

Hva skjer med tekstiler?

Hvordan går det med
produsentansvaret?
Kommer det nasjonale
retningslinjer?



Foto: Héctor J. Rivas / Unsplash



@jensmaage
jens.maage@avfallnorge.no

Avfallskonferansen Rogaland

7. juni 2023

Jens Måge, Fagrådgiver

Hvorfor arbeider vi med tekstiler?

1. **Økende fokus fra EU** og norske myndigheter: Krav egen innsamling fra 2025. En av 7 prioriterte produktverdikjeder i EU.
2. **Politikk og nye virkemidler** har stort potensiale til avfallsreduksjon og bedre ressursutnyttelse.
3. **Overlapper andre viktige temaer** for bransjen: Manglende varighet, forbruk, plast, mikroplast og avfallseksport
4. **Mangler helhetlig løsning:** «Hører ikke hjemme» verken i restavfallet eller i separat innsamling, men i private initiativ.



Parlamentet adopterte tekstilstrategien 1. juni med stort flertall - varsler nye reguleringer

Ønsker å takle industriens kjerneproblem: den skyhøye overproduksjonen av tekstilvarer, noen eksempler:

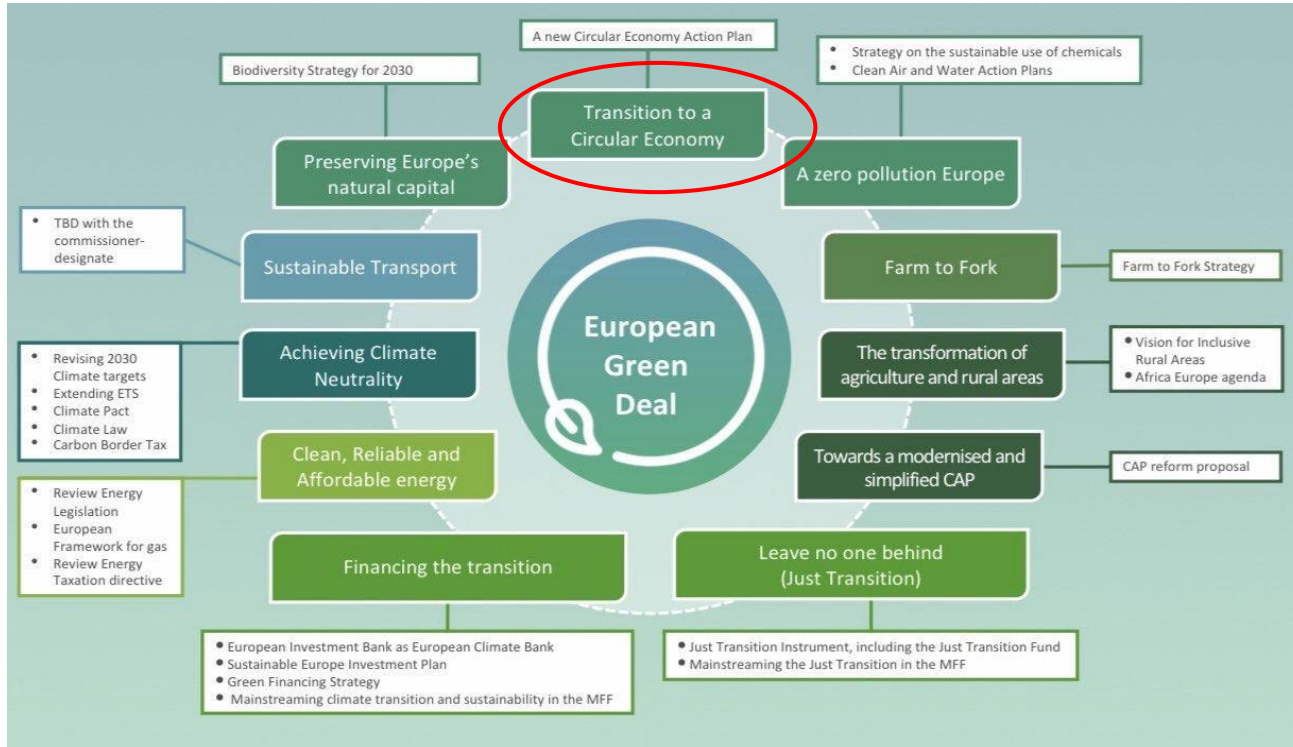
- **Harmonisert EPR med økomodellering** viktig - stor andel av gebyret skal gå til avfallsforebygging
- **Resirkulert polyester** fra PET-flasker? Ikke sirkulært! Ikke lov bruke som "green claim"
- **Stramme inn på avfallseksport** til tredje land - hva er avfall og hva er produkt - nærhetsprinsippet
- **Slår ned på grønnvasking** - vil ha mer åpenhet - mer info om garantirettigheter (produksjonsår inn som nytt krav på care-labelen?)
- **Uttrykker bekymring for mikro og nanoplast** i tekstiler og manglende fokus på dette i PEFs miljøkategorier (ikke hensyntatt plast til nå)
- **Oppfordrer til forbud** mot destruksjon av usolgte og returnerte tekstilvarer



