

HUMANA SWEDEN

# Textile Transparency Report



## Collection and distribution of textiles 2022

## 1 About the report

The Humana People to People network are working for more transparency and traceability in the business sector for used textiles.

Traceability in the value chain of used textiles is a crucial aspect of promoting sustainability, resource efficiency, quality assurance, ethical practices, and consumer empowerment within the textile industry.

In line with the Humana People to People Code of Conduct, all sorting centres used by the Humana People to People organisations must report the delivery and shipment of used textiles.

The purpose of this report is to investigate and present where the textiles from Humana Sweden ends up, and what purpose they serve.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Data collection

This report is based on data collected from Humana organisations in Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden and from sorting centres receiving textiles from these collection organisations.

#### Collection organisations

Data from the collection organisations were collected through a survey in the form of a spreadsheet. The collection organisations were asked to provide quantitative information on the amounts of textiles they collected and sold in 2022, as well as qualitative data on their collection system and how they register data on the textiles they handle.

#### Sorting centres

The list of sorting centres to be contacted was established based on the reports from the collection organisations. Data from the sorting centres were collected through a survey form.

Two forms were used: one for sorting centres receiving more than 1000 tonnes from all the participating Humana collection organisations, and one simplified form for sorting centres receiving between 100 and 1000 tonnes.

The sorting centres were asked to provide data on all textiles that are received from and sorted at their location, as required of them according to the Humana People to People Code of Conduct.

#### Comparison with previous results

The collected data were registered in the database which Mepex has compiled as part of the work with previous years' reports. In the registration process, the data were checked for consistency and quality, and where necessary, the sorting centres were asked to clarify. All communication with the sorting centres has been done in writing.

### 2.2 Assumptions and calculations

#### Assumption on quality and averages

The sorting centres do not have specific information on the fate of textiles collected by any single collection organisation as the textiles are mixed with textiles from other collection organisations in the sorting process.

For each sorting centre, a distribution of uses of the textiles (reuse, recycling, and waste disposal) is established.

We assume that for each sorting centre, the quality of the textiles from the Humana organisation is at least equal to the average quality of the total amount of textiles received at the sorting centre.

The overall distribution of uses for each collection organisation is then calculated as a

weighted average based on the amounts of textiles sold to each sorting centre.

### **Calculations**

The calculations are made based on the reports from the sorting centres. Percentages are calculated in relation to the amount of textiles arriving at the sorting centres. This means that waste removed by the collector prior to export is not included in the calculation.

Textiles accounted for is calculated as the share of textiles sold from the collection organisation to sorting centres which have reported, in relation to the total amount of textiles sold by that collection organisation.

## **2.3 Sources of uncertainty**

### **Shipments in transit**

There are some examples of minor differences between the amounts of textiles reported as received by the sorting centres and the amounts sent by the collection organisation. This difference is in most cases attributed to the transit of shipments, i.e., shipments sent late in the year and received at the sorting centres early in the next year. We have no reason to think that these differences influence the overall results, as the quality of the original is assumed to be quite stable.

### **Interpretation of the survey form**

The sorting centres are asked to report on the purposes that the sorted textiles are used for, hereunder reuse of clothes, shoes, textiles, and accessories. In 2022, the option “sold for further

sorting” was added, to reduce the possibility for counting textiles more than once.

We are aware that the definitions of reuse and recycling given in the reporting form are interpreted in slightly different ways, which might affect the balance between reuse and material recycling.

Furthermore, the sorting centres use different labelling systems for their qualities, which means there is an interpretation done to match the survey form.

In some cases, typically for low price mixed qualities sold to Asia, the sorting centres are not sure whether the sold textiles are reused or being recycled. As a principle, textiles are accounted for as gone to material recycling when it is unclear whether the textiles have gone to reuse or recycling.

## **3 Textile collection**

Humana Sweden collects used textiles from collection points and recycle stations. Some of the textiles are also bought from other Swedish textile collectors.

The reported amounts of textiles collected by Humana Sweden and sold to sorting centres in 2022 is shown in Table 1.

The difference between reported sold from collection organization and reported received from sorting centres are in some cases substantial and can probably not be attributed to shipments in transit.

Table 1: Reported amounts of used textiles collected and sold in 2022

	Amount (tonnes)	Comment
Collected and purchased textiles 2022	2 310	
Accumulated in warehouse storage	55	
Total sales 2022	2 927	
Waste removed prior to sorting	93	Waste removed prior to export of textiles. Not included in further calculations.

