Re_fashion

2021 Activity report

Re_think production
Re_design consumption
Re_generate materials

Refashion is the textile industry’s eco-organisation
For all players in the textile industry 2021 was yet again a complicated year to manage. Despite turbulent times, everyone is adapting to meet the challenges that we are facing.

For the eco-organisation, 2021 was a year that, in the middle of the 2020-2022 transitional authority approval, marked an initial acceleration with major changes to be embraced and anticipated. Regulations (with the very structuring French AGEC law - Anti-waste and Circular Economy), IPCC reports and public opinion that is more aware of the climate crisis, are all factors that require our commitment to do more and to grow. To grow via our projects, our team, and in our ambitions, with:

- More tools, webinars and education in order to assist marketers in their virtuous development, in eco-design and in applying the regulatory framework.
- The “Your clothing has a future” public awareness-raising campaign, the culminating point being the #RRRR campaign which includes new stakeholders and reaches out to an ever increasing number of citizens.
- The development potential of regeneration thanks to the launch of the Recycle platform and to working groups specifically focusing on innovation and to the Materials Sorting and Preparation Committee.
- More convergence and commitment at a European level within the “Sustainable Textiles/Green Deal” contest for an environmental assessment method that is currently being standardised and which positions Refashion as a reference baseline.

Growing and developing, this is also the case for our associates that I, along with the Board of Directors, represent with the arrival of Minelli and Richard-Pontvert (Paraboot). This is also the case for the operations team where new talents have arrived and, lastly, it is also the case of Refashion’s General Management with the arrival of Maud Hardy in January 2022.

Maud has both my full confidence and that of the Board’s, to engage Refashion in this new era marked by an increase in financial resources (in two years, the eco-fees have risen from 26 million Euros in 2019 to 51 million Euros in 2021). Our challenge is to increase our assistance to brands in eco-design, by providing better information to the public on the behavioural changes required and by promoting the conditions for the emergence and sustainability of the recycling industry in France and in Europe.

I would like to thank Alain Claudot whose unfailing energy and commitment has led the eco-organisation to where it is today. He built a team of highly motivated experts, ready to lead a transformation project, i.e. new ways in producing, consuming and regenerating used textiles into new resources.

The unstable period that we are experiencing is also an opportunity to accelerate the transition towards an environmentally responsible and circular textile industry. It’s this ambitious project that I would like to share with you.

by Didier Souflet Refashion CEO
Introduction
Refashion continues its commitment
2021 Key figures from the textile industry

Re_think production
The highlights of this year and the eco-organisation’s vocabulary
Eco-design led by Refashion: 9 events in 2021
The AGEC law (French Anti-waste and Circular Economy): understanding the new regulatory requirements of members
Environmental assessment: works continue
The scale: eco-fees and their modulations
The scale for items placed onto the 2021 market
Appendices: items placed onto the market in figures

Re_design consumption
Refashion, at the heart of change
The digital #RRRR campaign: Let’s Reuse. Let’s Repair. Let’s Recycle. Let’s Reduce
The initiatives by local authorities
Spotlight on Refashion’s voice in 2021
The eco-organisation and a digital environment
Appendices: local authorities and national coverage in figures

Re_generate materials
Refashion’s major tools to support the industry
Collection: the 1st stage in the second lease of life given to clothing, footwear and household linen
Sorting challenges: maximise the sorting of clothes for reuse and material sorting for recycling
Reuse: a priority for used clothing and footwear
Recycling: towards a 100% circular industry
Launch of RECYCLE by Refashion, the first European digital platform for connecting stakeholders in the clothing and footwear industry
The Textile Materials Library: how material characterisation can be improved with a view to the industrialisation of recycling?
Innovation challenge: the 12th edition has a make-over
Appendices: collection, sorting and recovery in figures

Industry key performance indicators
The financial situation
Refashion continues its commitment

The year 2021 marks a pivotal moment for our eco-organisation and for the entire clothing and footwear industry. Within a context of profound changes, the circular economy, which struggled to impose itself as global priority, has become crucial. The figures for the industry speak for themselves: out of 715,290 tonnes of clothing and shoes placed onto the French market in 2021, only 34% were collected for recovery purposes and essentially for export. Still too often criticised for its environmental impact, our industry must continue its initiatives and build its future based on a responsible and exemplary model.

More than ever before the transformation towards a fully circular economy requires commitment by all.

What guides our work

We are rallying to reposition environmental benefits at the centre of our Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) procedures. We support the development of a sustainable clothing and footwear recycling industry whilst meeting legitimate expectations by the sector’s stakeholders regarding transparency and traceability. To meet these objectives, we have focused on 3 key stages in a product’s life cycle.

1. Production
Products that are placed onto a market must be treated as future resources and must thereby be designed and developed as such. The purpose is to incite all brands to be engaged in assessment procedures and to reduce the environmental impact of their business and what they produce.

2. Consumption
Via local awareness-raising campaigns and national initiatives, consumers must be given clear information about the environmental impacts of the products they buy. Responsible consumption - consuming better and less - must be encouraged as well as the length of time a product is used thanks to redeployment, repair and reuse.

3. Regeneration
By 2030, our ambition in France and in Europe is to transform all waste from the textile industry into new resources through an efficient and value-creating recycling industry.

The industry is focusing work in two complementary recovery areas: reuse (or the resale of clothing and footwear still considered to be wearable) and recycling (or the transformation of non-reusable clothing into new materials to be incorporated into new products). Today the industry needs investment and to be assisted in order to optimise its model’s circularity.

Refashion, an inspirational French model for Europe

French and European regulations are changing. European Directives on the “Circular Economy Package” include the obligation to separately collect used clothing and footwear as from January 2025 for all of its member States. The implementation of a streamlined textile EPR system at a European level is more than ever before essential, with directives and objectives not only focused on the separate collection of used clothing, but also and above all on the quantitative and qualitative conditions to transform waste into new resources. The EPR must in particular assist in the development of a European recycling industry.

The second lease of life of clothing and footwear is no longer an option to guarantee our planet’s future. It is a duty, in which the European Commission plays an essential role in defining the new regulatory framework.
2021 Key figures from the textile industry

**Regeneration**

**Collection**
- **244,448T** collected
- **44,829** Self-deposit banks (SDB)

**Sorting**
- **190,548T** Sorted
- **€23M** Of funding paid
- **66** Sorting centres having signed a contract

**Research & Development**
- **60** Projects supported by Refashion since the creation of the Innovation Challenge
- **€5.6M** Of support committed over the last 11 years

**Production**
- **715,290T** Of products placed on the market
- **€51.1M** of eco-fees paid by marketers
- **More than 6,000** Member brands
- **2.8Bn** Products marketed
- **49M** Are eco-modulated products

**Consumption**
- **563** Local authorities registered
- **802** Initiatives supported in 2021 in relation to communication initiatives carried out in 2020
- **37M** Views on the social networks on the national #RRRR campaign

**Funding**
- **€2.5M** Of funding paid to local authorities in 2021 in relation to communication initiatives carried out in 2020
- **190,548T** Sorted
- **66** Sorting centres having signed a contract

**See the infographic for more details**
Rethink production
021 marks the beginning of a revival, following the exceptional Covid-19 pandemic. Indeed, the amount of items placed onto the market in 2021 nearly returned to 2019 levels with 2.8 billion items. This revival however reveals an upheaval in the cost structures of products and a very turbulent international context. 2021 is also a year that affected the implementation of some of the provisions in the AGEC law: for example the unique identification number and the “Info-tri” symbol. These new measures have had a direct influence on marketers in the product development cycle. This is why the Refashion eco-organisation deploys educational tools and provides support. Review of this year’s highlights with its wealth of new developments.

A brief moment in the textile industry

Every year, member companies declare to Refashion the quantities of products placed onto the market the previous year. This enables the eco-organisation to build a quantitative picture of the breakdown of annual clothing and footwear sales in France, as well as to measure the changes from year to year. In an industry where data is a key element for managing collection operations, this compiled data, provided to marketers, is a precious source of information.

In 2021 each person in France bought on average:

- 36 items of clothing
- 4 pairs of footwear
- 5 items of household linen
- 5,500 items are sold in France per minute\(^1\)

i.e. 10.5kg of clothing and footwear/year/inhabitant

In 2021, 2.8 million items were placed onto the market, corresponding to 715,000 tonnes, which is the equivalent in weight of 71 Eiffel Towers!

