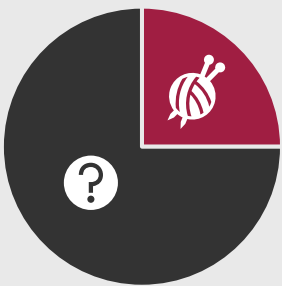


Clothing and Textiles: From Troublemaker to Circular Economy

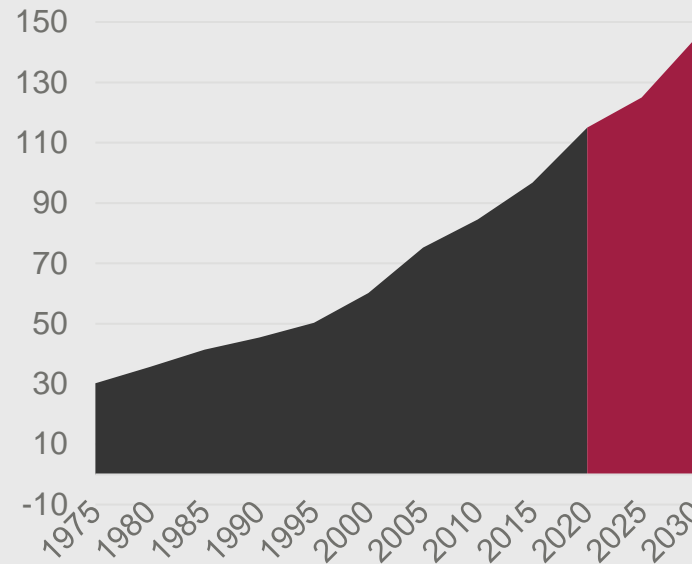


1.4 million tonnes of non-reusable textiles are expected to get on the European market in 2025 - the year when all EU Member States must sort out textiles.



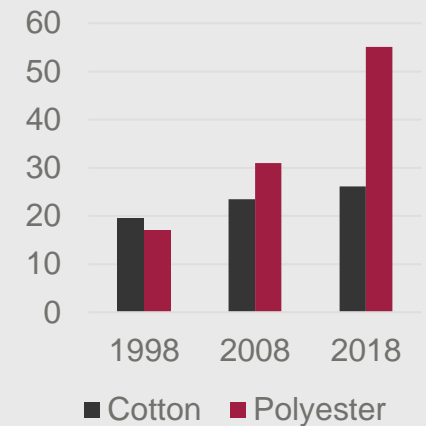
Only 25% of collected textiles can be recycled into new thread and textile fibres. For the remaining share, other solutions must be found.

Global production of textile fibres has almost **quadrupled since 1975** - and it is estimated to increase to 145 million tonnes in 2030.



Textiles are the new plastics. The manufacture of **polyester exceeds that of cotton**.

Global production of fibres 2018 (million tonnes)



Danish consumption of clothing is **35% higher** than the world average.

Just below half the volumes of clothing and textiles in Denmark is reused either in Denmark or abroad.

Danish Waste Association Recommendations



Extended Producer Responsibility on Clothing, Shoes, and Textiles

Denmark introduces extended producer responsibility on clothing and textiles.

The producer responsibility will cover clothing, shoes, bags, and household textiles from private homes, as well as work clothing, uniforms, and textiles from businesses.



Minimum 55% Reuse

When the producer responsibility system enters into force, at least 55% of the quantity of clothing and textiles from households and businesses must be reused, repaired, or diverted for remanufacturing.

This percentage will increase gradually.



Better Production

Requirements for sustainable and long-life design and manufacturing are drawn up with the aim to define the contribution to be paid to the producer responsibility system by clothing and textile companies.

Furthermore, the destruction of unsold clothing must be stopped.



Research

An increasing proportion of the economy of the producer responsibility system will be allocated to research and establishment of recycling solutions in Denmark along with the development of circular business models.