#### 4 Textile sorting

In 2022, Humana Sweden sold original clothes from collection, shop returns and sorted textiles to twelve different clients.

The clients consist of five sorting centre, five traders, another collection organisation, and another Humana second hand store.

Seven of the clients were asked to report based on the amounts received. Amor, Tiburon, and

Umana Poland received simplified reporting forms.

All clients have replied, which means that 96 % of the total textiles collected by Humana Sweden have been accounted for in 2022.

Table 2: Overview of textiles received per sorting centre in 2022

Sorting centre	Short name	Sent from collection organisation (tonnes)	Received at sorting centre (tonnes)
Humana LT	HPP Lithuania	887	878
Humana People to People Bulgaria	HPP Bulgaria	710	701
UMANA SPÓŁKA Z	Umana Poland	507	507
Humana People to People Slovakia	HPP Slovakia	306	306
Textile House	TH Slovakia	150	150
AMOR	Amor	144	218
Tiburon	Tiburon	107	167
MB Fashion LAB		31	Not asked to report
Byggimperium		30	Not asked to report
Humana Secondhand GMBH	Humana Germany	22	Not asked to report
Dariusz Mańkowski		17	Not asked to report
Green World Recycling Ltd		16	Not asked to report
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 927</b>	<b>2 927</b>

Figure 1 illustrates the proportion of the collected textiles sent to the different sorting centres, while Figure 2 shows the share of textiles from Humana Sweden compared to the overall amounts of textiles received at the sorting centres.

Overall, the amount of collected textiles is higher than the previous year. The sorting centres receiving textiles have received textiles from Humana Sweden for several years in a row, but more has provided data this year compared to previous years.

All the sorting centres used are located in Europe. As can be seen in Figure 1, the textiles from Humana Sweden are sorted in Poland, Slovakia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria.

Figure 2 shows that the textiles from Humana Sweden represent only a small share of the total amount of textiles received at HPP Bulgaria, HPP Lithuania, HPP Slovakia and TH Slovakia.

At Umana Poland, the share of textiles is larger. We expect the results from this sorting centre to give a more accurate representation of the quality of the textiles collected by Humana Sweden than the other sorting centres.

The amounts of textiles received at Amor and Tiburon from other suppliers has not been reported to us.

