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Circular Economy Newsletter



| EuRIC's EU policy monitoring



Metals

On 19 March, the European Commission released its Steel and Metals Action Plan, which EuRIC argues that it risks Europe's recycling future. Instead of first securing demand for recycled metals, the plan prioritises keeping "scrap" in Europe by restricting exports. This overlooks the key issue: some of Europe's recycled metals are exported due to weak domestic demand and limited processing capacity. There is no shortage of scrap in Europe—80% of recycled steel stays in the EU, with only 20% exported as surplus, not leakage. The claim of "scrap leakage" is misleading. The real problem is Europe's failure to create demand for recycled materials and address high energy costs. Restricting exports won't solve the steel industry's problems but could harm European recycling.

EuRIC and BIR also jointly opposed the European Commission's consideration of reciprocating export restrictions and potential "export fees or duties" on recycled metals, as reflected in the EU Steel and Metals Action Plan. While we welcomed the plan's focus on circularity, any additional trade barriers could cripple the recycling industry, undermine EU circular economy goals, and distort global markets.

[Read our joint statement](#)

An [EU Parliament debate on the Steel and Metals Action Plan \(SMAP\)](#) was held on 2 April, which focused on challenges facing the steel sector, including high energy costs, global competition, and regulatory burdens. The Polish Council Presidency emphasised the need to strengthen the circular economy and keep recycled metals within Europe. European Commissioner Stéphane Séjourné discussed modernising the sector through SMAP and potential export restrictions on recycled metals. MEPs across political groups called for urgent action, including lowering energy prices, implementing trade safeguards, and supporting green steel initiatives. Many MEPs also advocated for limiting steel and aluminium scrap exports, while others highlighted the importance of electrification and increasing recycled steel use.



Critical Raw Materials

The European Commission has launched a [consultation](#) to promote industry cooperation in the procurement and recycling of critical raw materials, in line with EU competition rules. This consultation, announced as part of the Clean Industrial Deal, seeks feedback from market participants on how European companies handle the procurement and recycling of these materials. The goal is to assess the need for stronger cooperation to build resilient and sustainable supply chains. Stakeholders, especially those involved in the extraction, processing, and recycling of critical raw materials, are invited to contribute their insights by sending their feedback to COMP-RAW-MATERIALS@ec.europa.eu by 31 May 2025.

The EU Commission has also [approved](#) the first 47 strategic projects aimed at securing and diversifying access to raw materials within the EU. These projects, located across 13 EU Member States, span various stages of the raw material value chain, including extraction (25 projects), processing (24 projects), recycling (10 projects), and raw material

and graphite. Other projects will support the resilience of the EU's defence industry, particularly with materials like magnesium and tungsten.



Waste Shipments

On 21 February, the deadline for non-OECD countries to submit their requests for importing EU materials classified as waste elapsed. EuRIC's efforts remained intense towards embassies, competent authorities, and relevant associations of customers of EU recyclers abroad to ensure timely submissions. Our information confirmed that countries like Ukraine, Serbia, Togo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Taiwan had submitted Annex VIII requests, though the content still needed cross-checking. The European Commission, through its European External Action Service (EEAS), also took action, with the EU Delegation to India organising a webinar on 19 February, with EuRIC among the panelists.

The European Commission has [released](#) the requested information on waste types under the new EU Waste Shipment rules - one of EuRIC's key advocacy requests and a major win for transparency and the circular economy.

Key waste entries are included in non-OECD country requests, such as, metals (B1010, B1020, B1050), paper (B3020), textiles (B3030), waste tyres (B3140) and rubber waste (B3040, B3080) are also featured in many requests. Notably, Egypt has added B1010 to keep import possibilities open, alongside End-of-Waste (EOW) criteria. Thanks to EuRIC's focused advocacy, 75% of key non-OECD countries (16/24) have submitted their requests. We're now working to expand this, particularly in the Middle East, to support a global, open, and fair trade system for recycled materials.



ELVs

ELV Recycling cartel: On 2 April, the EU Commission [announced](#) it would impose a total fine of €458 million on 15 major car manufacturers and the European Automobile

which the companies colluded on two key issues. First, they agreed to prevent fair compensation for car dismantlers, deciding not to pay them for the recycling of ELVs. Second, they limited transparency regarding how much of an ELV was actually recycled and reused, depriving consumers of important information about the environmental impact of vehicle disposal.

