

TEKSTILER

i det nye affaldsdirektiv.

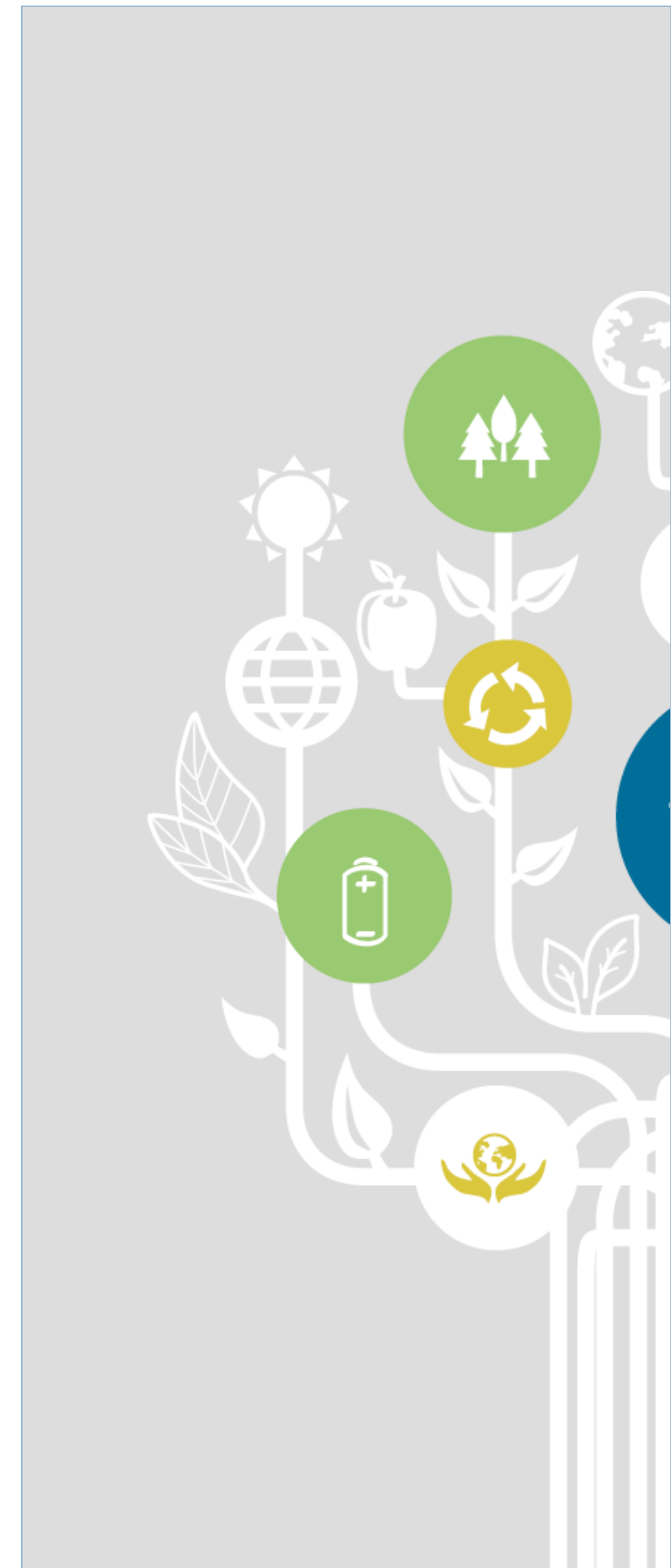
- Kravene til, og mulighederne for, de danske aktører

Artikel 3, stk. 2b

– definitionen af "municipal waste"

"Municipal waste" means

- a) mixed waste and separately collected waste from households including paper and cardboard, glass, metals, plastics, bio-waste, wood, textiles, packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste batteries and accumulators, and bulky waste, including mattresses and furniture;
- b) mixed waste and separately collected waste from other sources where such waste is similar in nature and composition to household waste



Artikel 9, stk. 1

– forebyggelse af affald

Member States shall take measures to prevent waste generation. These measures shall, **at least**:

- promote and support sustainable production and consumption models;
- encourage the design, manufacturing and use of products that are resource efficient, durable (including in terms of life span and absence of planned obsolescence), repairable, reusable and ■ upgradable;

...

- encourage the re-use of products and setting up of systems promoting repair and reuse activities, including in particular for electrical and electronic equipment, textiles and furniture, as well as packaging and construction materials and products;

...