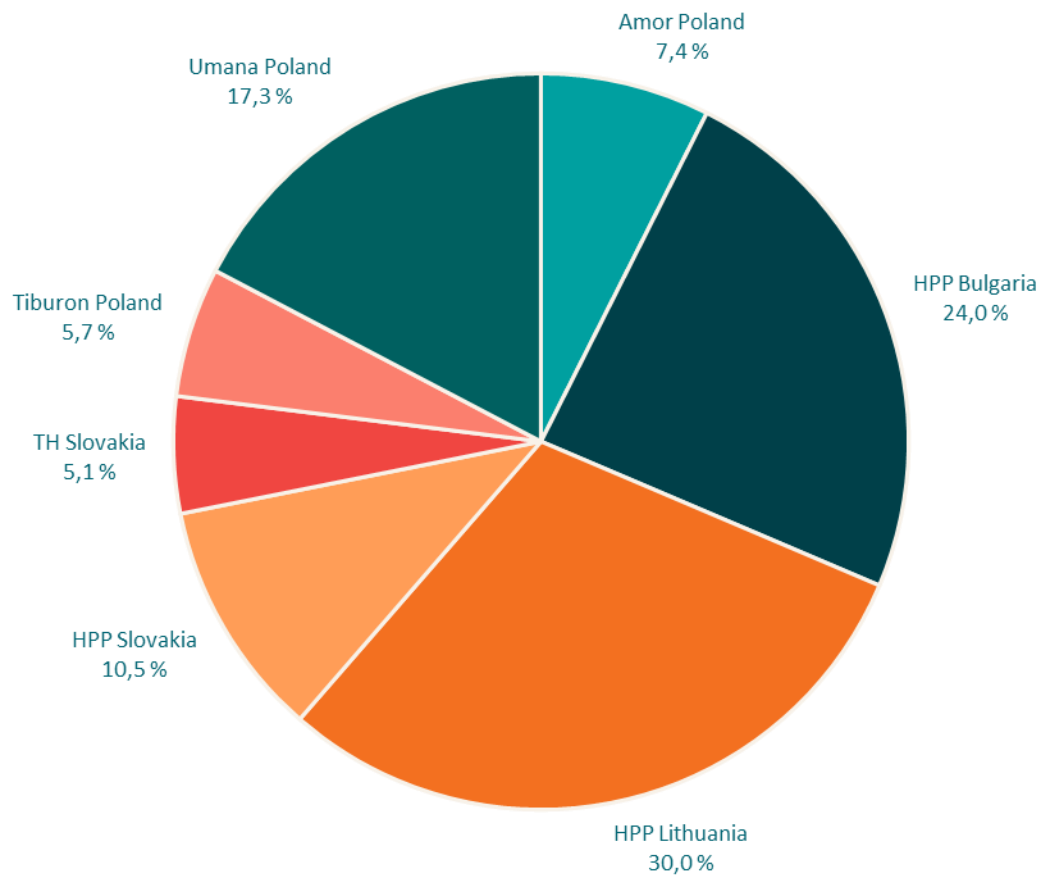


Figure 1: Sorting centres buying textiles from Humana Sweden in 2022

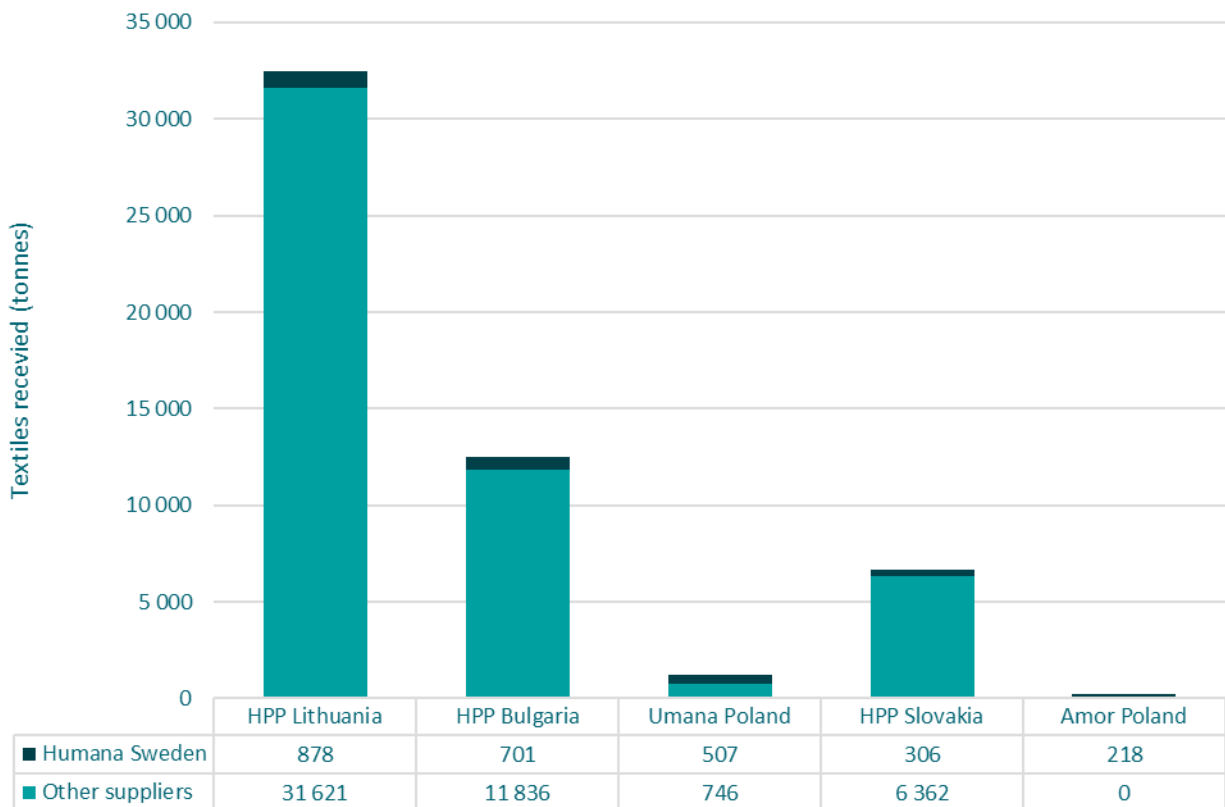


Figure 2: Share of textiles received from Humana Sweden at sorting centres in 2022.

