

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

Decree No 2022-748 of 29 April 2022 on consumer information on the environmental qualities and characteristics of products waste generators, pursuant to Article 13-I of the AGECL Law

Decree No 2022-748 of 29 April 2022 on consumer information lays down the detailed rules for the application of Article 13-I of the AGECL Law (codified in Article L. 541-9-1 of the Environmental Code), which provides for the proper information of consumers, by producers and importers, on the environmental characteristics of waste-generating products.

This Frequently Asked Questions presents this mandatory information contained in the product sheet (Part 1) and the prohibited terms (Part 2).

PART 1 - OBLIGATORY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE PRODUCT SHEET –

November 2025 update

1. General questions

1.1 Scope

1.1.1 What does "waste-generating product" mean?

Every product generates waste at least at one stage of its life cycle, including food products. Waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard¹.

Some producers of waste-generating products fall within an 'extended producer responsibility scheme'², known as the EPR scheme, but even a category of product which is not subject to extended producer responsibility is waste-generating and may fall within the scope of this scheme.

1.1.2 Which undertakings are concerned by the obligation to provide information under Article L.541-9-1 of the Environmental Code, and from what dates?

Placing on the market of the products referred to in Article R. 541-228 of the Environmental Code	Cumulative criteria	
	Threshold of annual turnover in the last accounting year	Number of units placed on the French market annually
Since 1 st January 2023 ³	€50 million	25 000

¹ Article L. 541-1-1 of the Environmental Code

² In order to identify the product categories subject to the principle of extended producer responsibility, reference should be made to Article L.541-10-1 of the Environmental Code.

³ Except for the products mentioned in 4° and 12° to 15° of Article L. 541-10-1 of the Environmental Code

Since 1 st January 2024	€20 million	10 000
Since 1 st January 2025	€10 million	10 000

The annual turnover thresholds and the units are cumulative for all the products concerned (including all the sectors covered by the decree).

A producer is any natural or legal person who manufactures a product or has it designed and marketed under his own name or trademark.

A distributor therefore has the status of producer for the products he has manufactured on his behalf or for his own brand. In this case, it is responsible for making the information available if it meets the above criteria (annual turnover and number of units placed on the market).

The importer is the person who brings goods or services into the national territory.

Producers and importers are concerned by the information obligation for the products described in response to question 1.1.3 below.

1.1.3 Which products are concerned?

The products concerned are only new products intended for consumers.

The obligation applies to new units of a product model placed on the market from 1st January 2023. Therefore, any product, including in stock, which is actually offered for sale to consumers⁴ is covered by the obligation. Thus, goods which are sold between traders do not fall within the scope of the obligation.

Repackaged or second-hand products sold to consumers by professionals are not affected.

The products and the related environmental qualities and characteristics are detailed in the summary table in Annex 1.

1.1.4 Do the components of a product fall within the scope of the obligation to provide information?

The obligation does not apply to each component of a product, but to the product as a whole, with the exception of components that constitute a separate EPR category (e.g.: battery, tires) which shall, where appropriate, be the subject of a dedicated sheet.

Only information on recyclability – since it depends on the information given by each eco-organism – can be given at the level of each component.

⁴ For the purposes of the introductory article of the legislative part of the Consumer Code: consumer = any natural person who acts for purposes which do not fall within the scope of his trade, business, craft, profession or agricultural activity.

1.1.5 *How is voluntary information framed?*

Producers, importers and marketers subject to the device may decide to supplement the mandatory paperless display with a voluntary display on a physical medium, provided that they comply with the definitions and indications set out in Article L. 541-221 of the Environmental Code).

Traders who are not subject to the mandatory scheme but wish to inform about the environmental qualities and characteristics of the products they sell, can do so on a voluntary basis.

For the sake of clarity and consistency for consumers, it is desirable that they indicate this information in accordance with the procedures governed by Article R. 541-228 of the Environmental Code.

The same applies to all traders (taxable or not) as regards voluntary information on a non-mandatory environmental quality or characteristic for the product category concerned (e.g. information on the incorporation of recycled material for toys, which is not required by the Decree).

The information must be clear, proportionate, unambiguous and justified with precise and measurable elements.

1.2 Information arrangements

1.2.1 *What are the mandatory format arrangements?*

Article L.541-9-1 of the Environmental Code specifies that information on environmental qualities or characteristics must be made available to consumers by electronic means, so as to be accessible at the time of purchase, in a format that is easily reusable and exploitable by an automated processing system in an aggregated form. A non-selectable PDF file does not allow compliance with these provisions.

Article R.541-229 of the Environmental Code thus provides for the introduction of information by electronic means in the form of a product sheet, accessible free of charge at the time of the purchase, made available on a dedicated website or webpage. The title of the site, page or section of the dedicated page must be "Product sheet relating to environmental qualities or characteristics", completed with the name and reference of the model concerned.

