Singapore Fashion Council

Textile Recycling Study

Executive Summary October 2023



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Singapore's role in the textile value chain

SGD 3.5 BILLION

Worth of textiles was imported and distributed by Singapore in 2022, with the involvement of about **151 apparel importers/brands**

24,000 to 41,000 tonnes

The estimated amount of **targetable** textile waste generated in Singapore

Price & Convenience vs. Green Efforts

To advance recycling efforts in the fashion sector, addressing consumers' price-conscious and convenience-oriented mindset is crucial

The future of Singapore's post-use textile value chain

An ecosystem characterised by enhanced consumer awareness and a well-established, techenabled infrastructure for postuse textile collection

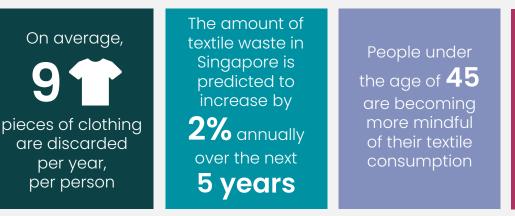
Opportunities for Singapore to implement:



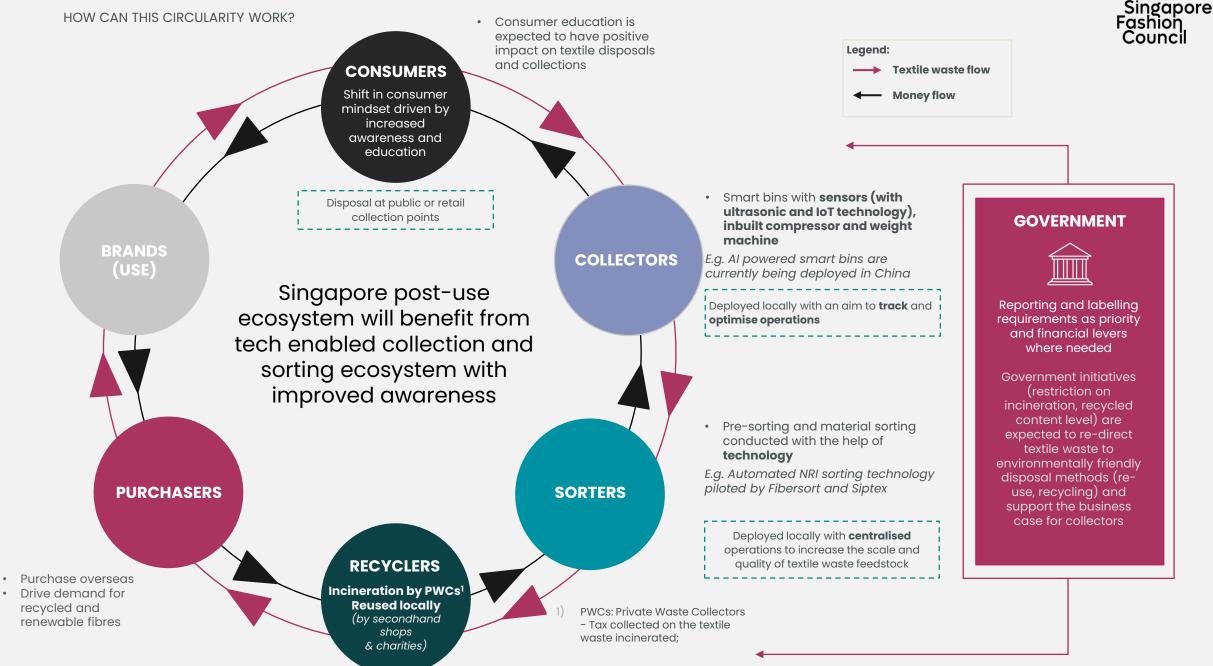
 Investments into collection and centralised sorting infrastructure to enhance efficiency of recycling processes



- 2. Consumer **education to drive awareness** on both sustainable textile and improve textile disposal practices leading to better consumer choices and reduction in textile waste
- 3. Lastly, but equally important, government policies such as **reporting and labelling requirements in the early stages**, and **financial levers when recycling ecosystem matures**



Secondhand shops experienced a rise of **20– 60%** growth in users & transactions post-covid





For recycling to progress in fashion sector, consumers' price-conscious and convenience-oriented mindset are key areas to address

	Point of Sales	👬តំតំ Point of Use	کې Post Use
Trends	 Brands are increasingly adopting sustainable & natural fibres Increased openness amongst the younger generation to explore and purchase second- hand clothes 	Rising awareness amongst the younger generation on ways to reuse, recycle and sustainably dispose of textile waste	 Decline in textile recycling Growing number of donation events and outlets for second-hand clothes
Challenges	 Consumers are price-conscious and are unwilling to pay premiums Limited visibility to the post-use supply chain and all the ecosystem players 	Consumers are convenience- oriented and do not favour segregating waste regularly before disposal Limited disposal options for damaged or non-reusable textiles	Limited emphasis from government organisations for textile waste collection Rising operational costs driven by inflation and labour shortages



Singapore's path forward needs to encompass shift in consumer mindset, supported by adequate infrastructure and regulations

Vision/ Objective: To improve consumer awareness and provide key infrastructure/facilities for post-use collection

Pillar	Regulation	Financing and Taxation	Public/ Consumers	Private Investment	Collaboration
Initiative(s)	Manage/minimise the textile waste in incineration/landfill To facilitate establishment of dedicated organization to implement the following: • Environmental labelling • • Sorting/ disposal rules • • Post-use waste reporting • • Eco-design rules and requirements • • Recycled content target • Methodology to calculate environmental impact	 Using financial means to disincentivize usage of landfill/ incineration To work with the dedicated organization to implement the following: Dedicated fund for R&D ✓ Incentives for recycling and collection Disincentives for use of virgin materials 	 Work with the dedicated organization to implement the following: Consumer education on sustainable textiles and practices ✓ Eco-branding ✓ Dedicated agencies for communication Communication budget 	 Facilitate the following: Establishment of centralized sorting facility ✓ Network expansion for collection points Adoption of technologies in collection Partnership with recycling facilities in close proximity 	Encourage institutional collaborations (public/private and sector specific) for technologies and products To work with the dedicated organization to launch the following: • Grants for GUI • Competitions for applications of technology

 Key initiatives to be implemented by dedicated organization based on key learnings from the benchmarked countries



HOW ARE China Denmark OTHER Secondhand export market drives Market is driven by strong domestic **COUNTRIES** re-use/donation mindset with dual the textile recycling market supported by tax breaks from collection system* being DOING IT? government. implemented. **Netherlands** France Initiatives are driven by EPR[#] with most of the clothing used domestically or EPR is being implemented with exported overseas for recycling. concentrated market structure with a pool of strong players and automated sorting in place. Japan Recycling technology players play significant role in ecosystem along with consumer education and engagement.

- * Dual collection systems is a combination of charity waste collection stations and private waste collection stations
- # EPR: Extended Producer Responsibility



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