Artikel 11 (1)

- Forberedelse mhp. genbrug og genanvendelse

Member States shall take measures, ■ to **promote preparing for re-use activities**, notably by encouraging the establishment of and support for preparation for re- use and repair networks, ■ by facilitating, where compatible with proper waste management, their access ■ to waste held by collection schemes or facilities that can be prepared for re-use but is not destined for preparation for re-use by the same schemes or facilities, and by promoting the use of economic instruments, procurement criteria, quantitative objectives or other measures.

...fortsat

Member States shall take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, subject to Article 10(2) and (3), shall set up separate collection of waste ■ .

Subject to Article 10(2) and (3), **separate collection shall be set up** at least for paper, metal, plastic, and glass and, **by 1 January 2025, for textiles.**

Artikel 11 (6)

- Forberedelse mhp. genbrug og genanvendelse

By 31 December 2024 ■ , the Commission shall ■ consider the setting of preparing for reuse and recycling targets for ... textile waste, ... and other waste streams, as well as preparing for reuse targets for municipal waste and recycling targets for municipal bio-waste... To this end, a report of the Commission, accompanied by a proposal, if appropriate, shall be sent to the European Parliament and the Council.

Men hvordan skal det ske?

Ifølge præamblen (12j) skal separat indsamling gennemføres med udgangspunkt i følgende:

Separate collection could be achieved through door-to-door collection, bring and reception systems or other collection arrangements. ... it should be possible to collect certain types of waste together provided that this does not impede high-quality recycling or other recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. Member States should also be allowed to deviate from the general obligation to separately collect waste in other duly justified cases, for instance where separate collection of specific waste streams in remote and scarcely populated areas causes negative environmental impacts that outweigh its overall environmental benefits or entails disproportionate economic costs.

Og hvem kan gøre det?

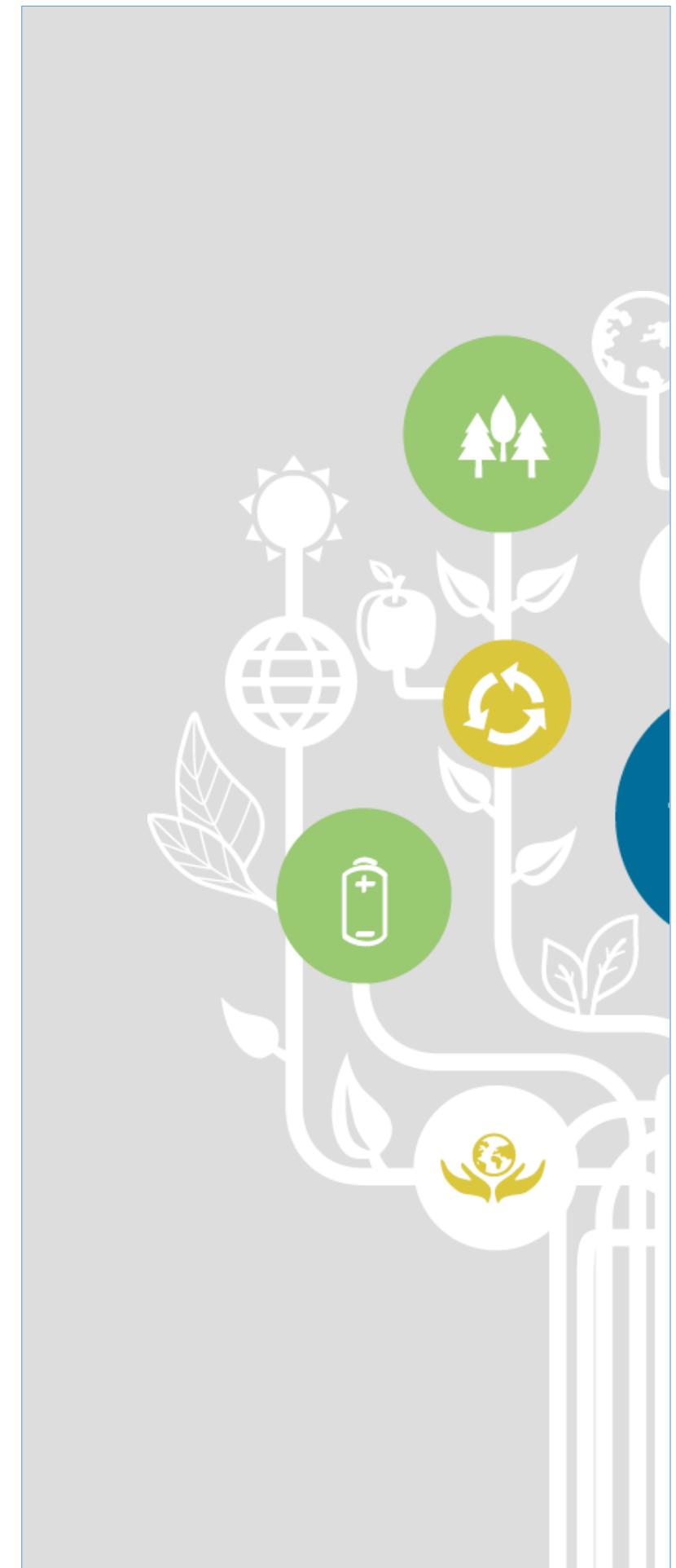
Organiseringen er ifølge præamblen (4a) underordnet:

Experience has shown that, **irrespective of the allocation of responsibilities for waste management between public and private actors, waste management systems can help to achieve a circular economy** and that the decision on the allocation of responsibilities frequently depends on geographical and structural conditions. The rules laid down in this Directive allow for waste management systems where the municipalities have the general responsibility for collecting municipal waste, for systems where such services are contracted out to private operators, or for any other type of allocation of responsibilities between public and private actors. **The choice for any such systems, and whether or not to change them, remains the responsibility of Member States.**

End-of-Waste kriterier

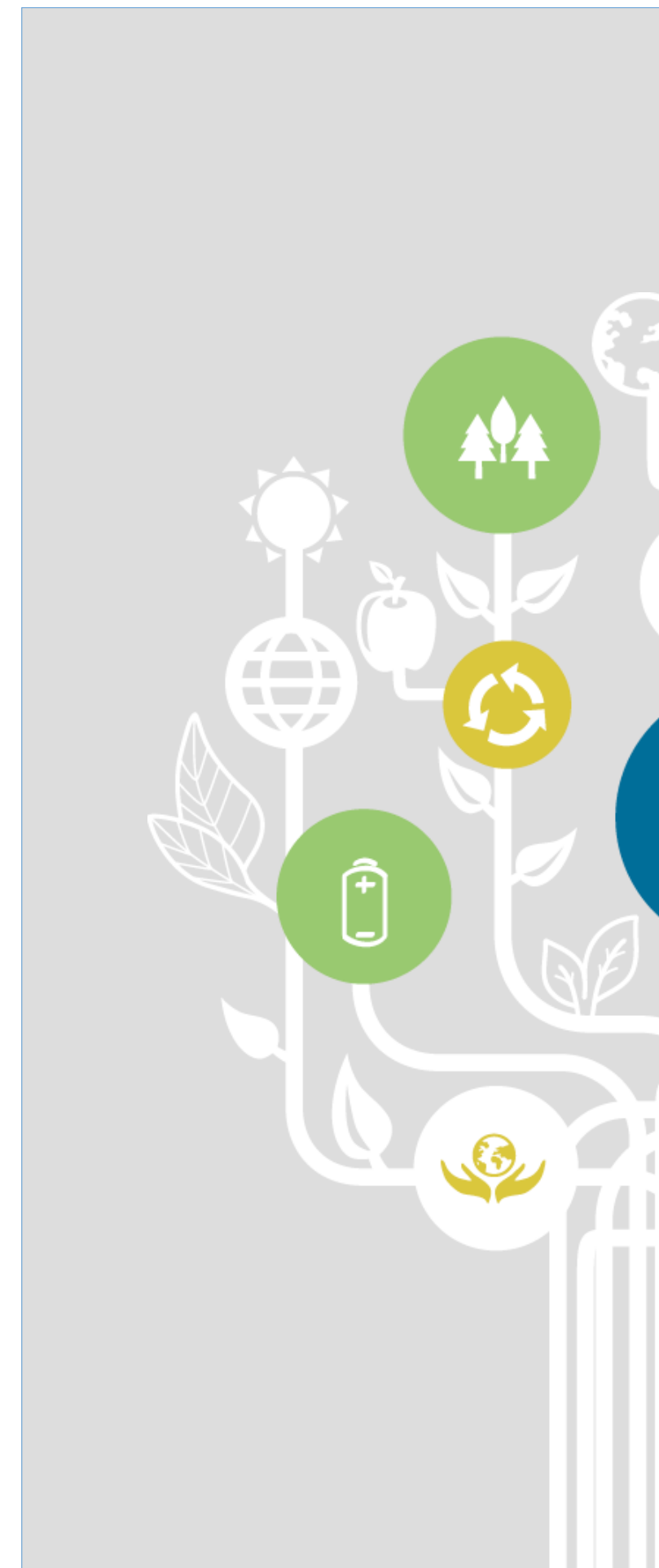
Ifølge præambel (8a) skal der udvikles EoW-kriterier:

Implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order to establish detailed criteria on the application of the end-of-waste status. In this context, **specific end-of-waste criteria should be considered for at least ... textiles.**



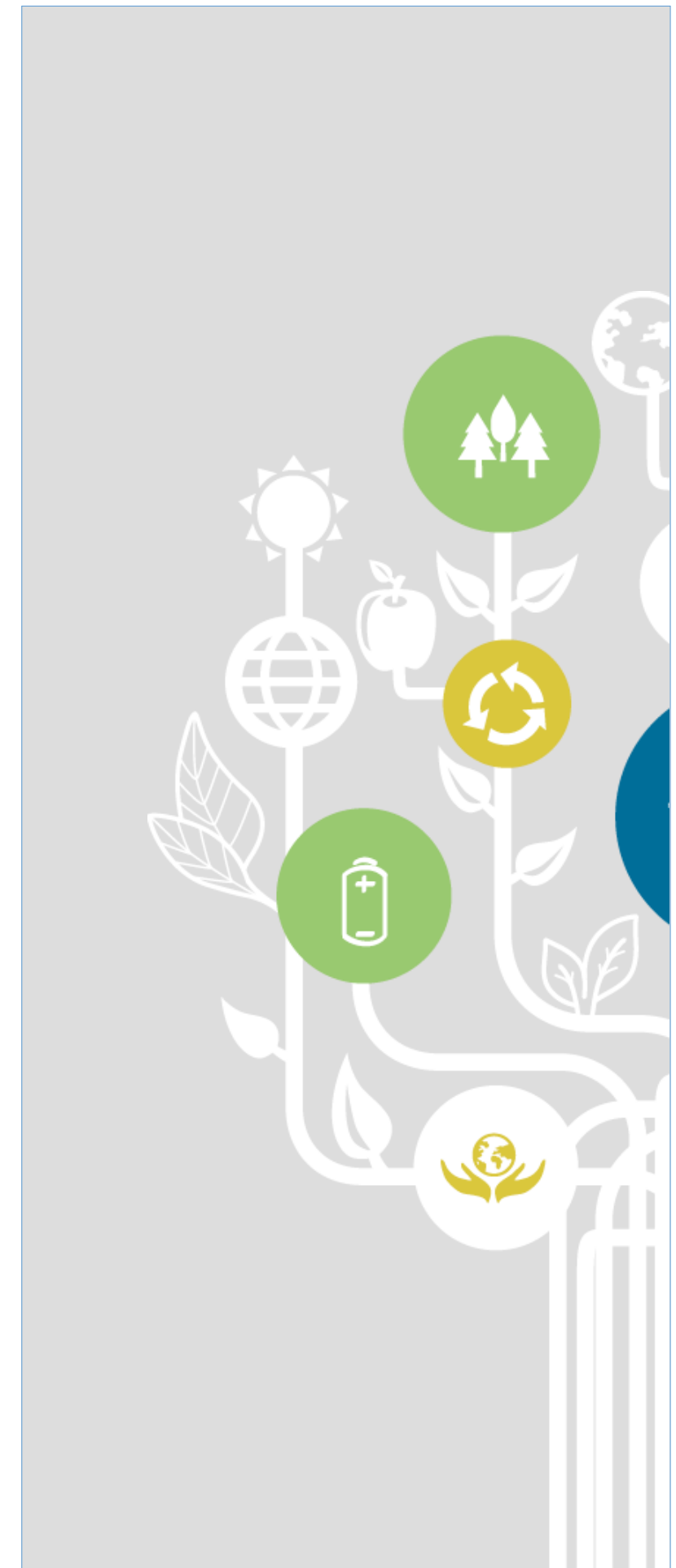
Hvad betyder det for de danske aktører?

