

RESIDUOS TEXTIL

(ST-25)

DIAGNÓSTICO SITUACIÓN SECTOR TEXTIL

INDUSTRIA GLOBAL

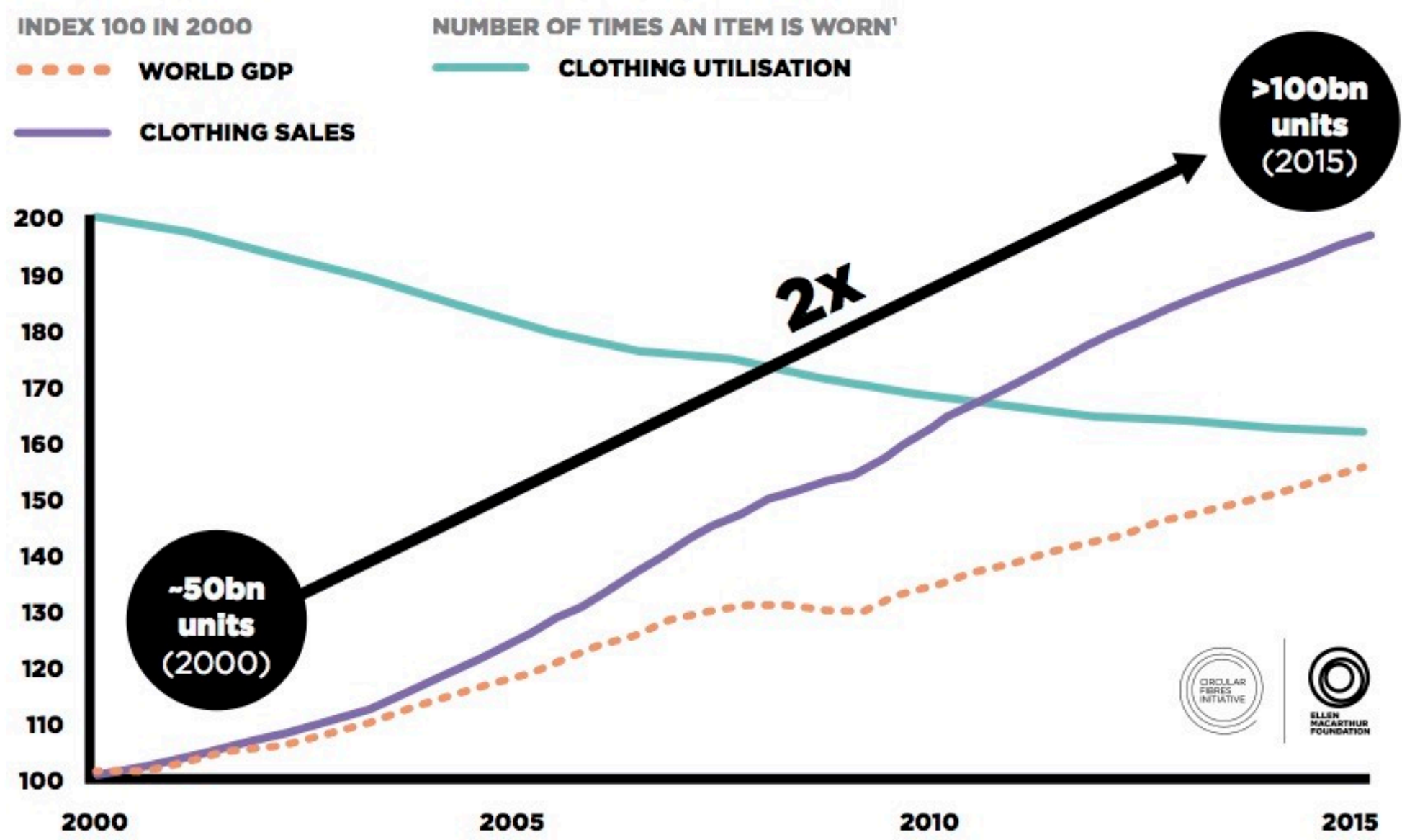


OBSOLESCENCIA PROGRAMADA



¿CUÁNTA ROPA SE
CONSUME EN EL MUNDO?

