

Policy instruments to ensure reuse in the EU

A global policy agenda to keep textiles in use – understanding the role of new policy instruments for a circular textile system

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EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

-> *boosting reuse*

Key Actions with important reference to reuse:

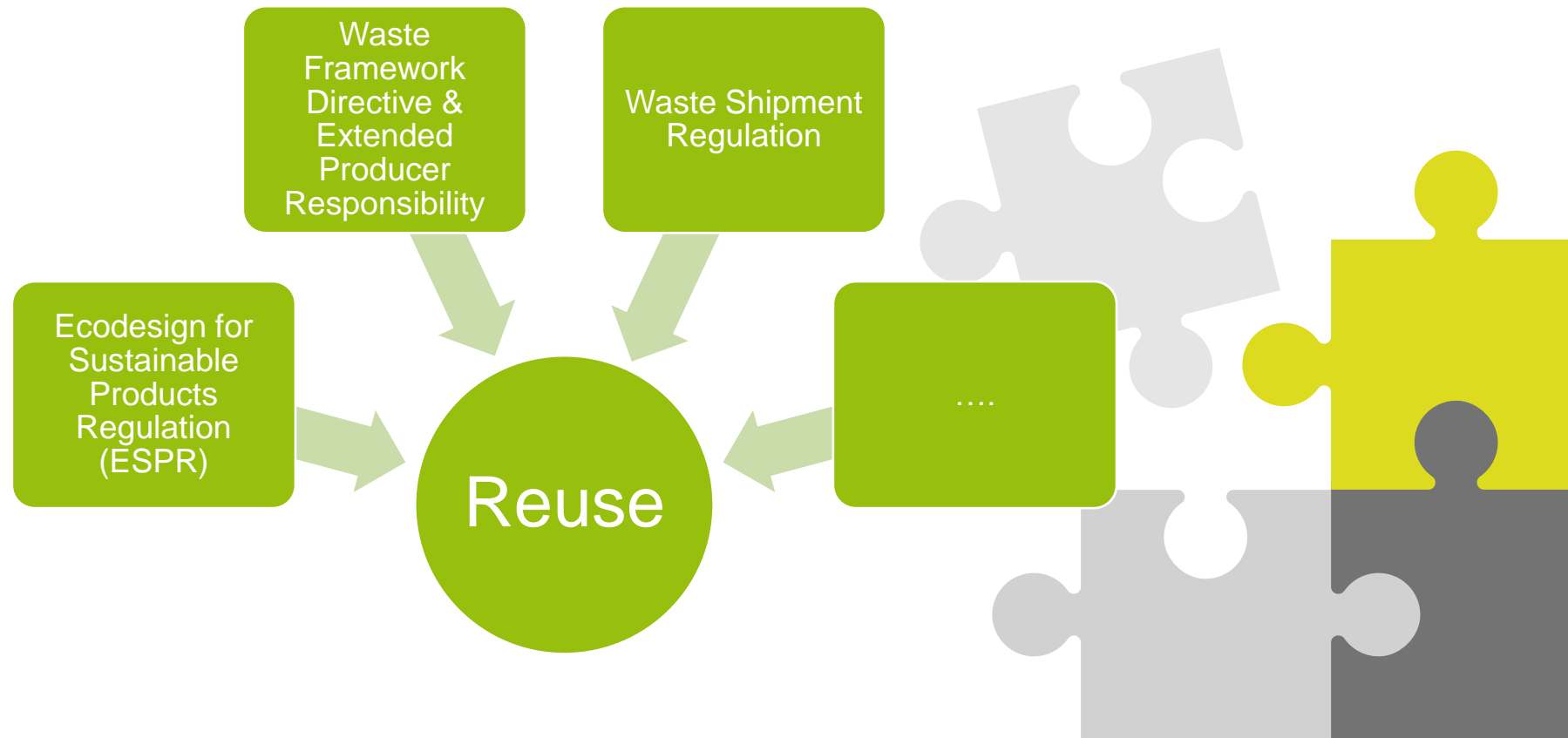
- *Introducing mandatory Ecodesign requirements*
- *Stopping the destruction of unsold or returned textiles*
- *Extended producer responsibility and boosting reuse and recycling of textile waste*

