

Sirpa Pietikäinen,
MEP
2018

Circular Economy

Revolutionizing
textile industry

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Sirpa".

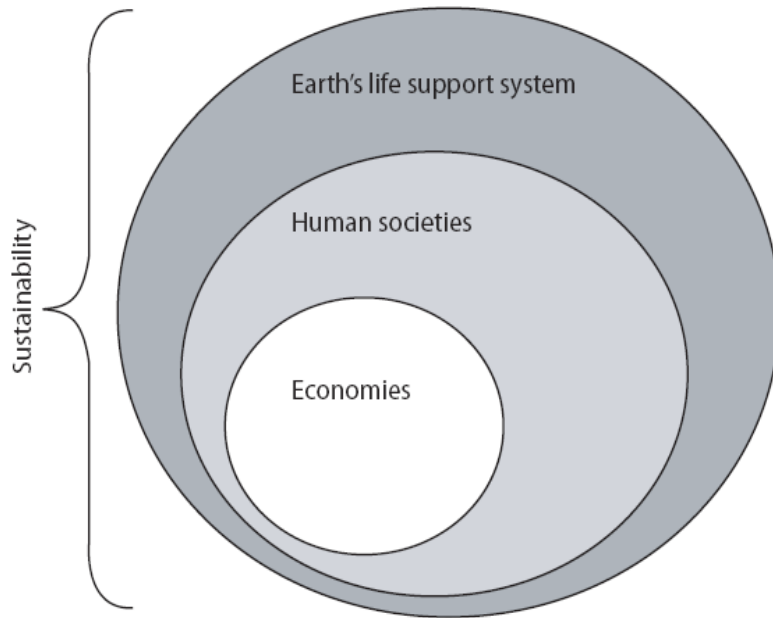
Comprehensive approach to defining "resource"



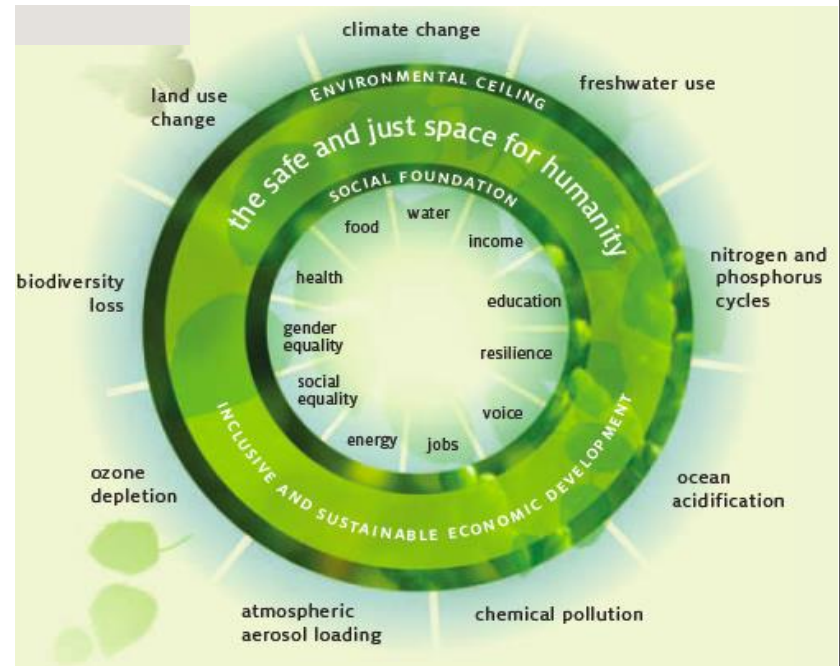
- Resources are not only raw materials such as oil, gas, metals, but also
 - clean air
 - clean water
 - biodiversity
 - ecosystem services

