white cycle

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN N°13

Literature review the manufacturing process of rPET multifilament yarn

April 2026

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White Cycle project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under Grant agreement no.101036908.

News & EU regulations

A complete guide to circular economy policies targeting EU businesses in 2026

EU sustainability policy is at a pivotal moment. Growing awareness of major environmental challenges like climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution has driven policymakers to develop new regulations to protect the environment. At the same time, leaders are working to balance these goals with economic needs and social well-being. This has prompted a shift towards making existing policies more coherent, effective, and less burdensome.

Within this evolving landscape, the circular economy has moved from a niche concept to a cornerstone of the European Union's sustainability strategy. Its appeal lies in its dual promise: it is both an environmental and economic model. By allowing for economic growth without increasing resource consumption, it aims to protect the environment while promoting innovation, competitiveness, and new business opportunities.

This article serves as a guide to help identify key EU policies that embed circular economy principles—whether to monitor, implement, or prepare for—depending on a company's sector, size, and strategic ambition. It is intended for business leaders, sustainability experts, and policymakers navigating the fast-changing policy landscape. We outline both current and new policies, including revisions, updates, expected timelines, and relevant standards and tools to support effective implementation.

By viewing upcoming regulations as opportunities rather than compliance challenges, businesses can position themselves to create long-term value. Based on our review of the current policy landscape, we highlight three key messages to help unlock this potential:

- Understanding how circular economy principles are reflected in policies enables businesses to streamline compliance through integrated strategies and reporting.
- The circular economy should be seen not as a standalone goal but as a tool to reach broader environmental goals, including climate, pollution, and biodiversity targets, and simultaneously provide both risk mitigation and competitive advantage through innovation and building long-term resilience.
- Building strong data infrastructure is essential for tracking progress, enabling informed decisions, and ensuring transparency.

More information [here]

Directive on repair of goods

The Directive on common rules promoting the repair of goods was adopted on 13 June 2024 and entered into force on 30 July 2024. Member States have to transpose it into national rules and apply it from 31 July 2026.

This instrument aims at promoting more sustainable consumption by increasing repair and reuse of goods both within and outside the legal guarantee. It delivers on the Commission's priority of green transition, specifically the European Green Deal.

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The Directive is one of several pieces of legislation that collectively aim at extending the lifetime of consumer products. It complements the Union's action in the Ecodesign framework under the Ecodesign Directive, to be replaced by the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation. Ecodesign measures promote product reparability by setting requirements on, amongst others, product design and availability of spare parts. This Directive also complements Directive EU/2024/825 on Empowering Consumers in the Green Transition, which aims at providing consumers with better information on durability and reparability of goods at the point of sale.

More information [here]()

EU Parliament Adopts New Rules on Textile Waste

EU Parliament Adopts New Rules on Textile Waste – What Producers Need to Know

Producers to cover costs of collecting, sorting and recycling waste textiles

Each European generates 12 kg of clothing and footwear waste per year

On 5 September 2025, the European Parliament adopted new rules designed to tackle textile waste and strengthen circular economy practices across the EU. The legislation introduces new responsibilities for producers, with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes for textiles at its core.

What are the key highlights?

Extended Producer Responsibility for Textiles Producers making textiles available on the EU market will be required to cover the costs of collection, sorting, and recycling of textile waste. This applies to all producers – including those selling online and operating outside the EU.

Wide Scope of Products The rules cover a broad range of textiles, including:

- Clothing and accessories
- Hats and footwear
- Blankets and bed/kitchen linen
- Curtains and other home textiles

And Member States may also decide to include mattresses within their national schemes.

More information [here]()

Navigating Recycled Plastics Regulations in 2026

Key applications of rPET, rPP, and rHDPE in consumer products

Regulatory obligations often differ by polymer type and end-use, making it essential to understand where these materials sit in your product portfolio. Recycled polyethylene terephthalate (rPET), recycled polypropylene (rPP), and recycled high-density polyethylene (rHDPE) are three of the most commonly recycled plastics and are used in a range of consumer products:

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- rPET is predominantly used in beverage bottles, food packaging trays and clamshells, personal care bottles, and textile fibres (polyester) for apparel and footwear.
- rPP is found in food packaging such as yoghurt pots, caps, closures and ready-meal trays, as well as cosmetic jars, homeware, and textile components.
- rHDPE is widely used in milk and juice bottles, household and industrial chemical containers, personal care bottles, and rigid secondary packaging.