FIGURE 1: GROWTH OF CLOTHING SALES AND DECLINE IN CLOTHING UTILISATION SINCE 2000



TIMEOUT FOR FAST FASHION

The rise of fast fashion

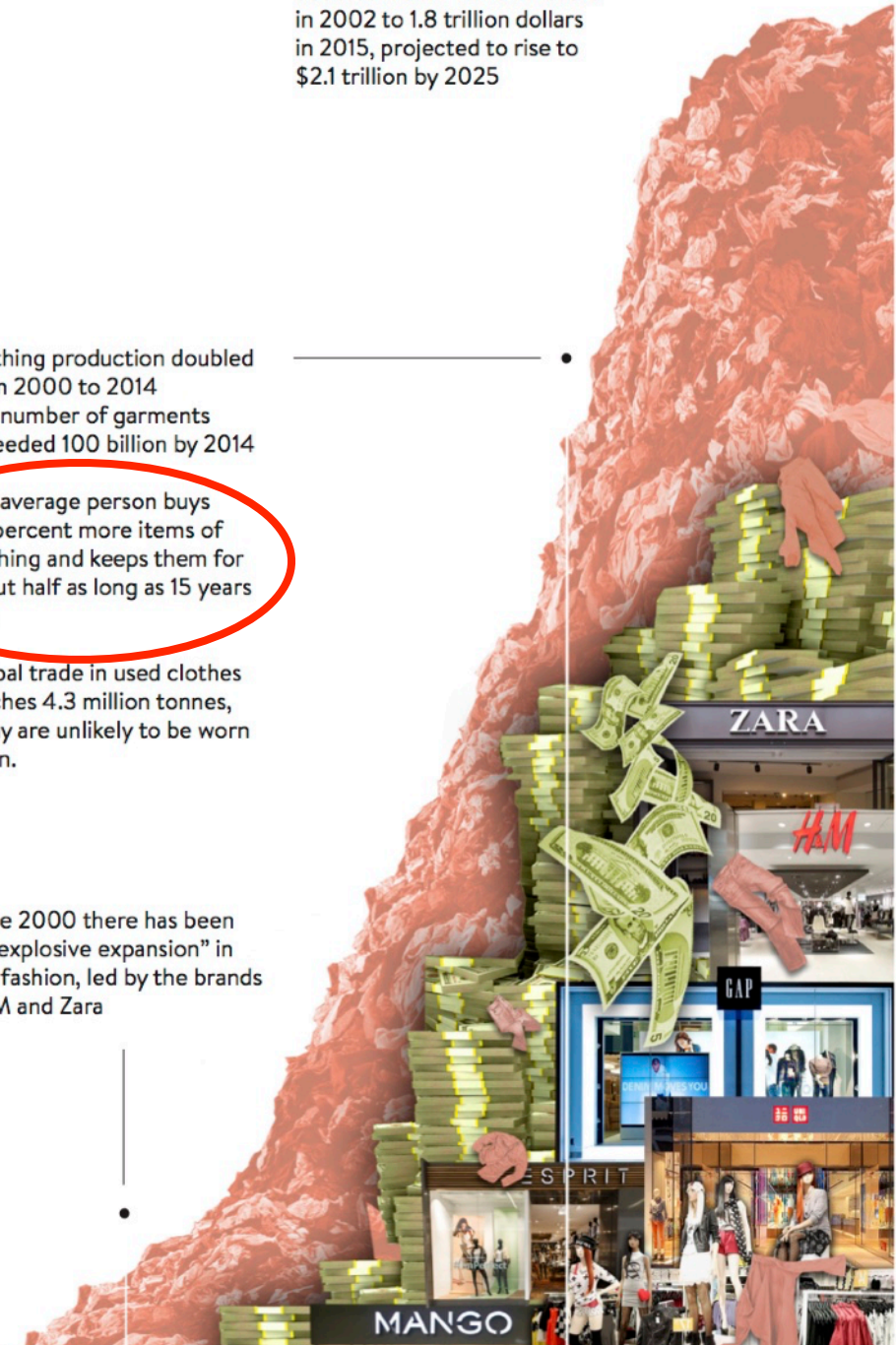
Sales of clothing have nearly doubled from 1 Trillion Dollars in 2002 to 1.8 trillion dollars in 2015, projected to rise to \$2.1 trillion by 2025

Clothing production doubled from 2000 to 2014
The number of garments exceeded 100 billion by 2014

The average person buys 60 percent more items of clothing and keeps them for about half as long as 15 years ago

Global trade in used clothes reaches 4.3 million tonnes, many are unlikely to be worn again.

Since 2000 there has been an "explosive expansion" in fast fashion, led by the brands H&M and Zara



¿CUÁNTA ROPA SE
CONSUME EN ESPAÑA?

★ BACK STAGE

La ONU califica la industria del 'fast fashion' de "emergencia medioambiental"

En el marco de un evento dedicado al sector, autoridades del organismo destacaron que la industria de la moda es la segunda que más agua utiliza en sus procesos y que produce el 20% de las aguas residuales a escala global.

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MODAES

COMPARTIR



ME INTERESA



LO MÁS

LEÍDO

COMENTADO

1

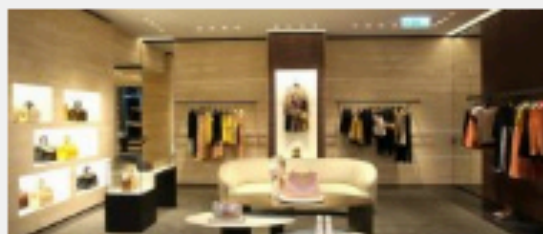
→ La ONU califica la industria del 'fast fashion' de "emergencia medioambiental"