Did you know?

In 2021, trainers accounted for about 40% of footwear sold in France: nearly 37 million pairs were purchased by men, compared to 26 million for children and 27 million pairs by women. However, women remain the highest consumers of footwear with a total of 83 million pairs purchased throughout the year.

Why participate in the eco-organisation’s work?

Refashion is an eco-organisation at the centre of a global project. It is a hub of exchange making it easier for different stakeholders in the textile industry to contact each other. It is also a lever for establishing synergies between the activities of each stakeholder for a common goal: encourage eco-design and recover clothing and footwear waste in order to transform it into new resources.

Refashion glossary

\_**ERP**: Extended Producer Responsibility.
\_**Textile ERP**: there is a legal requirement for brands to contribute to the funding of waste prevention and the management of their products’ end-of-service life.
\_**Marketers**: this term covers the brands, companies and manufacturers who sell textile products, footwear or clothing in France.
\_**Member**: this a marketer who declares the quantities placed onto the market then pays the resulting fee to the eco-organisation. 100% of brands, companies and manufacturers placing goods subject to regulations must either manage the end of their products’ service life themselves or co-contribute to Refashion to do it for them.

(1) The calculation: 2.8 billion items / 525,600 minutes in the year.
Eco-design led by Refashion

Following the successful experiments in the eco-design workshops at the end of 2020, Refashion held the “Rendez-vous de l’Eco-conception” eco-design event in 2021. There were 9 workshops in one event, bringing together a wide audience, mainly comprising brands but also designers, students, consulting firms and actors in second-hand entities in the textile industry. An event designed for beginners in mind or the most experience players in order to rise to the eco-design challenge.

The 9 eco-design events in 2021

- **14.01.2021**
  - Awareness-raising webinar
  - Sustainable procurement of materials
  - Speaker: Marie-Emmanuelle Demoures, BALZAC PARIS
- **11.02.2021**
  - Support workshop
  - Eco-design: footwear
  - Speaker: Gautier Bedek, Groupe ERAM
- **20.03.2021**
  - Awareness-raising webinar
  - Funding in order to begin eco-designing
  - Speaker: Erwan Autret, ADEME
- **20.04.2021**
  - Support workshop
  - Eco-designing lingerie
  - Speaker: Marie Rochas & Dominique Bensou, CHANTELLE
- **14.09.2021**
  - Awareness-raising webinar
  - Integrating recycled materials into products
  - Speaker: Christelle Merter, LA GENTILE FACTORY, Mara Paglio, CETL, Shuang Zhang, IDKIDS, Marie Buttet
- **17.06.2021**
  - Support workshop
  - Better design by working together
  - Speaker: Solène Naege, LE SLIP FRANÇAIS, & David Leromain, 1083
- **20.04.2021**
  - Support workshop
  - Developing support infrastructure in textile industry
  - Speaker: Marie Buttet, SOURCE, ADEME
- **25.05.2021**
  - Awareness-raising webinar
  - Eco-design for all
  - Speaker: Clara Barry, Eco-design Life Cycle Performance Division
- **09.11.2021**
  - Support workshop
  - Prolonging a product’s service life
  - Speaker: Alice Bardet, PETIT BATEAU

Two types of event formats: why and for who?

- **Awareness-raising webinars**: These are for everyone, but more particularly for beginners in eco-design. Their purpose is to provide information and to acclimatise to the general eco-design themes. Rolled out in digital format, there were, on average, more than 100 participants sharing best practices at each of the 5, one hour-long awareness-raising sessions programmed in 2021. Moderated by Refashion, these workshops were boosted by “outside” speakers who talked about their experience in the field. Their purpose was to enable others throughout the textile industry to benefit from both the levers of success and the obstacles encountered by those already engaged in the process. Best practice is within everyone’s reach.

- **Workshops providing support in eco-design**: Exclusively reserved for Refashion member brands, these workshops are collaborative and participative with around twenty participants maximum per session. A limited number of participants had been defined in order to optimise learning and discussion amongst peers. These workshops, totalling 4 in 2021, were a huge success and brought together as many varied worlds and themes such as footwear, lingerie and sustainability.

The successful deployment of eco-design events

9 workshops in 2021

On average, 92% of participants said that they were “satisfied” or “quite satisfied” with the workshops:

- “These workshops are run by experienced guests and enable participants to gain sound knowledge in eco-design”. They are also forums for essential discussions between the different stakeholders in the textile industry.”
  - Briac DELALNE, Mission Officer, CSR, agnès b.

(1) After each session, the participants were given a satisfaction survey questionnaire to complete.

The “Eco design” platform has a make-over

Launched in September 2020, with aim of becoming a reference technical base on eco-design for clothing and footwear, new features were added to the Eco design platform in 2021.

- The English version is now available. The platform can thereby be used by the entire textile industry, particularly by suppliers, as well as by procurement offices located overseas.

Testimonies by the seven new brands such as Salomon, Asphalte or the Maison de la Maille can be found in the “They did it” section. Find out about their eco-design successes in these articles as well as the obstacles encountered. These companies talk about their work to move the entire sector forward.

All of this can be found on the Eco design platform: refashion.fr/eco-design.fr
The textile industry TRIMAN and “info-tri” symbols
In June 2021, the decree on the scope of application regarding the affixing of the TRIMAN symbol and “info-tri” symbol onto clothing, household linen and footwear was published.

The eco-organisation is in charge of developing the information given to consumers indicating the sorting methods to follow. Refashion aims at having a simple symbol that does not require translation, that is visible on small sizes so that it can be displayed on the composition label and that can be used horizontally or vertically.

Popular with consumers, then validated by public authorities, this symbol must be used by marketers. They will have until 1st February 2023 to affix it onto their products (and up to 31st August 2023 to sell their products manufactured or imported before 1st February 2023).

The symbols and a guide on their use are available on the website: refashion.fr

29.04 2021
“Agec Law: where are we now?”

04.06 2021
“Focus on the AGEc law: ban on the disposal of unsold products”

07.09 2021
“Focus on the AGEc law: deploying the TRIMAN and “info-tri” symbols”

Environmental assessment
Works continue

What with trials on environmental labelling in France and the development of a calculation methodology at a European level, works are accelerating to include these issues in core company practice.

In France trials on environmental labelling on clothing and footwear continue
Driven by the French AGEc law, the French trials on clothing and footwear environmental labelling have been extended within the framework of the French Climate and Resilience Law. The textile industry may soon be required to show the environmental impact of all products that are introduced into the marketplace.

French companies have undertaken to test the European referential
The drafting of the European PEFCR (Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules) methodology has been ongoing since 2020 and aims at providing the clothing and footwear industry with common rules to calculate the environmental impact of their products.

Managed by the European Commission, the works have been undertaken by a technical secretariat with 26 members, including Refashion.

During the summer of 2021, a first draft of the methodology was submitted for public consultation. The members of the eco-organisation were informed of this consultation in order to send their proposals for improving it. In total, nearly 1,000 comments were made in order to optimise the first draft of the method, in particular around the consideration of the impacts generated by microplastics, the impacts on biodiversity or the method for evaluating the durability of products.

The reference will be tested through case studies on real products in order to identify where optimisation can be made and to check its feasibility. As voting members of the technical secretariat for the PEFCR’s Apparel and Footwear project, Refashion, the ADEME and the “Fédération de la Haute Couture et de la Mode” joined forces to invite French companies to undertake case studies using this European methodology. This is a strong and positive message because nearly 40 French companies applied to undertake around a hundred case studies in total.
The fee-scale

Eco-fees and their modulation

Every year marketers must pay the eco-fee corresponding to the volume of products placed onto the market the previous year. Refashion has developed, in addition to the standard fee scale, a eco-modulated scale allowing to financially reward those products that are more sustainable and which include recycled materials. These eco-modulations are precious tools to incite marketers to begin an eco-design process.

1. What is an eco-fee?

This is a fee that marketers must pay within the context of the textile EPR procedure. It finances waste prevention and the end-of-service-life of products in the textile industry.

2. How is it calculated?

It is calculated via each marketer’s annual declaration based on the quantities of clothing and footwear that were marketed the previous year. The declaration of quantities is completed per predefined product categories, 107 in total for three sectors: clothing, household linen and footwear. For each category, there is corresponding average weight. It is re-evaluated every four years. It is on this basis that the four rates are defined: Very small items, Small items, Medium-sized items, Large items.