Parliament wants to make EU textiles and clothing industry greener

Press Releases [PLENARY SESSION](#) [ENVI](#) 01-06-2023 - 11:57

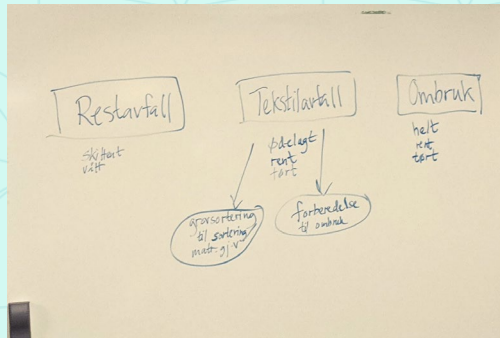
Det europeiske Grønne Giv



Hva skjer i Norge?

Avfall Norges arbeide med tekstil

- Tekstil 2025 (2020 - 2022)
- SATIN (2020 - 2022)
- Wasted Textiles (2021 - 2025)
- Regjeringens arbeidsgruppe for produsentansvar
- Ekspertgruppe i Municipal Waste Europe (MWE)



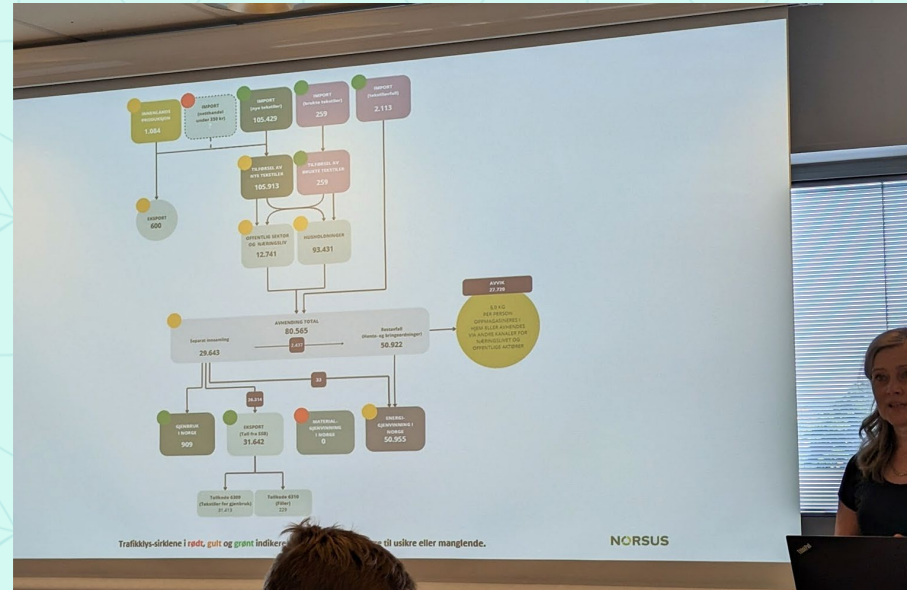
Oppdaterte tall Norge

Forbruk - satt på markedet i Norge 2022 *:
 105.913 tonn
 = 19,2 kg / innbygger

Avhending / avfall: Ca 80.565 tonn
 = 14,6 kg / innbygger

- Restavfall 50.922
- Eksport 31.642
- Ombruk i Norge 909

* Norsus / Norion, 2023, basert på tolltariffen, inkl fottøy og husholdningstekstiler - industri er ikke med.

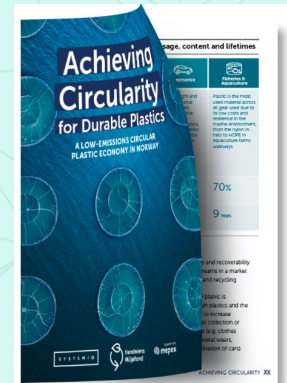
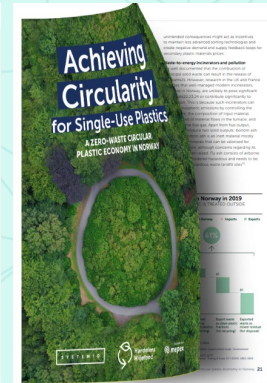
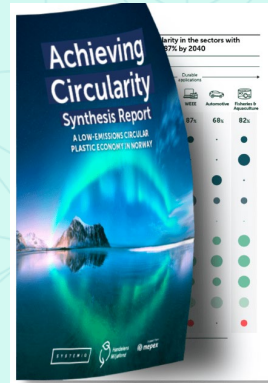