2

→ La italiana OVS inicia en Guatemala su ofensiva en Latinoamérica

3

→ La argentina Posco sigue los pasos de Puma y abre en Alcorta Shopping

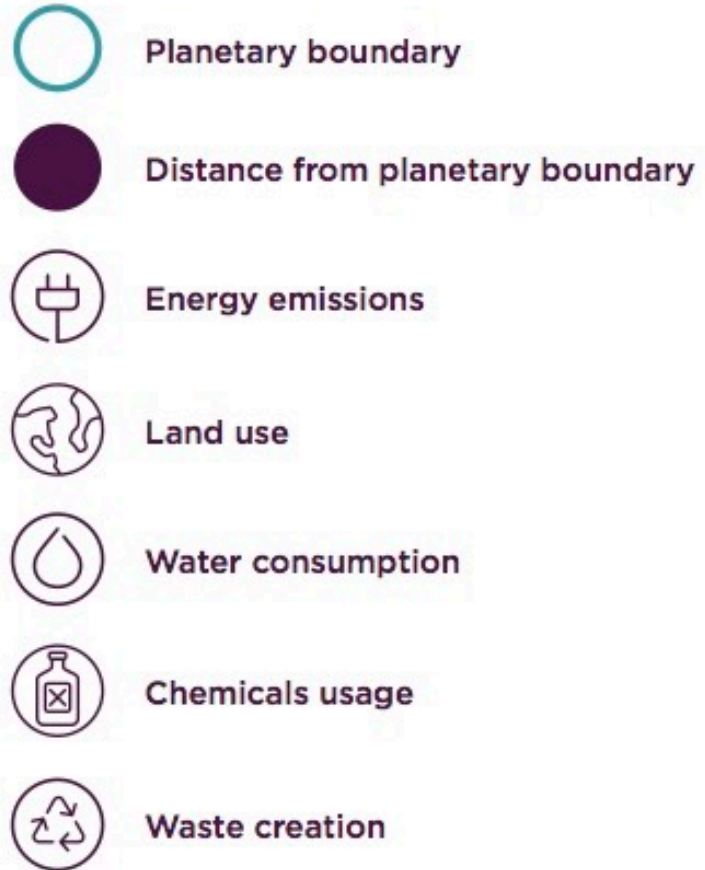


→ ESPECIAL LA MIRADA DEL 'VISUAL'

Exhibit 1

2015

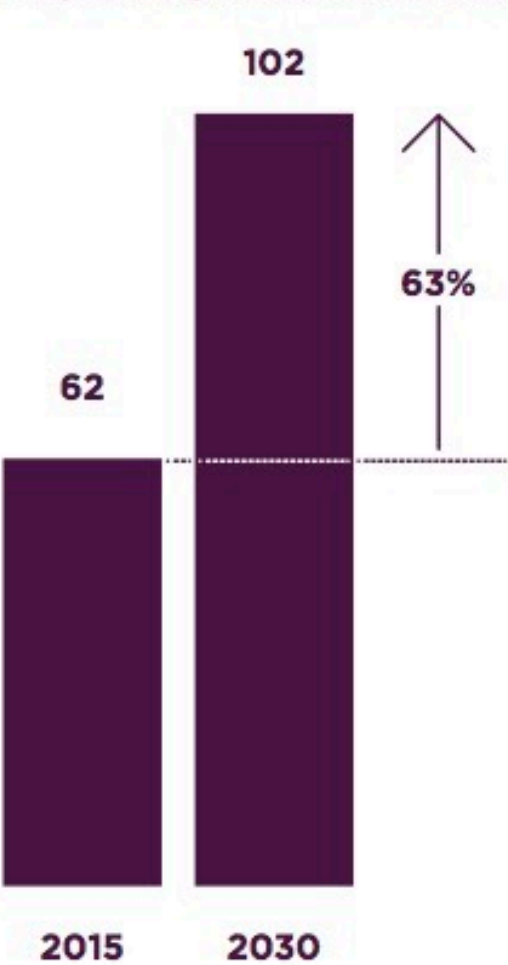
The Planetary Boundaries Have
Already Been Breached



Fuente: GLOBAL FASHION AGENDA

Exhibit 2 Fashion's Trajectory on Key Resources Further Deteriorating

Projected global fashion consumption¹ (Million tons)