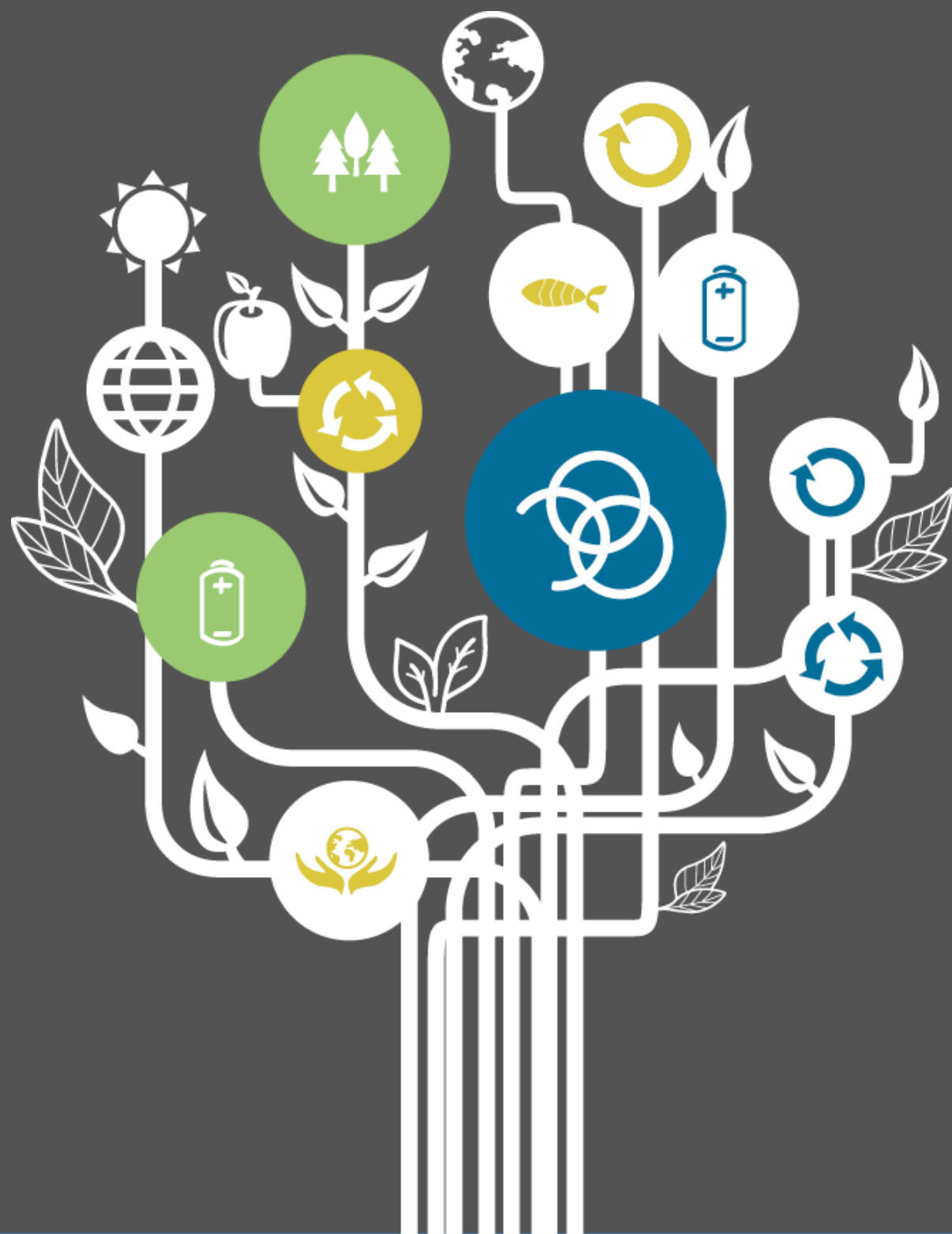
- I øjeblikket indsamles omkring halvdelen af de brugte tekstiler i Danmark separat
- Indsamlingen foregår næsten udelukkende via private aktører og NGO'er. Få kommuner har lavet forsøg/mindre ordninger med indsamling, men flere er interesserede i at prøve. Dette evt. i samarbejde med de etablerede aktører
- De nye regler giver mulighed for, at aktørerne kan samarbejde om opgaven, hvis de ønsker det
- Det er muligt, at Danmark allerede lever op til det separate indsamlingskrav, MEN der mangler data



Hvad udestår?

- Hvordan defineres "textiles"?
- Hvornår er der tale om affald?
- Hvis der er tale om affald, hvornår er det så genanvendt? Genbrugsraterne er generelt rigtig gode, men genanvendelsen halter...
- Hvilke erhvervskilder (hvis nogen) leverer også tekstiler? Er der store mængder at hente her?





TAK FOR I DAG

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