Nye rapporter plast og tekstil

“Det er mulig å gå fra 20 til 86% sirkularitet innen 2040”



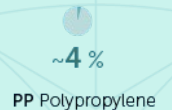
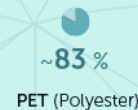
~80 % av totalt plastavfall fra Tekstil forbrennes i dag



Nøkkelstatistikk

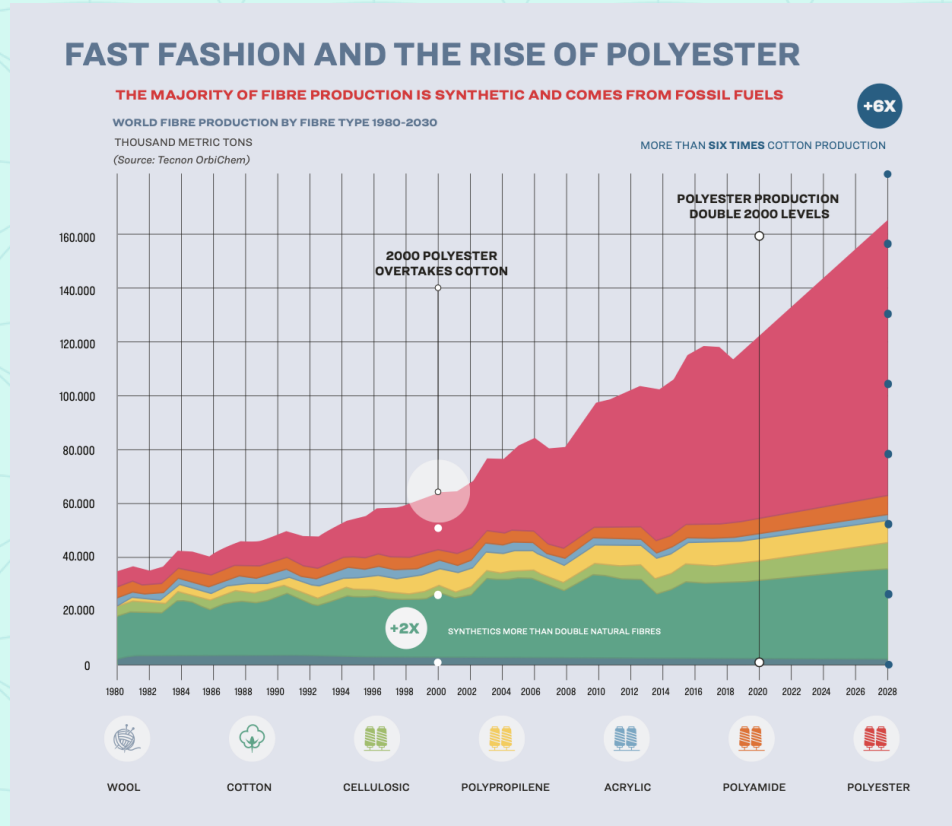


Mest vanlige polymerer i bruk



Vekst i syntetiske fibre; (plast) → plastavfall

- Produksjon av PET: 40 million tonn (2016)
- Vokser med 7% per år
- 65% går til fiber (polyester)
5% til film
30% til emballasje
- rPET: Størst andel til tekstilindustrien
- 99% kommer fra drikkeflasker



RANT CONTROL / POLYESTER OBSESSION ■ ANALYSIS

India Loves Fossil Fuel Fashion: Country's Biggest Textile Player Goes on Polyester Overdrive

Polyester is not going away from India any time soon, especially in the context of it being the fibre that is seen as the one answer that the country has to overtake China in the textiles-apparel business. This was reinforced when Reliance Industries Limited, the country's biggest textiles player, announced the company plans to invest ₹750 billion (roughly \$9.41) in its oil-to-chemical (O2C) business over the next five years to expand capacities in polyester and vinyl verticals. A [texfash.com](https://www.texfash.com) analysis.

By [SUBIR GHOSH](#) 5 September 2022 6 minutes

Long Story, Cut Short

- Reliance Industries Chairman Mukesh Ambani spoke of sustainability and circularity at the company's AGM, but instead of steering India's textiles-apparel industry away from petroleum fashion, he chose to perpetuate fossil fuel fashion.
- The AGM could have been a big opportunity to be the leader in veering away from petroleum fashion. Instead, what India and the world are going to get are more synthetic fibre fashion.
- Reliance Industries is the world's largest integrated manufacturer of polyester fibres and yarns under the Recron brand name, with a capacity of 2.5 mtpa.



“Tekstilstsunamien” - vi må adressere forbruk!



