade recycled PET from bottles in a textiles material stream constitutes downcycling. This currently common practice contradicts the EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles which encourages businesses to prioritise fibre-to-fibre recycling. This principle should also guide the development of ESPR requirements for textiles. Post-consumer textiles would thus be the preferable source for the mandatory recycled content.

Recommendation

To increase fibre-to-fibre recycling in textiles, the recyclability of textiles needs to be improved, e.g. by introducing elastane limits. Post-consumer textiles should be the primary source of recycled material in new textiles instead of downcycling food-grade PET bottles.

5. Repairability

A 2024 EU barometer confirmed that close to six in 10 people are willing to pay more for products that are easier to repair.[33] In Austria[34], more than 80% of consumers expressed their support for repairable clothes, while in Spain, almost half of the respondents take an item of clothing to be repaired when it breaks.[35]

Repair is an important measure to extend the use-phase of a product and to increase the chances for it to be reused. The lack of certain spare parts (e.g. buttons, zips) and difficulties to remove parts makes repair costly and can prevent consumers from carrying out repairs. Performance requirements should therefore be introduced, such as an obligation for manufacturers to make appropriate spare parts widely available. Brands should, in BEUC's view, be actively facilitating access to repair services, whether free of charge or at a reasonable cost, as well as inform about independent repair options (for example, through a link to the European Repair Platform, where consumers can identify local repair providers). Repairability should also be enabled by design (e.g. via minimum requirements for disassembly and removability of parts), while ensuring sufficient robustness. This way it could move from being a purely informative element to becoming an operational and accessible option for consumers.

[33] 2024, European Commission, Eurobarometer, Attitudes of Europeans towards the environment [see here]
[34] ibid, 9
[35] ibid, 15

Recommendation

BEUC supports the obligation for making information on repair available, such as repair instructions. Beyond that, we recommend introducing performance requirements, such as making original spare parts available and offering repair services for products.

6. Microplastics

According to a European Commission estimate, in 2019 up to 61 kilotons of microplastics from textiles were unintentionally released into the environment in the EU annually, making them the fourth largest source, following paints, tires, and pellets.[36] Synthetic fast fashion textiles contribute particularly much.[37] This reality matters to consumers according to a survey from BEUC's German member vzbv, finding that 90% of consumers want textile production that avoids microplastic releases.[38]

BEUC thus recommends introducing measures to effectively reduce emissions like industrial pre-washing at manufacturing stage.[39] These measures should be underpinned by standardised testing methods.[40] Information based on test results about potential microplastic shredding could be integrated in the DPP. It could further serve as a base for setting fees to be paid by producers (Extended Producer Responsibility, EPR) for the caused microplastic pollution from textile products.

Recommendation

BEUC calls for the introduction of measures tackling microplastics in the ESPR requirements for textiles. This entails making impactful mitigation measures mandatory, and introducing further information requirements.

[36] 2023, European Commission, EU action against microplastics [see here]
[37] 2022, European Environment Agency, Microplastics from textiles: towards a circular economy for textiles in Europe, [see here]
[38] 2022, vzbv, Verbraucherbereitschaft zu klimaschonendem Konsum und Einstellungen zu wahren Preisen [see here]
[39] Effective measures include mandatory pre-washing and effluent treatment, given the high initial shedding rate associated with early washing cycles. Maximum fibre-shedding thresholds and complementary design requirements, for instance on the choice of yarn and length of fibres, can further reduce microplastic emissions. [see EEA; Dutch RIVM]
[40] making use of ISO 4484-1 and ISO 4484-2 (or, alternatively, ISO 4484-3 in combination with ISO 4484-2). As an alternative approach, ISO 4484-1 could be applied only to apparel made of synthetic materials beyond a certain fibre content.

