



**2023/0234(COD)**

**08.02.2024**

# **COMPROMISE AMENDMENT 1 - 10**

**Draft report**

**Anna Zalewska**

(PE752.974v01-00)

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council  
amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste

Proposal for a directive

COM(2023)0420 - C9-0233/2023 – 2023/0234(COD)



## Compromise Amendment 1 on Food waste prevention and reduction

Directive 2008/98/EC - Article 3, 9, 9a, 29a and Recitals 3, 10-12, 14a, 15, 16a, 33 and citation 5c (new) (Food waste)

replacing AM 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 123-127, 212, 26-39, 223, 227- 290, 505-506, 143, 144, 153, 154, 160-171, 209, AGRI1, AGRI 6, AGRI 12, AGRI 14, AGRI16, AGRI17, AGRI 14, AGRI21, AGRI24-AGRI37

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2008/98/EC

Article 9a – paragraph 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall take appropriate measures to prevent generation of food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Those measures shall include the following:

(a) developing and supporting behavioural change interventions to reduce food waste, and information campaigns to raise awareness about food waste prevention;

(b) identifying and addressing inefficiencies in the functioning of the food supply chain and support cooperation amongst all actors, while ensuring a fair distribution of costs and benefits of prevention measures;

#### *Amendment*

Member States shall take appropriate measures to prevent generation of food waste ***along the entire food supply chain***, in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households. Those measures shall include, ***but not be limited to***, the following:

(a) developing and supporting behavioural change interventions to reduce food waste, and information campaigns, to raise awareness about food waste prevention ***as well food production*** ;

(b) identifying and addressing inefficiencies in the functioning of the food supply chain and support cooperation amongst all actors, while ensuring a fair distribution of costs and benefits of prevention measures, ***which may include:***

***- 'promotion of fruits and vegetables with external defects that are not compliant with EU or UNECE marketing standards, but still suitable and safe for local or direct consumption, as set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU)***

*2023/2429' ("ugly" fruits and vegetables);*  
*- tackling market practices that cause food waste, including those set out in Directive (EU) 2019/633;*

(c) encouraging food donation and ***other*** redistribution for human consumption, prioritising human use over animal feed and the reprocessing into non-food products;

(d) supporting training and skills development as well as facilitating access to funding opportunities, in particular for small and medium sized enterprises and social economy actors.

(c) encouraging, food donation and ***ensuring*** redistribution for human consumption, prioritising human use over animal feed and the reprocessing into non-food products ;

(d) supporting training and skills development, ***including of local authorities*** as well as facilitating access to funding opportunities, in particular for small and medium sized enterprises and social economy actors;

***(da) encouraging and promoting innovation and technological solutions which contribute to the prevention of food waste, such as:***

***- intelligent packaging intended to extend the shelf-life or to maintain or improve the condition of packaged food in line with Commission Regulation (EU) 450/2009, especially during transportation and storage;***

***- clearer date labelling on food products and user-friendly tools to reduce confusion and facilitate the use of date markings, in line with Regulation (EU) 1169/2011, contributing to the prevention of unnecessary discarding of food items which are still safe for consumption.***

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2008/98/EC

Article 9a – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall ensure that all relevant actors in the supply chain are involved proportionately to their capacity and role in preventing the generation of food waste along the food supply chain, with a specific focus on preventing disproportionate impact on small and medium sized enterprises.

*Amendment*

Member States shall ensure that all relevant actors in the supply chain are involved proportionately to their capacity and role ***in generating food waste and*** in preventing the generation of food waste along the food supply chain, with a specific focus on preventing disproportionate impact on small and medium sized enterprises.

***Member States shall take appropriate measures to ensure that economic operators make available for donation unsold food that is safe for human consumption.***

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 9a – paragraphs 2 and 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall monitor and assess the implementation of their food waste prevention measures, including compliance with the food reduction targets referred to in paragraph 4, by measuring the levels of food waste on the basis of the methodology established in accordance with paragraph 3.

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with

*Amendment*

2. Member States shall monitor and assess the implementation of their food waste prevention measures, including compliance with the food ***waste*** reduction targets referred to in paragraph 4, by measuring the levels of food waste on the basis of the methodology established in accordance with paragraph 3.

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 38a to ***revise Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/1597 and supplement*** this

Article 38a to supplement this Directive as regards laying down a common methodology and minimum quality requirements for the uniform measurement of food waste levels.

Directive as regards laying down a common methodology and minimum quality requirements for the uniform measurement of food waste levels.

***3a. The methodology, measurement methods and data used to measure the levels of food waste referred to in paragraph 3 shall be made publicly available.***

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 9a – paragraph 4

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

4. Member States shall take the necessary and appropriate measures to achieve, by 31 December 2030, the following food waste reduction targets at national level:

- (a) reduce the generation of food waste in processing and manufacturing by **10 %** in comparison to the amount generated in **2020**;
- (b) reduce the generation of food waste per capita, jointly in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services and in households, by **30 %** in comparison to the amount generated in **2020**.

#### *Amendment*

4. Member States shall take the necessary and appropriate measures to achieve, by 31 December 2030, the following food waste reduction targets at national level:

- (a) reduce the generation of food waste in processing and manufacturing by ***at least 20 %*** in comparison to the amount generated ***as an annual average between 2020 and 2022***.
- (b) reduce the generation of food waste per capita, jointly in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services and in households, by ***at least 40 %*** in comparison to the amount generated ***as an annual average between 2020 and 2022***.

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 9a – paragraph 5

*Text proposed by the Commission*

5. Where a Member State can provide data for a reference year prior to 2020, which have been collected using methods comparable to the methodology and minimum quality requirements for the uniform measurement of levels of food waste as set out in the Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/1597, an earlier reference year may be used. The Member State shall notify the Commission and the other Member States of its intention to use an earlier reference year within 18 months of the entry into force of this Directive and shall provide the Commission with the data and measurement methods used to collect them.

*Amendment*

5. Where a Member State can provide data for a reference year prior to 2020, which have been collected using methods comparable to the methodology and minimum quality requirements for the uniform measurement of levels of food waste as set out in the Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/1597, an earlier reference year may be used. ***This earlier reference year shall apply to both of the targets referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 4.*** The Member State shall notify the Commission and the other Member States of its intention to use an earlier reference year within 18 months of the entry into force of this Directive and shall provide the Commission with the data and measurement methods used to collect them ***and make them publicly available.***

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2008/98/EC

Article 9a – paragraphs 6 and 7

*Text proposed by the Commission*

6. When the Commission considers that the data do not comply with the conditions set out in paragraph 5, it shall, within 6 months of the receipt of a notification made in accordance with paragraph 5, adopt a decision requesting the Member State to either use 2020 or a year other than that proposed by the Member State as reference year.

7. By 31 December 2027, the Commission shall review the targets to be

*Amendment*

6. When the Commission considers that the data do not comply with the conditions set out in paragraph 5, it shall, within 6 months of the receipt of a notification made in accordance with paragraph 5, adopt a decision requesting the Member State to either use 2020 or a year other than that proposed by the Member State as reference year.

7. By 31 December 2027, the Commission shall review the targets to be

reached by 2030, laid down in paragraph 4, with a view, if appropriate, to modify and/or extend them to other stages of the food supply chain, and to consider setting new targets beyond 2030. To that end, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.’;

reached by 2030, laid down in paragraph 4, with a view, if appropriate, to modify and/or extend them to other stages of the food supply chain, and to consider setting new targets beyond 2030. To that end, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal;

***7a. Member States are encouraged to coordinate their actions to prevent food waste and share best practices.***

***7b. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall conduct an assessment on the appropriate levels for the setting of targets for the reduction of all primary production food waste, including mature food left unharvested or used on farms. To that end, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.***

***7c. By 31 December 2027, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the possibility to introduce a binding target of at least 30% with respect to Article 9a, paragraph 4, point (a) and at least 50% with respect to Article 9a, paragraph 4, point (b) to be reached by 2035 and submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council which may be accompanied by appropriate legislative proposal to implement such target.***

**Proposal for a directive -  
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) in Article 9, paragraph 1, points (g) and (h), and paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 are

*Amendment*

(3) in Article 9, paragraph 1, points (g) and (h), and paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 are



deleted.

deleted.

## **Proposal for a directive**

### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 9**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 29a

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. By [P.O. insert date of two years after entry into force of this amending Directive], Member States shall review and adapt their food waste prevention programmes, with a view of attaining the targets provided for in Article 9a(4). Those programmes shall at least contain the measures laid down in Article 9(1) and 9a(1)) and, where relevant, the measures listed in Annexes IV and IVa. .

2. Each Member State shall designate the competent authorities responsible for the coordination of the food waste reduction measures implemented in order to reach the target set out in Article 9a(4) and inform accordingly the Commission by [P.O. insert the date of within three months after the entry into force of this amending Directive]. The Commission shall subsequently publish that information on the relevant EU website.’;

#### **Citation 5 c (new)**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

#### *Amendment*

1. By [P.O. insert date of two years after entry into force of this amending Directive], Member States shall review and adapt their food waste prevention programmes, with a view of attaining the targets provided for in Article 9a(4). Those programmes shall at least contain the measures laid down in Article 9(1) and 9a(1)) and, where relevant, the measures listed in Annexes IV and IVa.

2. Each Member State shall designate the competent authorities responsible for the coordination of the food waste reduction measures implemented in order to reach the target set out in Article 9a(4) and inform accordingly the Commission by [P.O. insert the date of within three months after the entry into force of this amending Directive]. The Commission shall subsequently publish that information on the relevant EU website.’;

***Having regard to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),***

#### **Recitals**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) Having regard to the negative effects of food waste, Member States committed themselves to taking measures to promote the prevention and reduction of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses, by 2030. Those measures aimed to prevent and reduce food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households.

*Amendment*

(3) Having regard to the negative effects of food waste, Member States committed themselves to taking measures to promote the prevention and reduction of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, **and the SDG Target 12.3 in particular**, adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly on 25 September 2015, and in particular its target of halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses, by 2030. Those measures aimed to prevent and reduce food waste in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services as well as in households.

Or. en

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(10) Having regard to the Union's commitment to the ambition set out in SDG Target 12.3, the setting of food waste reduction targets to be achieved by Member States by 2030 should provide a strong policy impulse to take action and ensure a significant contribution to global targets. However, given the legally binding nature of such targets, they should be proportionate and feasible, and take into account the role of different actors in the food supply chain as well as their capacity (in particular micro and small enterprises). ***The establishment of legally binding targets should thus follow a step-wise approach, starting with a level which is lower than the one set under the SDG, with a view to ensuring a consistent response of Member States and tangible***

*Amendment*

(10) Having regard to the Union's commitment to the ambition set out in SDG Target 12.3, the setting of food waste reduction targets to be achieved by Member States by 2030 should provide a strong policy impulse to take action and ensure a significant contribution to global targets. However, given the legally binding nature of such targets, they should be proportionate, ***attainable*** and feasible, and take into account the role of different actors in the food supply chain as well as their capacity (in particular micro and small enterprises).