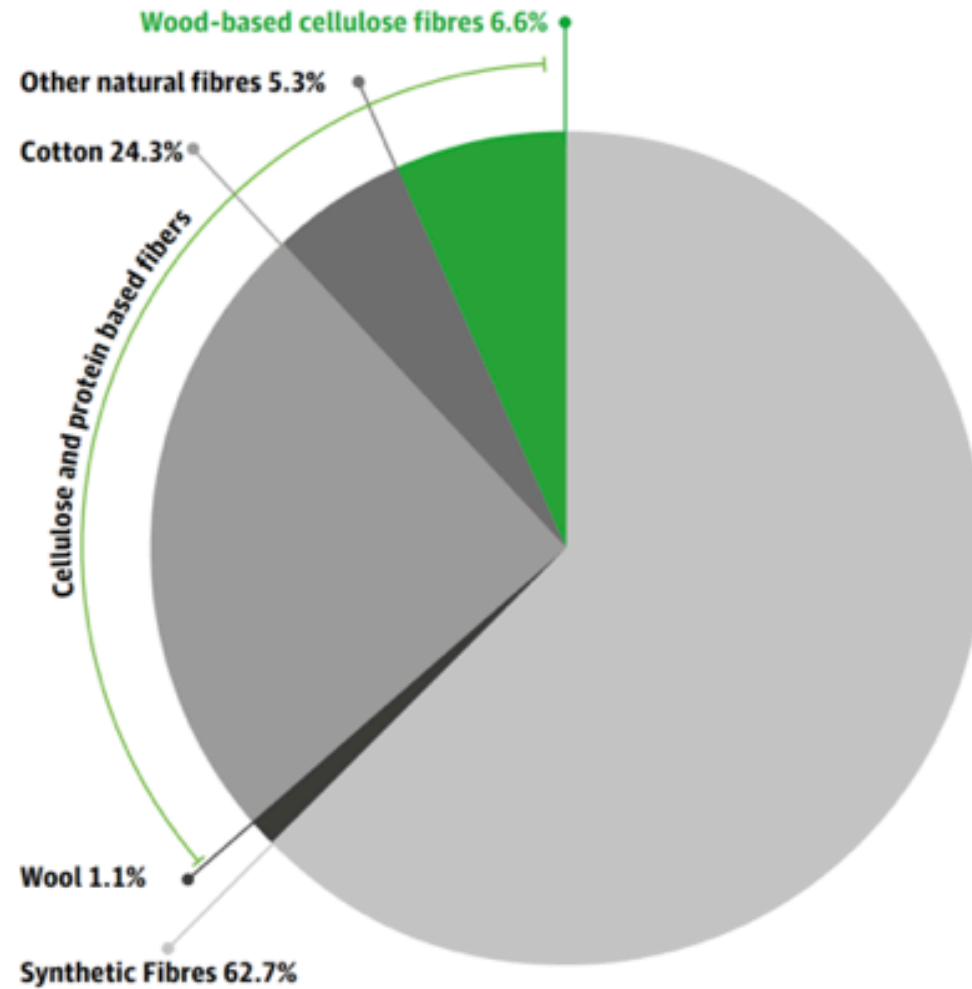


			2015	2030		
Environmental impact		Water consumption	Consumed water (billion cubic meters)	79	118	+50%
		Energy emissions	Emissions of CO2 (millions tons)	1,715	2,791	+63%
		Chemicals usage	Chemicals management (Pulse Score in %)	37	Pulse Score not to be projected	
		Waste creation	Produced waste (million tons)	92	148	+62%
		Labor practices	Workers paid less than 120% of min. wage (millions)	14	21	+52%