3. What is eco-modulation?

To transform the textile industry marketers need to be incited to offer products that are more sustainable and that can be more easily recycled. So, in 2012 Refashion eco-modulated the scale in order to promote eco-design initiatives in three main areas: sustainability, the integration of recycled post-consumer CHF materials and the introduction of recycled CHF materials from post-production off-cuts. Every year the Refashion working groups review the eco-modulation criteria, adding new ones, and revise the tests, thresholds and methods for providing evidence in order to ensure they remain ambitious for the sector.

4. What changes were made in 2021?

For EM1 (Sustainability Eco-modulation) for clothing, the underwear categories are now eligible for a 50% reduction in the standard fee scale. This increases the number of eligible items of clothing in the Sustainable Eco-modulation to 68%.

Latest news

The scale for items placed onto the market in 2021 (declared in 2022)

_ Unique identification number (UIN)

As from 1st of January 2022, all marketers must obtain a unique identification number (UIN). This number is attributed by the ADEME upon request by the eco-organisation. It proves that the marketer is in compliance with its EPR obligations. The number is valid for 1 year and must be renewed each year.

_ The revision of average weights in the clothing, footwear and household linen categories

Every four years, a study on the average weight of products in the textile industry is undertaken by the eco-organisation. This study was undertaken in 2021 and the change in average weight resulted in the reclassification of several products. The scale was consequently readjusted(1).

_ Scrapping of the flat-rate declaration

The French AGEC Law requires that the quantities placed onto the market are sent in detail to the ADEME in order that the public authorities can have reliable data on all EPR sectors. As from 2021, within this new legislative framework all declarations must show the real quantities placed onto the market regardless of sales volumes.

A minimum flat rate contribution has been implemented in order to cover the declaration processing costs and various other related expenses.

(1) You can find the scale for items placed onto the market in 2021 on page 22.
Appendices

Items placed onto the market in figures

Clothing and footwear placed onto the market

Billions of items placed onto the market in 2021
- In 2020: 2.4
- In 2021: 2.8

Following the crisis in 2020, the levels of items introduced onto the 2021 marketplace have nearly returned to 2019 levels (i.e. 2.9 billion items).

Tonnes of items placed onto the market in 2021
- In 2020: 624,187
- In 2021: 715,290

The revision of weights in 2021 showed that some product categories had associated average weights well below the product’s real weight. Thereby, the total 2020 tonnage was re-evaluated at 624 KT (compared to 517 KT before the re-evaluation).

Average weight (in grams) per item in 2021
- In 2020: 295
- In 2021: 256

As a result of the revision of the average weight per sub-category in 2021, the average weight of an item was re-evaluated at 255 g for 2020 (220 g before the re-evaluation).

Kilos per inhabitant in 2021
- In 2020: 9.3
- In 2021: 10.5

As a result of the revision of the average weight per sub-category in 2021, the consumption per inhabitant was re-evaluated at 9.3 kg for 2020 (7.7 kg/inhabitant before re-evaluation).

Breakdown of items placed onto the market in 2021

Clothing represents 80% of the number of items placed onto the market but only 61% of tonnages sold. Indeed, the average weights in the footwear and household linen sectors are higher than that of clothing. It is necessary to consider the two units (number of items and tonnages) when analysing the sector. Indeed, the number of items is the usual unit of measure for placing goods onto the marketplace, whereas collection, sorting and recovery are evaluated in tonnes.

The breakdown of the fee scale per subcategory

- VSI and SI clothing account for 60% of the total number of items placed onto the market whereas they account for only 28% of the tonnages.
- As for medium-sized footwear, this accounts for 3.3% of the number of items placed onto the marketplace, compared to 9.2% of tonnages.

VSI: Very small item • SI: Small item • MI: Medium-sized item • LI: Large items
Fee scale and eco-modulation values for items placed onto the market in 2021

### Clothing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale in € excl. VAT/item</th>
<th>VSI</th>
<th>SI</th>
<th>MI</th>
<th>LI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021 Fee scale</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>EM1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.0045</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.0315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM2</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.0045</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.0315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM3</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>0.00675</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.04725</td>
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</table>

### Household linen

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<th>MI</th>
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<tr>
<td>EM1</td>
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<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.0315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM2</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.0315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM3</td>
<td>0.00225</td>
<td>0.0075</td>
<td>0.0225</td>
<td>0.05325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Footwear

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Scale in € excl. VAT/item</th>
<th>VSI</th>
<th>SI</th>
<th>MI</th>
<th>LI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021 Fee scale</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM1</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.0155</td>
<td>0.0315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM2</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.0155</td>
<td>0.0315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM3</td>
<td>0.00375</td>
<td>0.0105</td>
<td>0.02325</td>
<td>0.04725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Member declaration audits

Traceability of streams and the reliability of data are at the heart of Refashions concerns. The new audit campaign in 2021 reveals that more than half (61%) of audits result in the reprocessing of the quantities declared and consequently the fees received.

#### 2021 Audit campaign

- **Number of members audited**: 26
- **In volume of items placed onto the market (millions)**: 255
- **Percentage of items placed onto the market**: 11%
- **Number of audits per site**: 0(1)
- **Number of audits on items**: 26

![Type of anomalies observed](chart)

For items placed onto the market in 2021, the rates have been reviewed in order to take into account the increase in Refashions funding and budget. These also include the revision of the average weights undertaken in 2021.

The average rate for the 12 categories is 1.16 centimes per item.

Traceability of streams and the reliability of data are at the heart of Refashions concerns. The new audit campaign in 2021 reveals that more than half (61%) of audits result in the reprocessing of the quantities declared and consequently the fees received.

The declarative process is correctly followed 31%.

**Scale modulation: None**

### Items placed onto the market in 2021 benefiting from eco-modulation

**Overall view**

It can be seen that 49 million items placed onto the market benefit from eco-modulation, i.e. an increase of 180% compared to 2020.

**Breakdown of eco-modulation in 2021**

Looking in detail, 81% of items declared as being eco-modulated concern Eco-modulation 1 which rewards a product’s sustainability and 18% concerning Eco-modulation 3 which rewards the integration of materials from production waste.

#### Per sector

![EM1: Eco-modulation 1 • EM2: Eco-modulation 2 • EM3: Eco-modulation 3](chart)
Re-design
consumption
Re-design consumption

Consumption is the second cornerstone of the circular economy. Refashion provides information and raises public awareness through local initiatives with local authorities and all entities having collection points and through national communication initiatives. The messages to be shared and which require action focus on: correct sorting, broader collection solutions, and more generally reuse, repair, recycling and reduction. This involves helping the public, through education and the prevention of waste, to become aware of the environmental stakes and challenges and incite them to act. Refashion must lead, even accelerate, behavioural changes in order to reduce the environmental impacts caused by the way we consume.

The digital #RRRR campaign

Initiated in 2019, the #RRRR movement grew bigger in 2021 and an additional R was added, standing for Reduction. The campaign then became: Let’s Reuse, Let’s Repair, Let’s Recycle and Let’s Reduce our environmental impact. An innovative national tool essentially on the social networks.

A committed textile industry

As there is no more time to lose and it is now urgent to take action, Refashion wanted to rally the maximum amount of stakeholders in order to prevent and reduce clothing textile and footwear waste. From the 8 to 17 October 2021, 150 partners joined in the #RRRR campaign, who, with a united voice, entered the #RRRR movement.

A large community to engage in action

The partners signing the “Commitment Charter” (the clothing, footwear and household linen brands, those in the second-hand sector - the solidarity retail shops, the resale platforms for private individuals - and those in the repair activities, sorting, recycling operators and local authorities) had the possibility of using either a ready-to-use campaign kit, or of adapting the visuals according to their brand identity, whilst keeping the strength and united tone of the messages portrayed.

Results on the increase

37 million views in 2021
55% of the population covered by the #RRRR campaign (compared to 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019)

Long live shiny and brand-old!

This year, Refashion teamed up with the Anti_Fashion Project community in order to undertake a #RRRR pre-campaign teaser under the creative and offbeat eye of fashion personalities. Mademoiselle Agnès, Katell Pouliquen, Maroussia Rebecq and Amah Ayivi took part in the game with community’s young talents. Together they created “shiny and brand-old” looks using items from the Le Relais sorting centres and second-hand clothes shops. The aim? To demonstrate that used clothing can be given a new lease of life. And the result is... dazzling!