*progress towards Target 12.3.*

Or. en

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) Reducing food waste at the production and consumption stages requires different approaches and measures and involves different stakeholder groups. Therefore, one target should be proposed for the processing and manufacturing stage and another one for the retail and other distribution of food, restaurants and food services and households.

*Amendment*

(11) Reducing food waste at the production and consumption stages requires different approaches and measures and involves different stakeholder groups. Therefore, one target should be proposed for the processing and manufacturing stage and another one for the retail and other distribution of food, restaurants and food services and households. ***Reducing food waste at any point along the food supply chain yields significant positive environmental impact.***

Or. en

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Bearing in mind the interdependence between the distribution and consumption stages in the food supply chain, in particular the influence of retail practices on consumer behaviour and the relation between food consumption in- and out-of-home, it is advisable to set up one joint target for these stages of the food supply chain. Setting separate targets for each of these stages would add unnecessary complexity and would limit Member States' flexibility in focusing on their specific areas of concern. In order to avoid that a joint target results in excessive burden on certain operators, Member States will be advised to consider the principle of proportionality in setting up measures to reach the joint target.

*Amendment*

(12) Bearing in mind the interdependence between the distribution and consumption stages in the food supply chain, in particular the influence of retail practices on consumer behaviour and the relation between food consumption in- and out-of-home, it is advisable to set up one joint target for these stages of the food supply chain. Setting separate targets for each of these stages would add unnecessary complexity and would limit Member States' flexibility in focusing on their specific areas of concern. In order to avoid that a joint target results in excessive burden on certain operators, Member States will be advised to consider the principle of proportionality in setting up measures to reach the joint target.

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(15) In order to ensure that the step-wise approach towards the achievement of the global target delivers its objectives, the levels set for the legally binding targets on reduction of food waste, should be reviewed and revised, if appropriate, to take into account the progress made by Member States over time. This would allow for a possible adjustment of the targets in view of strengthening the Union's contribution and further aligning with SDG Target 12.3, to be reached by 2030 and providing direction for further progress beyond that date.

*Amendment*

(15) In order to ensure that the step-wise approach towards the achievement of the global target delivers its objectives, the levels set for the legally binding targets on reduction of food waste, should be reviewed and revised, if appropriate, to take into account the progress made by Member States over time. This would allow for a possible adjustment of the targets in view of strengthening the Union's contribution and further aligning with SDG Target 12.3, to be reached by 2030 and providing direction for further progress beyond that date.

Or. en

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

***(16a) Member States should take measures to promote solutions such as clearer date labelling on food products and facilitate the use of date markings in line with Regulation, in order to avoid consumers' confusion about date marking (EU) 1169/2011.***

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(33) In order for Member States to achieve the targets set out in this Directive, Member States should revise their food waste prevention programmes to include new measures, involving multiple partners from the public and private sectors, with coordinated actions tailored to address specific hotspots as well as attitudes and behaviours that lead to food waste. In the preparation of these programmes, Member

(33) In order for Member States to achieve the targets set out in this Directive, Member States should revise their food waste prevention programmes to include new measures, involving multiple partners from the public and private sectors ***including producers, distributors, suppliers, retails and food service providers, as well as social economy actors and environmental and consumer***

States could draw inspiration from the recommendations produced by the Citizens' Panel on Food Waste.

*organisations*, with coordinated actions tailored to address specific hotspots as well as attitudes and behaviours that lead to food waste. In the preparation of these programmes, Member States could draw inspiration from the recommendations produced by the Citizens' Panel on Food Waste.

## Compromise Amendment 2 - Textile

**Article 3 (Definitions - textiles), Article 22a (Textile EPR) and Annex IVc, Recitals 2, 2a, 17, 18a, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27a, 28, 32, citations 5a (new), 5b (new), 5e (new) (Textile waste citations and recitals)**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 8, 13-19, 25, 51-65, 138-142, 146, 149-152, 172-173, 176-179, 180-187, 193-197, 200-201, 203, 205-208, 213-215, 217 - 222, and 301-360 , and 515-521.

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***8a. ‘social enterprise’ means a private law entity that provides goods and services for the market in an entrepreneurial way and in accordance with the principles and features of the social economy, having social or environmental objectives as the reason for its commercial activity. Social enterprises can be set up in a variety of legal forms;***

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Directive 2008/98/EC

Article 22a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall ensure that producers have extended producer responsibility for ***household*** textile products, articles of apparel, clothing accessories and footwear, apparel and clothing accessories listed in Annex IVc (“textile, textile-related and footwear products”) that they make available on the

1. Member States shall ensure that producers have extended producer responsibility for textile products articles of apparel, clothing accessories and footwear, apparel and clothing accessories listed in Annex IVc (“textile, textile-related and footwear products”) that they make available on the market for the first time

market for the first time within the territory of a Member State, in accordance with Articles 8 and 8a.

within the territory of a Member State, in accordance with Articles 8 and 8a.

***1a. By 31 December 2024 the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 38a to supplement this Directive as regards laying down further rules on the establishment of extended producer responsibility for personal protection equipment as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2016/425.***

***1b. By 31 December 2027, Member States shall ensure that producers of carpets and mattresses as referred to in Annex IVc, part 2a (new), whose main composition is textile, that they make available on the market for the first time within the territory of a Member State, shall have extended producer responsibility in accordance with Articles 8 and 8a. Member States may decide to establish a separate extended producer responsibility scheme specifically for these items.***

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 38a to amend Annex IVc to this Directive in order to bring the Combined Nomenclature codes listed in Annex IVc to this Directive in line with the codes listed in Annex 1 to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87\*.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 38a to ***expand the scope of Annex IVc and to*** amend Annex IVc to this Directive in order to bring the Combined Nomenclature codes listed in Annex IVc to this Directive in line with the codes listed in Annex 1 to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87\*.

3. Member States shall define in a clear way the roles and responsibilities of relevant actors involved in the implementation, monitoring and verification of the extended producer

3. Member States shall define in a clear, ***inclusive and balanced way, in line with Article 8a paragraph 1 point (a)*** the roles and responsibilities of relevant actors involved in the implementation, monitoring and verification of the extended producer responsibility scheme referred to in paragraph 1. ***Member States shall ensure that all relevant actors are fully involved in the decision-making process of the***

responsibility scheme referred to in paragraph 1.

*extended producer responsibility scheme. These shall include:*

- (a) producers placing products on the market of the Member State;*
- (b) organisations implementing extended producer responsibility obligations on their behalf;*
- (c) private or public waste operators;*
- (d) local authorities;*
- (e) re-use and preparing for re-use operators;*
- (f) social enterprises, including local social enterprises;*

4. Member States shall ensure that the producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc cover the costs of the following:

(a) collection of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc and subsequent waste management that entails the following:

(1) the collection of *those* used products for re-use and the separate collection of waste products for *preparation* for re-use and recycling in accordance with Articles 22c and 22d,

(2) transport of collected loads referred to in point (1) for subsequent sorting for re-use, for *preparation* for re-use and for recycling operations in accordance with Article 22d,

(3) sorting, *preparation* for re-use, recycling and other recovery operations and disposal of collected loads referred to in point (1),

4. Member States shall ensure that the producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc cover the costs of the following:

(a) collection of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc and subsequent waste management that entails the following:

(1) the collection of used *textile* products for re-use and the separate collection of waste *textile* products for *preparing* for re-use and recycling in accordance with Articles 22c and 22d

(2) transport of collected loads referred to in point (1) for subsequent sorting for re-use, for *preparing* for re-use and recycling operations in accordance with Article 22d,

(3) sorting, *preparing* for re-use, recycling and other recovery operations and disposal of collected loads referred to in point (1),



(4) collection, transport and treatment referred to in points (1) and (2) of waste generated by social enterprises and other **non-waste** operators that are part of the collection system referred to in Article 22c, paragraphs 5 and 11;

(b) carrying out compositional survey of collected mixed municipal waste in accordance with Article 22d(6);

(c) providing information on sustainable consumption, waste prevention, re-use, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery and disposal of textiles and footwear products in accordance with Article 22c(13)(14) and (17);

(d) data gathering and reporting to the competent authorities in accordance with Article 37;

(e) support to research and development to improve the sorting and recycling processes, in particular, in view of scaling up fibre-to-fibre recycling, without prejudice to Union state aid rules.

5. Member States shall ensure that producers of textiles, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc cover the costs referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article in relation to the used and waste textiles, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc deposited at the collection points set up in accordance

(4) collection, transport and treatment referred to in points (1) and (2) of waste generated by social enterprises and other operators that are part of the collection system referred to in Article 22c, paragraphs 5 and 11;

(b) carrying out compositional survey of collected mixed municipal waste in accordance with Article 22d(6);

(c) providing information, **including via appropriate information campaigns and communication work**, on sustainable consumption, waste prevention, re-use, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery and disposal of textiles and footwear products in accordance with Article 22c(13)(14) and (17);

(d) data gathering and reporting to the competent authorities in accordance with Article 37;

(e) support to research and development to improve the sorting and recycling processes **according to the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4**, in particular, in view of scaling up fibre-to-fibre recycling, without prejudice to Union state aid rules.

**(ea) reuse and repair operations, including research and development for their improvement.**

5. Member States shall ensure that producers of textiles, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc cover the costs referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article in relation to the used and waste textiles, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc deposited at the collection points set up in accordance

with Article 22c, points 5 and 11, where such products were made available on the market for the first time within the territory of a Member State after [P.O. insert date of entry into force of this amending Directive].

6. The costs to be covered referred to in paragraph 4 shall not exceed the costs that are necessary to provide the services referred to in that paragraph in a cost-efficient way and shall be established in a transparent way between the actors concerned.

7. For or the purpose of compliance with Article 30, paragraph 1, points (d) and (e), of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, Member States shall ensure that providers of online platforms, falling within the scope of Chapter 3, Section 4 of that regulation, allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with producers offering textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc to consumers located in the Union obtain the following information from producers;

(a) information on the registration in the register of the producers referred to in Article 22b in the Member State where the consumer is located and the registration number(s) of the producer in that register;

with Article 22c, points 5 and 11, where such products were made available on the market for the first time within the territory of a Member State after [P.O. insert date of entry into force of this amending Directive] ***including any used and waste textiles that may be collected through private take-back schemes and later aggregated with textiles collected pursuant to Article 22c (5).***

6. The costs to be covered referred to in paragraph 4 shall not exceed the costs that are necessary to provide the services referred to in that paragraph in a cost-efficient way ***consistent with the waste hierarchy*** and shall be established in a transparent way between the actors concerned.

