#### TELAKETJU 5<sup>TH</sup> OPEN R&D WEBINAR

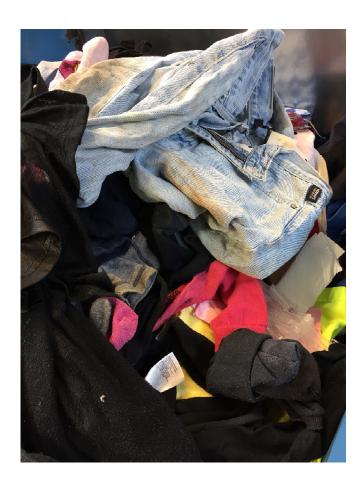
1 FEBRUARY 2021

#### **SEPARATE COLLECTION OF TEXTILES IN 2022**

- The Danish case

Nikola Kiørboe Advisor <u>nikola@revaluate.dk</u>







**REVALUATE** is a system thinking advisory platform that facilitates circular economy in the Nordic-Baltic region through:

- consultancy
- research
- hands-on projects
- knowledge dissemination
- mentoring

**REVALUATE** works with businesses, the public sector, academia, start-ups and the non-profit community.

Expertise in strategy development and circular business model innovation, value chain development, project and innovation management, policy development, communication and consumer engagement.

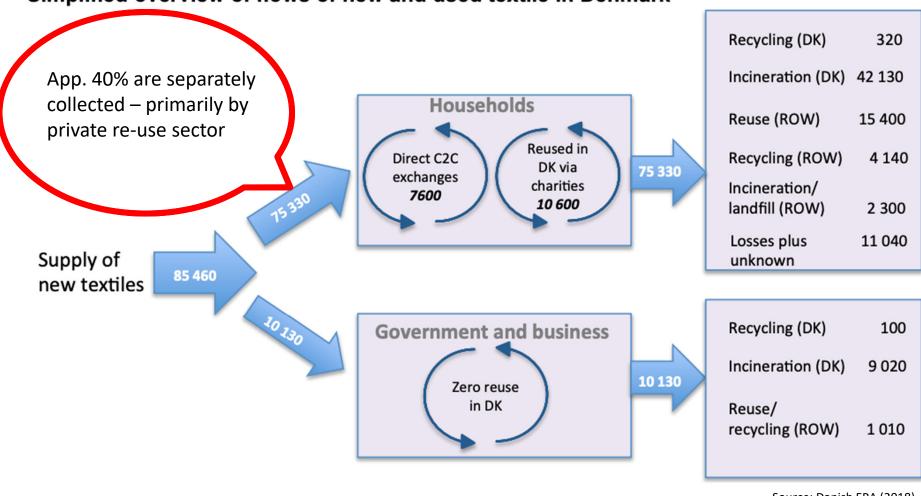
### Agenda for today

- Current textile collection in Denmark
- Political context
- Project: Recommendations for collection system and sorting criteria
- What's next?
- Questions?



#### **Current situation**





Source: Danish EPA (2018)