For all of these, regulators are increasingly linking recycled content targets, safety requirements, and claims controls to the specific polymer and end-use. For any brand operating across international markets, ensuring compliance with the specific requirements of each jurisdiction you trade in is key to market access.

Regulations on recycled plastics in the EU

Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)

Regulation (EU) 2025/40, also known as the EU's Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR), fundamentally reshapes how PET, PP, HDPE, and other recycled-plastic packaging is designed and placed on the market. It applies from 12 August 2026 across all EU member states, including imported packaging.

Under Article 7, mandatory minimum recycled content targets take effect from 1 January 2030:

- 30% for contact-sensitive PET packaging (excluding single-use beverage bottles)
- 10% for contact-sensitive non-PET packaging, including PP and HDPE
- 30% for single-use plastic beverage bottles
- and 35% for non-contact-sensitive plastic packaging.

These escalate significantly by 1 January 2040, rising to 50%, 25%, 65%, and 65% respectively. All recycled content must be derived from post-consumer plastic waste.

Beyond recycled content, the PPWR requires all packaging to be designed for recyclability from 2030, with packaging below 70% recyclability banned from the market. PET, PP, and HDPE are priority materials given their established recyclability and high market volume.

In addition, to encourage economic operators to increase the recycled content in the plastic components of packaging, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) fees may be modulated based on the percentage of recycled material used, the sustainability of the recycling technologies involved and the environmental costs associated with producing recycled content.

More information here

EU Commission targets integrated plastics recycling markets

The European Commission has presented a first package of pilot measures to support the transition to a circular economy in the European Union, with a thematic focus on the plastics value chain. The initiatives aim to improve the framework conditions for plastics recycling, strengthen the Single Market for secondary raw materials and support resource-efficient industrial processes.

The measures are part of a two-step approach. In a first phase, the Commission intends to address short-term challenges in sectors with particular regulatory or market pressure, including plastics recycling. In a second phase, the Commission plans to submit a Circular Economy Act in 2026. This

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legislative proposal is expected to introduce horizontal rules to improve the functioning of the Single Market for secondary raw materials.

According to analyses by the Joint Research Centre (JRC), increased circularity in the plastics sector has the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, lower energy demand and improve the trade balance of the sector in the long term.

Market pressures in plastics recycling

The recycling of plastics in the EU is currently affected by several structural and market-related factors, including fragmented markets for recyclates, high energy costs and fluctuating prices for virgin plastics. Competitive pressure from imports from third countries has also contributed to reduced capacity utilisation and economic difficulties among recycling companies. These developments may affect progress toward EU circularity objectives.

More information here

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Focus of the startegic bulletin n°13:

A practical rPET multifilament route is: clean and pre-crystallize flakes, deep-dry (target <50 ppm), melt-extrude through screened screw extruders (≈280–290 °C), high-speed melt-spin (≈3000–3500 m/min), and draw/heat-set with inline drawing and winding. Recycled PET shows lower intrinsic viscosity, contamination and narrower molecular-weight distribution, requiring stricter drying, filtration and process tuning.

Raw material preparation and drying

The process begins with sorting, washing and size reduction of post-consumer PET flakes followed by pre-crystallization and rigorous drying because rPET chips require much lower residual moisture than typical virgin feedstock. Effective washing and drying are explicit steps in industrial rPET filament methods and patents, and several processes specify hot-air pre-crystallization followed by molecular-sieve dehumidifying to reach very low water content levels.[1,2]

- **Step 1 cleaning** feedstock is smashed, washed and dried to remove labels, caps and surface contaminants prior to extrusion[1]
- **Step 2 pre-crystallize** apply hot-air pre-crystallization (static crystallization bed or hot-air tunnel) to stabilize chips for melting and to reduce sticking/blocking in feeders [3,2]
- **Step 3 deep drying** use molecular-sieve dehumidifying dryers or equivalent; patent specifications target residual water below 50 ppm before melting for porous/POY products [2]
- **Why this matters** very low moisture and pre-crystallization reduce equipment fouling, uncontrolled hydrolytic changes during melt and inconsistent filament quality [2,3]