Mercedes-Benz was exempted from the fine as it was the company that revealed the existence of the cartel through the leniency programme. This programme allows companies to avoid penalties if they cooperate with the investigation by providing crucial information. The investigation, which was carried out in collaboration with the UK Competition and Markets Authority, took into account various factors when determining the fines. These included the number of cars affected by the cartel, the nature of the infringement, its geographic scope, and the duration of the illegal activity. The penalties were designed to reflect the significant scale and impact of the cartel's actions.

Additionally, the EU Commission highlighted the availability of its whistleblower tool, which allows individuals and companies to report cartels and other anti-competitive practices anonymously. This initiative encourages anyone with relevant information to come forward, further strengthening the EU's efforts to combat such practices.

ELVR Amendments: The published proposed amendments to the ELVR draft report show a clear divide among political groups on recycled content targets and material requirements. For steel, conservatives (EPP, ECR, Patriots) support mandatory recycled content (MRC) targets only after an impact assessment, while liberals (Renew, S&D, Greens, Left) advocate for immediate targets, with S&D and the Left pushing for 30%, Renew for 20% (post-consumer only), and Greens/Left adding a 75% closed-loop target. The same divide appears in plastics, where S&D calls for a 30% MRC target within 48 months, Renew proposes a 20% interim target, and conservatives push to lower it to 15%. Some MEPs suggest removing or reducing closed-loop targets, while others debate the inclusion of bio-based plastics. In aluminium, the Greens and Left propose a 30% MRC with 10% from closed-loop recycling, while Renew suggests a four-category sorting system based on material composition. Additionally, conservatives seek to broaden the definition of plastics to include thermoplastics, thermoplastic elastomers, and polyurethane foams. Several amendments also call for ensuring equivalent recycling standards outside the EU.



REACH Revision: The European Commission has set a tight deadline for feedback on the REACH revision, with the final date for suggestions being 21st April 2025. Discussions during the CARACAL meeting on 3 April highlighted that the European Commission's upcoming revision of the REACH Regulation, expected between October and November 2025, focuses on three main pillars: simplifying processes for companies and authorities, modernising the framework, and strengthening enforcement. While simplification for companies may be unrealistic, the aim is to ease the administrative burden on authorities to expedite decision-making. The Commission plans to update the Annexes through comitology and clarify its stance on PFAS. Key changes include introducing a 10-year registration validity period, tightening requirements for substances of very high concern (SVHC), and allowing ECHA to revoke registration numbers. The Commission also emphasises digitalisation, proposing enhanced processes for Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and the use of the Dossier Submission Portal (DPP) to improve enforcement. Simplification measures involve streamlining authorisation applications, obtaining earlier information on substances, and introducing a traffic light model. Prioritisation criteria may shift to focus on high-volume substances with fewer users. A generic risk management approach might also extend to include professional uses, though this remains unclear. Additionally, changes to legal deadlines and the handling of large files, likely regarding PFAS substances, are under consideration.

Background information: The European Commission is planning a revision of the REACH Regulation, which is expected to be presented in October or November 2025. This revision aims to simplify and clarify the processes related to registration, evaluation, authorisation, and restriction of chemicals. On 3 April 2025, the Commission published several presentations detailing potential changes to the REACH Regulation. These proposals were discussed during the CARACAL meeting on 3-4 April. Key changes under consideration include introducing the option for the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to revoke registration numbers under certain conditions, such as the expiry of a 10-year period, failure to update registration data, or persistent non-compliance with evaluation requirements.

Additionally, the Commission plans to introduce new dossier update requirements for substances classified as substances of very high concern or those with only physicochemical data. There are also proposals for changes to testing and Chemical Safety Assessment procedures, including incorporating evaluations for persistent, mobile, and toxic (PMT) substances, endocrine disruptors (EDs), and very persistent and very mobile (vPvM) substances. The Commission is also considering the application of a Mixture Allocation Factor (MAF) for substances produced in quantities over 1000 tonnes

during the 12-year data exclusivity period. Lastly, there are plans to introduce a notification requirement for polymers produced in quantities over 1 tonne per year, to identify those that would need registration based on certain hazard criteria.