## Political climate agreement for a green(er) waste sector context (June 2020)

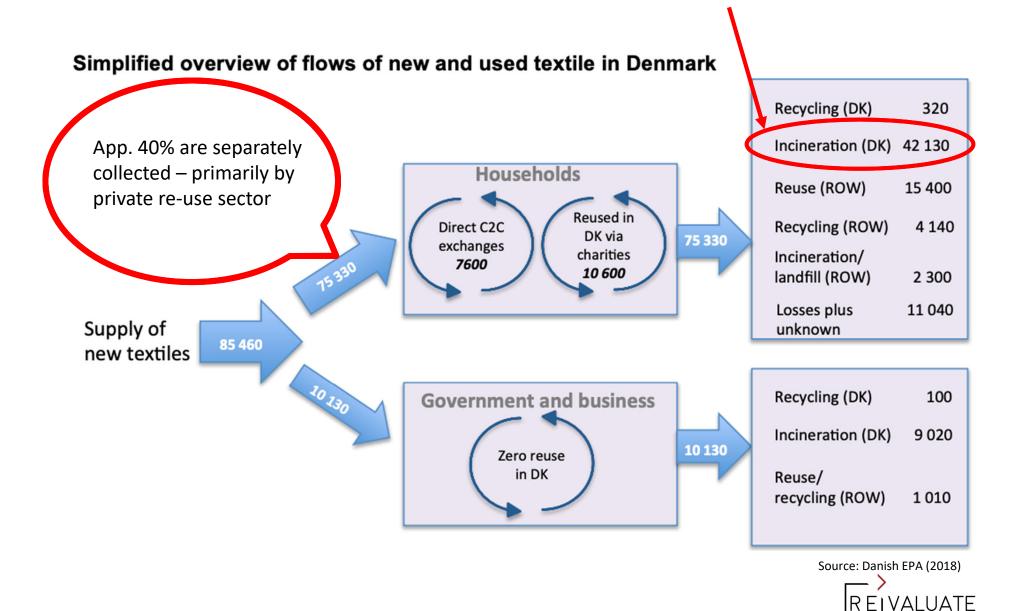
- The waste sector must be climate neutral by 2030
- Capacity for incineration must be reduced by 30%
- Plastics for incineration must be reduced by 80%
- Municipalities can collect waste from households and hereafter be sorted and treated by private actors
- 10 fractions shall be collected separately from households by June 2021 – textiles by January 2022
- All municipalities must collect waste in an uniform way

### Textiles in the political agreement

- Textiles should be collected separately by January 2022
- They must be collected "close to the household"
- Re-use sector must get "easy access" to re-usable textiles
- Re-usable products from recycling stations must firstly be offered to private re-use sector



#### Focus: textiles in household waste



# Project: Recommendations for collection system and sorting criteria

Commissioned by the Danish EPA

Project team:







- Tasks:
  - To recommend collection method(s) and sorting criteria
  - How to introduce separate collection while ensuring "easy access" to reusables?



### The process

- +30 interviews with municipalities, waste companies, NGO's, private actors, foreign actors and experts
- (Online) workshop with 37 participants from the sector
- Advisory group with three meetings
- Close dialogue with the EPA and Ministry



#### Dialogue

"I'm concerned how this can work out in practice – will NGO's be able to come and cherry-pick in the waste?" "There is currently no real market for recycling of textiles from households"

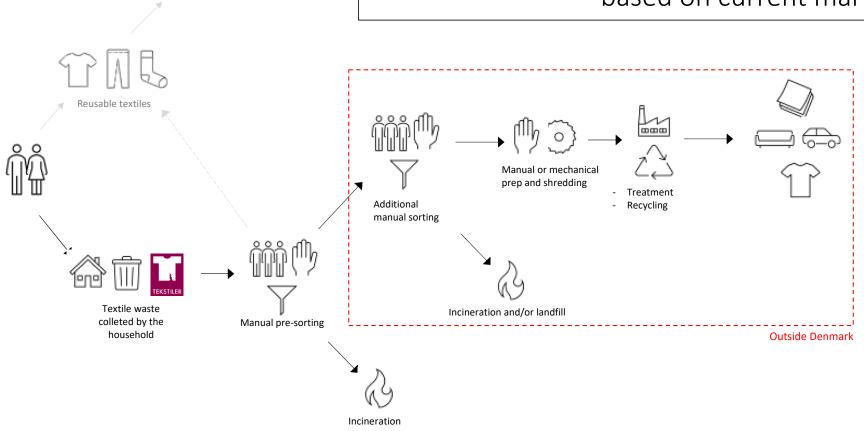
"The citizens want to do the right thing – but it can be difficult in practice" "Collection in a bag is a must"

"No-one will want to support our re-use system if they can drop it by the household" "Clear and simple communication will be decisive for a good result"