Sustainable textiles value chains globally

- *Addressing the challenges from the export of textile waste*



Implementation by legislative initiatives

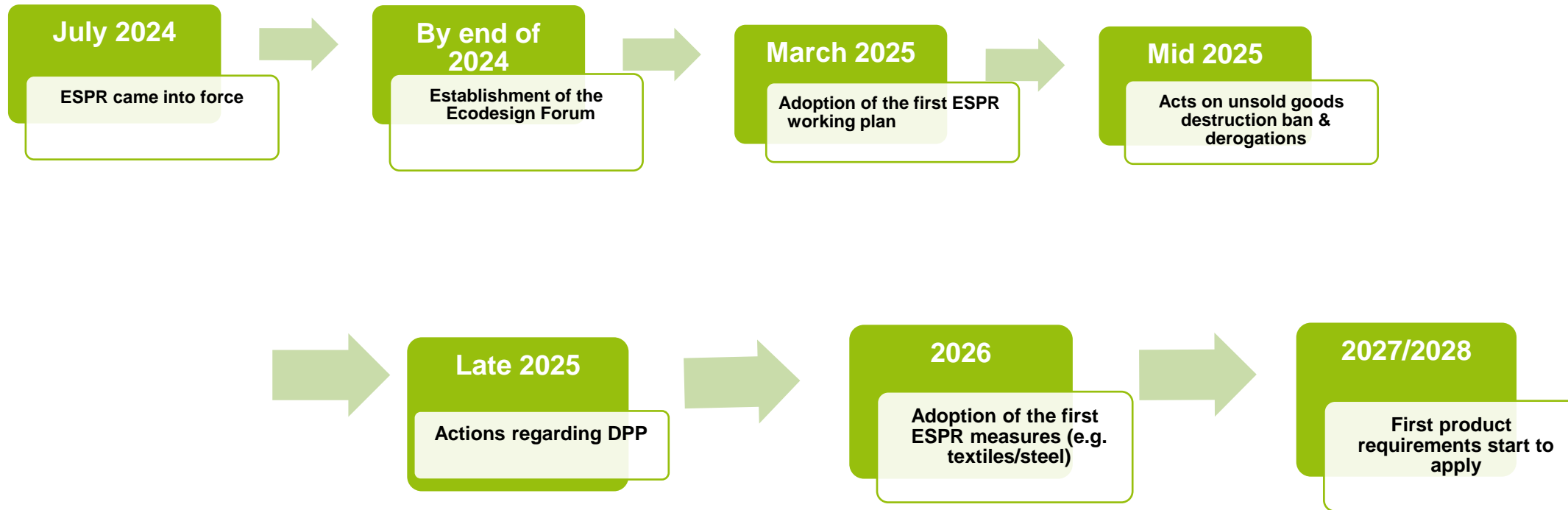


Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

=> Framework legislation with the aim of making sustainable products the norm

- EU Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts laying down ecodesign requirements for product groups
 - > textiles will be one of the first product groups under the ESPR, the European Joint Research Centre is already working on the preparatory study
- Ecodesign requirements should improve the product aspects mentioned in Article 5, where relevant for the product group
 - > from the list of product aspects especially “*durability*” but also “*repairability*” determine the “*reusability*” of textiles
- Ban on the destruction of unsold clothing and footwear from July 2026 (Article 25; does not apply to micro and small enterprises and to medium-sized enterprises from July 2030)

Timeline for further steps within the ESPR



Waste Framework Directive & Extended Producer Responsibility

- According to the WFD in force, Member States are obliged to set up separate collection of textiles by 1 January 2025 (Article 11(1))
- Targeted revision of the WFD
 - Wide liberty on how to set-up national EPR schemes
 - No quantitative collection target
- Potential timeline for the adoption and entering into force (EiF):



→ These are estimations, Council and Parliament are proposing different timelines for the transposition and establishment of EPR in Member States.

