

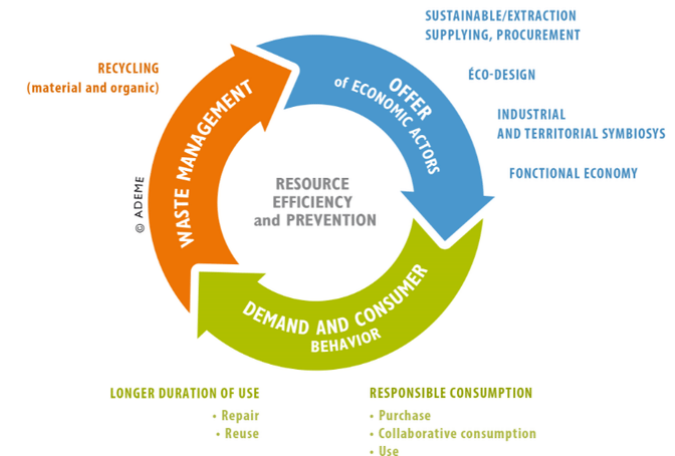
**The AGEC Law and the Climate Resilience Law :
what measures and levers can be used to accelerate
the ecological transition of the fashion and textile
industries in France?**

AGEC Law and Climate Resilience Law : Objectives and methods for accelerating the ecological transition of the fashion and textile industries

The AGEC law initiated a number of major changes for the sector by mobilising all the levers of the circular economy:

- Repair: repair fund
- Reuse: reuse fund
- Recycling: strengthening of EPR schemes, ban on the destruction of unsold textiles
- Eco-design: eco-modulations
- Sustainable consumption: sustainable purchasing, consumer information, environmental labelling, etc.

Circular economy
3 areas, 7 pillars



Strengthening EPR schemes

EPR schemes are polluter-pays schemes designed to improve waste management.

The AGECE Act has strengthened EPR schemes, in particular through several measures :

➤ **Reuse and reparation funds** :

Producers must now finance funds promoting the re-use and repair of textiles

➤ **Eco-design** :

The introduction of significant bonus-malus schemes aiming at improving the eco-design of products is also encouraged by the AGECE Law.

For example, there are now three bonuses in France :

- Physical robustness
- Labelling
- Incorporation of recycled materials

➤ **Inform the consumer** :

Via new sorting signs, determined in link with the Eco-organization which must be affixed to new products

The objective is to develop the collection of textiles at the end of their life, to increase their reuse and recycling

Following the AGECE Law, the new specifications and objectives for the french textile EPR scheme have been adopted in november 2022. The plan is now to collect 60 % per year of the textiles put on the market by 2028, to recycle 80 % of what is collected, sorted but non reused by 2027 and to increase the amount of repaired textiles (+ 35 %) by 2028.

Encourage a more sustainable consumption

Public environmental labelling for textiles :

AGEC Law and Climate Law require the introduction of environmental labelling for fashion.

Based on voluntary experimentation by the sector, this public methodology aims to make it easy for consumers to find out the impact of their product.

The methodology is still in development, but there has been 13 experimentation that will enriched this work.

A better information for consumers :

In application of the AGEC law, the decree of 29 April 2022 on consumer information on the environmental qualities and characteristics of waste-generating products provides for the provision, particularly by dematerialised ways, of a wide range of useful information to help consumers make informed choices.

These informations are, for example : the incorporation of recycled material, the use of renewable resources, durability, reparability, reusability, recyclability, the presence of dangerous substances, precious metals or rare earths, traceability and the presence of plastic microfibres

Ban on the destruction of unsold textiles

Since 1 January 2022, it has been illegal to destroy textile products (clothing, household linen, footwear).

These textiles must now be donated, reused or recycled.

It responds to several objectives:

- Preventing the generation of waste, by encouraging lean stock management
 - Reuse and recycle more
 - Reduce pollution due to the overproduction of textiles
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