Textiles

Waste Framework Directive deal: On 19 February, the EU Parliament and Council reached a [provisional agreement](#) to reduce food and textile waste. The deal mandates that EU countries establish producer responsibility (EPR) schemes, requiring textile producers to cover costs for collection, sorting, and recycling within 30 months. This applies to all producers, including those outside the EU and using e-commerce. Micro-enterprises will need to comply a year later. EuRIC welcomed the move but called for immediate financial support to address the crisis in textile reuse and recycling.

In response, EuRIC jointly with FEAD emphasised that Europe's post-consumer textiles sector urgently needs support or it will collapse. In our [joint position paper](#), we acknowledge the importance of introducing EU-wide mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes for textiles, but stress that immediate action is crucial to ensure the sector's survival.

The own-initiative (INI) report by MEP Salvatore De Meo on "**Product safety and regulatory compliance in e-commerce and non-EU imports**" was published in early March. This report, developed by the European Parliament's IMCO Committee, responds to the European Commission's toolbox for safe and sustainable e-commerce. Key points from the draft report align with the positions outlined in the EuRIC Textiles' position paper, such as the removal of the 150 EUR duty exemption, the need for DPP, and ecodesign requirements. However, the report does not address the issue of ultra-fast fashion, which is not mentioned despite its relevance to online sales.

Textiles Manifesto: EuRIC's Textiles Branch has just released the EU Recyclers' Manifesto: Increasing Textiles Circularity by 2030, providing a clear roadmap to tackle Europe's escalating textile waste crisis. Our manifesto identifies the critical challenges facing the textile recycling sector, including rising costs, low demand, and the overwhelming impact of ultra-fast fashion.



Plastics

EPRB Webinar: Over 250 participants attended EuRIC's webinar on March 4 to address Europe's plastics recycling crisis. Key takeaways included the urgent need for a stronger internal market for recyclates, the challenges posed by the new Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR) and plastic waste export ban, and the importance of design-for-recycling and mandatory recycled content targets. Without action, there is a risk of oversupply and deindustrialisation by 2026.

[Read the key takeaways](#)

The European Commission has released an explanatory guide to help stakeholders implement the new microplastics restriction (Regulation (EU) 2023/2055), developed with support from ECHA and EU countries. The restriction focuses on synthetic polymer microparticles, or microplastics, either on their own or added to mixtures, but does not apply to articles.



Tyres

Plastic Pellets & Microplastics pollution: The Member States Ambassadors of the Council's Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER I) met on 2 and 4 April 2025 to prepare for the second round of interinstitutional negotiations (trilogues) on the Commission's proposal to prevent plastic pellet losses and reduce microplastic pollution. This second trilogue, scheduled for 8 April 2025, is expected to be the final round of discussions.

The proposal follows the "ordinary legislative procedure" under the Lisbon Treaty. After the first trilogue on 29 January 2025, COREPER I met to fine-tune preparations for the upcoming negotiations. If an agreement is reached, the Political Agreement could then be adopted as the Council's Common Position, which would be submitted for approval by the European Parliament at second reading, first through the ENVI Committee and later in

EuRIC has been vocal in opposing the inclusion of rubber granulates in the scope of the upcoming Plastic Pellets Regulation. While plastic pellets are the raw material used in the production of all plastics, they are not used in the tyre and rubber industry. Rubber granulates and powders, on the other hand, are secondary raw materials derived from the recovery of end-of-life tyres and are used to produce a variety of rubber products. EuRIC argues that rubber granulates should not fall under the same regulatory framework as plastic pellets due to their distinct applications and production processes.

EoW for Rubber: EuRIC is continuing discussions on the harmonised End-of-Waste criteria for recycled rubber from ELTs and has circulated a draft position paper for feedback until 11th April.



Paper

On 2 April, Julia Ettinger, EuRIC's Secretary General, presented on the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) and its impact on the recycling industry at the 2025 Recovered Paper Conference in Bonn, organised by one of our German member, bvse.



Construction & Demolition

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) recently hosted an online workshop on reducing dependencies on Critical Raw Materials (CRMs) through Advanced Materials (AM). The session focused on the role of CRMs in key sectors like construction. The JRC is seeking feedback on two main topics: how CRMs are used in various sectors and examples of where advanced materials can reduce CRM dependencies. The feedback will inform the final project report, which will identify research and innovation opportunities in advanced materials to help reduce CRM reliance.