***6a. Providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall ensure that producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc are registered in the register of the producers referred to in Article 22b in the Member State where the consumer is located, before placing products from those producers onto their platforms.***

7. For or the purpose of compliance with Article 30, paragraph 1, points (d) and (e), of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, Member States shall ensure that providers of online platforms, falling within the scope of Chapter 3, Section 4 of that regulation, allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with producers offering textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc to consumers located in the Union obtain the following information from producers;

(a) information on the registration in the register of the producers referred to in Article 22b in the Member State where the consumer is located and the registration number(s) of the producer in that register;

(b) a self-certification by the producer committing itself to only offering textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc with regard to which the extended producer responsibility requirements referred to in paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article and Article 22c(1) are complied with in the Member State where the consumer is located.

8. Member States shall ensure that the extended producer responsibility schemes laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article are established by [P.O insert date thirty months after the entry into force of this amending Directive] in accordance with Articles 8, 8a, 22a to 22d.

(b) a self-certification by the producer committing itself to only offering textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc with regard to which the extended producer responsibility requirements referred to in paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article and Article 22c(1) are complied with in the Member State where the consumer is located.

8. Member States shall ensure that the extended producer responsibility schemes laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article are established by [P.O insert date ***eighteen*** months after the entry into force of this amending Directive] in accordance with Articles 8, 8a, 22a to 22d.

## **Proposal for a directive**

### **Article 1 – paragraph 10**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Annex IVc

*Text proposed by the Commission*

## **ANNEX IVc**

### **Products that fall within the scope of the extended producer responsibility for certain textile, *textile-related and footwear* products**

#### *Part 1*

***Household*** textile products, and textile articles of apparel and clothing accessories that fall within the scope of Article 22a

CN code	Description
61 – all listed codes within the chapter	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted
62 – all listed codes within the chapter	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted
6301	Blankets and travelling rugs (except 6301 10 00)
6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen
6303	Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances
6304	Other furnishing articles, excluding those of heading 9404

6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles
6504	Hats and other headgear, plaited or made by assembling strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed
6505	Hats and other headgear, knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric, in the piece (but not in strips), whether or not lined or trimmed; hairnets of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed

### *Part 2*

Footwear, and articles of apparel and clothing accessories whose main composition is not textile within the scope of Article 22a

CN code	Description
4203	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or composition leather (excl. footwear and headgear and parts thereof, and goods of chapter 95, e.g. shin guards, fencing masks)
6401	Waterproof footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or of plastics, the uppers of which are neither fixed to the sole nor assembled by stitching, riveting, nailing, screwing, plugging or similar processes
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics
6403	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather
6404	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials
6405	Other footwear

## *Amendment*

### **ANNEX IVc**

#### **Products that fall within the scope of the extended producer responsibility for certain textile products**

### *Part 1*

Textile products, and textile articles of apparel and clothing accessories that fall within the scope of Article 22a

CN code	Description
61 – all listed codes within the chapter	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted
62 – all listed codes within the chapter	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted
6301	Blankets and travelling rugs (except 6301 10 00)
6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen

6303	Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances
6304	Other furnishing articles, excluding those of heading 9404
6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles
6504	Hats and other headgear, plaited or made by assembling strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed
6505	Hats and other headgear, knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric, in the piece (but not in strips), whether or not lined or trimmed; hairnets of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed

## Part 2

Footwear, and articles of apparel and clothing accessories whose main composition is not textile within the scope of Article 22a

CN code	Description
4203	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or composition leather (excl. footwear and headgear and parts thereof, and goods of chapter 95, e.g. shin guards, fencing masks)
6401	Waterproof footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or of plastics, the uppers of which are neither fixed to the sole nor assembled by stitching, riveting, nailing, screwing, plugging or similar processes
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics
6403	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather
6404	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials
6405	Other footwear

Or. en

## Proposal for a directive

### Annex IV c – part 2 a (new)

Directive 2008/98/EC

### Annex IV b a (new)

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	
Textile products within the scope of Article 22a	
<i>Amendment</i>	
Textile products within the scope of Article 22a	
<i>CN code</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>9404</b>	<b>Mattresses</b>
<b>5704</b>	<b>Carpets</b>

## Citations

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

### Citation 5a (new)

***Having regard to the Commission communication of 30 March 2022 entitled ‘EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles’ (COM(2022)0141) and to the related European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2023 (2022/2171(INI)),***

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

### Citation 5e (new)

***Having regard to the European Environment Agency (EEA) briefings of November 2019 on ‘Textiles in Europe’s circular economy’, of January 2021 on ‘A framework for enabling circular business models in Europe’, of January 2021 on ‘Plastic in textiles: towards a circular economy for synthetic textiles in Europe’, of February 2022 on ‘Textiles and the environment: the role of design in Europe’s circular economy’ and of February 2022 on ‘Microplastics from textiles: towards a circular economy for textiles in Europe’,***

## Recitals

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(2) According to the EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles<sup>71</sup>, important changes are needed to move away from the currently prevailing linear way in which textile products are designed, produced, used and discarded, with a particular need to limit fast fashion. That Strategy considers it important to make producers responsible for the waste that their products create and refers to the establishment of harmonised Union

(2) According to the EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles<sup>71</sup>, important changes are needed to move away from the currently prevailing linear way in which textile products are designed, produced, used and discarded, with a particular need to limit fast fashion. ***According to the Strategy’s vision for 2030, consumers should benefit longer from high quality affordable textile.*** That Strategy considers it important to make

extended producer responsibility rules for textiles with eco-modulation of fees. It provides that the key objective of such rules is to create an economy for collection, sorting, re-use, preparation for re-use and recycling, and to incentivise producers to ensure that their products are designed in respect of circularity principles. To that end, it foresees that a notable share of contributions made by producers to extended producer responsibility schemes have to be dedicated to waste prevention measures and preparation for re-use. It also supports the need for strengthened and more innovative approaches to sustainable management of biological resources to increase the circularity and valorisation of food waste and re-use of bio-based textiles.

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<sup>71</sup> COM(2022)141 final of 30 March 2022.

producers responsible for the waste that their products create and refers to the establishment of harmonised Union extended producer responsibility rules for textiles with eco-modulation of fees. It provides that the key objective of such rules is to create an economy for collection, sorting, re-use, preparation for re-use and recycling, and to incentivise producers to ensure that their products are designed in respect of circularity principles. To that end, it foresees that a notable share of contributions made by producers to extended producer responsibility schemes have to be dedicated to waste prevention measures and preparation for re-use. It also supports the need for strengthened and more innovative approaches to sustainable management of biological resources to increase the circularity and valorisation of food waste and re-use of bio-based textiles.

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<sup>71</sup> COM(2022)141 final of 30 March 2022.

Or. en

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2a) According to the briefing of the European Environmental Agency entitled "Microplastics from textiles in Europe"<sup>1a</sup>, up to 35% of global microplastics released into the aquatic, terrestrial and marine ecosystems are from synthetic textiles; Plastic waste impairing aquatic, terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be appropriately collected, recycled and ultimately given a new life promoting a full circular economy as well as raising public awareness for the dissemination of best practices;***

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<sup>1a</sup>

***<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/m>***

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(17) In line with the polluter-pays principle, as referred to in Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it is essential that the producers placing on the Union market certain textile, textile-related and footwear products take responsibility for their management at their end-of life as well as extending their lifetime through making used textile, textile-related and footwear products available on the market for re-use. To implement the polluter pays principle, it is appropriate to lay down the obligations for the management of textile, textile-related and footwear producers, which include any manufacturer, importer or distributor, that, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance contracts as defined in Article 2, point (7), of Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>77</sup>, makes available those products on the market for the first time within a territory of a Member States on a professional basis under its own name or trademark. The scope of the producers covered by the extended producer responsibility should exclude micro enterprises and self-employed tailors producing customised products in view of their reduced role in the textile market as well as those placing on the market used textiles, textile-related and footwear products or such products derived from used or waste of those products in view of supporting re-use, including through repair, refurbishment and upcycling whereby certain functionalities of the original product is changed, within the Union.

*Amendment*

(17) In line with the polluter-pays principle, as referred to in Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it is essential that the producers placing on the Union market certain textile, textile-related and footwear products take responsibility for their management at their end-of life as well as extending their lifetime through making used textile, textile-related and footwear products available on the market for re-use. To implement the polluter pays principle, it is appropriate to lay down the obligations for the management of textile, textile-related and footwear producers, which include any manufacturer, importer or distributor, that, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance contracts as defined in Article 2, point (7), of Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>77</sup>, makes available those products on the market for the first time within a territory of a Member States on a professional basis under its own name or trademark. The scope of the producers covered by the extended producer responsibility should exclude micro enterprises, ***for which such a responsibility would impose a disproportionate financial and administrative burden***, and self-employed tailors producing customised products in view of their reduced role in the textile market as well as those placing on the market used textiles, textile-related and footwear products or such products derived from used or waste of those products in view of supporting re-use, including through repair, refurbishment and upcycling whereby certain functionalities of the original product is changed, within the Union. ***Micro enterprises should, however, be allowed to participate in***



***producer responsibility organisations.***

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<sup>77</sup> Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64).

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<sup>77</sup> Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64).

Or. en

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(18a) According to the European Environment Agency, currently less than 1% of all clothing waste is used to make new clothing in a circular loop. Today, most textiles are not designed for circularity. 78% of all textile products require disassembly before textile-to-textile recycling. In order to ensure investment into circular textiles, targets should be established for the prevention, collection, sorting, reuse and local reuse, as well as recycling and fibre-to-fibre recycling of textiles to support and drive technological development and the investments into infrastructure as well as the push for eco-design of textiles. Total textile waste generated, covering clothing and footwear, home textiles, technical textiles, and post-industrial and pre-consumer waste, is estimated at 12.6 Mt, including fractions that are discarded during textile production, at the retail stage and by households and commercial entities waste<sup>1a</sup>.***

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<sup>1a</sup>

Or. en

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(19) ***The household textile and apparel clothing comprise the largest share of Union textile consumption and the biggest contributor to unsustainable patterns of over production and overconsumption. Household textiles and apparel are also the focus of all existing separate collection systems in Member States along with other post-consumer apparel and accessories and footwear that are not primarily composed of textiles. Therefore, the scope of the established extended producer responsibility scheme should cover household textile products and other articles of apparel, clothing accessories and footwear.*** In order to ensure the legal certainty for the producers on the products subject to the extended producer responsibility, the products in scope should be identified by reference to the Combined Nomenclature codes pursuant to Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87<sup>78</sup>.

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<sup>78</sup> OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1.

*Amendment*

(19) In order to ensure the legal certainty for the producers on the products subject to the extended producer responsibility, the products in scope should be identified by reference to the Combined Nomenclature codes pursuant to Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87<sup>78</sup>.

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<sup>78</sup> OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1.