7. Environmental footprint

According to the 2020 EU Eurobarometer, around 90% of consumers are worried about their own impact on the environment.[41] Consumers welcome information on the environmental impact of the products they purchase – a quarter of respondents regularly look for environmental information before a purchase, while a clear majority (61%) does this sometimes.[42] A consumer survey by the Spanish consumer organisation CECU shows that consumers consider environmental information as relevant when buying clothes.[43] According to the Danish Consumer Council, 30% of consumers in Denmark found it however difficult to assess, whether the clothes they buy were produced in an environmentally responsible way.[44]

Consumers must be able to trust and understand the environmental footprint information they receive. Basing information about textiles' environmental performance on the EU's products environmental footprint (PEF) methodology in its current form falls short of consumers' need.

We recommend environmental information requirements to be mandatory, not voluntary. The underlying methodology should cover the full environmental footprint, not only the carbon footprint and use primary data for the calculation to get more accurate results. It should however avoid creating disproportionate incentives for the production and use of synthetic fibres. Ideally, the scoring methodology should also reflect and penalise the impacts of (ultra-) fast fashion business models. Overall, BEUC considers it more impactful to address the most polluting practices in the textile sector through targeted performance requirements, rather than through complex footprint calculations.

Importantly, the environmental footprint score should not be presented as a "label of excellence" as this is the role of the more stringent, and voluntary, EU Ecolabel. The ESPR label for textiles (see 8. ESPR label & Digital Product Passport) could integrate the EU Ecolabel in the top class, thereby clearly distinguishing products that meet the EU's most demanding environmental criteria.

Recommendation

It is important for consumers to receive the environmental footprint information that covers the full lifecycle of clothes. BEUC therefore suggests reconsidering the use of the currently suboptimal PEF methodology for ESPR on textiles. The chosen methodology should not disproportionately incentivise the production and use of synthetic fibres, which are prevalent in fast fashion.

[41] Eurobarometer 2020 'Attitudes of Europeans towards the Environment' [see here]
[42] 2023, BEUC, 'The Great Green Maze' [see here]
[43] 2023, CECU, Resultados del estudio sobre conductas de sobreconsumo téxtil [see here]
[44] 2022, Forbrugerradet Taenk, Together against clothing waste [see here]

8. ESPR label & Digital Product Passport

Consumers increasingly expect clear, reliable, and comparable information on the environmental impact of the products they purchase, including clothes. The ESPR sets the possibility to provide environmental information via two means: the ESPR label and the Digital Product Passport (DPP). These new information carriers can empower consumers to make more informed choices, increase confidence in environmental claims, and drive demand towards more sustainable products, if the assessment methodology of the environmental footprint is sufficiently robust and comprehensive (see above, '7. Environmental footprint').

The ESPR label should be simple, intuitive, and aligned with familiar formats such as the EU Energy Label to maximise consumer understanding and trust. It should focus on the most important sustainability aspects relevant for consumers at the point of sale, e.g. robustness, presence of substances of concern, the environmental footprint, and repairability. A space holder should be reserved in the design of the ESPR label to indicate when a product is certified with the EU Ecolabel, thereby meeting even higher environmental ambition. Additional information can be provided digitally through QR codes linking to the DPP. The DPP is expected to contain a substantial amount of product information extending beyond sustainability aspects. As a result, consumers may be confronted with a broad range of data that can be difficult to interpret and use effectively when comparing products and making choices. The ESPR explicitly recognises the complementarity, stating that the DPP should supplement, rather than replace, non-digital means of conveying relevant product information to consumers, including physical labels and user manuals.

The transparency enabled by the DPP is particularly valuable for consumer organisations, which should also have dedicated access to sensitive information that is not available to the public. By also analysing and contextualising the public information contained in DPPs, these organisations can help consumers better understand product characteristics and make more informed purchasing decisions. Consumer organisations can also contribute to market monitoring and enforcement efforts by assessing whether the mandatory information required under the DPP framework has been properly provided and is accurate and trustworthy.

Recommendation

BEUC supports the introduction of an ESPR label for textile apparel, which should focus on the most relevant sustainability aspects for textiles, such as their environmental footprint and durability. The DPP can serve as a valuable source of additional information, but it can only complement not replace the provision of crucial information at the point of sale in physical form, e.g. labels. Consumer organisations should have dedicated access to DPP information.