Extrusion and melt filtration

After drying, rPET chips are fed by screw extruder(s) with staged filtration and melt homogenization to remove solid contaminants and to stabilize the melt prior to spinning. Commercial rPET filament routes describe screw extrusion with multi-stage filtration and a homogenizing/pressurizing vessel ahead of the spinning manifold [3,4]

- **Feeding mode** continuous screw feeding into a single or twin-screw extruder with controlled feed to maintain stable pressure and throughput [4]

[1] J. Duan *et al.*, “Method utilizing recovered PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottle chips for producing three-bladed special-shaped POY (pre-oriented yarn) filaments,” July 2013.
[2] H. J. Lee, S. J. Kim, J. H. Youk, and K. H. Lee, “Properties and Application Potential of Mechanically and Chemically Recycled PET Fibers for Tire Cord and Airbag Applications,” *Fibers and Polymers*, Sept. 2025, doi: 10.1007/s12221-025-01183-w.
[3] J. Yang, B. Dou, S. Chen, D. Ma, and L. Chen, “Method for preparing reclaimed polyester bottle chip spun fine denier moisture absorption and sweat release FDY polyester filament fibers,” Aug. 2011.
[4] M. Abbasi, M. R. M. Mojtahedi, and R. Kotek, “Effect of Melt Spinning Variables on the Structural Changes of Recycled and Bottle Grade Filament Yarn PET,” vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 67–75, July 2018.

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- **Melt temperature** window Typical high-speed filament trials used extrusion/spinning temperatures in the range of about 280–290 °C (tests at 280, 285 and 290 °C were evaluated for filament properties) [5]
- **Filtration and homogenizing** use a two-stage or multi-stage melt filter followed by a homogenizing kettle or pressurizing tank and a melt pump to deliver steady, filtered melt to the spinneret [3]
- **Contaminant handling** aggressive filtration is necessary because rPET often contains residual [3,1]

Melt spinning and take-up

Melt spinning of rPET is typically performed as a high-speed take-up (POY/FDY style) process; take-up speed and cooling control strongly influence orientation, crystallinity and mechanical properties. Studies and industrial patents show rPET can be melt-spun at high speeds, but process parameters must be tuned to offset reduced molecular weight and altered crystallization behavior of recycled material [5,3]

- **Spinneret and holes spinnerets** for special-shape POY have been reported with high hole counts (example: 96 holes, triangular geometry for shaped POY), and custom geometries are used for filament cross-section control [3]
- **Take-up speed** high-speed take-up trials at ~3000 and ~3500 m/min were examined and found to increase orientation, crystal size and tenacity in R-PET filaments when other variables were optimized [5]
- **Cooling and quench rapid**, uniform cooling after the spinneret is used to set initial solidification and to control amorphous/crystalline balance (specified cooling rigs and air quench arrangements are typical in POY production) [3]
- **Downstream finishing oiling**, winding or temporary POY winding follows cooling; some routes proceed directly to in-line drawing without an intermediate full wind [3,4]

Drawing heat setting winding and rPET challenges

Drawing and heat-setting convert as-spun POY into oriented multifilament yarns (FDY/DTY). With rPET the drawing/thermal sequence and winding strategy often differ from virgin PET because recycled polymers typically show lower intrinsic viscosity and altered crystallization; patents and studies describe continuous draw/heat treatments and minimum winding speeds for acceptable mechanical performance [6,5]

- **Inline drawing strategy** many industrial rPET processes use continuous drawing and heat treatment immediately after spinning (sometimes without intermediate winding) to achieve target orientation and tenacity [6]
- **Winding speed guidance** for certain spun-draw recycled-PET fiber processes, final winding speeds ≥500 m/min have been specified after drawing and heat treatment [6]

[5] V. Seebaluck and W. B. Koussa, “Prospects for Recycling of Waste PET Bottles in Mauritius,” University of Mauritius Research Journal, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 334–349, Jan. 2009, doi: 10.4314/UMRJ.V15I1.
[6] J. Zhaohui et al., “Preparation and properties of bottle-recycled polyethylene terephthalate (PET) filaments:,” Textile Research Journal, vol. 89, no. 7, pp. 1207–1214, Apr. 2019, doi: 10.1177/0040517518767146.