In a joint letter sent to the European Commission, EuRIC, alongside ECOS, the European Environmental Bureau, Deutsche Umwelthilfe, and the Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance, have released a call for bold action in the Circular Economy Act to address construction's status as one of the EU's biggest waste generators. Concrete, insulation, and other materials consume half of all raw materials and create a third of the EU's waste,

targets and for demand for secondary materials to be boosted through green public procurement and recycled content rules.

[Read our joint letter](#)



Batteries

On 5 March, the European Commission [published](#) its updated List of Waste, classifying shredded battery waste (“black mass”) as hazardous waste to support the circular management of batteries and critical raw materials. The update to the European List of Waste covers black mass, lithium-based, nickel-based, zinc-based, sodium sulphur, and alkaline waste batteries. This classification aims to enhance battery recycling, strengthen EU supply chains, and ensure better control over shipments in line with the Basel Convention and Waste Shipments Regulation.



E-waste

The European Commission has provided additional information as response to some requests they have received regarding the classification of e-waste under the new shipment rules:

From 1 January 2025, the new entries in the Basel Convention to classify electrical and electronic waste (“e-waste”) are applicable. These new e-waste entries cover equipment, components and waste from processing. In the case of components and Waste derived from processing, the waste is considered e-waste unless covered by another entry in Annexes II, VIII or IX. The issue of how to consider whether the waste in question is covered by such other entry relates to the broader question of what criteria to apply to consider certain waste as green-listed when it is mixed or contaminated to some extent with other types of waste.



Ecodesign

The European Commission is scheduled to present a draft version of the Working Plan identifying prioritised product groups for ecodesign requirements at the ENVI Committee meeting on 7 April 2025. This plan will be based on the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), followed by an exchange of views. The Commission is required to adopt the final Working Plan by 19 April 2025. After the presentation, the plan will be sent to the European Parliament and Council for examination, with the potential for Parliament to adopt a resolution and the Council to issue conclusions.

In mid-end February, the first [meeting](#) of the new [Ecodesign Forum](#) was held as part of the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), focusing on the first ESPR Working Plan and provisions on the destruction of unsold consumer goods. Feedback on the products in the Working Plan was open until March 5 and on the destruction provisions until March 21. The Working Plan includes textiles/apparel, furniture, and tyres as final products, and steel and aluminium as intermediate products, with a focus on repairability, recyclability, and recycled content, particularly for electronic and electrical equipment. Some products, like footwear, plastics, and chemicals, were excluded due to their complexity. The Commission is also considering extending the scope of steel and aluminium to "products with high steel content," and a second working plan is expected by 2030.



Net-Zero

Clean Industrial Deal: On 26 February 2025, the European Commission unveiled its [Clean Industrial Deal](#) alongside the Affordable Energy Prices Action Plan, setting a clear vision to combine climate policy with competitiveness strategies. This initiative aims to accelerate the decarbonisation of EU industries while ensuring that energy prices remain affordable. The proposal emphasizes reducing energy costs for energy-intensive industries (EIs) and enhancing the competitiveness of the industrial sector in the face of rising global energy prices.

The European Parliament responded to the Commission's unveiling by adopting a [Resolution](#) on 2 April 2025. The Resolution outlines the Parliament's position on the necessary steps to protect energy-intensive industries, focusing on reducing energy prices, reforming the electricity market design, and promoting long-term energy contracts. These

The Resolution reiterates the EU's commitment to decarbonisation and calls for accelerating the permitting processes for clean energy projects, investing in renewable energy, and improving the efficiency of electricity systems. It also highlights the importance of addressing barriers to long-term energy agreements, particularly for SMEs, and securing funding for industries transitioning to net-zero technologies.

Alongside these discussions, a set of questions was raised by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), seeking clarity from the European Commission on various issues related to the electricity market design, decarbonisation of EUs, and the promotion of critical raw material recycling.

The next steps include the Resolution being forwarded to the European Commission for further consideration and publication in the EU Official Journal. This development builds on the REPowerEU Plan, which outlines broader measures to reduce the EU's dependency on Russian fossil fuel imports and create a more resilient and sustainable energy system.