Paradigm change

Old: industrial, cartesian,
thinking in silos

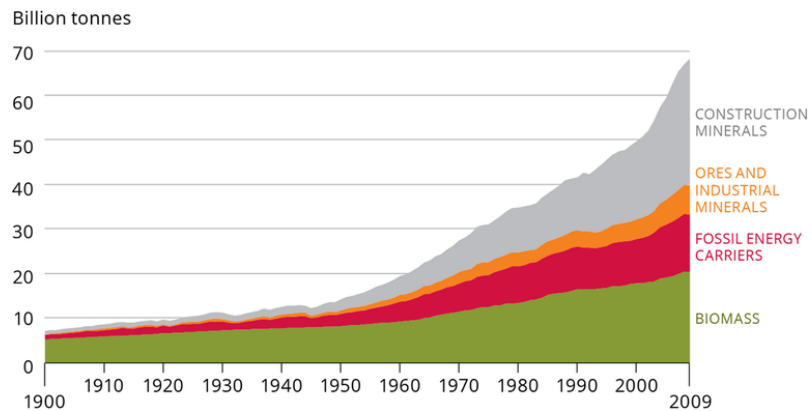


New: holistic

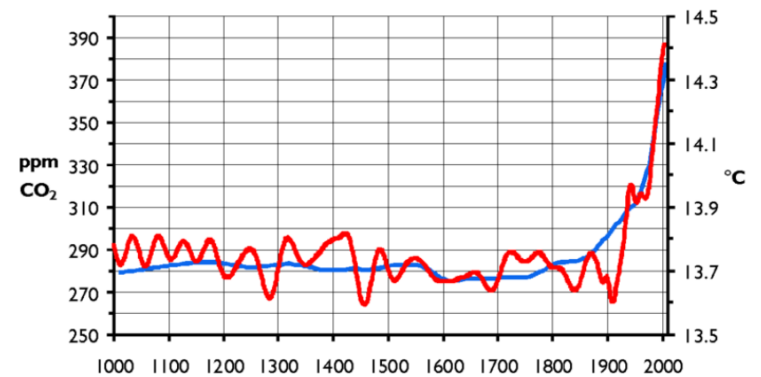


Rockström & Wijkman: Bankrupting
Nature (2012)