Or. en

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 20**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(20) The textile sector is resource

*Amendment*

(20) The textile sector is resource

intensive. While, in relation to both the production of raw materials and textiles, most of the pressures and impacts related to the consumption of clothing, footwear and **household** textiles in the Union occur in third countries, they also affect the Union due to their global impact on climate and the environment. Therefore, preventing, preparing for re-use and recycling textile waste can help reduce the global environmental footprint of the sector, including in the Union. In addition, the current resource-inefficient waste management of textile waste is not in line with the waste hierarchy and leads to environmental harm both in the Union and in third countries, including through greenhouse gas emissions from incineration and landfilling.

intensive. While, in relation to both the production of raw materials and textiles, **as 73% of clothes and household textiles consumed in Europe are imported<sup>1</sup>**, most of the pressures and impacts related to the consumption of clothing, footwear and textiles in the Union occur in third countries, they also affect the Union due to their global impact on climate and the environment. Therefore, preventing, preparing for re-use and recycling textile waste can help reduce the global environmental footprint of the sector, including in the Union. In addition, the current resource-inefficient waste management of textile waste is not in line with the waste hierarchy and leads to environmental harm both in the Union and in third countries, including through greenhouse gas emissions from incineration and landfilling.

Or. en

## Proposal for a directive

### Recital 21

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(21) The purpose of the extended producer responsibility for textiles, textile-related and footwear products is to ensure a high level of environmental and health protection in the Union, create an economy for collection, sorting, re-use, preparation for re-use and recycling, in particular, fibre-to-fibre recycling, as well as incentives for producers to ensure that their products are designed in respect of circularity principles. The producers of textiles and footwear should finance the costs of collecting, sorting for re-use, preparing for re-use and recycling, and of the recycling and other treatment of collected used and waste textiles and footwear, including unsold consumer products considered waste that were supplied on the territory of the Member

#### *Amendment*

(21) The purpose of the extended producer responsibility for textiles, textile-related and footwear products is to ensure a high level of environmental and health protection in the Union, create an economy for collection, sorting, re-use, preparation for re-use and recycling, in particular, fibre-to-fibre recycling, as well as incentives for producers to ensure that their products are designed in respect of circularity principles. The producers of textiles and footwear should finance, the costs of collecting, sorting for re-use, preparing for re-use and recycling, and of the recycling and other treatment of collected used and waste textiles and footwear, including unsold consumer products considered waste that were supplied on the territory of the Member

<sup>1</sup> EP Resolution of 1 June 2023 on an EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

States after the entry into force of this amending Directive to ensure that the extended producer responsibility obligations do not apply retroactively and comply with the principle of legal certainty. Those producers should also finance the costs of carrying out compositional surveys of mixed collected municipal waste, support to research and development in sorting and recycling technologies, reporting on separate collection, re-use and other treatment and of providing information to end-users about the impact and sustainable management of textiles.

States after the entry into force of this amending Directive to ensure that the extended producer responsibility obligations do not apply retroactively and comply with the principle of legal certainty. Those producers should also finance the costs of carrying out compositional surveys of mixed collected municipal waste, support to research and development in sorting and recycling technologies, ***especially digital solutions***, reporting on separate collection, re-use and other treatment and of providing information to end-users about the impact and sustainable management of textiles.  
***Producers should also finance the development of reuse and repair operations.***

Or. en

## **Proposal for a directive**

### **Recital 25**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(25) In view of the key role of social enterprises and social economy entities in the existing textile collection systems and their potential to create local, sustainable, participatory and inclusive businesses models and quality jobs in the Union, in line with the objectives of the EU Social Economy Action Plan<sup>79</sup>, the introduction of extended producer responsibility schemes should maintain and support the activities of social enterprises and social economy entities involved in used textiles management. These entities therefore should be regarded as partners in the separate collection systems supporting the scale-up of re-use and repair and creating quality jobs for all and in particular for vulnerable groups.

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<sup>79</sup> COM (2021) 778 final of 9 December 2021.

#### *Amendment*

(25) In view of the key role of social enterprises and social economy entities in the existing textile collection systems and their potential to create local, sustainable, participatory and inclusive businesses models and quality jobs in the Union, in line with the objectives of the EU Social Economy Action Plan<sup>79</sup>, the introduction of extended producer responsibility schemes should maintain and support the activities of social enterprises and social economy entities involved in used ***and waste*** textiles management. These entities therefore should be regarded as partners in the separate collection systems supporting the scale-up of ***preparing for re-use***, re-use and repair and creating quality jobs for all and in particular for vulnerable groups.

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<sup>79</sup> COM (2021) 778 final of 9 December 2021.

(26) Producers and producer responsibility organisations should be actively involved in providing information to end users, in particular consumers, that used and waste textiles and footwear should be collected separately, that collection systems are available and that end-users have an important role in ensuring waste prevention and an environmentally optimal management of textiles waste. This information should include availability of re-use arrangements for textiles and footwear and the environmental benefits of sustainable consumption and the environmental, health and social impacts of the textile apparel industry. The end users should also be informed about their important role in making informed, responsible and sustainable textile consumption choices and ensuring an environmentally optimal management of textile and footwear waste. These information requirements apply in addition to the requirements on the provision of information to end-users in relation to the textile products laid down in the Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulation<sup>80</sup> and the Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>81</sup>. The disclosure of information to all end users should make use of modern information technologies. The information should be provided both by classical means, such as posters both indoors and outdoors and social media campaigns, and by more innovative means, such as electronic access to websites provided by QR codes.

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<sup>80</sup> OJ to insert the reference number once adopted.

<sup>81</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the

(26) Producers and producer responsibility organisations should be actively involved in providing information to end users, in particular consumers, that used and waste textiles and footwear should be collected separately, that collection systems are available and that end-users have an important role in ensuring waste prevention and an environmentally optimal management of textiles waste. This information should include availability of re-use arrangements for textiles and footwear and the environmental benefits of sustainable consumption and the environmental, health and social impacts of the textile apparel industry. The end users should also be informed about their important role in making informed, responsible and sustainable textile consumption choices and ensuring an environmentally optimal management of textile and footwear waste. These information requirements apply in addition to the requirements on the provision of information to end-users in relation to the textile products laid down in the Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulation<sup>80</sup> and the Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>81</sup>. The disclosure of information to all end users should make use of modern information technologies. The information should be provided both by classical means, such as posters both indoors and outdoors and social media campaigns, and by more innovative means, such as electronic access to websites provided by QR codes ***and the digital product passport.***

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<sup>80</sup> OJ to insert the reference number once adopted.

<sup>81</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the

fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 272, 18.10.2011, p. 1).

fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 272, 18.10.2011, p. 1).

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(27a) Introducing a Digital Product Passport, as a tool to significantly enhance the traceability of textile products throughout their value chain, can empower consumers to make informed choices by providing better access to product information regarding end-of-life management. This would also enable economic operators to accurately track the amount of textile waste generated, assist Member States in implementing and monitoring separate collection obligations for textiles for re-use, preparation for re-use, and recycling in accordance with Article 22a.***

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(28) In order to monitor that producers meet their obligations relating to their financial, and organisational obligations to ensuring the management of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products they make available on the market for the first time within the territory of a Member State, it is necessary that a register of producers is established and managed by each Member State and that producers should be obliged to register. The registration requirements and format should be harmonised across the Union to the greatest extent possible so as to facilitate registration in particular where producers make textile, textile-related and footwear products available on the market for the first time in different Member States. The information in the register

(28) In order to monitor that producers meet their obligations relating to their financial, and organisational obligations to ensuring the management of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products they make available on the market for the first time within the territory of a Member State, it is necessary that a register of producers is established and managed by each Member State and that producers should be obliged to register. The registration requirements and format should be harmonised across the Union to the greatest extent possible so as to facilitate registration in particular where producers make textile, textile-related and footwear products available on the market for the first time in different Member States. The information in the register

should be accessible *to those entities that play a role in the verification of the compliance with the extended producer responsibility obligations and their enforcement.*

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(32) Exports of used and waste textiles outside the EU have been steadily increasing with exports representing the greatest share of the re-use market for post-consumer textiles generated in the EU. In view of the significant increase of the collected textile waste after the introduction of separate collection by 2025 it is important to strengthen the efforts to combat illegal shipments of waste to third countries disguised as non-waste for the purpose of ensuring high environmental protection. Building on Regulation .../... [P.O. insert the institutions and serial number, and complete the footnote for the Regulation on the Shipment of waste]<sup>84</sup> and in view of the objective to ensure the sustainable management of post-consumer textiles and tackle illegal shipments of waste, it should be provided that all separately collected used textiles, textile-related and footwear products undergo a sorting operation prior to their shipment. Furthermore, it should be provided that all separately collected used textile, textile-related and footwear items are regarded as waste and subject to Union waste legislation, including on the shipments of waste, until they have undergone a sorting operation by a trained sorting for re-use and recycling operator. The sorting should be carried out in accordance with the harmonised sorting requirements that deliver high quality re-usable fraction that meet the needs of the receiving second hand textile markets in the EU and globally and by establishing criteria to distinguish between used goods and waste. Shipments of used textiles, textile-related and footwear products should be accompanied by information demonstrating that those

should be *publicly* accessible.

*Amendment*

(32) Exports of used and waste textiles outside the EU have been steadily increasing with exports representing the greatest share of the re-use market for post-consumer textiles generated in the EU. In view of the significant increase of the collected textile waste after the introduction of separate collection by 2025 it is important to strengthen the efforts to combat illegal shipments of waste to third countries disguised as non-waste for the purpose of ensuring high environmental protection. Building on Regulation .../... [P.O. insert the institutions and serial number, and complete the footnote for the Regulation on the Shipment of waste]<sup>84</sup> and in view of the objective to ensure the sustainable management of post-consumer textiles and tackle illegal shipments of waste, it should be provided that all separately collected used textiles, textile-related and footwear products undergo a sorting operation prior to their shipment. Furthermore, it should be provided that all separately collected used textile, textile-related and footwear items are regarded as waste and subject to Union waste legislation, including on the shipments of waste, until they have undergone a sorting operation by a trained sorting for re-use and recycling operator *and meet the end-of-waste status conditions*. The sorting should be carried out in accordance with the harmonised sorting requirements that deliver high quality re-usable fraction that meet the needs of the receiving second hand textile markets in the EU and globally and by establishing criteria to distinguish between used goods and waste. Shipments of used textiles, textile-related and footwear products should be accompanied

items are the output of a sorting or a preparing for re-use operation and that the items are suitable for re-use.

by information demonstrating that those items are the output of a sorting or a preparing for re-use operation and that the items are suitable for re-use and comply with the national rules of the destination country. *At the same time, it should be acknowledged that not all reusable second-hand clothes that are exported are reused in recipient countries and might be discarded without use, overwhelming the recipient countries' waste management systems. Additional measures to reduce exports of second-hand textiles by maximising local re-use should be prioritised.*

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<sup>84</sup> OJ to insert the reference number once adopted.

Or. en

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<sup>84</sup> OJ to insert the reference number once adopted.