CBAM: The EU Parliament's Committee on Environment, Climate and Food Safety (ENVI) appointed MEP Antonio Decaro (S&D, Italy) as the Rapporteur on the proposed revision of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) Regulation (EU) 2023/956 on 28 March 2025. The Council is currently negotiating a compromise text, which was leaked by Contexte on 2 April 2025.

The leaked compromise text includes several key changes:

De Minimis Exemption: Importers whose goods do not exceed a mass-based threshold in a year may be exempt from CBAM obligations. If the threshold is exceeded, full compliance will be required.

- Revised Deadlines: The deadline for CBAM declarations would be moved to 30 September each year, and the surrender of CBAM certificates would also be set for 30 September, with modifications to certificate repurchase and cancellation procedures.

- Clarifications on Embedded Emissions: The text specifies that carbon pricing in third countries must rely on the best available data, and accredited verifiers should confirm emissions in the CBAM registry.

- Penalties and Enforcement: Penalty provisions would be amended to allow for reduced fines if CBAM declarants show best efforts but fail to surrender the correct number of certificates due to incorrect emission data.

The ENVI Committee is expected to discuss the draft report after the Rapporteur's appointment, followed by votes and potential compromise amendments. The final position will be determined once the European Parliament and the Council align their stances, leading to informal trilogue negotiations for a final agreement.



Sustainable Finance

On 1 April, the EU Platform on Sustainable Finance published its [final report](#), marking a significant step in the development of the EU Taxonomy. The report focuses on refining and expanding technical screening criteria, which includes updating existing criteria to enhance usability, consistency, and alignment with current scientific and technological advancements. Additionally, new criteria are being developed for activities that contribute to climate mitigation, adaptation, and environmental goals. The report also aims to improve the "Do No Significant Harm" criteria to better support climate resilience and adaptation finance. This work is the result of extensive stakeholder engagement to ensure the Taxonomy remains an effective tool for driving sustainable investment.



Other EU files

Circular Economy Act: The European Commission is considering focusing its expected Circular Economy Act on product-level and separate collection targets, according to Euractiv. The Commission is hesitant to expand targets beyond the product level due to challenges with compliance and enforcement. It aims to clarify responsibilities and improve compliance by moving towards product-based targets. Additionally, the Commission is exploring further restrictions on mandatory separate collection targets in waste management. The proposal is expected to follow the ordinary legislative procedure, with a four-week call for evidence and a 12-week public consultation before finalizing the impact assessment. The proposal is tentatively scheduled for presentation in Q4 2026, after which it will be examined by the European Parliament and Council.

Simplification - Omnibus Package:

On 26 February, the European Commission unveiled the [Omnibus Simplification Package](#), which includes proposals for several key legislative measures, including the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), EU Taxonomy, Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), and the InvestEU Regulation. Among the key changes, the CSRD will now apply only to large companies with over 1,000 employees, reducing the number of impacted businesses by 80%. The reporting requirements will also be delayed by two years, pushing the deadlines to 2028. The CSDDD will be postponed by a year, with reporting required

simplified reporting templates and voluntary reporting options for partial alignment.

The CBAM will exempt 90% of importers, particularly SMEs, by introducing a cumulative annual threshold, and small-scale importers will no longer need to report if their goods are under 50 tonnes per year. Reporting obligations will also be simplified. In terms of the InvestEU Regulation, reporting will be streamlined, generating savings of EUR 350 million annually. The package is expected to reduce administrative costs by EUR 6.3 billion annually and increase EU competitiveness. Additionally, the changes to InvestEU aim to mobilize an additional EUR 50 billion by enhancing the EU guarantee size. These proposals are now set to be reviewed by the European Parliament and the Council for adoption.

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) adopted its [own-initiative opinion](#) at its 594th plenary session on 26-27 February 2025, assessing the Letta and Draghi reports on the functioning and competitiveness of the EU's Single Market. The opinion stresses the urgent need to enhance European competitiveness while ensuring sustainability and social cohesion. The EESC highlights the importance of balancing economic growth with environmental protection, workers' rights, and regional balance.

The opinion calls for increased investments in areas such as social infrastructure, digital transformation, and energy transition. It emphasises the need for substantial investments in modern infrastructure, including education, research, digitalisation, and renewable energy. The EESC also urges the EU to actively shape global economic transformation by adapting the single market to new geopolitical realities, reducing dependence on non-EU supply chains, and strengthening Europe's role in strategic industries.