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- **rPET property issues** recycled PET shows reduced intrinsic viscosity (lower average molecular weight) and a narrowed molecular-weight distribution relative to virgin bottle-grade or fiber-grade PET; these changes affect tenacity, elongation and process sensitivity[5]
- **Process tuning required To compensate, producers may:**
  - **Adjust melt temperature** to avoid additional chain-scission while ensuring adequate melt flow [5]
  - **Increase filtration and decontamination** steps to prevent spinneret blockages and defects [3]
  - **Optimize take-up speeds and draw conditions** because higher take-up speeds increased orientation and improved some mechanical properties in R-PET trials [5]
- **Outcome expectations** with tuned parameters rPET can yield acceptable multifilament yarns, but achieving virgin-level tenacity and consistency typically requires more intensive pre-treatment, filtration and process control [5,3,6]

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Scientific publications

Chemical Recycling of Next-Generation Films into New Films and Textile Fibers, González Carmona et al. (2026) – ACS publications

Keywords: Recycling, cellulose, deformation, fibers, pulp

Abstract:
Developing novel and sustainable processes for the production of bioplastics is crucial to addressing and mitigating the environmental challenges caused by the overconsumption of synthetic plastics. The old-fashioned linear "make-take-waste" consumption models are not environmentally sustainable and need to be transformed to circular systems to preserve natural resources. Therefore, in this study, we successfully recycled regenerated cellulose films into films and textile fibers via the Ioncell process. Films produced from dissolving pulp–ionic liquid (IL) solutions (cycle 0) were redissolved in ionic liquid to form recycled films and fibers within cycle 1. This process was repeated to showcase the recyclability of the cellulose within 2 recycling cycles. In both cycles, thin and highly transparent films have been produced that maintained the strength of the original films but improved the elongation at break (230–235 MPa, 10–13%). The fibers exhibit tenacities and elongations at break comparable to standard Ioncell fibers from virgin pulp (51.3–53.7 cN/tex, 9.2–11.6%). Additionally, a demonstration fabric was knitted from fibers of cycle 1. Overall, the results display the recyclability of the cellulosic films into high-quality products without any loss of quality.

More information here.

Environmental impacts of cotton and polyester textile management strategies: Comparison of separate collection for reusing and textile waste recycling, Fois et al. (2026) – Environmental Impact Assessment Review, ELSEVIER

Keywords: LCA; End-of-life; Waste management; Microplastics; Textile supply chain; T-shirt

Abstract:

The textile sector is among the most environmentally impactful, primarily due to waste generation and the large-scale production of low-quality garments designed for short-term use. Management policy efficiency is required to offset the global impact of the industry. In this study, T-shirts are selected as a representative product, and Italy is used as targeted area, being one of the leading countries in the textile production sector: while 50 % of separately collected textile waste is reused, less than 1 % is recycled, with the majority incinerated or landfilled. The present study applies a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to evaluate the environmental impact of cotton and polyester T-shirts across production, distribution, use, and end-of-life phases. Four scenarios (Cotton Baseline, Polyester Baseline, Cotton Future, Polyester Future) investigate different waste management strategies, including increased separate collection and the inclusion of recycling. Results show that increasing textile waste separate collection rates from 14 % to 40 % and integrating recycling can significantly reduce environmental

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impacts, particularly fossil depletion (up to 24 %), climate change, and freshwater ecotoxicity, primarily due to decreased primary material demand. However, polyester recycling increases water depletion, highlighting the need for process efficiency improvements. The study also identifies traceability of data as a key issue due to complex global textile supply chains. Additionally, assessing end-of-life impacts beyond national borders is crucial, as the export of textile waste to regions with inadequate waste management could lead to underestimation of environmental and human health risks.

More information here.