The OpinionWay Study

Refashion commissioned OpinionWay to understand consumer behaviour and expectations in terms of knowledge, motivation and perception of the second lease of life given to their clothing and footwear. The results speak for themselves: 80% of those surveyed declared that they are concerned about the environment and that this influences their behaviour. Find a summary of the study at refashion.fr/pro

Let’s Reuse, Repair, Recycle and Reduce movement.

On the social networks, on the websites of brands and traders, on the second-hand platforms, in stores, and even at a local authority level, everyone played an important role in encouraging as many people as possible to adopt the reflex that a product can have a second lease of life.
Initiatives by local authorities

In 2021, 34 local authorities, representing 11 million people, chose to join the #RRRR movement and extend it by organising local events around waste prevention and recovery of clothing. Many awareness-raising initiatives were established throughout France. Amongst them, collection events, wardrobe de-clutter sales, school challenges and competitions and upcycling fashion shows.

Local authorities are taking part in #RRRR

A few noteworthy awareness-raising initiatives on 2021:

#RRRR The Aix-Marseille-Provence metropole organised fashion shows with associations in its area.

#RRRR The public cooperative (syndicat mixte) Bil Ta Garbi organised events in its local shopping arcades and sales areas in partnership with brands (Decathlon, IKEA, Carrefour, Super U...). There were a dozen or so stands with guest speakers to raise the public’s awareness in reducing, reusing, repairing and sorting textiles.

#RRRR The SIPOM de Revel organised a poster competition for primary school children on the theme of clothing (purchasing and selling second-hand items, giving away, mending, etc.). This aim of this event was to raise the children’s awareness on the industry’s environmental impacts. Later on, local textile collection operations were organised in the different town halls.

#RRRR The SMICOM Zone Sous-Vosgienne organised a fair where all sorts objects are free (called a gratiferia) in particular clothing, thereby allowing the public to participate in the movement.

#RRRR The Community of Municipalities Creuse Confluence, in partnership with the second-hand shop, La Dynamo de Chambon-sur-Voueize, organised a zero waste sewing workshop. This event allowed fun ideas on reusing household textiles to be shared.

Refashion encourages local communities to communicate in their areas with new creations

In 2021, the eco-organisation developed a completely new communication kit for local authorities. It thereby provided the authorities with support in the key messages they wished to convey about the second lease of life given to used clothing.

“Your clothes have a future” is a fun campaign developed in several formats: kakemono, flyers, digital media and on social networks. This campaign changes established rules, and promotes the transmission or transformation of clothing. As they are emotionally charged and represent a part of our past, our clothes are precious and we do not dispose of them as we would do standard waste. This communication kit aims at embodying the act of depositing items of clothing of recognising the emotional value of this resource and to give meaning to what becomes of waste, even prevent waste.

Lucie, Nora, Pascal, Colette... who sort and clear out their cupboards and give away items to Amélie, Anissa, Kamal, Juliette... A concept that can be rolled over forever and that can be performed by everyone.

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#RRRR Grenoble-Alpes Métropole, in partnership with 38 local towns, carried out a large textile collection event in the wake of the #RRRR campaign. Thereby, 84 containers were made available to all residents wishing to dispose of household linens, clothing, underwear, bags and shoes, whether damaged, with holes in, with deformities, or simply not in fashion.

#RRRR The SITOMAP Pithiviers in partnership with second-hand shops (“Les Petites Puces” and “Grande Friperie”) made available awareness-raising stands, places for exchanging goods and repair workshops to the public.

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The new self-deposit bank symbol (SDB)

In 2021 collection operators affixed the new symbol onto their self-deposit banks, a symbol developed by Refashion in agreement with the Collection and Sorting Coverage Committee.

The new textile industry’s reference logo guarantees the public that their donations are traceable and ensure that, regardless of their condition, they can be recovered (worn again or recycled). Furthermore, the public have the possibility of scanning a QR code affixed on the self-deposit banks connecting them to a video which explains what will happen to their donations.
Spotlight on Refashion’s voice in 2021

Refashion Day
For the first time ever, the eco-organisation brought together French and European professionals from the textile industry during Refashion Day organised on 5 October 2021. This is a day where conferences and round tables with a wealth of content took place during which two key subjects were addressed to foster an even more circular economy:

- manufacturing, with a focus on eco-design
- recovery, in particular recycling

A fabulous first with nearly 800 participants in person at the Cercle d’Auteuil, in Paris, or via live streaming (in French and English), brands, collection, sorting and recycling operators, local authority and institutional representatives, consulting firms, competitiveness clusters and researchers. A major gathering of the textile industry.

Jean Expo
Up to 8 May 2022, the “Jeans, discover jeans from every angle” exhibition, held at the Cité des Sciences et de l’Industrie, in Paris, retraced the history of the most worn garment on the planet. A cult item, this has become a symbol of rebellion and a piece of history.

As a partner in this exhibition, Refashion wanted to show what goes on behind the scenes in jean manufacturing and the ways in which to make them more environmentally-friendly.

The Fashion Triathlon
Refashion was a partner in the Ethic Fashion Triathlon, a major competition focusing on the world of fashion, sport, education and recycling. Between 2021 and 2024, several phases have been planned with the climax being the Olympic Games in July 2024. On Monday 8 November 2021, the organisation explained to 400 students its role within the textile industry and its vision about the circular economy thanks to eco-design. Awareness-raising is an essential lever for understanding the importance of a circular economy.

Refashion wins two prizes
- Silver prize in the 2021 “Communication Strategy on Commitment” Grand Prize
- 2021 Design Strategies Grand Prize in the visual identity category

The Annual General Meeting of Associates
On 30 June 2021, Refashion’s Annual General Meeting was held and which was honoured by two guest speakers: Agnès Pannier-Runacher, Vice-Minister of Industry and Barbara Pompili, the Minister for Ecological Transition.

The “Recycling” exhibition
Refashion was a partner at the touring exhibition “Recycling, another view of waste”, which addresses the sorting of products that are thrown into bins daily. On Monday 27 September 2021, the private preview of this exhibition took place at the MOCA de Montgaillard domain in the Réunion, during a conference on the different EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) systems. The exhibition then was set up at the Town Hall in Saint Denis, from the 6 October to the 9 December 2021 and then from 9 December to 11 February 2022 at the Rontaunay Professional Lycée (Secondary School) in Saint Denis, France.

The “Paris Good Fashion” movement
Being a partner in the Paris Good Fashion movement, Refashion undertook to promote more responsible, more environment-friendly fashion by the time the Olympic Games take place in 2024.

The eco-organisation and a digital environment

Through the single digital portal uniting four internet sites (Refashion pro, Refashion citoyen, the “Eco design” platform and Recycle) and via its social networks, Refashion is continuing its aim to provide information and raise awareness in behavioural changes in all its audiences. These are the results of a communication-rich year.

Refashion wins two prizes

Best IG post:
An example of reusing an old shirt transformed into a babygrow, with 640 likes and 13,600 followers.

Instagram 14,500 subscribers i.e + 67 % compared to 2020
A young audience targeted on Instagram: 50% of subscribers are less than 34 years old

Facebook 108,500 subscribers i.e - 2 % compared to 2020
Best FB post:
by the Trois Tricoteurs, one of the Circular Fashion Trophies winners, with 821 likes and 29,000 followers.

Linkedin 6,293 subscribers i.e + 67 % compared to 2020

New users: 433,874
Users : 434,479
Increase in the number of visits to the Refashion website in 2021 compared to 2020

Source: Google Analytics.

In 2021, Refashion launched its sites in English to make these more accessible for its points of contact and stakeholders.
Appendices

Local authorities and local coverage in figures

Local authorities engaged in the sector in 2021

In 2021, 563 local authorities engaged alongside ReFashion to coordinate used textile recovery systems in their areas. Thanks to the agreement they signed with the eco-organisation, 283 local authorities have received support for their communication campaigns undertaken to raise the awareness of their residents.

A population of more than 50 million people is covered by local authorities that are engaged in the textile industry.