GJENBRUK: Fretex selger så mye som mulig i sine 40 butikker i Norge, men mer av det de får inn må energigjenvinnes eller materialgjenvinnes. Her fra et event i 2018 hvor Fretex på Majorstua i Oslo solgte mye eksklusive herreklær. Foto: Tore Meek / NTB scanpix

Fretex fortviler – får mer og mer klær de ikke vil ha

Mengden klær som folk donerer til Fretex som blir til avfall øker. Årsaken er at folk gir bort ødelagt tøy.



[Textile Mountain - The hidden burden of our fashion waste](#)

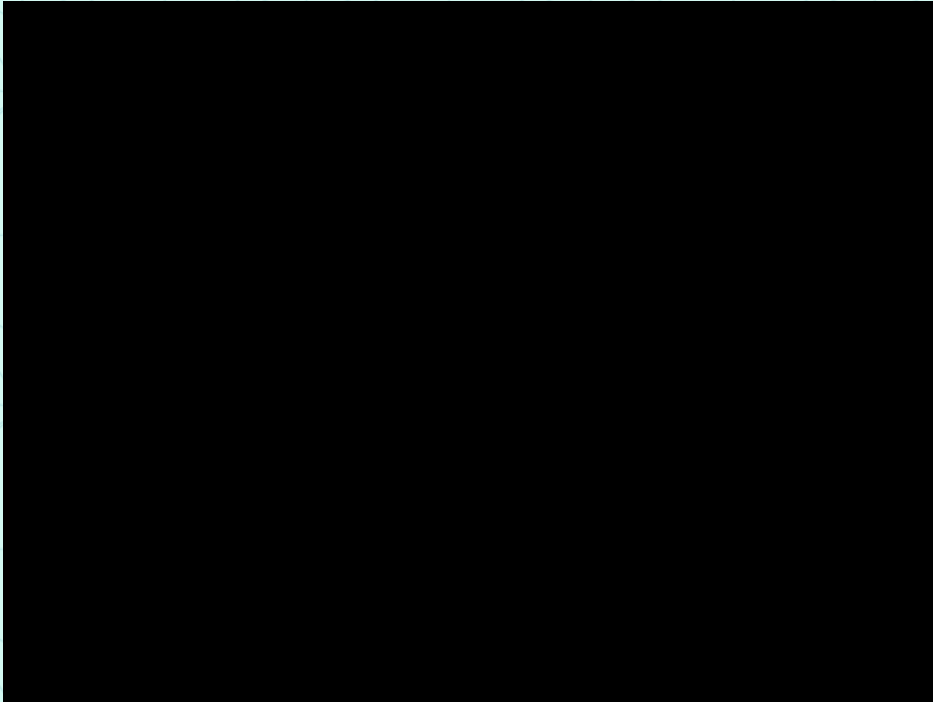
Teknologistatus sortering og mat.gjenvinning



“De fleste interessenter støtter en obligatorisk produsentansvarsordning, men flere advarer om at slike ordninger har en tendens til hovedsakelig å fremme fibergjenvinning og anbefaler derfor egne mål for mer ombruk og forbruksreduksjon”

Status på sorterings- og gjenvinningsteknologi i Europa Avfall Norge, 11.2.22

Teknologistatus sortering - Sysav i Malmø



Krav til mottak av tekstiler for sortering, Sysav i Malmø (Siptex / Tomra)



Textil

Textilavfall for automatisk sortering.

Avfallsprodukt

Mt7010 Textil från industri

Exempel

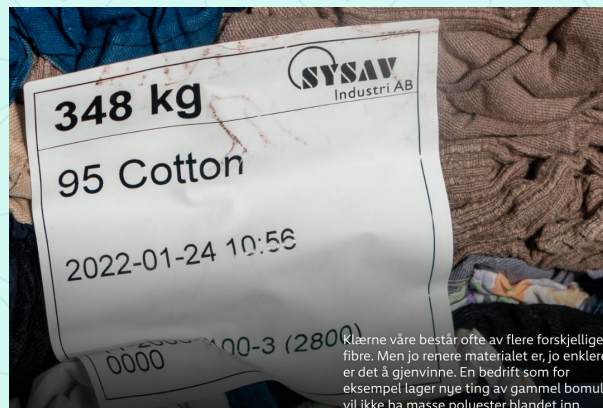
Hel eller trasig textil som av olika anledningar inte kan återbrukas i sin ursprungsform, till exempel kläder, hemtextil och spill från tillverkning.

