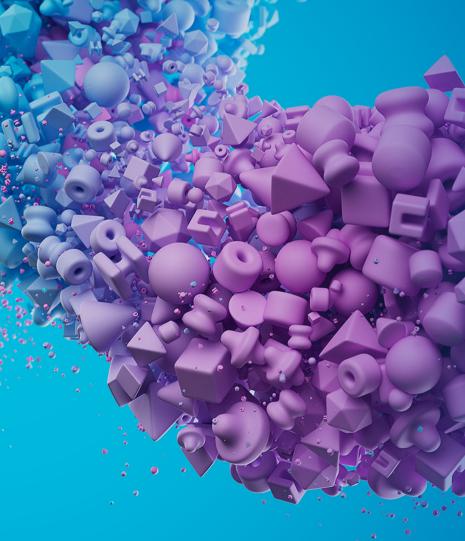


- The FPS Economy encourages the circular economy in Belgium
- This also includes more circular textile production
- Read the study by Centexbel and Circular Wallonia to discover how your company can contribute to long-life textiles.

Looking for inspiration for more reuse and textile repair? Then this slideshow is just the thing for you!



## WHAT ARE THE ISSUES WITH TEXTILE PRODUCTION AND FAST FASHION?

- Textiles and the environment: in the EU textile production ranks third among the most environmentally damaging factors.
- Resource consumption:

   in terms of water and soil use,
   textile production is the sector with
   the second-largest impact.
- Waste figures for fast fashion:
  - 5.8 million tons of clothing is discarded each year,
  - the equivalent of 11 kg per person per year.

Textile production and the fast fashion industry come at both a financial and ecological cost.

# WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FOR CIRCULAR TEXTILE PRODUCTION IN BELGIUM?

#### Lack of know-how:

moving textile production abroad has resulted in a shortage of industrial equipment and know-how to carry out clothing repairs.

Big players often have the necessary knowledge in house but all too often they work in a vacuum.

#### • Lack of promotion:

repairing clothes or having them repaired is not (sufficiently) promoted to the general public through marketing campaigns.

#### • Training gaps:

there is also a lack of customised training to stimulate circular economy and specific repairs in the textile industry.

#### Insufficient waste awareness:

our waste streams need additional streamlining: we lack awareness of the quantities of textiles, leather and other reusable materials in our household waste.

### IS CLOTHING REPAIR THE SOLUTION?

- Ecological benefits: repairing clothing not only helps to reduce the environmental impact of the clothing industry but also brings economic benefits.
- Economic opportunity: in Wallonia in particular, a more circular economy for textiles and leather creates a market potential of at least 70 million euros and 1,440 new jobs.





- Repairing more expensive clothing:
  focus on repairing clothing and shoes that cost
  more than €200. The study shows that repairs
  are not profitable when they cost more than
  20-30% of the purchase price of a product.
- Stimulation through repair fee: an annual repair fee between 15 and 40 euros per person would be an efficient way of stimulating consumers to get their articles repaired.
- Knowledge sharing:
   foster knowledge sharing among major
   and minor players in the clothing industry.