A critical review of textile waste recycling: focusing on global policies, recycling approaches, and recovery products application, Sheng, J., Chen, H., Yu, X. *et al.* (2026) - *Environ Sci Pollut Res*, Springer Nature Link

Keywords: Textile waste recycling, Policy, Bibliometric analysis, Hydrothermal treatment, Pyrolysis, Sustainability

Abstract:

The rapid increase in global textile waste poses significant environmental and resource challenges, necessitating effective recycling strategies. This article provides a global perspective on textile waste recycling (TWR), including policies in major countries and initiatives by international organizations. Through bibliometric analysis, four key research themes were identified: dye removal, physical recycling methods, chemical recycling methods, and sustainable development and the circular economy. Based on bibliometric analysis, the article reviews various TWR approaches and their applications, such as physical methods for fiber and composite production, chemical methods for material synthesis, and thermochemical conversion methods for carbon material and energy recovery. The study also analyzes the economic and environmental benefits of various recycling methods, highlights current challenges, and offers recommendations to guide future research in TWR. This work represents a significant advancement in the valorization of textile waste and provides valuable insights for designing effective strategies for sustainable textile waste management.

More information here.

Synthetic dyes: a barrier to circular economy within the textile industry? Kamille H Rasmussen et al. (2026) – ELSEVIER, Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, Volume 78

Keywords: Global textile waste, textile recycling, environmental impacts, Synthetic dyes

Abstract:

Global textile waste continues to rise, with most sent to landfill. This is partly due to the current challenges of textile recycling. This review assesses the emergence of post-consumer textile-to-textile recycling techniques and explores their respective challenges, opportunities, and environmental impacts. Following a systematic selection process, this review groups 39 studies into three thematic areas based on research scope: 12 textile recycling reviews, 16 decolorization studies, and 11 life cycle

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assessments (LCAs) of conventional and recycled textiles. First, this paper finds that while mechanical, chemical, and biological recycling methods represent unique opportunities, each faces its own specific challenges, partly due to the presence of synthetic dyes. Second, the analysis of decolorization case studies reveals that color removal is complex, generates hazardous by-products, and releases harmful solvents and microplastics, undermining the sustainability potential of the recycling process. Although the case studies and review papers were framed around circular economy principles, these focused more on fiber quality and stripping success than on environmental performance. In contrast, the LCA case studies compared the environmental impact of conventional and recycled textiles. The results show various environmental trade-offs along the supply chain and across measurements. Although some studies establish positive environmental impacts, improvements are often small and shaped by many parameters that may limit their expansion at scale. This review concludes that synthetic dyes and finishes serve as barriers to optimizing textile-to-textile recycling, and more research is needed on the environmental impacts of the recycling process. This paper proposes addressing the dye barrier during the design stage and replacing synthetic with undyed, naturally dyed cotton and plant dye to enhance circularity within the industry.

More information here.

FTIR-Based Machine Learning Identification of Virgin and Recycled Polyester for Textile Recycling in Industry 4.0, Barbosa, Teixeida *.et al.* (2026) – MDPI

Keywords: polyester fibers; infrared spectroscopy; machine learning; classification; Industry 4.0; textile industry

Abstract:

Advances in Industry 4.0 manufacturing have accelerated the adoption of machine learning (ML) for automated classification. Polyester (PES), a widely used synthetic fiber, competes with natural fibers like cotton and other synthetics, highlighting the need for continuous research and improvement. In the textile sector, distinguishing recycled polyester (rPES) from virgin polyester (vPES) remains challenging due to overlapping chemical signatures and material variability. A combination of Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy and ML has not been explored for this purpose. In this study, we evaluated ML models to discriminate three PES fiber types (45 vPES, 65 rPES, and 55 mixed PES) using 165 FTIR spectra across four spectral regions, R1, R2, R3, and R4, as well as their combined representation. Six ML approaches were tested on data reduced with fast independent component analysis (FastICA) (1–30 components) using an 80/20 train–test dataset split. The Decision Tree classifier achieved the highest Accuracy in four of the five spectral evaluations, with classification accuracies ranging from 66.67% to 77.78% for region R4, which also had a balanced classification profile with an area-under-the-curve (AUC) value of 0.81. Notably, despite the moderate overall Accuracy, the model achieved 100% discrimination of rPES when distinguishing it from both mixed and vPES. Mixed fibers remained the most difficult to classify, highlighting the need for improved feature representation.