**Compromise Amendment                      3**

**Article 22b (Textile producer register)**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 66-73 and 361-372

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 22b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

**Textile, textile-related and footwear  
producer register**

Member States shall establish a register of producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc to monitor compliance of those producers with Article 22a and 22c(1).

Member States shall ensure that the register provides links to other national registers to facilitate the registration of producers in all Member States.

2. Member States shall ensure that producers are required to register in the register referred to in paragraph 1. To that end, Member States shall require the producers to submit an application for registration in each Member State where they make textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc available on the market for the first time.

3. Member States shall only allow producers to make available on the market

*Amendment*

**Textile, textile-related and footwear  
producer register**

Member States shall establish a register of producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc to monitor compliance of those producers with Article 22a and 22c(1).

Member States shall ensure that the register provides links to other national registers to facilitate the registration of producers in all Member States. ***The register shall be easily accessible and free of charge to the public online.***

2. Member States shall ensure that producers are required to register in the register referred to in paragraph 1. To that end, Member States shall require the producers to submit an application for registration in each Member State where they make textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc available on the market for the first time.

***2a. Member States shall inform the other Member States about the link to the national register within 30 days of the launch of that register.***

3. Member States shall only allow producers to make available on the market

for the first time within their territory textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc where they or, in the case of authorisation, their authorised representatives for the extended producer responsibility, are registered in that Member State.

4. The application for registration shall include the following information:

(a) name, trademark and brand names, where available, under which the producer operates in the Member State and address of the producer including postal code and place, street and number, country, telephone, if any, web address and e-mail address, and name of a single contact point;

(b) national identification code of the producer, including its trade register number or equivalent official registration number and Union or national tax identification number;

(c) the Combined Nomenclature codes of the textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc that the producer intends to make available on the market for the first time within the territory of that Member State;

(d) the name, postal code, place, street and number, country, telephone, web address, e-mail address and national identification code of the producer responsibility organisation, trade register number or an equivalent official registration number, the Union or national tax identification number of the producer responsibility organisation, and the represented producer's mandate;

(e) a statement by the producer or the producer responsibility organisation, stating that the information provided is true.

5. Member States shall ensure that the obligations under this Article may, on the producer's behalf, be met by a producer

for the first time within their territory textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc where they or, in the case of authorisation, their authorised representatives for the extended producer responsibility, are registered in that Member State.

4. The application for registration shall include the following information:

(a) name, trademark and brand names, where available, under which the producer operates in the Member State and address of the producer including postal code and place, street and number, country, telephone, if any, web address and e-mail address, and name of a single contact point;

(b) national identification code of the producer, including its trade register number or equivalent official registration number and Union or national tax identification number;

(c) the Combined Nomenclature codes of the textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc that the producer intends to make available on the market for the first time within the territory of that Member State;

(d) the name, postal code, place, street and number, country, telephone, web address, e-mail address and national identification code of the producer responsibility organisation, trade register number or an equivalent official registration number, the Union or national tax identification number of the producer responsibility organisation, and the represented producer's mandate;

(e) a statement by the producer or the producer responsibility organisation, stating that the information provided is true.

5. Member States shall ensure that the obligations under this Article may, on the producer's behalf, be met by a producer

responsibility organisation.

Where a producer has designated a producer responsibility organisation, the obligations under this Article shall be met by that organisation *mutatis mutandis* unless otherwise specified by the Member State.

6. Member States shall ensure that the competent authority:

- (a) receives applications for the registration of producers referred to in paragraph 2 via an electronic data-processing system the details of which shall be made available on the competent authorities' website;
- (b) grants registrations and provides a registration number within a maximum period of 12 weeks from the moment that the information laid down in paragraph 4 is provided;
- (c) may lay down detailed arrangements with respect to the requirements and process of registration without adding substantive requirements to the ones laid down in paragraph 4;
- (d) may charge cost-based and proportionate fees to producers for the processing of applications referred to in paragraph 2.

7. The competent authority may refuse or withdraw the producer's registration where the information outlined in paragraph 4 and related documentary evidence is not provided or is not sufficient or where the producer no longer meets the requirements set out in paragraph 4, point (d).

8. Member States shall require the producer, or, where applicable, the producer responsibility organisation to notify the competent authority without undue delay of any changes to the information contained in the registration in

responsibility organisation.

Where a producer has designated a producer responsibility organisation, the obligations under this Article shall be met by that organisation *mutatis mutandis* unless otherwise specified by the Member State.

6. Member States shall ensure that the competent authority:

- (a) receives applications for the registration of producers referred to in paragraph 2 via an electronic data-processing system the details of which shall be ***prominently*** made available on the competent authorities' website;
- (b) grants registrations and provides a registration number within a maximum period of 12 weeks from the moment that the information laid down in paragraph 4 is provided;
- (c) may lay down detailed arrangements with respect to the requirements and process of registration without adding substantive requirements to the ones laid down in paragraph 4;
- (d) may charge cost-based and proportionate fees to producers for the processing of applications referred to in paragraph 2.

7. The competent authority may refuse or withdraw the producer's registration where the information outlined in paragraph 4 and related documentary evidence is not provided or is not sufficient or where the producer no longer meets the requirements set out in paragraph 4, point (d).

8. Member States shall require the producer, or, where applicable, the producer responsibility organisation to

accordance with paragraph 4, point (d), and of any permanent cessation as regards the making available on the market for the first time within the territory of the Member State of the textile and footwear products referred to in the registration. A producer shall be excluded from the register of producers if it has ceased to exist.

9. *Where* the information in the register of producers is not publicly accessible, Member States shall ensure that providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with producers are granted access, free of charge, to the register.

10. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the harmonised format for registration in the register based on the information requirements set out in paragraph 4 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 39(2).

notify the competent authority without undue delay of any changes to the information contained in the registration in accordance with paragraph 4, point (d), and of any permanent cessation as regards the making available on the market for the first time within the territory of the Member State of the textile and footwear products referred to in the registration. A producer shall be excluded from the register of producers if it has ceased to exist.

9. *The* information in the register of producers ***shall be*** publicly accessible, ***machine readable, sortable and searchable, respecting open standards for third party use.*** Member States shall ensure that providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with producers are granted access, free of charge, to the register.

***9a. No later than 31 December 2026, the Commission shall assess the feasibility of establishing a Union-wide register for producers of textile, textile- related, and footwear products listed in Annex IVc. This assessment shall encompass the potential benefits, challenges and administrative capacity required for the implementation of such Union-wide register.***

10. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the harmonised format for registration in the register based on the information requirements set out in paragraph 4 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 39(2).

***Article 22 ba***  
***Reporting guidelines for***  
***companies***

*The Commission shall develop comprehensive guidelines for producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products to report electronically back to the producer responsibility organisations the necessary information referred to in Article 22c(13) and Article 22c(17). These guidelines shall include at least:*

*(a) clear instructions regarding reporting schedules to encourage timely data submission and analysis;*

*(b) specifications for the structure and format of data reporting to ensure uniformity, consistency, and ease of data consolidation for producer responsibility organisations.*

**Compromise Amendment 4**

**Article 22c (PROs)**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 74-95, 226, 373-451

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

**Article 22c**

1. Member States shall ensure that producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc designate a producer responsibility organisation to fulfil their extended producer responsibility obligations laid down in Article 22a on their behalf.

2. Member States shall require producer responsibility organisations intending to fulfil the extended producer responsibility obligations on behalf of producers in accordance with Articles 8a(3), 22a, 22b, 22d and this Article to obtain an authorization by a competent authority.

1. Member States shall ensure that producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc designate a producer responsibility organisation to fulfil their extended producer responsibility obligations laid down in Article 22a on their behalf.

2. Member States shall require producer responsibility organisations intending to fulfil the extended producer responsibility obligations on behalf of producers in accordance with Articles 8a(3), 22a, 22b, 22d and this Article to obtain an authorization by a competent authority.

***The authorisation process shall include:***

***(a) clear criteria for the qualifications and competencies of producer responsibility organisations, including ensuring that they have the necessary expertise in waste management, sustainability and environmental impact assessment;***

***(b) detailed procedures for the resolution of disputes or issues that may arise between producer responsibility organizations and producers, including mechanisms for appealing decisions.***

3. Member States shall require the producer responsibility organisations to ensure that the financial contributions paid to them by producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc:

(a) are based on the weight of the products concerned and, for textile products listed in **Part 1 of Annex IVc**, are modulated on the basis of the ecodesign requirements adopted pursuant to the Regulation .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council [*P.O. insert the serial number for the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation when adopted*]\*\* that are most relevant for the prevention of textile waste and for the treatment of textiles in line with the waste hierarchy and the corresponding measurement methodologies for those criteria adopted pursuant to that Regulation or on the basis of other Union law establishing harmonised sustainability criteria and measurement methods for textile products, and that ensure the improvement of environmental sustainability and circularity of textiles;

(b) are adjusted to take account of any revenues by the producer responsibility organisations from re-use, preparing for re-use or from the value of secondary raw materials from recycled waste textiles;

(c) ensure equal treatment of producers regardless of their origin or size, without placing disproportionate burden on producers, including small and medium sized enterprises, of small quantities of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc.

4. Where necessary to avoid distortion of the internal market and ensure consistency with the ecodesign requirements adopted pursuant to Article 4 read in conjunction with Article 5 of Regulation.../... [*P.O. insert the serial*

3. Member States shall require the producer responsibility organisations to ensure that the financial contributions paid to them by producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc:

(a) are based on the weight **and quantity** of the products concerned and, for textile products listed in Annex IVc, are modulated on the basis of the ecodesign requirements adopted pursuant to the Regulation .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council [*P.O. insert the serial number for the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation when adopted*]\*\* that are most relevant for the prevention of textile waste and for the treatment of textile **waste** in line with the waste hierarchy and the corresponding measurement methodologies for those criteria adopted pursuant to that Regulation or on the basis of other Union law establishing harmonised sustainability criteria and measurement methods for textile products, and that ensure the improvement of environmental sustainability and circularity of textiles;

(b) are adjusted to take account of any revenues by the producer responsibility organisations from re-use, preparing for re-use or from the value of secondary raw materials from recycled waste textiles;

(c) ensure equal treatment of producers regardless of their origin or size, without placing disproportionate burden on producers, including small and medium sized enterprises, of small quantities of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc.

4. Where necessary to avoid distortion of the internal market and ensure consistency with the ecodesign requirements adopted pursuant to Article 4 read in conjunction with Article 5 of Regulation.../... [*P.O. insert the serial*

number for Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation when adopted], the Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down the fee modulation criteria for the application of paragraph 3, point (a), of this Article. That implementing act shall not concern the precise determination of the level of the contributions and shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 39(2) of this Directive.