Typology of local authorities that are engaged

- **Total 563**
  - **23** (4.09%) Metropoles and local public establishments
  - **283** (50.27%) Communities of municipalities
  - **100** (17.73%) Communes of agglomerations
  - **10** (1.78%) Urban communities
  - **144** (25.58%) Public cooperatives
  - **1** (0.18%) Paris
  - **2** (0.36%) Towns

The population covered per typology of engaged local authority

- **Total 50,603,285**
  - **2,223,613** Urban communities
  - **12,716,485** Metropoles and local public establishments
  - **15,876,423** Public cooperatives
  - **7,417,893** Communities of municipalities
  - **1,019,641** Communities of agglomerations
  - **6,807** Paris
  - **2,165,423** Towns

Of the 563 local authorities that are engaged with ReFashion, only 499 signed an agreement in 2021. Amongst these, 283 benefited from funding from ReFashion for awareness-raising initiatives for their residents, accounting for 23 million people. The remaining 216 local authorities having signed an agreement did not contact the eco-organisation.

For a better understanding...

1. Engaged local authority: this is a local authority that is registered with ReFashion and has access to the sector’s data in its area and communication kits.
2. Local authorities under agreement: this is a local authority that has signed an agreement with ReFashion and can thereby benefit, under certain conditions, from funding for communications purposes at a rate of €0.10/inhabitant.
3. Supported local authority: this is a local authority who benefits from support for communications that it undertook in year N-1.

Financial support in €M

The amount of funding in 2021 for communication initiatives in 2020 is €2.5M (compared to €2.3M in 2020 for initiatives carried out in 2019).

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collection and sorting in the French regions in 2021

**Average number of inhab/SDB ratio:** 1,494

**Number of self-deposit banks (SDB) in 2021:** 44,829

**Average collection in kg/inhab/year:** 3.6

Of the 19 regions in France, 6 achieved or nearly achieved the collection target of 4.6 kg/inhab/year, set by public authority specifications.

- **4.5 kg and more collected/inhab**
- Between 3.1 and 4.4 kg collected/inhab
- Less than 3 kg collected/inhab
Re_ generate materials
Re_generate materials

In order to accelerate the development of an operational recycling industry, competitive in France and Europe, the eco-organisation supports the textile industry via several major tools: working groups on “auto mobile non-woven materials” and “composite materials”, the SMP Committee; the Textile Materials Library; the Innovation Challenge, with a new format this year, and above all, the “Recycle by Refashion” platform enabling industrials to find and integrate materials from used, non-reusable clothing and footwear into their production processes.

Collection

The 1st step in the second lease of life given to clothing, footwear and household linen

Collection is an essential stage in regenerating waste. This is one of three textile industry performance indicators, along with sorting and recovery.

The overall volume of waste collected in 2021 has increased by 40,000 tonnes compared to 2020, the year of the health crisis, and marks the recovery of business in the textile industry. The tonnages of collection activities are very close to those of 2019 (244 kT in 2021 compared to 248 kT in 2019).

Increasing collection remains necessary in order to achieve the target set in the eco-organisation’s authority approval specifications (50 % collected in relation to the tonnages placed onto the market). However, is it a priority to increase collection if the sector does not have industrial recycling solutions for non-reusable textiles at this moment in time? The health crisis demonstrated that as soon as the export markets stopped being operational, collection and sorting mechanically came to a halt. Refashion is convinced that it is necessary to concentrate its efforts and resources on the industrialisation of used, non-reusable textiles as a preliminary step to increase collection.

What needs to be retained about 2021:

- 244,448 tonnes collected, i.e., an average weight of 3.6 kg/inhabitant/year, close to 2019 levels (3.7 kg/inhabitant/year)
- 44,829 owners of self-deposit banks compared to 44,633 in 2020

There are now 408 owners of self-deposit banks (SDBO) compared to 376 in 2020. A rise of 8.5% in the number of self-deposit banks can be seen, linked to the tightened measures for tracking sorted tonnages. This rise confirms the necessity for SDBO to be identified by Refashion. Those involved in collection operations have various profiles: these can be commercial or private companies or associations. Some companies manage several locations, others only one. Some of those with banks manage a sorting activity in addition to collection activities, others sell the resource collected. The disparity in bank owners provides good national coverage with 1 self-deposit bank per 1,494 inhabitants. Nonetheless some local areas need to be optimised, such as densely populated areas or those with low-density populations.

The average yield of a SDB is 5.4 tonnes/year.

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The average yield of a SDB is 5.4 tonnes/year. Following 2020, which was strongly affected by the health crisis, 2021 shows the same level of performance as 2019.
Sorting
The challenge: maximise clothes sorting for reuse and material sorting for recycling purposes

With a post-health crisis, marked by several factors: after the decrease in 2020, sorted volumes are nearly as high as those of 2019; financial support has been boosted by the differentiation in the fee scale per type of category sorted, sorting's economic and environmental balance sheet for the 2016-2019 period was established and shared.

What needs to retain about the business:

- 66 sorting centres have signed an agreement (compared to 64 in 2020), 51 of which are in France and 15 elsewhere in Europe. This increase is due to 4 new sorting centres that signed an agreement (2 in France and 2 outside of France) and the halting of the processing of CHF from France by 2 centres, one in France, the other in Europe.

- 190 kT sorted (compared to 156 kT in 2020), i.e. an increase of nearly 22% compared to 2020, but which remains 3% lower compared to the volume sorted in 2019 (196 kT).

- Lastly, like every year, the difference in volume between the total collected by those possessing referenced SDB and sorting operators having signed an agreement is high, standing at 54 kT in 2021 (compared to 48 kT in 2020).

There are 3 reasons for this difference in collected and sorted tonnages:
1. Tonnages sent to sorting operators outside of France that have not signed an agreement (between 30 and 40 kT).
2. Tonnages sent directly for reuse by the collector (between 10 and 20 kT).
3. Tonnages sent directly to landfill (between 0 and 5 kT).

A rise in funding for sorting
In consultation with the sorting operator representatives, additional temporary funding was introduced in 2020 for tonnages intended for recycling and SRF (solid recovered fuel). This measure enabled a sum of €105 and €136/supported sorted tonne to be paid per centre, depending upon the individual percentages of recycling and SRF. In 2021, Refashion conducted a consultation process to strengthen the differentiation of financial support according to the reality of the destination of sorted sources, the results of which were made official by the French ministerial decree of 2 March 2021, as follows:
- Reuse: €80/t
- Recycling, SRF: €180/t
- Energy recovery: €20/t
- Disposal: €0/t

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Distribution of sorted tonnages per category of operator (France and Europe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Operator</th>
<th>No of sorting centres</th>
<th>Sorted tonnages</th>
<th>% of total sorted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Réalis</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>94,645</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent operators</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26,588</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmaüs platforms</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20,464</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association platforms</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,225</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operators outside of France</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31,626</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>190,548</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative market share in sorted volume per category of stakeholder is stable from one year to the next, in particular the sorting centres outside of France which account for 16% of the total sorted.

The breakdown per category of sorting carried out in the 66 centres in France and outside France:

- Reuse, still remains the highest, i.e. the share of clothing and footwear intended for resale on the second-hand market in France and for export. This is on the rise standing at 57.9% in 2020, an effect of the health crisis and is at 2019 levels (57.8%).
- Recycling accounts for 32.1% (compared to 33.3% in 2020 and 33.5% in 2019), a decrease in the relative share for the last two years. Sorting of materials for generating account for 23.1% and remains stable compared to 2019 whilst production of rags to be shredded at 9% is lower compared to 2019 (10%).
- The SRF (solid recovered fuel) production process (shredding and densification of an alternative fuel for cement kilns) was lower at 8.7% (compared to 9.1% in 2020) and on the rise compared to 2019 (7.9%).

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These overall results mask very different percentage breakdowns per sorting centre.