Demand for resources keeps on growing

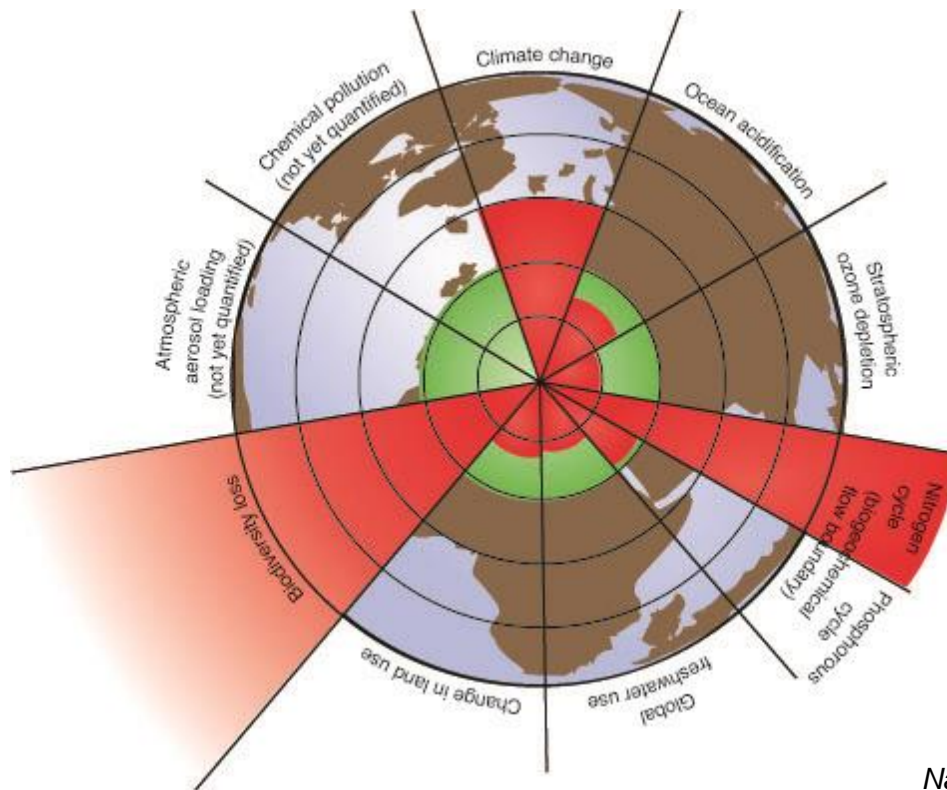


EEA, 2/2015



Climateaudit.org

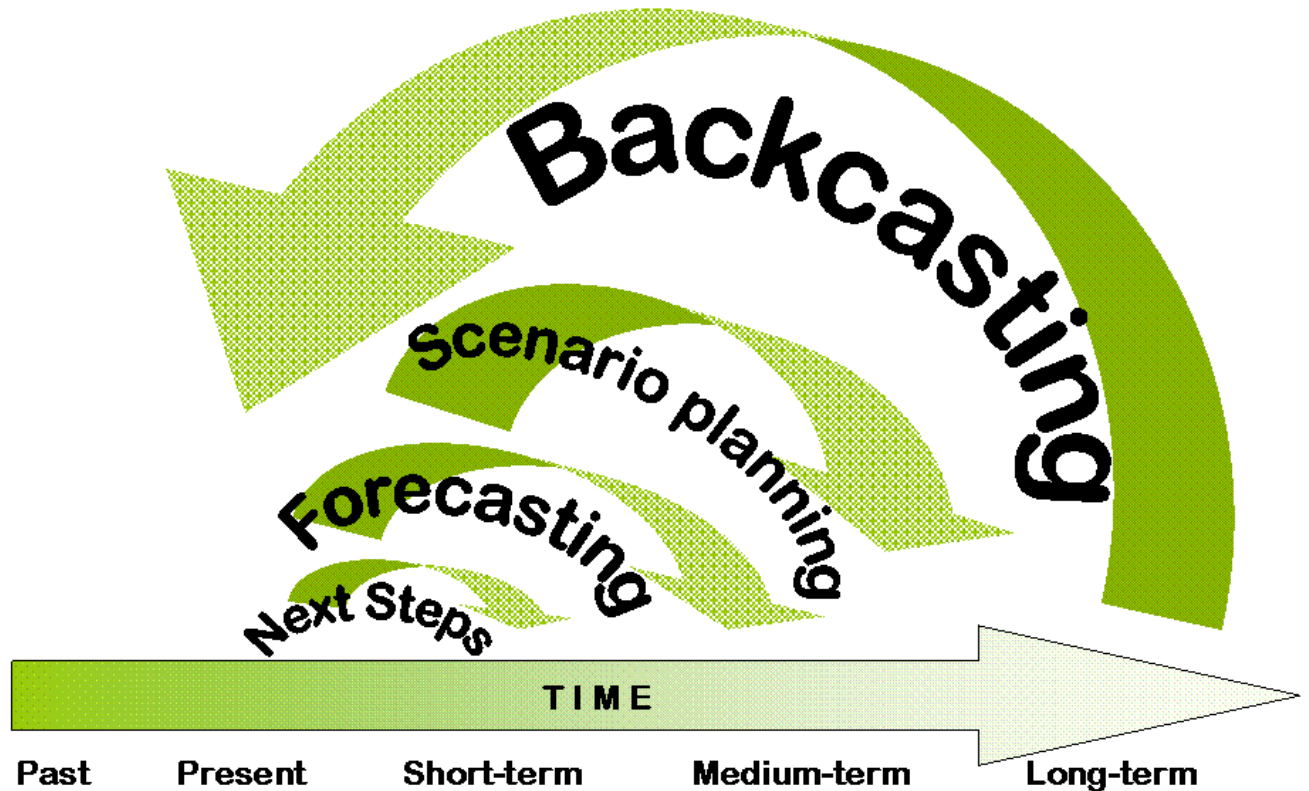
Safe living environment?



- Safe environment: green parts
- Red marks the parts where we have already surpassed our planet's carrying capacity
 - Biodiversity loss
 - Climate change
 - Phosphorus cycles

Nature, 24.9.2009

Answer needs to be in line with the challenge



We only have one planet

Earth Overshoot Day

The date when humanity's use of natural resources in a given year (ecological footprint) exceeds what the Earth can regenerate in that year