The system for re-use (and recycling) in 2020 Re-use Retail (incl. sorting and prep.) Incineration Manual sorting Retail Re-use Containers in public Textiles for reuse (incl. some waste textiles) and private areas Manual or mechanic Export prep. and shredding Manual sorting Materials and products by/with share of recycled fibres Incineration/landfill

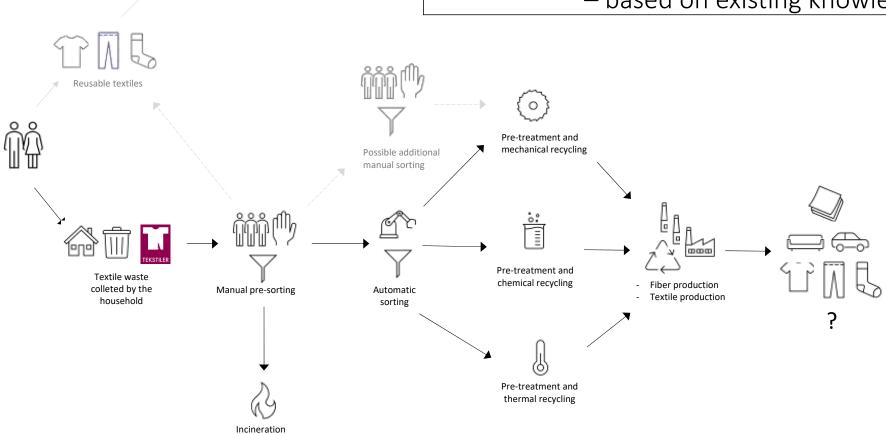


Scenario for waste textiles (non-reusables) in 2022 — based on current market





Scenario for waste textiles (non-reusables) in 2030 – based on existing knowledge





## Sorting criteria

- general principles

YES	NO
<ul> <li>Textile waste</li> <li>I.e. clothes and textile which are ripped, worn, stained or ruined.</li> <li>Clothes, sheets, towels, curtains, rag rugs, and the like, which cannot be used anymore.</li> <li>The textile waste must be dry.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wet, mouldy and dirty clothes and textiles. This should go to residual waste</li> <li>Clothes and textiles with chemicals, paint and oil. This should go to residual waste</li> <li>Clothes and textiles in good condition, which can be used again. This should be handed over to a re-use actor.</li> <li>Shoes, belts and bags. This should go to residual waste if they are in poor condition and handed over to a re-use actor if suitable for re-use.</li> </ul>

#### Collection methods

METHOD	All collection methods requires handing out of bags
1. Collection in separate container (by the household)	<ul> <li>Only at apartment built</li> <li>Higher expected collection rates (less use of recycling stations)</li> </ul>
2. Kerbside collection in separate bag	<ul> <li>Only at single-family buildings and summer houses</li> <li>Risk of theft, moist and other damages</li> <li>Consider working environment (lifting heavy bags)</li> </ul>
3. Closed bag together with cardboard and paper	<ul><li>Relevant for all housing types</li><li>Extra sorting costs might be significant</li></ul>
4. Collection in containers close to home	<ul> <li>Needs decision on criteria for max. distance</li> <li>Might be confused with collection for re-use</li> </ul>

#### Other recommendations

- Establish an "actors forum" with representatives from both public, private and charity sectors
- Clear and identical communication from all three actor groups including common profiling of the re-use schemes
- Common standard for bags for textile waste with a print that indicates what can be handed in to the municipality, as well as how to hand in textiles for reuse.
- Uniform guidelines for e.g. registration and reporting of data (quantity, quality and traceability)
- Increased push for demand for recycled fibers for example through public tenders and private procurement



## Danish action plan for Circular Economy 2020-2032

- Implementation of the EU directives
- Sorting of textiles from businesses
- Partnership on sustainable value chains
- Task-force for sustainable transition for Danish fashion and textile



...still in consultation



#### Questions?

You can always reach me via <a href="mailto:nikola@revaluate.dk">nikola@revaluate.dk</a>

Thank you for listening!