Får ej innehålla

- Fuktigt eller smutsigt material
- Påsar, plastemballage eller annan typ av förpackning
- Produkter av flera olika lager og textilmateriale, t ex Gore-Tex, skaljacker, fodrade plagg og kavajer
- Plagg/textilier med tryck som totalt per artikkel overstiger 100 cm²
- Garnnystan eller langre foremål som er ihoprukkede
- Stoppede materiale, t ex kuddar, duntæcken og dunjacker
- Klæder helt eller delvis av skinn/læder/konstlæder
- Skor, skårp, vaskor, accessoarer, leksaker eller dylikt
- Mattor eller gardiner
- Textilmateriale som er nedsmutsede av fârg, olja eller andra foreoreninger
- Flamskyddsbehandlat materiale
- Flere textilier som er ihopsatta eller forpackade tillsammans, t ex textil i tvåttpåsar

- Om materialet innehåller mer än 10 artiklar (från ovanstående lista) per 2000 kg kommer allt material att klassas om.
- Material som uppenbart är felaktigt kan avvisas utan att materialet lastas av.
- All textil måste vara ren och torr.

<https://www.sysav.se/foretag/Sorteringsguiden-for-foretag/fraktion/textil/#inne%C3%A5ll>



Bilde: NRK

ReFab® recycling products

Sysav ReFab®, quality-assured recycling products with guaranteed fiber composition and color, adapted for various recycling processes. Examples of products:

- ✓ Cotton (of specific purity and color)
- ✓ Wool (of specific purity and color)
- ✓ Polyester (of specific purity and color)
- ✓ Viscose (of specific purity and color)
- ✓ Polyamid (of specific purity and color)
- ✓ Acrylic (of specific purity and color)
- ✓ Customized products: the plant can sort out fiber compositions tailored to the customer's requirements

Contact us for more information

Skrolla till toppen



Teknologistatus sortering - spektroskopi (NIR)

Webinar del 2 - Hvordan kan vi bruke ny teknologi for sortering og gjenvinning?

MECHANICAL SORTING OF TEXTILES

Successful detection and sorting:

- 100% cotton
- 100% white cotton
- >90% cotton
- >80% cotton
- >90% white cotton
- 100% blue jeans cotton
- 100% polyamid 6.6
- 100% polyamid 6.0
- >80% polyamid
- 100% polyester
- >90% polyester
- 100% wool
- >90% cellulose
- 100% polyacryl

Figure 5: Spectra of man-made cellulose (normalized)

Material	Color
100-denim-cotton warp	Blue
100-denim-cotton weft	Yellow
100-linen	Green
100-mikromodal	Black
100-modal-satin	Red
100-tencel-lyocell	Grey

Figure 6: Spectra of synthetic polymers (normalized)

Material	Color
100-polyacryl	Green
100-polyamid-6	Black
100-polyamid-6.6	Red
100-polyester	Grey
100-polyester-automotrive	Blue

Figure 7: Spectra of protein fibers (normalized)

Material	Color
100-cashmere	Blue
100-silk	Yellow
100-wool	Black

Figure 7: Spectra of protein fibers (normalized)

Lynghelia ullsokker Stormberg, 80% ull, 16% polyester, 4% spandex

Teknologier for materialgjenvinning

1. Mekanisk gjenvinning

- Gammel teknologi
- Benyttes f.eks i sydlige Europa for ull (Prato /It)
- Kan brukes for en bredde av ulike fibre
- Kan kreve mye vann og ekstra bleking / overfarging

2. Termisk gjenvinning

- Kun for termoplast (polyester, nylon osv)
- Svært stor utbredelse (rPET)