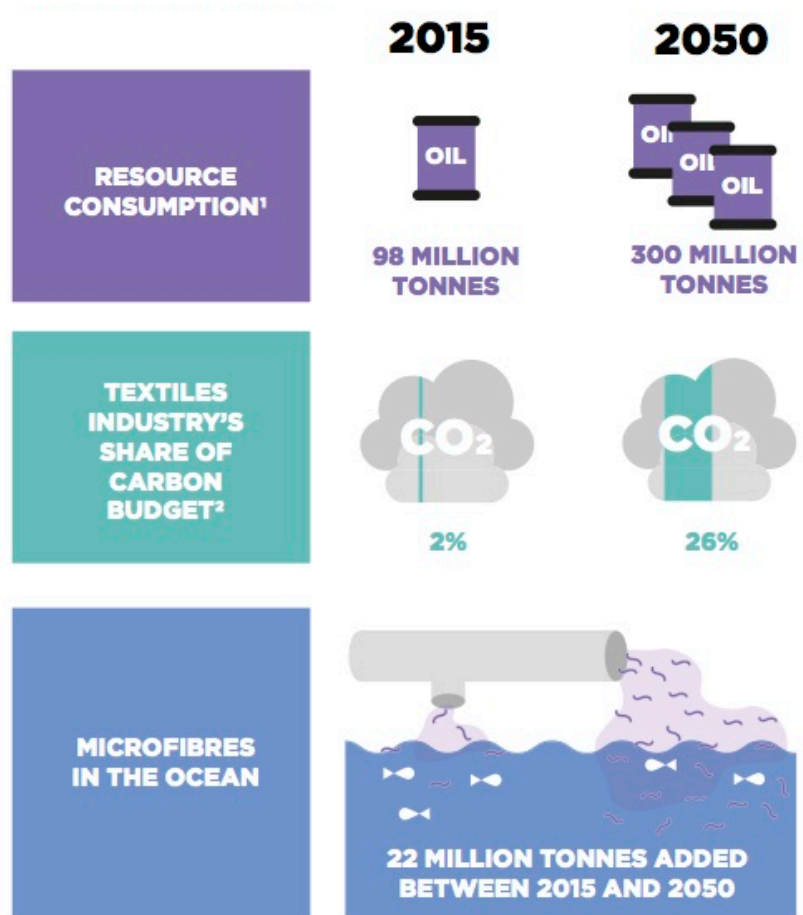
Fuente: GLOBAL FASHION AGENDA

TIPOS DE MATERIAS

Figure 2: Global fibre consumption in 2016 by type of fibre. Source: Lenzing



Source: ICAC, CIRFS, TFY, FEB, Lenzing Estimates



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

2 Carbon budget based on 2 degrees scenario

Source: Circular Fibres Initiative analysis – for details see Part I

FIGURE 10: MICROFIBRES FROM THE WASHING OF CLOTHES ENTER THE OCEAN AND FOOD CHAIN



ENGLISH HOME

75% COTTON 25% POLYESTER
75% PAMUK 25% POLYESTER



MADE IN TURKEY / ÜRETİM YERİ TÜRKİYE
MOMMY BAYAN PIJAMA TAKIMI



RESIDUOS TEXTILES MÁS SIGNIFICATIVOS EN EL ACV DE UNA PRENDA



RESIDUOS TEXTILES EN LA CADENA DE PRODUCCIÓN TEXTIL

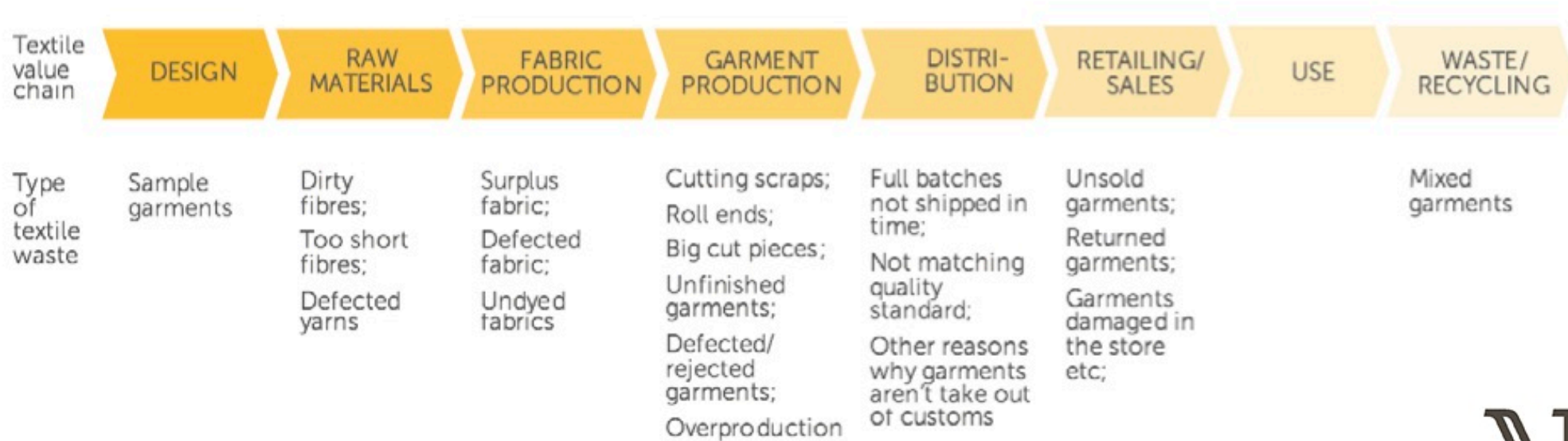
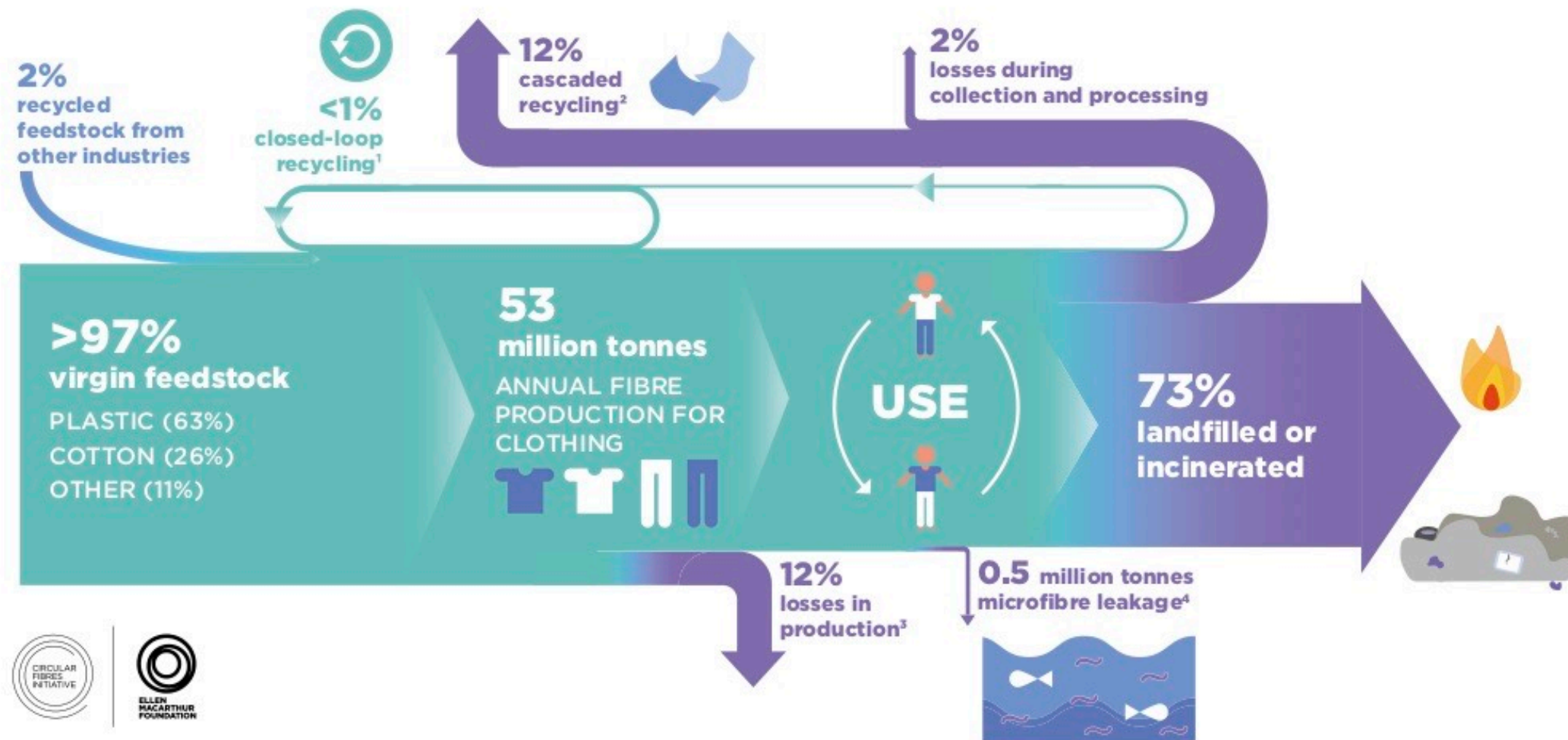


Figure 1. Simplified value chain and examples of spill from each phase.