5. Member States shall ensure that the producer responsibility organisations establish a separate collection system for used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, regardless of their nature, material composition, condition, name, brand, trademark or origin, in the territory of a Member State where they make those products available on the market for the first time. The separate collection system shall:

(a) offer the collection of such used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products to the entities referred to in paragraph 6, point a, and provide for the necessary practical arrangements for collection and transport of such used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products, including the provision, free of charge, of suitable collection and transport containers to the connected collection points (“connected collection points”);

(b) ensure the collection, free of charge, of such used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products collected at the connected collection points, with a frequency that is proportionate to the area covered and the volume of such used and waste textile *and footwear* products usually collected through those collection points;

(c) ensure the collection, free of charge, of waste generated by social

number for Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation when adopted], the Commission ***shall*** adopt implementing acts laying down the fee modulation criteria for the application of paragraph 3, point (a), of this Article. That implementing act shall not concern the precise determination of the level of the contributions and shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 39(2) of this Directive.

5. Member States shall ensure that the producer responsibility organisations establish a separate collection system for used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, regardless of their nature, material composition, condition, name, brand, trademark or origin, in the territory of a Member State where they make those products available on the market for the first time. The separate collection system shall:

(a) offer the collection of such used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products to the entities referred to in paragraph 6, point a, and provide for the necessary practical arrangements for collection and transport of such used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products, including the provision, free of charge, of suitable collection and transport containers to the connected collection points (“connected collection points”);

(b) ensure the collection, ***with an adaptable schedule that adjusts demand (EPP 387)***, free of charge, of such used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products collected at the connected collection points, with a frequency that is proportionate to the area covered and the volume of such used and waste textile products usually collected through those collection points;

(c) ensure the collection, free of charge, of waste generated by social



enterprises and other **non-waste** operators from such textile, textile-related and footwear products collected through the connected collection points.

Any coordination among producer responsibility organisations remains subject to Union competition rules.

6. Member States shall ensure that the collection system referred to in paragraph 5:

(a) consists of collection points set up by the producer responsibility organisations and waste management operators on their behalf in cooperation with one or more of the following: social enterprises and social economy entities, distributors, public authorities or third parties carrying out collection on their behalf of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, and other voluntary collection points;

(b) covers the whole territory of the Member State taking into account population size and density, expected volume of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, accessibility and vicinity to end-users, not being limited to areas where the collection and subsequent management of those products is profitable;

(c) maintains a sustained increase of the separate collection rate to achieve technically feasible levels taking into account good practices.

7. Member States shall ensure that the collection rate referred to in paragraph 6, point (c) is calculated in accordance with

enterprises and other operators from such textile, textile-related and footwear products collected through the connected collection points ***as well as promote the full coordination between social enterprises and producer responsibility organisations;***

Any coordination among producer responsibility organisations remains subject to Union competition rules.

6. Member States shall ensure that the collection system referred to in paragraph 5:

(a) consists of collection points set up by the producer responsibility organisations and waste management operators on their behalf in cooperation with one or more of the following: social enterprises and social economy entities, distributors, public authorities or third parties carrying out collection on their behalf of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, products, and other voluntary collection points;

(b) covers the whole territory of the Member State taking into account population size and density, expected volume of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, products, accessibility and vicinity to end-users, not being limited to areas where the collection and subsequent management of those products is profitable;

(c) maintains a sustained increase of the separate collection rate to achieve technically feasible levels taking into account good practices.

7. Member States shall ensure that the collection rate referred to in paragraph 6,

paragraphs 8 and 9.

8. The separate collection rate referred to in paragraph 6, point (c) shall be calculated as the percentage obtained by dividing the weight of waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc collected in accordance with paragraph 5 in a given calendar year in a Member State by the weight of such waste textile, textile-related and footwear products that is generated and collected as mixed municipal waste.

9. The Commission shall adopt **implementing** acts laying down the methodology for the calculation and verification of the separate collection rate referred to in paragraph 6, point (c) of this Article. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the **examination** procedure referred to in **Article 39(2)**.

10. Member States shall ensure that producer responsibility organisations are not allowed to refuse the participation of social enterprises and other re-use operators in the separate collection system established pursuant to paragraph 5.

11. Without prejudice to paragraph 5, points (a) and (b), and paragraph 6, point (a), Member States shall ensure that social enterprises are allowed to maintain and operate their own separate collection points and that they are given equal or preferential treatment in the location of the separate collection points. Member States shall ensure that social enterprises and social economy entities that are part of the connected collection points in accordance with paragraph 6, point (a) are not required to hand over collected used and waste textiles, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc to the

point (c) is calculated in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9.

8. The separate collection rate referred to in paragraph 6, point (c) shall be calculated as the percentage obtained by dividing the weight of waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc collected in accordance with paragraph 5 in a given calendar year in a Member State by the weight of such textile, textile-related and footwear products ***made available on the market in a given calendar year in a Member State***.

9. ***By ... [12 months after the entry into force of this amending Directive]*** the Commission shall adopt ***delegated acts*** laying down the methodology for the calculation and verification of the separate collection rate referred to in paragraph 6, point (c) of this Article. That ***delegated act*** shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in ***Article 38a***.

10. Member States shall ensure that producer responsibility organisations are not allowed to refuse the participation of ***local public authorities as well as of social enterprises and other preparing for re-use or re-use operators*** in the separate collection system established pursuant to paragraph 5.

11. Without prejudice to paragraph 5, points (a) and (b), and paragraph 6, point (a), Member States shall ensure that social enterprises are allowed to maintain and operate their own separate collection points and that they are given equal or preferential treatment in the location of the separate collection points. Member States shall ensure that ***local authorities***, social enterprises and social economy entities that are part of the connected collection points in accordance with paragraph 6, point (a) are not required to hand over collected used and waste textiles, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc

producer responsibility organisation.

12. Member States shall ensure that collection points set up in accordance with paragraphs 5, 6 and 11 are **not** subject to the registration **or** permit requirements of this Directive.

13. Member States shall ensure that, in addition to the information referred to in Article 8a(2), producer responsibility organisations make available to end-users, in particular consumers, the following information regarding the sustainable consumption, re-use and end-of-life management of textile and footwear with respect to the textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc that the producers make available on the territory of a Member State:

(a) the role of consumers in contributing to waste prevention, including any best practices, notably by fostering sustainable consumption patterns and promoting good care of products while in use;

(b) re-use and repair arrangements available for textile and footwear;

(c) the role of consumers in contributing to the separate collection of used and waste textile and footwear;

(d) the impact on the environment, human health as well as social and human rights of textile production, in particular fast-fashion practices and consumption, recycling and other recovery and disposal and inappropriate discarding of textile and footwear waste, such as littering or discarding in mixed municipal waste.

products to the producer responsibility organisation.

12. Member States shall ensure that collection points set up in accordance with paragraphs 5, 6 and 11 are subject to the registration **and** permit requirements of this Directive.

13. Member States shall ensure that, in addition to the information referred to in Article 8a(2), producer responsibility organisations make available to end-users, in particular consumers, the following information regarding the sustainable consumption, re-use and end-of-life management of textile and footwear with respect to the textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc that the producers make available on the territory of a Member State:

(a) the role of consumers in contributing to waste prevention, including any best practices, notably by fostering sustainable consumption patterns and promoting good care of products while in use;

(b) re-use and repair arrangements available for textile and footwear, ***including the location of collection points and how to correctly donate textiles;***

(c) the role of consumers in ***correctly*** contributing to the separate collection of used and waste textile and footwear;

(d) the impact on the environment, human health as well as social and human rights of textile production, in particular fast-fashion practices and consumption, recycling and other recovery and disposal and inappropriate discarding of textile and footwear waste, such as littering or discarding in mixed municipal waste.

14. Member States shall ensure that the producer responsibility organisation provide the information referred to in paragraph 13 on a regular basis, that the information is up to date and: ***provided by means of:***

- (a) a website or other means of electronic communication;
- (b) information in public spaces;
- (c) education programmes and campaigns;
- (d) signposting in a language, or languages, which can be easily understood by users and consumers.

15. Where, in a Member State, multiple producer responsibility organisations are authorised to fulfil extended producer responsibility obligations on behalf of producers, Member States shall ensure that they cover the whole territory of the Member State of the separate collection system for used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc. Member States shall entrust the competent authority or appoint an independent third party to oversee that producer responsibility organisations fulfil their obligations in coordinated manner and in accordance with the Union competition rules.

16. Member States shall require that producer responsibility organisations

14. Member States shall ensure that the producer responsibility organisation provide the information referred to in paragraph 13 on a regular basis, that the information is up to date ***at the point of sale and made accessible through, but not limited to, the following means:***

- (a) a ***publicly accessible and user-friendly*** website or other means of electronic communication;
- (b) information in public spaces ***and at the collection point;***
- (c) ***community engagement through*** education programmes and campaigns;
- (d) signposting in a language, or languages, which can be easily understood by users and consumers.

15. Where, in a Member State, multiple producer responsibility organisations are authorised to fulfil extended producer responsibility obligations on behalf of producers, Member States shall ensure that they cover the whole territory of the Member State ***aiming for uniform service quality across the territory*** of the separate collection system for used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc. Member States, ***also those where only one producer responsibility organisation is authorised to fulfil extended producer responsibility obligations on behalf of producers*** shall entrust the competent authority or appoint

ensure the confidentiality of the data in their possession as regards proprietary information or information directly attributable to individual producers or their authorised representatives.

17. Member States shall ensure that producer responsibility organisations publish on their websites, in addition to the information referred to in Article 8a(3), point (e):

(a) at least each year, subject to commercial and industrial confidentiality, the information on the amount of products placed on the market, the rate of separate collection of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, including such unsold products, on the rates of re-use, preparation for re-use and recycling, specifying separately the rate of fibre-to-fibre recycling, achieved by the producer responsibility organisation, and on the rates of other recovery, disposal and exports;

(b) information on the selection procedure for waste management operators selected in accordance with paragraph 18.

an independent third party to oversee that producer responsibility organisations fulfil their obligations in coordinated manner and in accordance with the Union competition rules.

16. Member States shall require that producer responsibility organisations ensure the confidentiality of the data in their possession as regards proprietary information or information directly attributable to individual producers or their authorised representatives. ***This confidentiality shall be maintained throughout data handling, storage and reporting processes, with robust security measures and data protection standards in place to prevent unauthorised access or potential data breaches.***

17. Member States shall ensure that producer responsibility organisations publish on their websites, in addition to the information referred to in Article 8a(3), point (e):

(a) at least each year, subject to commercial and industrial confidentiality, the information on the amount ***and weight*** of products placed on the market, the rate of separate collection of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, including such unsold products, ***and quantities of textile waste collected from social enterprises***, on the rates of re-use, preparation for re-use and recycling, specifying separately the rate of fibre-to-fibre recycling, achieved by the producer responsibility organisation, and on the rates of other recovery, disposal and exports;

(b) information on the selection procedure for waste management operators selected in accordance with paragraph 18.