Export of textile waste -> Revision of the Regulation on shipment of waste

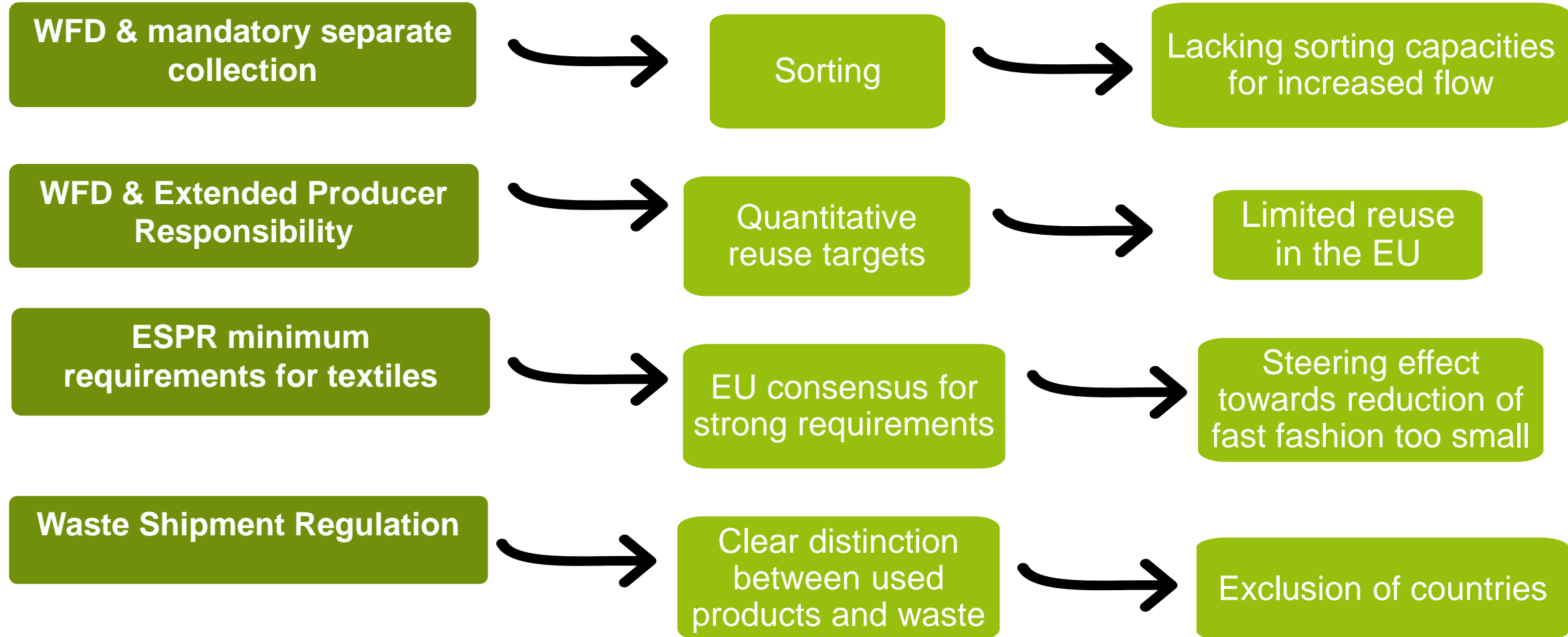
- Objectives: no shifting of "waste problems" to third countries, prevention of illegal waste exports, improvement of the traceability of waste shipments in the EU
- Different provisions depending on the type of waste, the planned treatment and the country of destination
- General ban on the export of waste destined for disposal & hazardous waste destined for recycling to non-OECD countries



Drivers for reuse

Further prerequisites

Potential risks





Outlook

- Substantial changes in the EU sorting sector
- Unclear evolution of EU reuse vs. export for reuse ratio
- More international exchange needed





circular economy
what's next?

Thank you very much for your interest!

