

# EU & COFFEE: Waste Framework Directive

#### **REVISION – MORE THAN AN OBLIGATION**



"Action will focus in particular on resource-intensive sectors such as textiles, construction, electronics and plastics"





The European Green Deal

"boosting the sorting, re-use and recycling of textiles"

**Action Plan** 

"improving the business and regulatory environment for sustainable and circular textiles"



"it will set a baseline and propose legally binding targets to reduce food waste across the EU."



"Making producers responsible for the waste that their products create is essential to decouple textile waste generation from the growth"

"Extended producer responsibility (EPR) requirements have proven to be effective in improving separate collection of waste"



#### MEMBER STATES DO NOT ACHIEVE FOOD REDUCTION GOALS

"Desparate" actions without effect means missing SDG 12.3



10% reduction of food waste in processing and manufacturing



30% reduction of food waste for retail and consumption per capita

Reduction targets to be revised in 2027



#### TEXTILES IS THE 4th MOST RESOURCE INTENSIVE SECTOR

Textile waste is not handled according to the waste hierarchy

Textiles prices do not internalise environmental externalities

Fast-fashion lead to increased amounts of waste



12 kg textile waste per person per year



78% of post-consumer textiles are incinerated or landfilled

### TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR TEXTILE WASTE

Provide incentives to increase circularity of products and address negative impacts

Support circular design

Reinforce polluters-pays-principle

Create jobs and promote second-hand textiles market

Cost-saving opportunities for EU citizens

Support role of social enterprises (collection and reuse)

Reduce illegal shipment of textile waste



#### EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY FOR TEXTILES ETC.

#### Textiles, textile-related and footwear to be covered by EPR

#### **Costs of EPR to include:**

- Collection and waste management (incl. sorting)
- Compositional survey of mixed municipal waste
- Provide information on sustainable consumption
- Data gathering and reporting
- Support research and development (sorting and recycling)

Microenterprises and suppliers of used textiles are exempted

#### INTRODUCING NATIONAL PRODUCER REGISTERS

Companies must be registered

Registration required in each Member State

Commission to adopt harmonised format for registration





PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY ORGANISATIONS

Producers to be member of a Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO)

PRO to fulfil EPR obligations:

- Collection of used and waste textiles
- Ensure sustained increase in separate collection rates
- Provide information to end-user

Collection of textiles by social enterprises still to operate at separate collection points

#### REQUIREMENTS TO WASTE HANDLING

Member States to ensure separate collection of textiles by beginning of 2025 and subsequent sorting

Used and waste textiles considered waste before sorted for reuse or recycling

The collection has to be separate from other types of textiles and unsold textiles products

Minimum record keeping requirements for export of used textiles

Competent authorities to inspect shipments suspected of not fulfilling the requirements

#### PRELIMINARY DANISH POSITION

Positive towards introduction of harmonised rules on EPR and the producer register

Supports the exemption of microenterprises from EPR

Support modulated EPR fees and strong cohesion with the ecodesign regulation

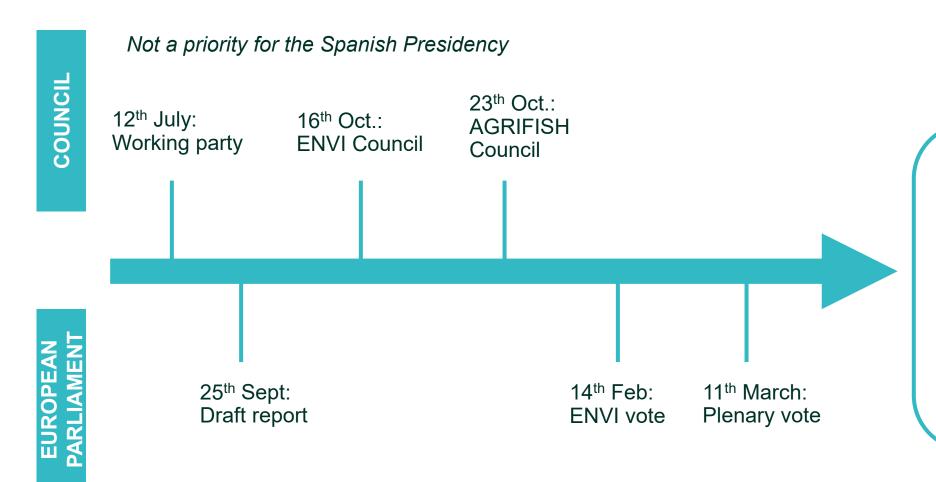
Supports the expansion of separate collection to include textiles, textile-related products and footwear

Support the proposed rules for export of textile waste

Finds it important that the measures are cost and environmentally effective



#### **NEGOTIATIONS MOVING SLOW FOR NOW**



#### **TRILOGUES?**

- EU election makes future of revision uncertain
- Unknown when the Council will start working

## Questions?