***(ba) clear and concise data regarding the environmental impact of textile, textile-related, and footwear products, including the impact on the environment and***

*human health, particularly with respect to fast-fashion practices and consumption, recycling and other recovery, and disposal. This information shall also address inappropriate discarding of textile and footwear waste, such as littering or discarding in mixed municipal waste and the steps taken to mitigate these impacts.*

18. Member States shall ensure that producer responsibility organisations provide for non-discriminatory selection procedure, based on transparent award criteria, without placing disproportionate burden on small and medium-sized enterprises ***to procure waste management services from waste management operators referred to in paragraph 6(a) and from waste management operators to carry out subsequent waste treatment.***

18. Member States shall ensure that producer responsibility organisations provide ***a transparent and*** non-discriminatory selection procedure ***for waste management operators,*** based on ***clear, fair and*** transparent award criteria, without placing ***any*** disproportionate burden on small and medium-sized enterprises ***(SMEs) whilst still considering the operational realities of*** waste management operators ***thereby ensuring equitable access to*** waste management services.

19. Member States shall ensure that producer responsibility organisations require the reporting of data from the producers on the textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc made available on the market on an annual basis.

19. Member States shall ensure that producer responsibility organisations require the reporting of data from the producers on the textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc made available on the market on an annual basis.

## Compromise Amendment 5

### Article 22d Management of textile waste

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 96-114, 452, 456-463

## Proposal for a directive

### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 22d

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall ensure, by 1 January 2025 and subject to Article 10(2) and (3), the separate collection of textiles for re-use, **preparation** for re-use and recycling.
2. Member States shall ensure that the collection, loading and unloading, transportation and storage infrastructure and operations **and** other handling of textile waste, including at subsequent sorting and treatment operations, receives protection from weather conditions and other sources of contamination to prevent damage and cross-contamination of the collected textiles. Separately collected used and waste textiles shall be subject to a screening at the separate collection point to identify and remove non-target items or materials or substances that are a source of contamination.

#### *Amendment*

1. Member States shall ensure, by 1 January 2025 and subject to Article 10(2) and (3), the separate collection of textiles for re-use, **preparing** for re-use and recycling.
2. Member States shall ensure that the collection, loading and unloading, transportation and storage infrastructure and operations **as well as all** other handling **processes** of textile waste, including at subsequent sorting and treatment operations, receive **adequate** protection from weather **adverse** conditions and other **potential** sources of contamination **such as pollutants, chemicals or hazardous materials in order** to prevent damage and cross-contamination of the collected **used textile products and waste** textile **products**.  
  
Separately collected used and waste textiles shall be subject to a **rigorous and professional** screening **process** at the separate collection point. **This screening shall** identify and remove non-target items or materials, **as well as** substances that are **potential sources** of contamination.

3. Member States shall ensure that used and waste textiles, textile-related and footwear products that are separately collected in accordance with Article 22c(5) are considered waste upon collection.

With regard to textiles other than the products listed in Annex IVc, as well as unsold textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, Member States shall ensure that the different fractions of textiles materials and textiles items are kept separate at the point of waste generation where such separation facilitates subsequent re-use, *preparation* for re-use or recycling, including fibre-to-fibre recycling where technological progress allows.

4. Member States shall ensure that used and waste textiles, textile-related and footwear products that are separately collected in accordance with Article 22c(5) are subject to sorting operations to ensure the treatment in line with the waste hierarchy established in Article 4(1).

5. Member States shall ensure that sorting operations of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products that are separately collected in accordance with Article 22c(5) comply with the following requirements:

- (a) the sorting operation is to generate textiles for re-use and preparation for re-use;
- (b) sorting for re-use operations sort textile items at an appropriate level of granularity, separating fractions that are fit for direct re-use from those that are to be subject to further *preparation* for re-use

3. Member States shall ensure that used and waste textiles, textile-related and footwear products that are separately collected in accordance with Article 22c(5) are considered waste upon collection.

With regard to textiles other than the products listed in Annex IVc, as well as unsold textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, Member States shall ensure that the different fractions of textiles materials and textiles items are kept separate at the point of waste generation where such separation facilitates subsequent re-use, *preparing* for re-use or recycling. ***This separation shall be carried out efficiently to maximise resource recovery and environmental benefits***, including fibre-to-fibre recycling where technological progress allows ***and in a cost-effective manner***.

4. Member States shall ensure that used and waste textiles, textile-related and footwear products that are separately collected in accordance with Article 22c(5) are subject to sorting operations to ensure the treatment in line with the waste hierarchy established in Article 4(1).

5. Member States shall ensure that sorting operations of used and waste textile, textile-related and footwear products that are separately collected in accordance with Article 22c(5) comply with the following requirements:

- (a) the sorting operation is to generate textiles for re-use and preparation for re-use;
- (b) sorting for re-use operations sort textile items at an appropriate level of granularity ***allowing for item by item sorting***, separating fractions that are fit for direct re-use from those that are to be



operations, target a specific re-use market applying up-to-date sorting criteria relevant to the receiving market;

(c) items that are assessed as not suitable for re-use are sorted for recycling and, where technological progress allows, *specifically for* fibre-to-fibre recycling.

(d) the output of sorting and subsequent recovery operations destined for re-use meet the criteria for ceasing to be considered as waste, as referred to in Article 6.

6. By 31 December 2025 and every 5 years thereafter, Member States shall carry out a compositional survey of collected mixed municipal waste to determine the share of waste textiles therein. Member States shall ensure that, on the basis of the information obtained, the competent authorities may require the producer responsibility organisations to take corrective action to increase their network of collection points and carry out information campaigns in accordance with Article 22c(13) and (14).

subject to further *preparing* for re-use operations, target a specific re-use market applying up-to-date sorting criteria relevant to the receiving market;

(c) items that are assessed as not suitable for re-use are sorted for recycling and, where technological progress allows, *in line with the waste hierarchy established in Article 4(1), prioritise upgrading and remaking over* fibre-to-fibre recycling.

(d) the output of sorting and subsequent recovery operations destined for re-use meet the criteria for ceasing to be considered as waste, as referred to in Article 6.

*Member States may establish mechanisms for the regular monitoring and auditing of sorting operations to ensure compliance with the requirements outlined in points (a), (b), (c), and (d).*

*5a. The sorting operation shall follow the principle of proximity, prioritising local sorting and minimising environmental impacts from transportation.*

6. By 31 December 2025 and every 3 years thereafter, Member States shall carry out a compositional survey of collected mixed municipal waste to determine the share *and composition in accordance with Annex IVc* of waste textiles therein. Member States shall ensure that, on the basis of the information obtained, the competent authorities may require the producer responsibility organisations to take corrective action to increase their network of collection points and carry out information campaigns in accordance with Article 22c(13) and (14). *Member States shall ensure that the results of these surveys are available to the public.*

7. Member States shall ensure that, in order to distinguish between used and waste textiles, shipments of used textiles, textile-related and footwear products suspected of being waste *may be* inspected by the competent authorities of Member States for compliance with the minimum requirements set out in paragraphs 8 and 9 for the shipments of used textile, textile related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc and monitored accordingly.

8. Member States shall ensure that shipments arranged on a professional basis of used textiles, textile-related and footwear products comply with the minimum record keeping requirements set out in paragraph 9 and are accompanied by at least the following information:

(a) a copy of the invoice and contract relating to the sale or transfer of ownership of the textiles, textile-related and footwear products which states that they are destined for direct re-use and that they are fit for direct re-use;

(b) evidence of a prior sorting operation carried out in accordance with this Article and, where available, the criteria adopted pursuant to Article 6(2), in the form of a copy of the records on every bale within the consignment and a protocol containing all record information according to paragraph 9;

(c) a declaration made by the natural or legal person in possession of used textiles, textile-related or footwear products that arranges, on a professional basis, the transport of used textiles, textile-related and footwear products that none of the material within the consignment is waste as defined by Article 3(1);

(d) appropriate protection against damage during transportation, loading and unloading, in particular, through sufficient packaging and appropriate stacking of the

7. Member States shall ensure that, in order to distinguish between used and waste textile shipments of used textiles, textile-related and footwear products suspected of being waste *shall be* inspected by the competent authorities of Member States for compliance with the minimum requirements set out in paragraphs 8 and 9 for the shipments of used textile, textile related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc and monitored accordingly.

8. Member States shall ensure that shipments arranged on a professional basis of used textile, textile-related and footwear products comply with the minimum record keeping requirements set out in paragraph 9 and are accompanied by at least the following information:

(a) a copy of the invoice and contract relating to the sale or transfer of ownership of the textile, textile-related and footwear products which states that they are destined for direct re-use and that they are fit for direct re-use;

(b) evidence of a prior sorting operation carried out in accordance with this Article and, where available, the criteria adopted pursuant to Article 6(2), in the form of a copy of the records on every bale within the consignment and a protocol containing all record information according to paragraph 9, with the exception of transport of donations for victims of natural disasters;

(c) a declaration made by the natural or legal person in possession of used textile, textile-related or footwear products that arranges, on a professional basis, the transport of used textiles, textile-related and footwear products that none of the material within the consignment is waste as defined by Article 3(1);

(d) appropriate protection against damage during transportation, loading and unloading, in particular, through sufficient packaging and appropriate stacking of the

load.

9. Member States shall ensure that shipments of used textiles, textile-related and footwear products comply with the following minimum record keeping requirements:

(a) the record of the sorting or **preparation** for re-use operations shall be fixed securely but not permanently on the packaging;

(b) the record shall contain the following information:

(1) a description of the item or items present in the bale reflecting the most detailed sorting granularity that the textile items have undergone during the sorting or **preparation** for re-use operations **such as** type of clothes, size, colour, gender, material composition,

(2) the name and address of the company responsible for the final sorting or **preparation** for re-use

10. Member States shall ensure that, where the competent authorities in a Member State establish that an intended shipment of used textiles, textile-related and footwear consists of waste, the costs of appropriate analyses, inspections and storage of used textiles, textile-related and footwear suspected of being waste may be charged to the producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, to third parties acting on their behalf or to other persons arranging the

load, **ensuring that the integrity and quality of the textiles for re-use are maintained throughout the transport process.**

9. Member States shall ensure that shipments of used textile, textile-related and footwear products comply with the following minimum record keeping requirements:

(a) the record of the sorting or **preparing** for re-use operations shall be fixed securely but not permanently on the packaging;

(b) the record shall contain the following information:

(1) a **comprehensive** description of the item or items present in the bale reflecting the most detailed sorting granularity that the textile items have undergone during the sorting or **preparing** for re-use operations. **This description shall include, but not be limited to,** type of clothes, size, colour, gender, material composition, **and any other relevant characteristics that contribute to efficient re-use and recycling,**

(2) the name and address of the company responsible for the final sorting or **preparing** for re-use, **ensuring transparency in the process and accountability for the quality of the items.**

10. Member States shall ensure that, where the competent authorities in a Member State establish that an intended shipment of used textiles, textile-related and footwear consists of waste, the costs of appropriate analyses, inspections and storage of used textiles, textile-related and footwear suspected of being waste may be charged to the producers of textile, textile-related and footwear products listed in Annex IVc, to third parties acting on their behalf or to other persons arranging the

shipment.

shipment.