▲ Number of Earths needed to sustain human activity

1970



2015



2030

• If we continue consuming natural resources as at present

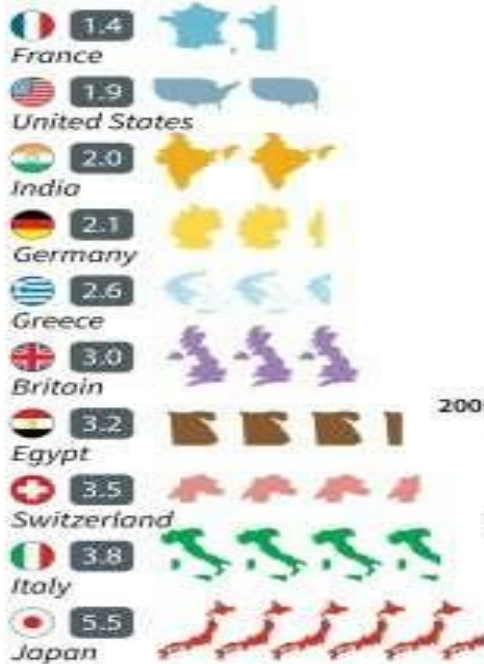


• If we cut CO₂ emissions by 30%



Source: Global Footprint Network

▲ Consuming more than they can generate (selected countries)



▲ Overshoot Day happens earlier each year

■ Days before overshoot is reached
■ Days living over budget

In 2015, we used up the planet's annual resources by the 222nd day of the year (Aug 13)



AFP

Comparison: Parliament own initiative vs. Commission action plan

	EP own initiative	EC
Municipal waste reuse and recycling by 2030	70%	60% by 2025 and 65% by 2030 But exceptions: Estonia, Greece, Croatia, Latvia, Malta, Romania and Slovakia can apply for another 5 years to reach the targets
Landfill of municipal waste	Ban by 2030	10% 2030
EPR	EC should set "clear minimum standards to ensure transparency and cost effectiveness of the extended producer responsibility schemes;	No quantitative minimum standards, rests upon MS to define the EPR schemes under "general requirements for EPR" - Schemes, e.g. MS to define the roles and responsibilities, measurable waste targets etc - Operators, e.g. MS to ensure the EPR organisation has e.g. clearly defined material coverage, has the operational and financial means.... - MS to ensure that the entire cost of waste management is covered
Prevention of waste	EC should develop waste prevention measures	MS put in charge: "MS shall take measures to prevent waste, e.g. - encourage the use of durable, recyclable etc products - identify and target products of high importance to the economy - encourage setting up systems promoting reuse - reduce the generation of food waste in primary production
Demolition waste	No targets	By 2020 preparing for re-use, recycling and backfilling operations using waste to substitute other non-waste materials shall be increased to 70%

Target	EP INI	EC
Overall resource efficiency target	30% by 2030	No target
Product design		
Ecodesign	<p>Review of the dir by 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scope to cover all main product groups - gradually including all relevant resource-efficiency features in the mandatory requirements - mandatory product passport - defining horizontal requirements 	EC will "promote" requirements relevant to circular economy in its future work UNDER the ecodesign directive, will be elaborated in Ecodesign working plan for 2015-2017
Production processes		
Industrial waste	setting binding waste reduction targets for municipal, commercial and <u>industrial waste</u> to be achieved by 2025;	Commission will include guidance on best waste management practices in industrial sectors in BREFs
Consumption		
Guarantees	propose the extension of minimum guarantees for consumer durable goods	EC will work towards better enforcement of the guarantees on tangible goods
Planned obsolescence	Commission to develop measures against planned obsolescence	Horizon 2020 action for development of testing programme to help identification of issues related to planned obsolescence