## 5 Utilisation of the collected textiles

Figure 3 shows how the textiles originally collected by Humana Sweden are distributed between reuse, material recycling and waste treatment (incineration and landfill). Figure 4 compares the results from 2022 with the four previous years.

In 2020, adjustments were done to the reporting method, which may have clarified the distinction between the terms ‘reuse’ and ‘material recycling’, thereby causing an apparent reduction in reuse share. The difference between 2020 and previous years is also likely to be connected to the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a significant impact on the market for second hand textiles.

As can be seen from Figure 4, the share of textiles sold for reuse seems to increase in the period 2021-2022.

As textiles from Humana Sweden only make up a small share of the sorted textiles at each sorting centre, it is likely that other factors are also affecting the share of textiles going to reuse.

The change might indicate changes in the quality of textiles collected in Sweden, but it might also be caused by factors not directly connected with the Swedish textiles.

An important factor is the selection of sorting centres. While Humana Sweden has long term collaborations with several sorting centres, the set of sorting centres receiving textiles from Sweden has changed from year to year.

This is important to keep in mind, as there are large differences in the share of reuse between the various sorting centres. The reason behind the differences is that sorting centres differ in terms of sorting strategy, as well as the set of customers and clients.

The sorting centres will always produce as much of the reusable categories as possible as the reuse qualities are worth significantly more than textiles for material recycling. Each sorting centre aim to optimise their sorting to maximise sales, as waste handling is an expense.

The sorting centres have different approaches to achieve this goal. The result of this is that the number of sorting categories varies amongst sorting centres, as well as the content of categories with the same name.

The result also depends on the set of clients, which determine the average quality of the textiles sorted. Different customers may have varying requirements for which qualities they consider suitable for reuse. What is e.g., regarded 'shop quality' is different in the Nordics versus Eastern European countries, and so the content of the category might depend on who is sorting and who is buying.

This year, more sorting centres have reported, which means that more sorting centres are included in the calculation than previously.

In total, this means that the development seen from year to year might be an indicator of changing quality of the used textiles, but it might also be the result of a different selection of sorting centres, or textiles received from other sources.