FIGURE 3: GLOBAL MATERIAL FLOWS FOR CLOTHING IN 2015



- 1 Recycling of clothing into the same or similar quality applications
- 2 Recycling of clothing into other, lower-value applications such as insulation material, wiping cloths, or mattress stuffing
- 3 Includes factory offcuts and overstock liquidation
- 4 Plastic microfibres shed through the washing of all textiles released into the ocean

Source: Circular Fibres Initiative analysis – for details see Appendix B

Fuente: FASHIONUNITED



H&M enfrenta nuevas acusaciones sobre la incineración de ropa nueva

Fuente: ASIRTEX



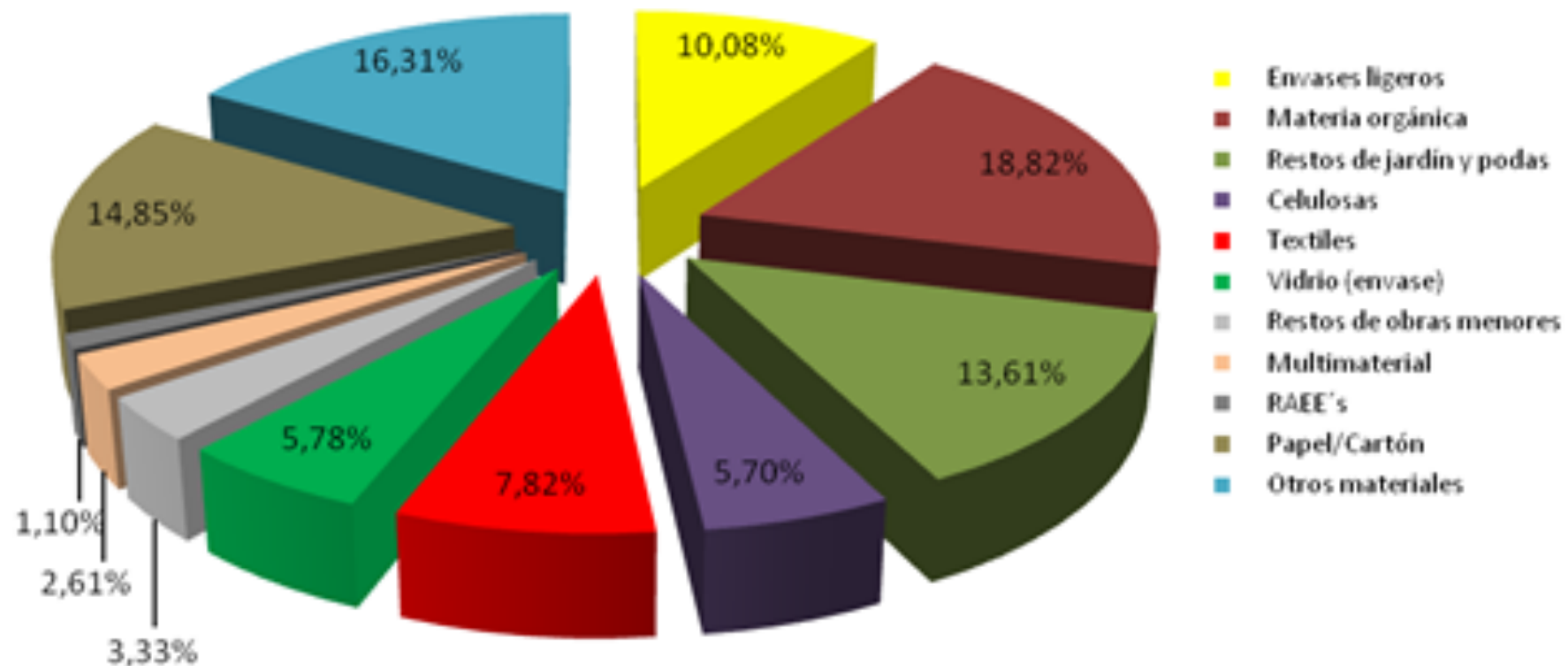
8,2 kg - 12,9 kg



/ año



COMPOSICIÓN BRUTA DE RESIDUOS EN LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID (%)
PERIODO ENERO-DICIEMBRE 2016