Indeed, the reuse rate covering premium choice reuse, recycling and SRF, as well as the different ways of disposal all show very high differences related to a sorting centre’s capacity. It should be noted that the higher the sorting capacity, the lower the differences become, but they still remain very high, as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sorting Centre Capacity</th>
<th>Less than 2,500 tonnes</th>
<th>Between 2,500 &amp; 5,999 tonnes</th>
<th>Between 4,000 &amp; 6,999 tonnes</th>
<th>More than 6,000 tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of centres</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse</td>
<td>de 17 % à 79 %</td>
<td>de 47 % à 70 %</td>
<td>de 45 % à 67 %</td>
<td>de 47 % à 61 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHICH OF: premium choice</td>
<td>de 0 % à 17 %</td>
<td>de 1 % à 8 %</td>
<td>de 2 % à 9 %</td>
<td>de 2 % à 6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling + SRF</td>
<td>de 21 % à 82 %</td>
<td>de 30 % à 53 %</td>
<td>de 38 % à 53 %</td>
<td>de 39 % à 53 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal (with or without energy recovery)</td>
<td>de 0 % à 8 %</td>
<td>de 0 % à 7 %</td>
<td>de 0 % à 2.2 %</td>
<td>de 0 % à 1.3 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observatory Committee Works
In 2021, based on economic information provided by the sorting centres for the 2016 to 2019 period, the consulting firms RDC Environment and KPMG established and shared the net cost of sorting and the environmental impact of used CHF collection and sorting during the Observatory Committee. The works, currently under progress for 2020 and 2021 data, will allow fee scales to be adjusted.
Reusing the first choice for used clothing and footwear

The majority of clothing collected and sorted is destined for reuse: it is resold on the second-hand clothing market, be it charity shops or second-hand clothes shops, in France or abroad. In regards to the ranking of waste treatment methods, reuse should be the prime choice due to its low environmental footprint.

In 2021, reuse accounts for 57.9% of tonnages sorted by operators having signed an agreement, a percentage close to that of 2019 (before the health crisis). Nevertheless, the trend for reuse is declining (64% in 2014 compared to 57.9% in 2021). Indeed, over the last few years major changes in the textile industry have been seen: the placing of products onto the market that do not last as long, the development of many solutions to resell/return/exchange items aimed at consumers and, lastly, the increase in the tonnages collected. The combination of these three tendencies means that a greater amount of clothing, footwear and household linen collected is in a state of wear and tear that does not allow them to be reused. This means that a new recovery equilibrium model must be found that will integrate more solutions to resell/exchange/return items aimed onto the market that do not last as long; the development of many solutions to resell/return/exchange items aimed at consumers and, lastly, the increase in the tonnages collected. The combination of these three tendencies means that a greater amount of clothing, footwear and household linen collected is in a state of wear and tear that does not allow them to be reused.

Focus on what becomes of clothing sorted for reuse

Africa is the number one recipient continent for the direct export of reusable clothing and footwear collected in France (excl. Haiti). In 2021 the total tonnage is 60,000 tonnes, i.e. 37% of the total exports under the French Customs and Excise code (“second-hand clothes”).

Recipient countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient countries</th>
<th>In tonnes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>11 090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>7 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>1 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>1 818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina-Faso</td>
<td>4 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>2 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>1 650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>1 860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>1 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>1 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>1 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>1 010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Central-Africa</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The acceleration in industrialising the recycling of non-reusable clothing and footwear is a major stake for future years. Refashions funds innovative projects and supports stakeholders who are striving for a 100% textile industry in France and in Europe.

To accelerate the development of industrial recycling solutions, the eco-organisation is continuing to support the textile industry through several major tools:

- “Non-woven” and “composite” working groups
- The SMP Committee
- The Recycle by Refashion platform
- The Textile Materials Library
- The Innovation x SoScience Challenge

The “Non-woven” and “Composite” working groups

Since 2020, Refashions funds two working groups on two priority segments: non-woven textiles for the automobile industry and composites. Managed by experts, these groups have established processes for sorting and material preparation trials.

Non-woven automobile textiles

The working group, created in 2019, has developed three, high acoustic performance non-woven felt samples that can be used in different parts of a vehicle. These three products were the subject of specifications for the trials undertaken for the Sorting and Materials Preparation Committee (SMP) in 2022.

Composites

The Composites working group created composite prototypes for the sports and leisure industry. The “Non-woven” and “Composite” working groups

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Composites

The Composites working group created composite prototypes for the sports and leisure industry. The”Non-woven” and “Composite” working groups

Since 2020, Refashions funds two working groups on two priority segments: non-woven textiles for the automobile industry and composites. Managed by experts, these groups have established processes for sorting and material preparation trials.

Non-woven automobile textiles

The working group, created in 2019, has developed three, high acoustic performance non-woven felt samples that can be used in different parts of a vehicle. These three products were the subject of specifications for the trials undertaken for the Sorting and Materials Preparation Committee (SMP) in 2022.

Composites

The Composites working group created composite prototypes for the sports and leisure industry. The
Launch of RECYCLE by Refashion
The first European digital platform for connecting stakeholders in the clothing and footwear industry

Within the framework of its mission to accelerate clothing and footwear recycling, Refashion is innovating with its "Recycle" platform which provides a response to a major challenge: build bridges to connect companies offering materials with industrials who will integrate them into their production processes.

For who, why?
"An inter-industrial vocation"

Mainly aimed at sorting and material transformation companies, the digital Recycle by Refashion platform is not only intended for "closed-loop" stakeholders in the textile industry but also for "open-loop" industries: plastics manufacturing, construction, automobile. This is the particularity of this unique, European level tool.

"Recycling waste on an industrial scale in the textile industry is only possible by opening up opportunities to other industries other than the textile industry”

Alain Claudot, (Refashion CEO 2009 – 2021)

The origins of the project

Refashion established a 30-strong group of European experts coming from various industrial sectors in France, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Spain in order to define, in French and English, the sorting filters, the content, the recycling solution definitions and the user pathways.

Refashion partnered with the company Inex Circular, specialist in digital relations between stakeholders in the energy and waste recycling sectors. Their robust technology has already been validated by market leaders in France and Europe.

The platform in figures

Recycle by Refashion already counts 245 stakeholders, 75 % of which are French and 25 % European. Amongst these, 40 % are clothing materials and footwear suppliers, and 60 % transformation companies offering semi-finished and finished products to the textiles, plastics, transport and construction industries and even the sports industry.

The Textile Materials Library

How can material characterisation be improved with a view to the industrialisation of recycling?

One of the eco-organisation’s flagship missions is to support the development of recovery technologies for used clothing and footwear sorting coming from French household consumption.

The development of sorting and optical textile material recognition technologies has been identified as an essential lever for the development of recycling solutions. These technologies do however require a large database, calibrated using a very wide range of textile materials samples of known composition and certified.

✓ 25 categories of material compositions
✓ 20 samples per category
✓ 409 pieces of textile materials

Indeed, textiles are made of many material compositions (cotton, polyester, wool, etc.). Manual sorting only (feel, labels) does not enable rapid and reliable identification. The recycling is, therefore, faced with a problem in the characterisation of materials.

For this reason, in 2021 Refashion decided to establish a common base by creating the Textile Materials References Library. This is a key element for calibrating and optimising automatic characterisation systems for textiles, which contribute to accelerating the development of textile materials sorting with a view to recycling.

The Textile Materials Library, a user guide

409 samples of textile materials that are representative of the textile market can be found.

The composition of each sample has been certified by two specialised laboratories: Celabo and Intertek.

This library enables textile material recognition technology suppliers to configure and optimise their systems.

In 2021, Refashion played its role of "facilitator" by making available 10 copies of its Textile Materials References Library.
Innovation challenge the 12th edition has a make-over

For the 2021 edition, the Refashion innovation Challenge was the subject of an exceptional format. In partnership with SoScience, the challenge revealed new and collaborative solutions providing responses to the following “How can high environmental performance materials be produced from used, non-reusable clothing and footwear which meet the functional and economic needs of the market?”

For this edition, contrary to the 2020 edition, the expected solutions did not have a minimum technological readiness level (TRL) other than preliminary research work.


The call for applications process and key figures

Open from October to December 2021, the call for international applications was sent out to 310 experts. 110 companies from 25 different countries showed an interest.

The 2021 Innovation Challenge Jury selected 34 applicants to participate in the Partnership Meeting sessions, the highlight of the “The Future Of” programme.

These two half-days, organised in February 2022, brought together 50 participants, encouraging the emergence of 13 collaborative projects.

8 projects were finalised and submitted to the 2021 Innovation Challenge Jury at the beginning of March.

At the end of the selection process, the jury recommended Refashion’s Board of Directors to fund 5 finalist projects for a total of €622,000.

Taking a look at the Innovation Challenge rules

Open to all for solutions established in France or in Europe, the Innovation Challenge has a minimum budget of €500,000 per year and is fee-free for applicants. This call for projects proposals aims at developing innovative and commercial solutions that optimise used, non-reusable textile and footwear recycling from households in France, and at accelerating the development of a more circular industry in synergy with other sectors (construction, automobile, etc.).