Highlights



Our Annual Report for 2024 is out! 🙌 What a year it has been for the EU recycling industry!

Our annual report summarises the collective achievements of EuRIC members, partners, sponsors and the Secretariat in 2024, in the fields of waste shipments, metals, e-waste plastics, paper, tyres, textiles, ELVs, CDW, ship recycling, ecodesign, and sustainable finance.

[Discover our Annual Report](#)



European Recycling Industries' Confederation, made history by achieving a **fully gender-balanced Presidency**, led by **re-elected President Olivier François** (Galloo, France) for a 3-year term. The new Presidency is supported by four Vice-Presidents: **Alicia Garcia-Franco**, Director General of FER (Spain); **Cinzia Vezzosi**, President of Assofermet (Italy); **Peter Hodecek**, Executive Board Member of WKO Österreich (Austria); and **Sebastian Will**, Deputy Chairman of bvse (Germany), who was also appointed as Treasurer. EuRIC also elected leaders for its 7 Branches, with the **Non-Ferrous Metal Recycling Branch (EUROMETREC)** electing women to all positions.

[Discover the election results](#)



On 4 March, EuRIC joined the **Strategic Dialogue for Steel** hosted by Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, delivering a strong message about the importance of recycling for Europe's industrial competitiveness, resource efficiency, and climate neutrality. EuRIC highlighted the EU recycling industry's strategic role, representing 300,000 employees and generating €100 billion annually, largely from metal recycling. The industry recycles 100 million tonnes of steel per year, surpassing European steel mills' needs, and cuts CO₂ emissions by 58% compared to virgin steel production. Despite this, EuRIC warned against restrictions on recycling and called for Europe to leverage its recycling surplus as a diplomatic tool, support its competitiveness, and ensure fair access to markets through green procurement and increased demand for recycled materials.

NO ADDITIONAL EXPORT RESTRICTIONS ON RECYCLED STEEL & METALS



ENOUGH IS ENOUGH ✗ Recycling must not be collateral damage!

For decades, metal recyclers have built a world-leading circular economy, turning waste into resources and creating 310,000+ local, green jobs. But now, under the Steel and Metals Action Plan, parts of the steel and aluminium industries are pushing for even stricter export restrictions—on top of the already-tight rules in the new EU Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR)!

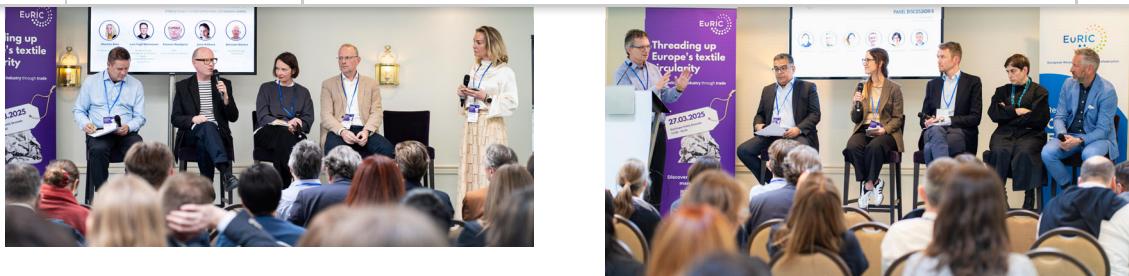
Sign our petition to stop additional unfair export restrictions and keep Europe's recyclers and circular economy alive!

[SIGN OUR PETITION](#)

Events

Threading up Europe's textile circularity: Bridging policy and industry through trade





Short presentations, big discussions! That was the goal of our textiles event, 'Threading up Europe's circularity: Bridging policy and industry through trade'. Over 130 participants joined us in Brussels to discuss how we can accelerate circularity in the textiles sector 🎉 The panels were full of energy, ambition, and pragmatism, while presentations offered valuable insights and data, all fuelled by a lively audience that kept the conversation going!

Missed it? Catch all the key takeaways in our [press release](#) & download the event's photos.