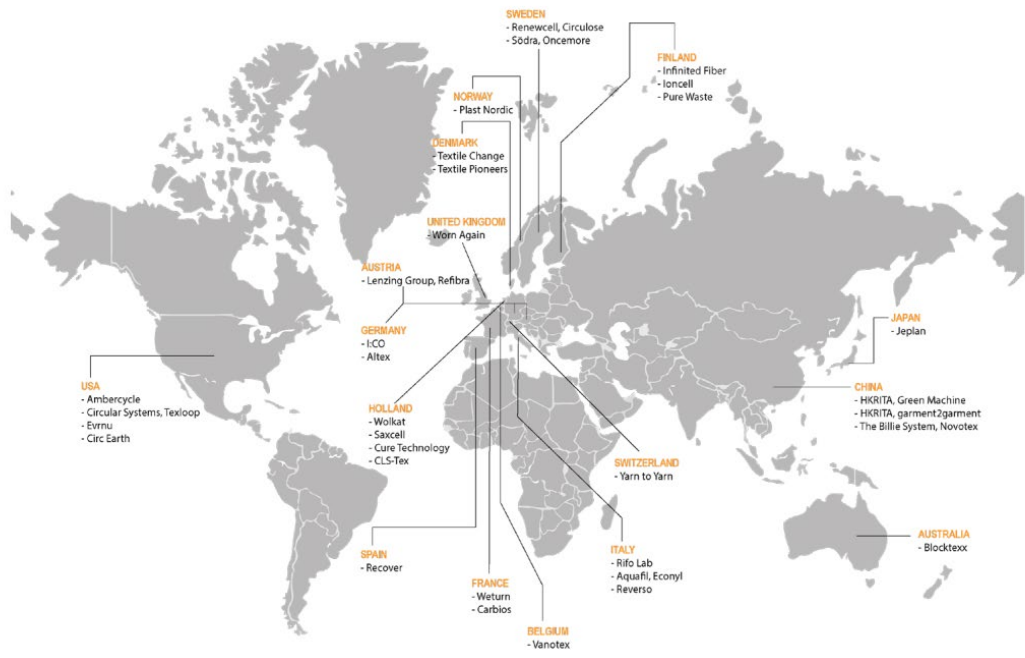
3. Kjemisk gjenvinning

- Ingen anlegg for ren polyester
- Tre hovedgrupper for polycotton* / naturfibre: løsemiddelbasert oppløsning, hydrotermisk, enzymatisk (biokjemisk resirkulering)

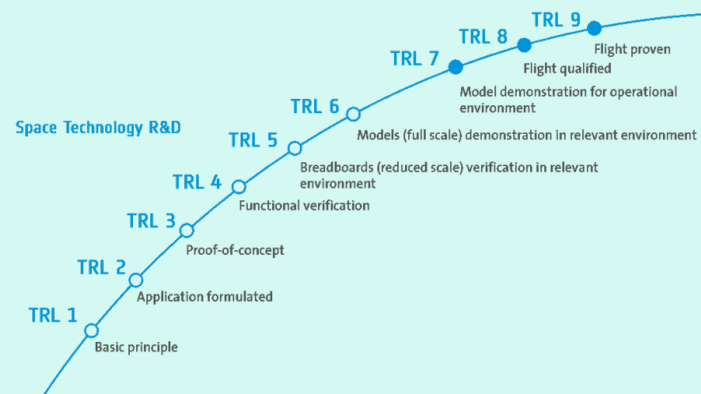
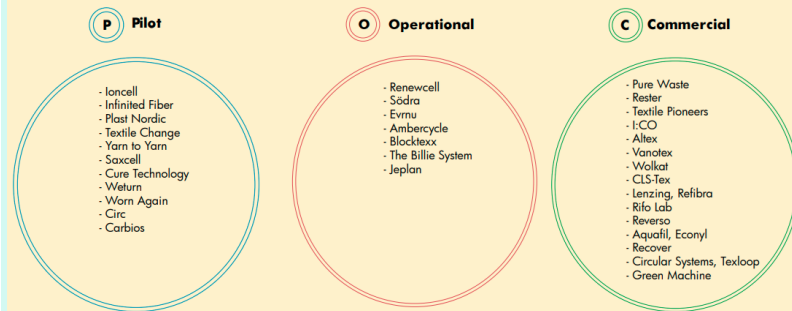


2 - Anlegg og teknologistatus globalt

33 GLOBAL RECYCLING PLANTS



STAGES OF TECHNOLOGY





Work Packages and Tasks/Deliverables	Who	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WP1 Households	SIFO					
T1.1 Fieldwork (wardrobe studies+interviews)	MP, PhD					
T1.2 PhD thesis	PhD					
Desktop study and literature review	PhD					
Data analysis	PhD					
4 peer reviewed scientific articles	PhD					
T1.3 Communicate results to partners	SIFO					
Report and seminar	SIFO					
WP2 Quantities	Mepex					
T2.1 Seminar/webinar with invited experts	WMN					
T2.2 Analyse pre- and post- consumer stage	+Fretex, SIFO					
T2.3 Establish a database	+Fretex, SIFO					
T2.4 Quantification and classification	+SIFO					
Report on quantities and types	+SIFO					
1 peer reviewed scientific article	SIFO, KKH					
T2.5 Seminar: knowledge and further work	+WMN, PD&ADD					
T2.6 Biannual work meetings	+WMN, NF&TA					
WP3 Reduction and mitigation	NF&TA					
T3.1 Reducing the use of synthetics	+SIFO, PD					
2 peer reviewed scientific articles	SIFO					
T3.2 Potential for recycling and reuse	+SIFO, KKH					
T3.3 Measures towards the industry	+NF&TA					
Desktop study of brands and manufactures	+SIFO					
Case studies of 7 businesses	+Mepex					

Målet med prosjektet er å bidra til å redusere bruken av syntetiske tekstiler og mengden som kommer på avveie.