Waste package – trilogue result

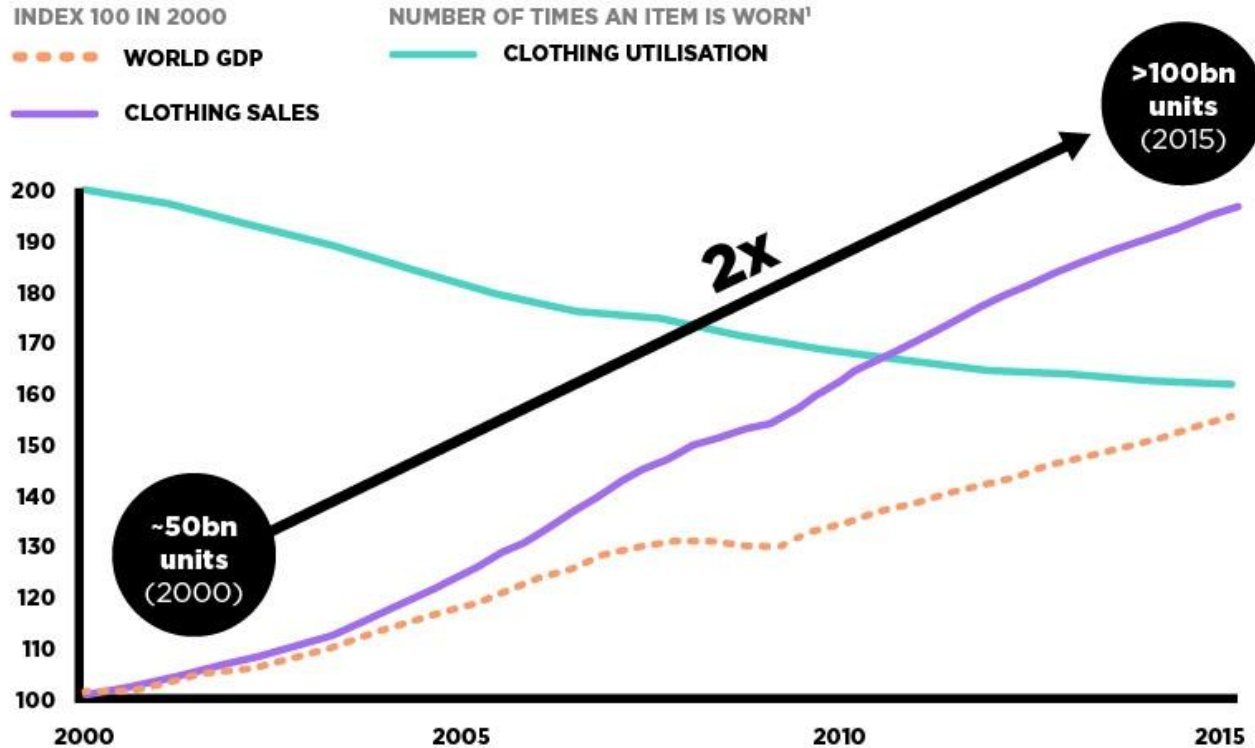
- **Municipal waste** recycling target
 - 2025: 55% 2030; 60% 2035: 65%
- **Packaging** recycling target:
 - Overall target 2025: 65% 2030: 70%
- **Biowaste**: obligatory from 31.12.2023
- **Textiles**: obligatory from 1.1.2025
- **Hazardous household waste** from 1.1.2025 onwards
- 10% municipal waste landfilled in 2035

Plastic Strategy

- Europe uses 49m tonnes of plastic a year
 - 39% packaging
 - 19.7% buildings
 - 8.9% cars
 - 5.8% electronics
- all plastic packaging on EU market recyclable by 2030
- the consumption of single-use plastics reduced
- intentional use of microplastics restricted

Textile waste

- Finland **71 million kg/year**
- EU **3 million tons/year**
- US **15.1 million tons/year**



¹ Average number of times a garment is worn before it ceases to be used
 Source: Euromonitor International Apparel & Footwear 2016 Edition (volume sales trends 2005-2015); World Bank, World development indicators - GD (2017)