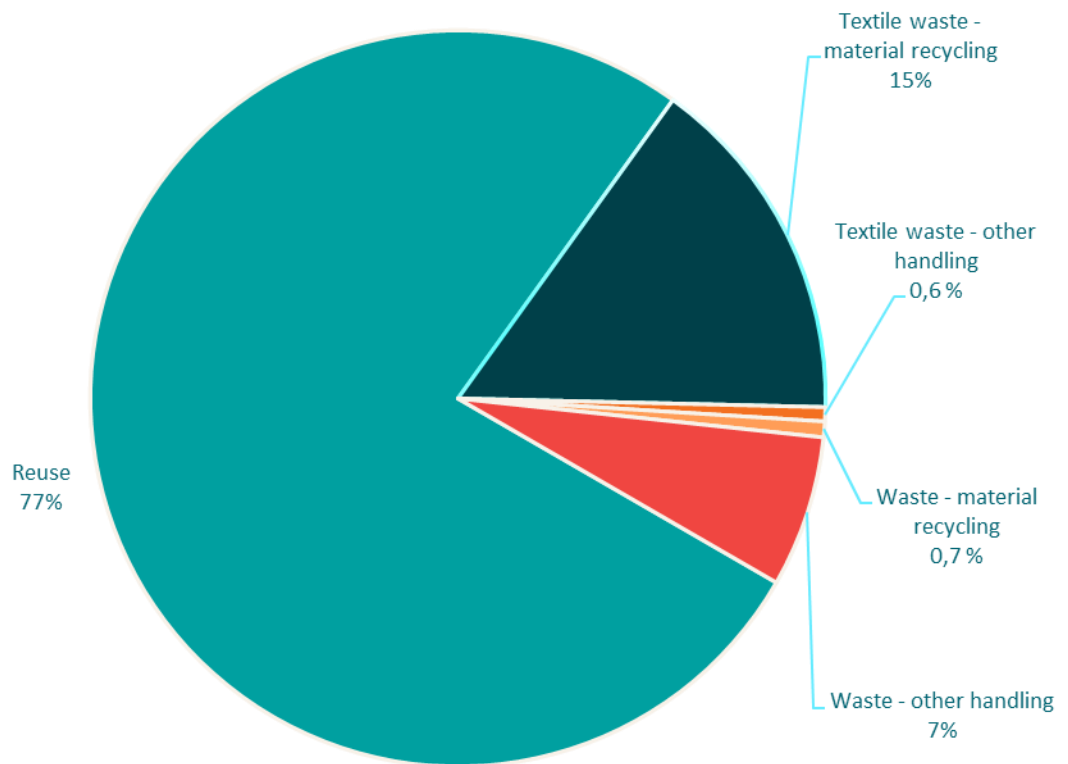


Figure 3: Distribution of purposes for textiles originally collected by Humana Sweden in 2022

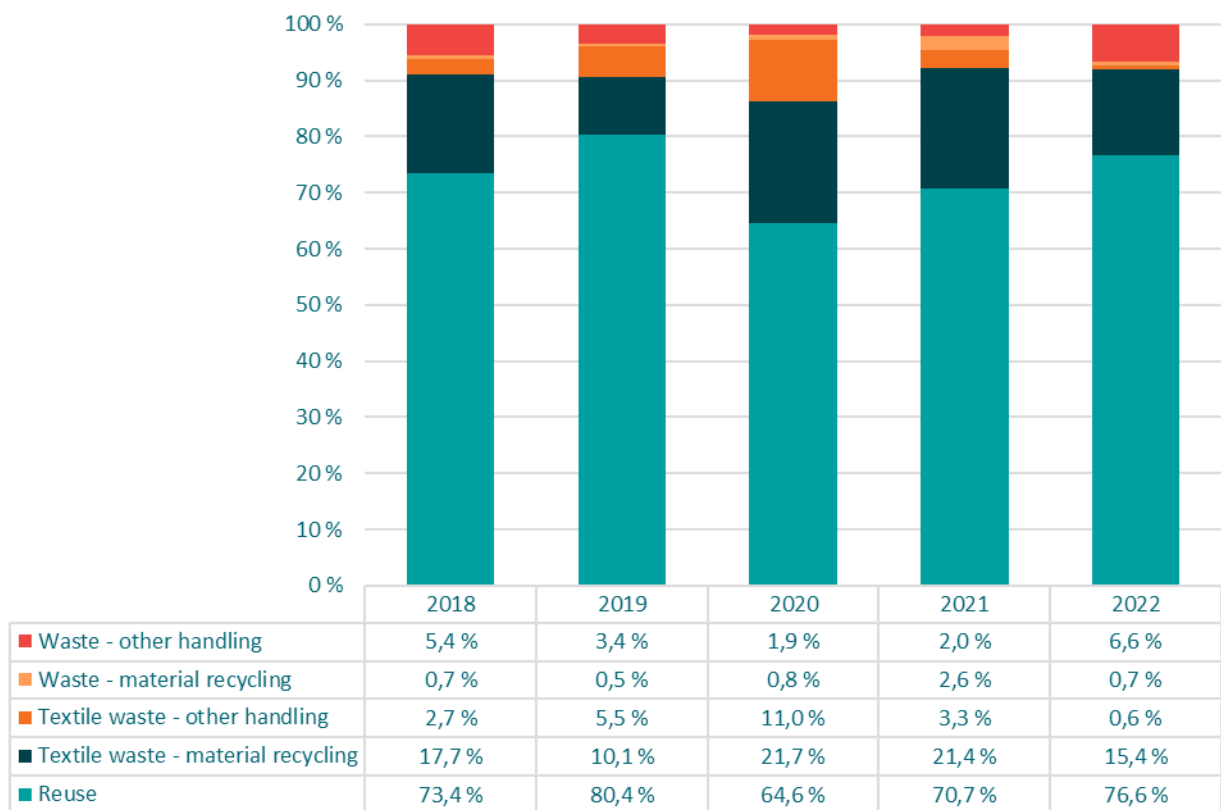


Figure 4: Utilisation of used textiles originally collected by Humana Sweden in the period 2018- 2022.

## 6 Geographical distribution

The geographical distribution of sorted textiles and waste originally collected by Humana Sweden is displayed in Figure 5.