***10a. In line with Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, as amended by Regulation (EU) ... / ... of the European Parliament and of the Council [P.O. insert serial number for Waste Shipments Regulation revision when adopted]\*, textile waste shall not be mixed with used textile products.***

***10b. Member States shall ensure that the shipment of used textiles products to third countries is in accordance with national legislation relating to environmental protection, public order, public safety or health protection in that third country;***

**Compromise Amendment 6**

**New Article 22da - Textile waste reduction target**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 115, 360, 453-455, 464-466, 481, 500, 503,

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 22 d a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Article 22da***

***Textile waste reduction targets***

***1. By 30 June 2025, the Commission shall conduct an assessment on appropriate levels for the setting of targets for 2032 on textile waste reduction, which shall include levels of collection rates, preparation for re-use, re-use, recycling of textiles and phasing out landfilling of textiles. The assessment shall also include an analysis of the level of exports of used textiles to third countries and of extending the responsibility of producers to those exports. To that end, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.***

**Compromise Amendment 7**

**Articles [2], 11b, 42a (new) (Transposition, evaluation, review)**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 42, 44, 45, 48, 50, 130, 139, 298, 510-514

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1**

Directive 2008/98/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [P.O. insert date ***eighteen*** months after the entry into force of this amending Directive] at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

*Amendment*

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [P.O. insert date ***twelve*** months after the entry into force of this amending Directive] at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

Or. en

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(11a) the following Articles 42a is inserted:***

***Article 42a***

***Evaluation and review of the Waste Framework Directive***

***No later than 31 December 2026, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive. The Commission shall present a report on the findings to the European Parliament, and the Council. Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal.***

**Compromise Amendment                      8**

**Articles 42b (new) Evaluation and review of the Landfill Directive**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 3, 7, 23, 24, 46, 118, 128, 129, 507, 508

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(11b) the following Article 42b is inserted:***

***Article 42b***

***Evaluation and review of the Landfill Directive***

***No later than 31 December 2026, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste. The Commission shall present a report on the findings to the European Parliament and the Council. Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal.***

**Recital 39a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***39a. It is important that Member States' implementation of Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste is substantially and rapidly improved, as environmental harm in the Union, including cross-border issues, is caused by the prevalence and emergence of illegal dumping sites and landfills across different Member States,***

*as are landfills which do not meet the standards and requirements as laid out in that Directive.*

*As such, it is appropriate for the Commission to evaluate, review, and where appropriate, present a legislative proposal to amend Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste. It is important that the evaluation assesses ways to strengthen implementation provisions.*



**Compromise Amendment 9**

**Article 10, 11, 15a (Municipal mixed waste - collection and sorting)**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 40, 49, 291-298

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4 c (new)**

Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – fourth subparagraph (new)

*Original text*

*Amendment*

*Article 11*

*Article 11*

**Preparing for re-use and recycling**

**Preparing for re-use and recycling**

1. Member States shall take measures to promote preparing for re-use activities, notably by encouraging the establishment of and support for preparing for re-use and repair networks, by facilitating, where compatible with proper waste management, their access to waste held by collection schemes or facilities that can be prepared for re-use but is not destined for preparing for re-use by those schemes or facilities, and by promoting the use of economic instruments, procurement criteria, quantitative objectives or other measures.

Member States shall take measures to promote high-quality recycling and, to this end, subject to Article 10(2) and (3), shall set up separate collection of waste.

Subject to Article 10(2) and (3), Member States shall set up separate collection at least for paper, metal, plastic and glass, and, by 1 January 2025, for textiles.

1. Member States shall take measures to promote preparing for re-use activities, notably by encouraging the establishment of and support for preparing for re-use and repair networks, by facilitating, where compatible with proper waste management, their access to waste held by collection schemes or facilities that can be prepared for re-use but is not destined for preparing for re-use by those schemes or facilities, and by promoting the use of economic instruments, procurement criteria, quantitative objectives or other measures.

Member States shall take measures to promote high-quality recycling and, to this end, subject to Article 10(2) and (3), shall set up separate collection of waste.

Subject to Article 10(2) and (3), Member States shall set up separate collection at least for paper, metal, plastic and glass, and, by 1 January 2025, for textiles, ***and encouraged to set up separate collection for wood.***

Member States shall take measures to promote selective demolition in order to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, and to ensure the establishment of sorting systems for construction and demolition waste at least for wood, mineral fractions (concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, stones), metal, glass, plastic and plaster.

Member States shall take measures to promote selective demolition in order to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, and to ensure the establishment of sorting systems for construction and demolition waste at least for wood, mineral fractions (concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, stones), metal, glass, plastic and plaster.

***Member States shall undertake necessary measures to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place for separate collection of waste and is made easily accessible, for all kinds of waste, and where appropriate, shall increase the number of points of separated waste collection. Where municipal waste collection systems are necessary for improvement, Member States shall do so without undue delay.***

Or. en

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)**  
Directive (EU) 2008/98/EC  
Article 10

*Original text*

*Article 10*

**Recovery**

*Amendment*

*Article 10*

**Recovery**

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste undergoes preparing for re-use, recycling or other recovery operations, in accordance with Articles 4 and 13.

2. Where necessary to comply with paragraph 1 and to facilitate or improve preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery operations, waste shall be subject to separate collection and shall not be mixed with other waste or other materials with different properties.

3. Member States may allow derogations from paragraph 2 provided that at least one of the following conditions is met:

(a) collecting certain types of waste together does not affect their potential to undergo preparing for re-use, recycling or other recovery operations in accordance with Article 4 and results in output from those operations which is of comparable quality to that achieved through separate collection;

(b) separate collection does not deliver the best environmental outcome when considering the overall environmental impacts of the management of the relevant waste streams;

(c) separate collection is not technically feasible taking into consideration good practices in waste collection;

(d) separate collection would entail disproportionate economic costs taking into account the costs of adverse

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste undergoes preparing for re-use, recycling or other recovery operations, in accordance with Articles 4 and 13.

2. Where necessary to comply with paragraph 1 and to facilitate or improve preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery operations, waste shall be subject to separate collection and shall not be mixed with other waste or other materials with different properties.

***2a. Member States are encouraged, where appropriate, to introduce prior sorting of municipal mixed waste to prevent waste, which can be recovered for preparing for re-use, or recycling, from being sent to waste incineration or disposed in landfills.***

3. Member States may allow derogations from paragraph 2 provided that at least one of the following conditions is met:

(a) collecting certain types of waste together does not affect their potential to undergo preparing for re-use, recycling or other recovery operations in accordance with Article 4 and results in output from those operations which is of comparable quality to that achieved through separate collection;

(b) separate collection does not deliver the best environmental outcome when considering the overall environmental impacts of the management of the relevant waste streams;

(c) separate collection is not technically feasible taking into consideration good practices in waste collection;

(d) separate collection would entail disproportionate economic costs taking into account the costs of adverse

environmental and health impacts of mixed waste collection and treatment, the potential for efficiency improvements in waste collection and treatment, revenues from sales of secondary raw materials as well as the application of the polluter-pays principle and extended producer responsibility.

Member States shall regularly review derogations under this paragraph taking into account good practices in separate collection of waste and other developments in waste management.

4. Member States shall take measures to ensure that waste that has been separately collected for preparing for re-use and recycling pursuant to Article 11(1) and Article 22 is not incinerated, with the exception of waste resulting from subsequent treatment operations of the separately collected waste for which incineration delivers the best environmental outcome in accordance with Article 4.

environmental and health impacts of mixed waste collection and treatment, the potential for efficiency improvements in waste collection and treatment, revenues from sales of secondary raw materials as well as the application of the polluter-pays principle and extended producer responsibility.

Member States shall regularly review derogations under this paragraph taking into account good practices in separate collection of waste and other developments in waste management.

4. Member States shall take measures to ensure that waste that has been separately collected for preparing for re-use and recycling pursuant to Article 11(1) and Article 22 is not incinerated ***or landfilled***, with the exception of waste resulting from subsequent treatment operations of the separately collected waste for which incineration delivers the best environmental outcome in accordance with Article 4.

**Compromise Amendment 10**

**Recitals -1, 1, 1a, 1b, 3a, 5a, 5b, 16a, 34a, 35a and citation 5 d (new) (General and block 3-related recitals)**

Compromise amendment replacing corresponding Amendments 1 - 4, 7, 9, 11, 145, 147-148, 155-157

**Citations**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Citation 5 d (new)**

*Having regard to the Commission communication of 11 March 2020 entitled ‘A new Circular Economy Action Plan – For a cleaner and more competitive Europe’ (COM(2020)0098) and to the Parliament’s resolution of 10 February 2021 thereon<sup>1a</sup>,*

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<sup>1a</sup> *OJ C 465, 17.11.2021*

**Recitals**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***-1. Waste prevention and management for all types of waste is crucial tool in the pursuit of protecting the environment and human health in the Union. As Member States strive to improve continuously their waste prevention and management programmes, it is vital to stringently apply the waste hierarchy.***

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) Whereas: The European Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan<sup>69</sup> call for reinforced and accelerated Union and Member State action to ensure environmental and social sustainability of the textiles and food sectors as they represent top resource intensive sectors that cause significant negative environmental externalities. In those sectors, financing and technological gaps impede progress towards the transition to a circular economy and decarbonisation. The food and textiles sectors are the first- and the fourth- most resource-intensive sectors respectively<sup>70</sup> and they do not fully adhere to the fundamental Union waste management principles set out in the waste hierarchy which requires the prioritisation of waste prevention followed by preparation for re-use and recycling. These challenges require systemic solutions with a lifecycle approach.

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<sup>69</sup> COM(2020) 98 final of 11 March 2020.

<sup>70</sup> EU Transition Pathways (europa.eu)

*Amendment*

(1) Whereas: The European Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan call for reinforced and accelerated Union and Member State action to ensure environmental and social sustainability of the textiles and food sectors as they represent top resource intensive sectors that cause significant negative environmental externalities. In those sectors, financing and technological gaps, ***among other things***, impede progress towards the transition to a circular economy and decarbonisation. The food and textiles sectors are the first- and the fourth- most resource-intensive sectors respectively and they do not fully adhere to the fundamental Union waste management principles set out in the waste hierarchy which requires the prioritisation of waste prevention followed by preparation for re-use and recycling. These challenges require systemic solutions with a lifecycle approach ***with particular attention paid to food and textile products***.

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<sup>69</sup> COM(2020) 98 final of 11 March 2020.

<sup>70</sup> EU Transition Pathways (europa.eu)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(5a) Wood is a valuable resource and it is encouraged to be added to a list of materials subject to separate collection, and with re-use and recycling targets;***