Since 2010, the eco-organisation has therefore committed more than 5.6 million Euros to co-finance 60 ambitious projects on the recycling of used, non-reusable clothing and footwear selected by the Innovation Challenge Jury. This collaborative body is composed of twenty experts from Refashion’s Scientific Committee who also supports the eco-organisation in following up the funded projects. Refashion sincerely thanks them for their commitment.

The 5 winning projects in the 2021 Innovation Challenge

1. TISSIUM INDUSTRIE

Founded in 2015, the company Tissium designs and produces furniture made from industrial waste. Already a winner in 2018, Maximum developed a flexible composite material, TISSIUM, entirely made from waste (recycled textile fibres and recycled thermo-hardening binder).

In 2022, the company Tissium SAS was created for the development of a 1,300m² industrial demonstrator located at Juras-sur-Seine, France. The aim is to produce TISSIUM in the form of machinable panels for the furniture and furnishings market. Its partner Gebetex will provide a sustainable source of used, non-reusable household textiles and a sorting process that has been adapted to the project’s requirements.

2. REVIVAL

Located in the Hauts de France region, the company REVIVAL by impact.capital aims at being the first industrial recycling platform for used footwear in France. It has partnered with Bouyer Leroux, a construction components manufacturer, who is looking for recycled materials as an alternative to oil-based materials. The REVIVAL project is creating a demonstrator using EVA (plastomer polymer) resulting from the recycling of trainer soles to be used as underlay for residential parquet (wooden) flooring.

3. MISTERY

The MISTERY (Multispectral Optical Sensors for Textiles Recycling), collaborative project, within the framework of the Institut de Recherche Technologique (IRT) NANOEOC, aims at prototyping the use of multispectral optical sensors for characterising used household textiles. The tests under industrial conditions will be carried out thanks to the support provided by the Boer Group Recycling Solutions at the Gebetex sorting centre. The two other partners in the project are Aalto University which provides it expertise in the use of optical sensors for textile sorting, and Horbia Scientific a specialist in the production of analytical and measuring technologies.

4. GREENCOSE

INDUO is a young Franco-British company specialised in textile innovation. INDOU has developed a chemical recycling process, Greenose, that enables cotton-based textiles to be recycled into a dual-component fibre for the clothing sector. Thanks to Refashion’s funding, the GREENCOSE project is accelerating its development by testing this innovative process on used textiles mainly comprised of cotton. The characterisation of suitable sources will be defined directly at the sorting centres, with the support of Centreval, ENSAIT and the CETI.

5. AURAreFIL

Recy’Elit is a young company that has developed a low-carbon, plastic (PET) depolymerisation solution. It is associated with the Techtera Competitiveness Cluster and Grenoble-Alpes Métropole. The AURAreFIL project aims are adjusting the chemical recycling process to transform used, non-reusable polyester textiles (spare and blended) into recycled polyester thread in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region. Techtera will coordinate this project aiming at creating a genuine local industry producing high-quality, recycled polyester thread. Grenoble-Alpes Métropole will supply the sorted textiles.
### Appendices

#### Collection, sorting and recovery in figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDB Type</th>
<th>2021 Number of SDB</th>
<th>% in n° of SDB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Association/clothing depot</td>
<td>4,087</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boutique/Sales point</td>
<td>1,404</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container, of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public space</td>
<td>25,687</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private space</td>
<td>4,682</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not visible private space</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Recycling Facility</td>
<td>3,214</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional deposit point(1)</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,829</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Temporary collection at an SDB address.

**Self-deposit banks (SDB) in France**

Over all, the number of self-deposit banks (SDB) is stable compared to 2020 (44,829 compared to 44,633 in 2020).

The addresses are identified on the Refashion Citizen website with a map allowing geolocation.

#### Changes in sorting centre figures in France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2021 vs 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorted tonnages</td>
<td>159,820</td>
<td>129,263</td>
<td>158,922</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium choice</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>0.2 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other choices</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>0 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>1.1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
<td>1.3 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnetting</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>-0.7 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rags</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>-0.3 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>-1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRF recovery(2)</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>-0.3 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material recovery and SRF</td>
<td>99.2%</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
<td>0 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– With energy</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>-0.1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Without energy</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.05 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Before audit results.  (2) Solid recovered fuel.

#### Export–import streams of used textiles in France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Exports (1)</th>
<th>Premium choice</th>
<th>Other choices</th>
<th>Footwear</th>
<th>Reuse</th>
<th>Garnetting</th>
<th>Rags</th>
<th>Recycling</th>
<th>SRF recovery(2)</th>
<th>Material recovery and SRF</th>
<th>Disposal</th>
<th>– With energy</th>
<th>– Without energy</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sorted</strong></td>
<td>Tonnages in 2021</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>20,699</td>
<td>183,999</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Price per tonne</td>
<td>2021 vs 2020</td>
<td>Price per tonne</td>
<td>2020 vs 2019</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Price per tonne</td>
<td>2021 vs 2020</td>
<td>Price per tonne</td>
<td>2020 vs 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be sorted or sorted for reuse</td>
<td>162,202</td>
<td>13,892</td>
<td>176,094</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>€505</td>
<td>€71</td>
<td>€468</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>€446</td>
<td>€158</td>
<td>€423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorted for recycling</td>
<td>3,214</td>
<td>2,687</td>
<td>6,615</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>€2,262</td>
<td>€925</td>
<td>€1,263</td>
<td>€2,262</td>
<td>€925</td>
<td>€1,263</td>
<td>€1,056</td>
<td>€400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

80% of tonnages collected are exported. Data from French Customs and Excise provides an additional indicator for the change in second-hand clothes market (articles sorted and unsorted intended for reuse) and the rags market (sorted and unsorted destined for recycling). The export volumes of items to be recycled (“rags” code) have increased by 49% compared to 2019 whereas the volume to be sorted and sorted for reuse is stable (“second-hand clothes” code). Note the high rise in prices for both categories. In parallel, a significant share of the same items is imported into France, in particular, rags that have been shredded abroad.

#### Break down of used clothing and footwear exports per recipient country (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other African countries</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) French Customs & Excise (“second-hand clothes” and “rags” codes).

In total, the relative shares per continent are:

- Africa: 37%
- Europe: 30%
- Asia: 21%
- The Americas: 7%
- Middle East: 5%

Textiles and footwear key:
The 66 sorting operators having signed an agreement

1. Actifrip
33240 Saint-André
de Cubzac, France
2. Agir
36000 Chateauroux,
France
3. Alpex Tlc
73200 Grenoble,
France
4. Apivet
49100 Angers, France
5. Audacie
86100 Chatellerault,
France
6. Audo- Tri
62500 Saint-Martin-
de Lezattinghem, France
7. Continental Frip
94420 Le Plessis-
Trévise, France
8. CTFC
39230 Sellières, France
9. Eco Tri International
38260 La Frette, France
10. Euro Used Clothing
47610 Roermond,
Netherlands
11. Eurofrip
9870 Zulte, Belgium
12. Evadam NV
98800 Nœux-le-Vieux,
Belgium
13. Evira
38440 Saint-André-
de-Gaz, France
14. Framimex
60400 Apilly, France
15. Gebetex Tri
27200 Vernon, France
16. Gebotex
33160 Blaye, France
17. Humana Barcelone
08400 Sant Andreu
de la Barca, Spain
18. Humana Madrid
28914 Leganes, Spain
19. KFB Solidaire
62300 Angers, France
20. La Fibre Savoyarde
74540 Saint-Félix, France
21. La Tresse
24400 Le Mesnil,
France
22. Le Lien
58240 Apilly, France
23. Le Relais Atlantique
44220 Coutouers, France
24. Le Relais Bourgogne
71380 Saint-André-le-Vieux,
France
25. Le Relais 42
42410 Peltuiss, France
26. Le Relais Bretagne
35690 Acigné, France
27. Le Relais Combrailles
59300 Saint-Mars-de-
Goëlo, France
28. Le Relais Est
68270 Wittenheim, France
29. Le Relais Eure-et-Loir
28170 Favières, France
30. Le Relais Gironde
33300 Bordeaux, France
31. Le Relais Lorraine
54170 Fives, France
32. Le Relais Nord-Est
Ile-de-France
32290 P率, France
33. Le Relais NPDC – R10
10600 La Chapelle-
Saint-Luc, France
34. Le Relais NPDC – R13
13014 Marseille, France
35. Le Relais NPDC – R65
62500 Roermond, France
36. Le Relais NPDC – R80
80830 L’Isle, France
37. Le Relais NPDC – R81
18460 Bou-du-Pont-
de-l’Ile, France
38. Le Relais NPDC – Bruxy
62700 Bruxy-le-
Buisson, France
39. Le Relais Provence
66770 Le Haul鞋, France
40. Le Relais Vol-de-
Seine
78570 Chantilly,
France
41. Le Tri d’Emma
32300 Villerest, France
42. Limbotex
39900 Peer, Belgium
43. Magreg
13015 Marnix, France
44. Marbo Recycling BV
47820 SM Moensj, Netherlands
45. Origin
86280 Saint-Benoit,
France
46. Ouatex
40230 Saint-Germain-
de-la-Gravenne, France
47. Philex & Recycling
30128 Garons, France
48. Provence TLC
13127 Vîtrolles,
France
49. Recytex Europe
41000 Senlis, Belgium
50. Revitex
56308 Pontoise,
France
51. Rimatex BV
91000 Sint-Niklaas, Belgium
52. Société de distribution de vêtements (95)
39300 Sarcelles, France
53. Société de distribution de vêtements (60)
60430 Feneuols, France
54. Société de récupération de chiffons européens (SRCE)
81800 Rabastens, France
55. Soex Processing Germany GmbH
67666 Batterte, Wolfen, Germany
56. Solidarité Textiles
76770 Le Havre,
France
57. Tertex
40400 Herstal, Belgium
58. Texamira
62700 São Paulo, Brazil
59. Textile House
for Euro Trade
93000 Senec, Slovakia
60. Tio Createx Sarl
86400 Saint-Saviol,
France
61. Tri d’Union
5760 Bihain Les Forbach, France
62. Trio
79000 Mont, France
63. Tritex Normandie
14650 Concarneau, France
64. Vanbreuze Productions Sa
93000 Luzech, Belgium
65. Vertex
09300 Lavelanet, France
66. Vosges TLC
88150 Campeign, France

SORTING CENTRES AFFILIATED TO THE SAME GROUP
- Emmaüs
- Groupe Boer
- Groupe Humana
- Groupe SDV
- Indépendants
- Le Relais
- Synergies TLC

APPENDICES RE_GENERATE MATERIAL

2021 ACTIVITY REPORT
## Industry key performance indicators

Since 2009, the eco-organisation carries out precise measurements for the industry’s key performance indicators and its changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member entities (companies and federations)</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of membership contracts</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>1,519</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>4,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of items placed onto the market</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding estimated tonnage</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>648,000</td>
<td>624,187</td>
<td>778,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eco-fee amounts in CHF</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which % of eco-modulated items</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>2.09%</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average contribution per item of CHF</td>
<td>€0.0063</td>
<td>€0.008</td>
<td>€0.0127</td>
<td>€0.0168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution in CHF/tonne placed onto the market</td>
<td>€26.3</td>
<td>€39.4</td>
<td>€60.00</td>
<td>€71.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Jobs in France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021 (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N° Total FTE (2), of which:</td>
<td>2,443</td>
<td>2,409</td>
<td>2,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTE in sorting</td>
<td>1,483</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>1,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTE in inclusive jobs</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative share in %</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity in T/FTE in sorting</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Result before audit. (2) FTE: Full-time equivalent.

### Jobs in France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021 (1)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Relative share in %</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity in T/FTE in sorting</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Result before audit. (2) FTE: Full-time equivalent.

### R&D Studies and projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of R&amp;D projects funded since 2010</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of cumulated funding engaged in R&amp;D since 2010</td>
<td>€1.8 M</td>
<td>€4.2 M</td>
<td>€5 M</td>
<td>€5.5 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Collection of used CHF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage collected</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>248,547</td>
<td>204,281</td>
<td>244,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity collected per inhabitant (in kg)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-deposit banks (SDB)</td>
<td>34,650</td>
<td>46,066</td>
<td>44,633</td>
<td>44,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage collected per SDB</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of towns having at least 1 SDB</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>16,310</td>
<td>16,383</td>
<td>15,689</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Results before audit.

### For a 100% Circular Industry

**Public awareness- raising on sorting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of local authorities registered (including having signed an agreement)</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population covered by registered local authorities</td>
<td>37,252,749</td>
<td>54,647,067</td>
<td>47,370,914</td>
<td>50,603,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of local authorities having signed an agreement</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of communication initiatives declared for year N-1</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of funding for communications awarded for year N-1</td>
<td>€1,390,438</td>
<td>€2,509,041</td>
<td>€2,239,431</td>
<td>€2,512,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The financial situation

### Statement of account in €

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating income in €</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>34,563,207</td>
<td>51,131,030</td>
<td>48 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income, of which reversal of provisions</td>
<td>2,263,471</td>
<td>1,617,848</td>
<td>-28 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>36,816,678</td>
<td>52,748,878</td>
<td>43 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating costs in €</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorting funding costs</td>
<td>16,899,640</td>
<td>23,544,559</td>
<td>39 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local authority funding costs</td>
<td>4,091,006</td>
<td>4,622,969</td>
<td>13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D funding costs</td>
<td>729,307</td>
<td>595,104</td>
<td>-18 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total of funding costs</td>
<td>21,819,953</td>
<td>28,762,631</td>
<td>32 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other costs in €</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other purchases and external costs</td>
<td>1,957,297</td>
<td>2,234,689</td>
<td>14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which: Consultancy, studies and audit fees</td>
<td>803,894</td>
<td>899,056</td>
<td>12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>740,578</td>
<td>742,119</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current operating expenditure</td>
<td>412,825</td>
<td>593,513</td>
<td>44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes and duties</td>
<td>70,482</td>
<td>360,376</td>
<td>411 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs</td>
<td>1,334,387</td>
<td>1,885,233</td>
<td>46 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization</td>
<td>63,547</td>
<td>107,192</td>
<td>69 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision on current assets</td>
<td>1,950,846</td>
<td>278,722</td>
<td>-86 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for future expenses</td>
<td>9,850,392</td>
<td>19,115,920</td>
<td>94 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses, of which exceptional balance</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total of other expenses</td>
<td>15,028,801</td>
<td>21,882,131</td>
<td>60 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>36,848,754</td>
<td>52,744,763</td>
<td>43 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Results in €</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net operating result</td>
<td>-32,076</td>
<td>4,115</td>
<td>113 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income and financial costs</td>
<td>32,076</td>
<td>-4,115</td>
<td>-113 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company taxes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net result</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comparison of 2020–2021 balance sheets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Intangible</td>
<td>€180,049</td>
<td>€194,859</td>
<td>8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible Financial</td>
<td>€38,590</td>
<td>€72,881</td>
<td>82 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Stocks</td>
<td>€720</td>
<td>€3,000,320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>€37,958,122</td>
<td>€60,564,311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invested values</td>
<td>€2,704,847</td>
<td>€2,547,406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>€15,141,564</td>
<td>€8,056,673</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>€19,675</td>
<td>€25,689</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>€56,041,556</td>
<td>€82,462,238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Capital</td>
<td>€40,000</td>
<td>€40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>€0</td>
<td>€0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings</td>
<td>€0</td>
<td>€0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>€29,883,644</td>
<td>€45,979,554</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>€6,388,000</td>
<td>€4,975,235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>€15,800,862</td>
<td>€15,940,811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal and social</td>
<td>€6,661,580</td>
<td>€10,029,929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other debts</td>
<td>€287,473</td>
<td>€1,896,699</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>€56,041,556</td>
<td>€82,462,238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Illustrative 2022 financial plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding for sorting recovery</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of tonnes</td>
<td>217,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change (compared to 2021)</td>
<td>14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>€28,210K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments for developing sorting</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of tonnes</td>
<td>21,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change (compared to 2021)</td>
<td>26 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>€1,628K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding for material sorting</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of tonnes</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change (compared to 2021)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>€1,575K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding for local authority communication operations</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of inhabitants covered</td>
<td>47,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change (compared to 2021)</td>
<td>7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>€4,750K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R&amp;D funding</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€1,215K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses excl. funding</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€8,973K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>€46,951K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For a 100% circular industry

#RRRR

Let’s reuse
Let’s repair
Let’s recycle
Let’s reduce