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Events

Sustainable plastics - 15/16 April 2026, Frankfurt Germany

Welcome to Sustainable Plastics Europe 2026, the leading trade show for showcasing the latest advances in bio-based and recyclable plastics. Throughout the event, industry leaders will present innovations in materials, packaging and manufacturing technologies to combat global plastic pollution. In response to growing environmental demands, the plastics industry faces challenges such as reducing single-use plastics and improving recyclability. Sustainable materials and new production techniques will be shared as solutions that support regulations and promote a circular economy. Join us to explore strategies, meet leading innovators, and contribute to the future of sustainable plastics.

More information here

Waste Management Europe - 19/21 May, Bologne Italie

Rapidly scaling up as the premier international platform for the entire waste management, recycling, and circular economy value chain. Coming up for three days for the 5th edition, Waste Management Europe will once again gather policymakers, industry leaders, startups, investors, and institutions, creating an ecosystem of collaboration and innovation to tackle some of the world's greatest environmental challenges.

From cutting-edge recycling technologies to large-scale waste management and waste-to-energy projects, WME 2026 accelerates positive change, fosters strategic partnerships, and showcases groundbreaking solutions shaping the future of sustainable resource management.

More information here

9th Multidisciplinary symposium on circular economy and urban mining - 20/22 May, Naples Italy

After the outstanding success of the 2025 edition, we are pleased to announce SUM 2026 – 9th Multidisciplinary Symposium on Ci rcular Economy and Urban Mining, which will take place from 20 to 22 May 2026 in the stunning island of Procida, Italy – a gem in the Bay of Naples and Italy's Capital of Culture in 2022. Organized once again in this unique and inspiring setting, SUM 2026 will bring together leading international experts, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers — representing diverse disciplinary backgrounds — to explore the latest advancements and key challenges in circular economy, sustainable resource management, and urban mining. The previous edition, held in Procida in 2025, was a great success, attracting participants from 26 countries and a wide variety of disciplines. Building on this momentum, SUM has established itself as a truly multidisciplinary annual event, recognizing the increasing complexity of circular economy issues and the urgent need for integrated, cross-sectoral solutions.

More information here

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Textiles recycling Expo - 24/25 June 2026, Belguim

This groundbreaking exhibition focuses specifically on solving the pressing issue of textile waste, including the recycling of fabrics, clothing, footwear, fibres and non-wovens.

Join us in Brussels, Belgium on 24-25 June 2026 for the free-to-attend exhibition and conference which is designed to drive collaboration and spark innovation.

Be part of a large international audience from across the complete supply chain including leading recyclers, waste managers, textile manufacturers, clothing suppliers, retailers, and other stakeholders.

More information here

Global Fiber Congress - 16/17 September 2026 – Dornbirn Austria

The Dornbirn GFC sees itself as an innovation platform for the global fiber, textile, nonwovens, finishing, and mechanical engineering industries and aims to function as a generator of ideas and networks. This is evident not only in the increasing number of participants but also, and perhaps more importantly, in their international origin.

More information here

14th ICSD, 09/10 September 2026, Rome ITALY

The International Conference on Sustainable Development is organized by the European Center of Sustainable Development in collaboration with CIT University.

The 14th ICSD 2026 draws inspiration from the pressing challenges of environmental, economic, and socio-cultural sustainability, addressing the needs of present and future generations within a global-scale context.

More information here

Circular Economy Hotspot Budapest - 5-6 October 2026, Budapest Hongrie

The European Circular Economy Hotspot is an annual event, which has grown from a gathering first held in the Netherlands in 2016. It is held in a different location every year, with each host region chosen for demonstrating international best practice and innovation in the development of a circular economy. Previous European hosts have included: Dublin, Bottrop, Catalonia, Belgium, Scotland, Luxembourg and Wales. Collaboration lies at the core of these Hotspot events, offering a unique opportunity to build and strengthen partnerships both within Hungary and internationally—with other nations and regions.

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In 2026, the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary (BCSDH) and the Hungarian Circular Economy Platform was pleased to host the 2026 European Circular Economy Hotspot.

More information [here]

Advanced Recycling Conference - 17-18 November 2026 Cologne Germany

The unique concept of presenting all advanced recycling solutions and related topics at one event will guarantee a comprehensive and exciting conference experience, including technologies such as extrusion, dissolution, solvolysis, enzymolysis, pyrolysis, thermal depolymerisation, gasification, and incineration with Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU).

More information here

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