WPS Regulations	SIFO					
T5.1 Desktop study other countries	+Mepex, TT, KKH					
1 peer reviewed scientific article	SIFO, KKH					
T5.2 Identify possible measures (from WP1-4)	+Mepex, NF&TA					
T5.3 Impact analysis	+ Mepex					
Product ownership schemes	+WMN					
Consumer rights, labelling and information	+CC, FIVH					
Prohibitions, product regulations	+CC, FIVH					
Eco design and education	NF&TA, PD&ADD					
Report: EPR and regulatory measures	SIFO					
Seminar	CC, FIVH					
WP6 Dissemination	TT					
T6.1 Academic and popular dissemination	All partners					

T6.5 International network and impulses	+SIFO, KKH					
Continuation of research in new projects	+KKH, SIFO					
Report	+SIFO					
Final conference	WMN					
WP7 Coordination	SIFO					
T7.1 Overall coordination and management	SIFO					
T7.2 Digital meetings	SIFO					
T7.4 Steering committee	WMN					

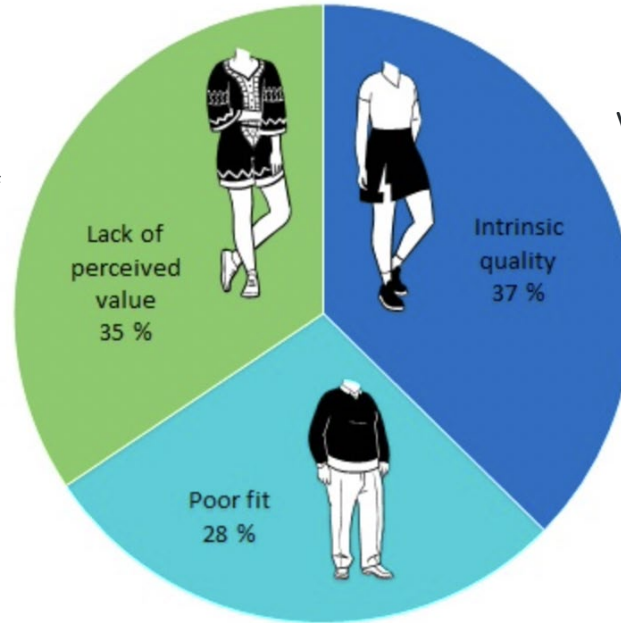
Mentioned partners: SIFO, SINTEF, Mepex, Fretex, Waste Management Norway (WMN), Tone Tobiasson (TT), Kerli Kant Hvass (KKH), Norwegian Fashion & Textile Agenda (NF&TA), Department of Product Design (PD) and the Department of Art, Design and Drama (ADD), Municipal Partners (MP), the Norwegian Consumer council (CC), Future in our hands (FIVH)



Hvorfor avhendes tekstiler?

Main reasons for clothing disposal

The garment is **outdated or out of fashion**, or no longer is needed or wanted, or is not valued (e.g. lack of space in the wardrobe)



Wear and tear-related shrinkage, tears and holes, colour, broken zipper, technical function, waterproofing



Fit related issues: e.g. the user had changed sizes, the garment did not fit well to start with due to unsuitable grading, insufficient wear ease or wrong size.

DURABLE ≠ LONGER USE

“Let's relegate fast fashion to its correct place in history; the past”

Vice-President Frans Timmermans at the Copenhagen Global Fashion Summit, June 7, 2022

EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles, March 2022:

Objectives (problematic words in red)

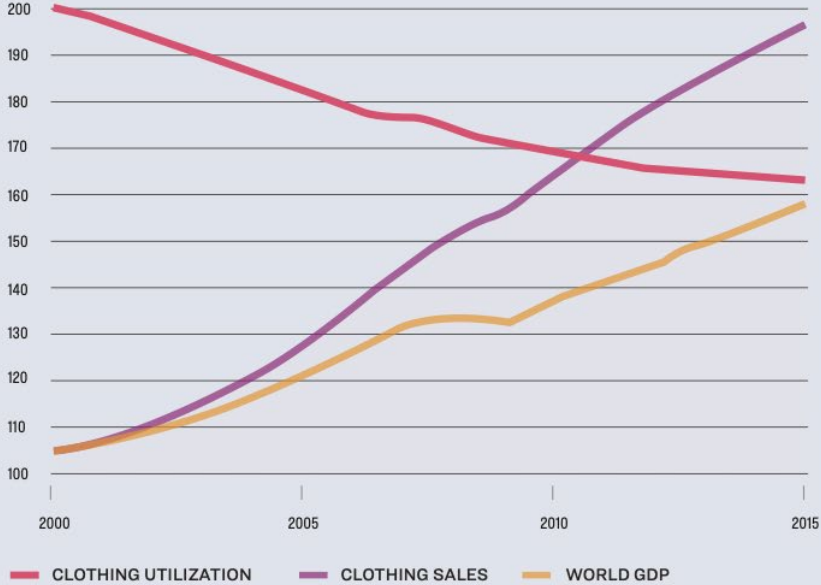
- All textile products placed on the EU market are **durable**, repairable and recyclable, to a great extent made of recycled fibres, free of hazardous substances, produced in respect of social rights and the environment
- “fast fashion is out of fashion” and consumers benefit longer from **high quality**, **affordable** textiles
- profitable re-use and repair services widely available
- the textiles sector is competitive, resilient and innovative with producers taking responsibility for their products along the value chain with sufficient capacities for recycling and minimal incineration and landfilling