The Asia region includes Turkey and United Arab Emirates. The Nordic region is shown separately, and consists of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

The geographical distribution is similar to the previous year, with Europe being the primary destination for most of the textiles. Some smaller changes can be seen; a larger share of the textiles is being exported to Africa, and the overall share of material recycling has been reduced.

The textiles sold to Africa are almost entirely for the purpose of reuse. Compared to 2021, a slightly larger share of the textiles sold to Europe goes to material recycling. The textiles sold to the Nordic region consist of equal parts of reuse and recycling qualities.

The figure also shows that all waste handling that occurs due to sorting is treated locally in Europe.

In line with the discussion in the previous chapter, the change from year to year might be more strongly linked to the selection of sorting centres, which have different sets of customers for sorted textiles.

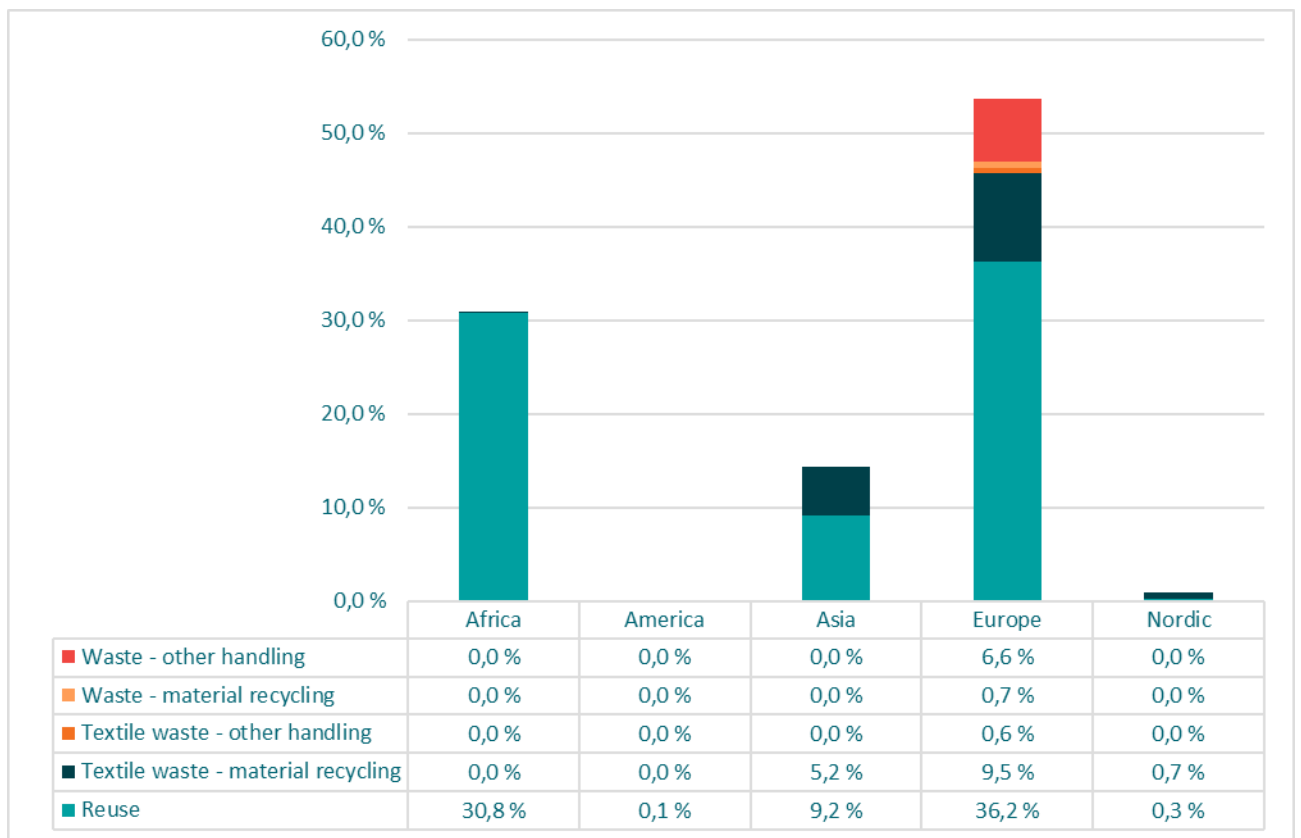


Figure 5: Recipient continents for used textiles originally collected by Humana Sweden in 2022.