UR

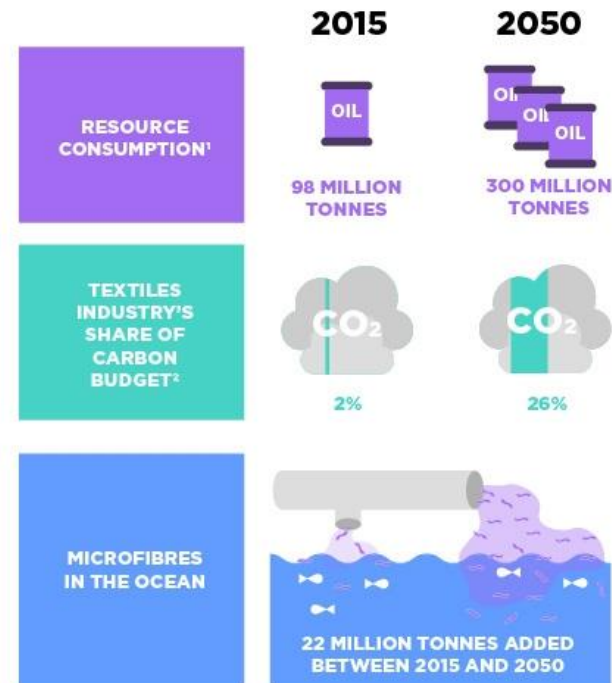


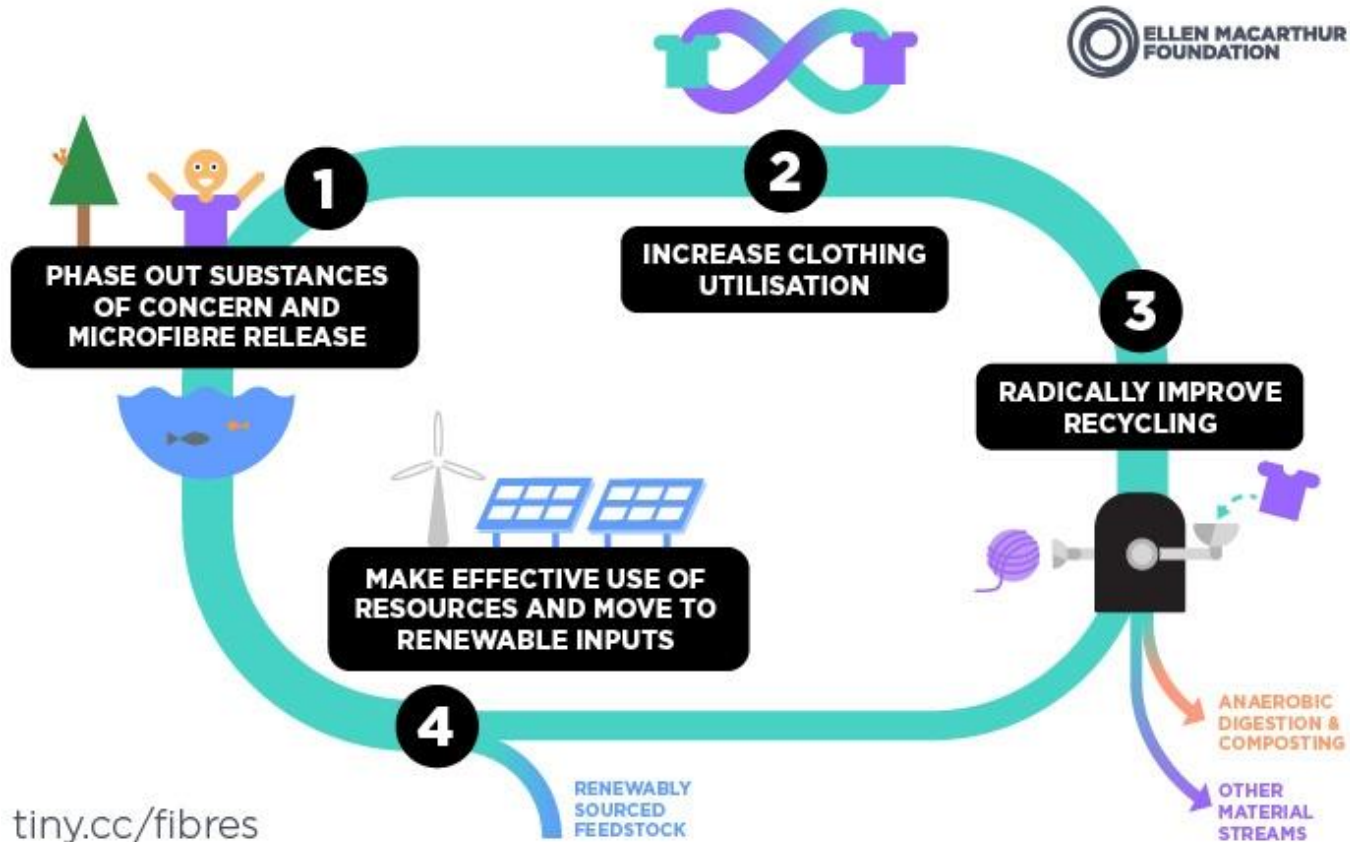
tiny.cc/fibres

1 Consumption of non-renewable resources of the textiles industry, including oil to produce synthetic fibres, fertilisers to grow cotton, and chemicals to produce, dye, and finish fibres and textiles

2 Carbon budget based on 2 degrees scenario

Source: Circular Fibres Initiative analysis - for details see Part I of the full report





Designing out waste

- use and re-use longer
- repair easily
- finally recycle

Textile strategy?

- fiber based recycling of textiles as the ultimate goal
- to closed loops of the use of textiles

Kiitos osallistumisestasi!

Tästä ja muista aiheista voit lukea lisää osoitteesta

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