PRESS RELEASE & PHOTOS

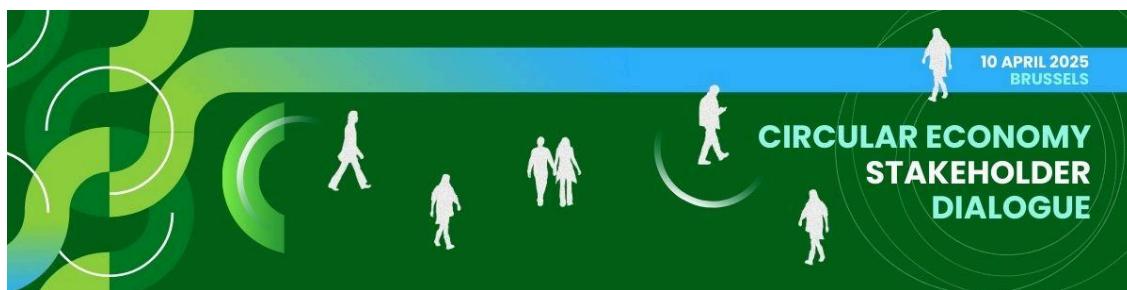
Tyre Technology Expo



At the 2025 [Tyre Technology Expo](#) in Hannover, EuRIC's Technical Advisor on Tyres & Chemicals, Gabriel Gomez, addressed key issues in **tyre recycling**. As demand for tyres

and a regulatory framework that fosters progress. The agenda included discussions on the biggest challenges in Europe's tyre recycling, the need for science-backed safety standards, preparing for regulatory changes, and ensuring responsible end-of-life tyre (ELT) treatment and resource generation.

Circular Economy Stakeholder Dialogue



In the run-up to EU Green Week 2025 and our annual conference, join the [ECESP Stakeholder Dialogue](#) on 10 April. Join industry leaders, policymakers, researchers and civil society for a discussion on the key EU circular economy policy priorities for the 2024-2029 mandate.

This event will take place from 09:30 to 18:30 CEST at the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) in Brussels. It will be in English and in person, although you can opt to follow online. This stakeholder dialogue will feed directly into our annual conference, to be organised as part of EU Green Week in Brussels from 3 to 5 June. You can follow the event live [here](#).

EuRIC network updates



We're excited to announce that [FER](#), Federación Española de la Recuperación y el Reciclaje, and a long-standing member of EuRIC, has also joined EuRIC's ship recycling working group (ESRG).



the global federation of glass recycling companies, has joined EuRIC's Construction and Demolition Branch (ECDB) as a partner!



We're excited to announce that [Loopper Textile Co.](#), an independent company based in Stockholm, Sweden, providing solutions for unwanted textiles to municipalities and retailers, has joined EuRIC's Textiles Branch as a partner!

Sponsored Content

A promotional banner for the Textiles Recycling Expo. It features the event's logo (a stylized 'T' shape composed of vertical and horizontal lines), the text "TEXTILES RECYCLING EXPO", the date "4-5 June 2025 • Brussels, Belgium", and a green call-to-action button that says "REGISTER FOR FREE TODAY!". A circular inset image shows a group of people in a conference audience clapping.

Textiles Recycling Expo premiering on 4-5 June in Brussels!

Brussels, Belgium. This free-to-attend, two-day event will bring together industry innovators, recyclers, manufacturers, and sustainability experts to explore the latest technologies, exchange insights, and drive collaboration. With a comprehensive conference program and expert-led panels, the expo is your gateway to the future of sustainable textiles.

Don't miss this opportunity to connect, learn, and lead in transforming the textiles industry.

[Register for your free ticket today!](#)



ICBR 2025 is the international platform for reviewing the challenges faced by the Battery Recycling Industry on a global basis. For 30 consecutive years, ICBR has brought together the international community of experts and decision makers of the entire Battery Recycling value chain, including battery recyclers and manufacturers, collection organizations, OEM's, policymakers, materials and services providers and many more.

[Read more and register here!](#)

EU Funded Projects



we are **hiring**

PROJECT COORDINATOR



WE ARE HIRING EuRIC's team is growing & we're looking for someone with 1-3 years of experience to coordinate and implement our EU-funded projects. Knowledge of EU legislation on recycling and/or e-waste would be a bonus, but not required.

Know someone who might be interested? Spread the word!

[Check out the vacancy](#)



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