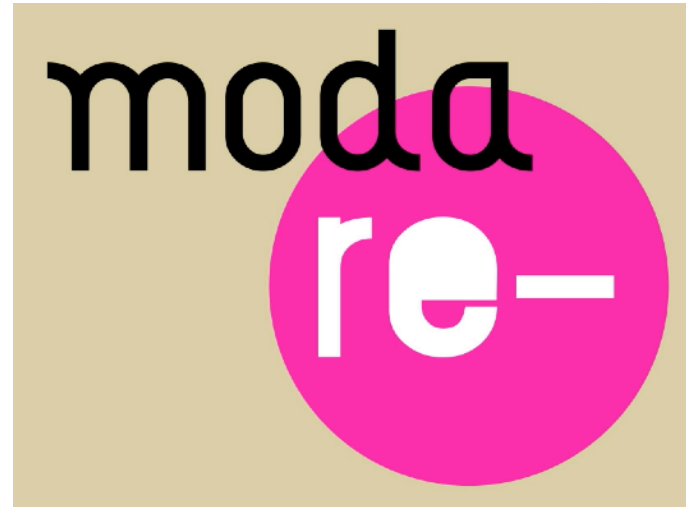


Fuente: PLAN DE GESTION DE RESIDUOS DOMESTICOS Y COMERCIALES DE LA CAM, estrategia de RESIDUOS

MODELOS DE GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS



HUMANA
Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo

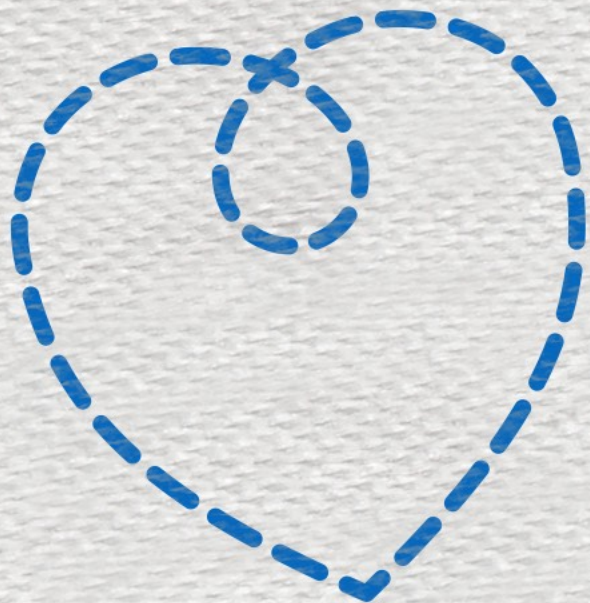


asirtex
ASOCIACIÓN IBÉRICA DE RECICLAJE TEXTIL



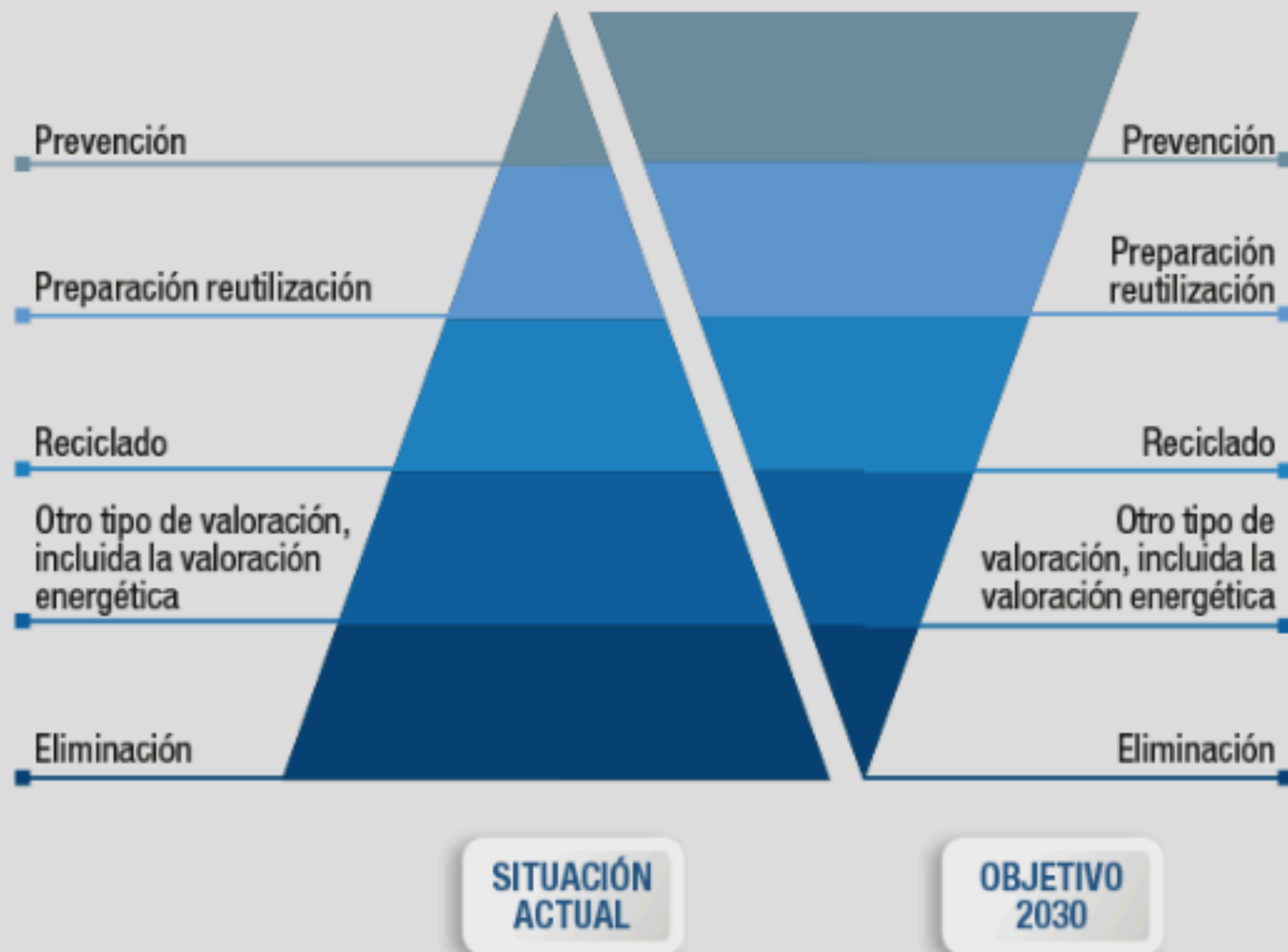
aeress
Asociación Española de Recuperadores
de Economía Social y Solidaria