Kerli Kant Hvass (Revaluate DK) og Frans Timmermans

THE DECLINE IN CLOTHING UTILIZATION

WE'RE USING CLOTHES LESS AND LESS BUT THE SALE OF CLOTHES HAS GROWN FASTER THAN POPULATION OR GDP



Source: McKinsey and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation

SOME GARMENTS ARE DISCARDED AFTER JUST

7/8
USES



SOURCE: MCKINSEY

Tekstilbergene



T.v. Chiles ørken, Foto: Arnt Stefansen / [NRK](#)

T.h. Ghanas strender, Foto: Muntaka Chasant, Shutterstock / [Independent](#)

Målrettet produsentansvar (TPR)

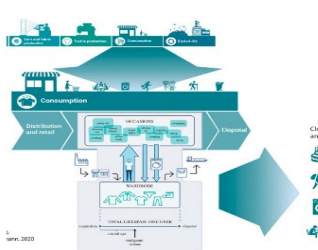


How to make sure Extended Producer Responsibility becomes a silver bullet

24. October 2022

This is a letter sent to commissioners and members of the European Commission in October 2022, from 4 participants in the Wasted Textiles project that explains their suggestions for a way of developing an EPR scheme that addresses volumes. They suggest an Eco-modulation based on volumes in the waste and therefore include the growing online...

Continue Reading



Critical background paper on PEF for apparel and footwear



New briefing outlining research behind the TPR proposal



Questions related to the TPR proposal



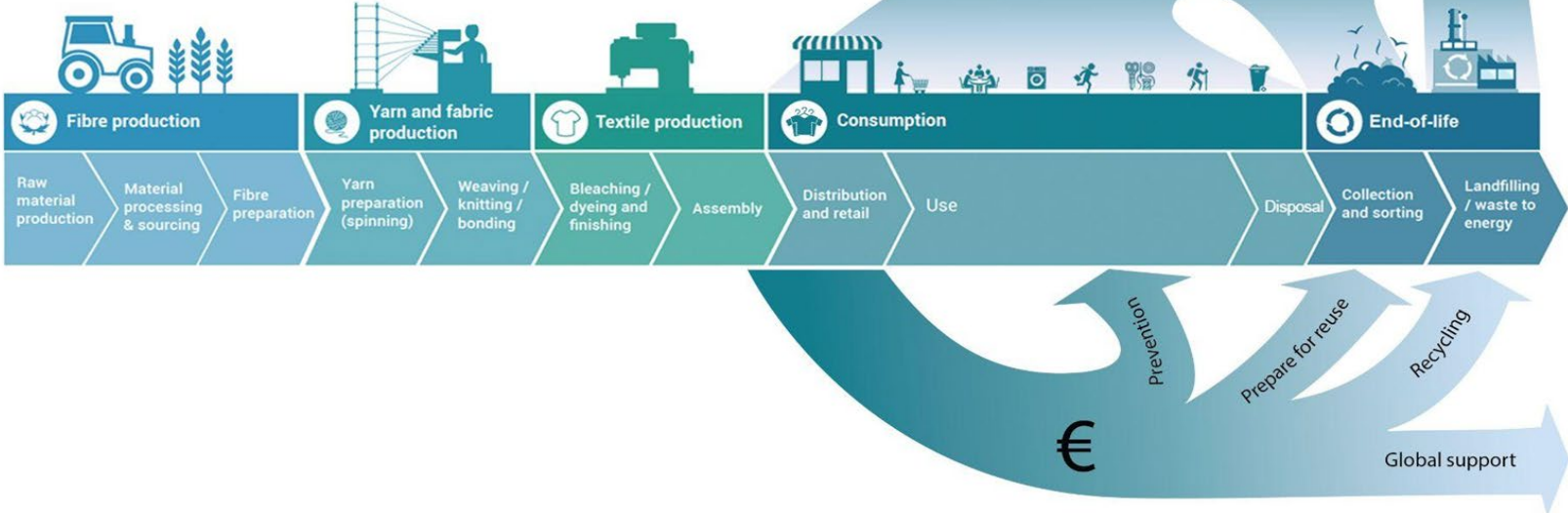
TARGETED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY - MEASURING THE USE PHASE

Avfall Norge



Picking analysis

TPR





Hva forteller care-labelen i dag?



Takk for meg!