CONCLUSIONES



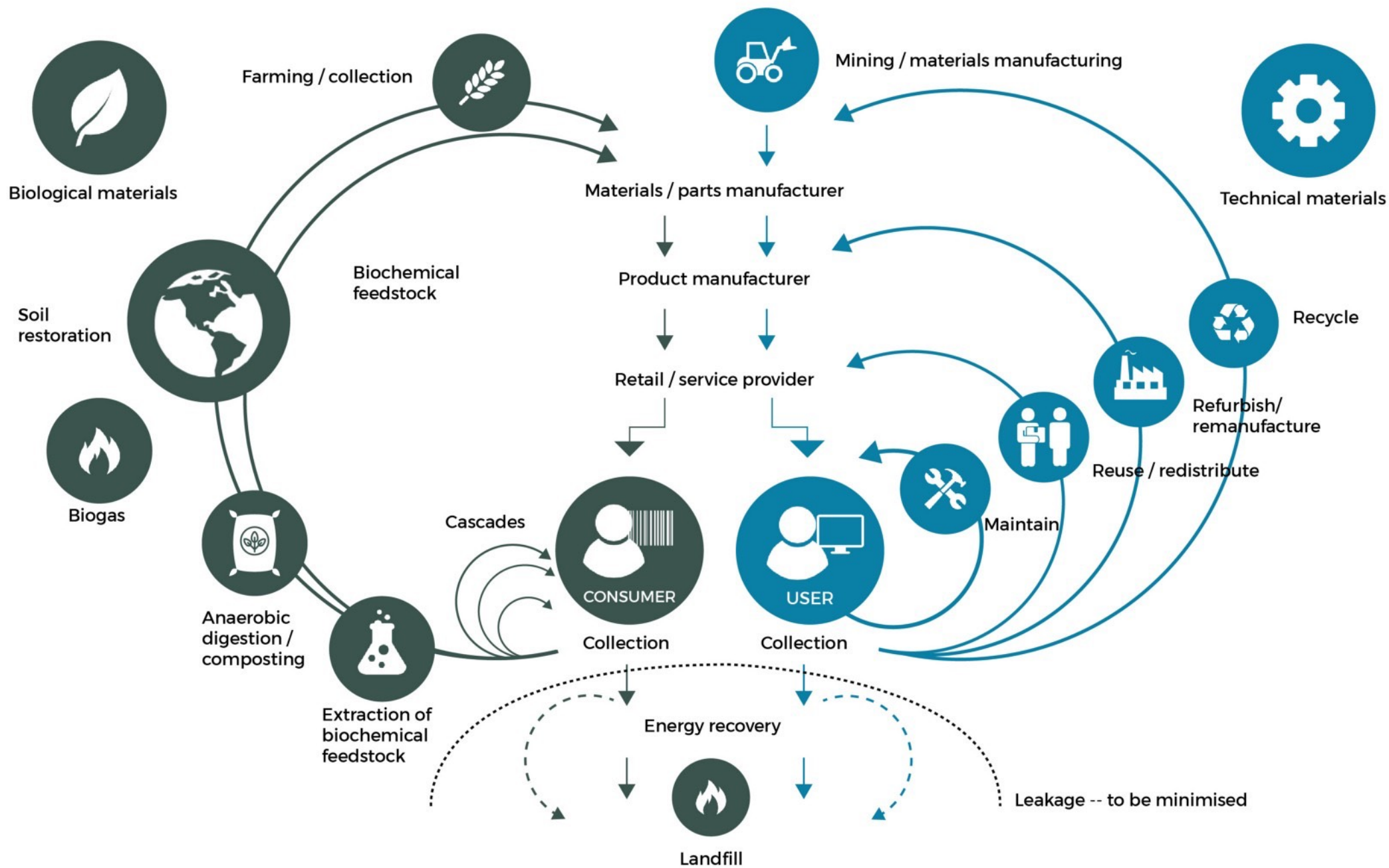
YOUR
CLOTHES

Jerarquía europea en la gestión de residuos



CERRAR

Fuente: AENOR



LEY 22/2011 DE 28 de julio de RESIDUOS Y SUELOS CONTAMINADOS

ART. 3 «Residuos domésticos»: residuos generados en los hogares como consecuencia de las actividades domésticas.
Se consideran también residuos domésticos los similares a los anteriores generados en servicios e industrias.
Se incluyen también en esta categoría los residuos que se generan en los hogares de aparatos eléctricos y electrónicos, ROPA, pilas, acumuladores, muebles y enseres así como los residuos y escombros procedentes de obras menores de construcción y reparación domiciliaria.

¡GRACIAS!