No standard format is required. Supervisory authorities will ensure that the formats used to make available the mandatory information provided for in Article R.541-221 of the Environmental Code are effectively reusable, usable and can be aggregated automatically.

The information does not have to be visible in the physical store, but must be easily accessible on the website of the marketer at the time when the consumer carries out his act of purchase.

1.2.2 At what scale should the information be given on the product sheet?

A single product sheet shall be provided for each product model concerned. The information returned in a sheet, for each model, shall be provided at the model scale or, failing that, at the smallest available scale. For example, if the environmental characteristics differ within the same model due to a change in colour, then the information must be provided at the reference level for each different colour; otherwise, the smallest scale shall be that of the model concerned.

1.2.3 Should individualised and separate information be displayed between the product and the packaging?

For products placed on the market with primary packaging or sales packaging within the meaning of Article R. 543-43 of the Environmental Code (example: containing, bottle, vial), the qualities and environmental characteristics of the packaging must be indicated separately in the same product sheet. The product sheet shall then consist of two separate parts: 'Qualities and environmental characteristics of the packaging' and 'Qualities and environmental characteristics of the product'.

The obligation to provide information does not apply to secondary packaging within the meaning of Article R. 543-43 of the Environmental Code. Information on the voluntary environmental qualities and characteristics of this type of product should be provided with care not to confuse it with that of the product itself or the packaging, as mentioned in question 1.1.5 *How is voluntary information framed?*

1.2.4 Should other information be included in the product sheet?

The product sheet must contain all the mandatory information required by Article R.541-228 of the Environmental Code for the product model concerned or the smallest scale where necessary (see *paragraph 1.1.2*), with the exception of the reparability index, the sustainability index, and the use of renewable resources, for which specific provisions exist. However, it is possible to display, on a voluntary basis, the reparability or durability index on the product sheet (see Questions 2.1.1 and 2.1.2).

1.2.5 Do sellers have information obligations?

The display obligations laid down in Article R. 541-229 of the Environmental Code are incumbent on the marketer. Sellers are not subject to this obligation when they are not confused with producers or importers or any other marketer within the meaning of Article R541-217 of the Environmental Code. Resumption of this information on a distributor merchant site, or any other relevant medium, although not mandatory, is a practice to encourage. It is desirable in this case that the sellers mobilize an identical format. It should be noted that a distributor has the status of producer for the products he has manufactured on his behalf or for his own brand. In this case, it is responsible for the provision of the information provided.

1.2.6 Does the obligation apply to advertisements?

Article L.541-9-1 of the Environmental Code does not lay down an obligation to affix the information on advertising media. However, any voluntary display on a physical medium of a product and packaging must comply with the definitions of environmental qualities and characteristics and the mandatory particulars specified in Article R.541-228 of that code (see question 1.1.5).

1.2.7 Can it be stated that the information is 'not available'?

It is mandatory to provide the information defined in Article R.541-228 of the Environmental Code, for the products mentioned in the same article. This obligation cannot be fulfilled by indicating that the information is not available.

1.2.8 What are the display rules applicable to premiums and penalties?

The information concerning the premiums and penalties for the products referred to in Article R.541-228 of the Environmental Code consists in indicating the existence of a premium or penalty for the model concerned and the criteria covered by that premium or penalty.

The criteria which may be subject to premiums or penalties for a given EPR channel shall be laid down by decree. Manufacturers shall have three months from the date of publication of such an order to insert the information on premiums or penalties applicable to their product in the product sheet.

1.2.9 What are the arrangements for updating the mandatory information?

If the mandatory information provided for the product model concerned is no longer valid, the marketer must update it as soon as possible. In this case, it indicates on the product sheet the date of its update.

1.2.10 What to do if there is no or no information?

Zero or negative entries are not required in the product sheet. With the exception of information relating to dangerous substances, it may be voluntarily supplied by the person placing it on the market. This information must be provided in the form of "product/packaging not containing [the characteristic referred to]".

However, it is not possible to indicate that the information is not available.

1.3 Controls and sanctions

1.3.1 *What is the applicable control and sanction regime?*

The penalties for non-compliance with the obligations laid down in Article L. 541-9-1 of the Environmental Code are laid down in Article L. 541-9-4-1 of that code. This article specifies that any failure to comply is punishable by an administrative fine, the amount of which may not exceed EUR 3 000 for a natural person and EUR 15 000 for a legal person.

Under Article L. 511-7 28° of the Consumer Code, DGCCRF officials are empowered to investigate and establish infringements or failures to comply with these provisions.

1.3.2 *What is the relationship with sanctions for misleading commercial practices?*

As with any other commercial practice, the penalty regime relating to misleading commercial practices, provided for in Article L. 132-2 of the Consumer Code, is applicable. Since 2021, the applicable sanctions have been strengthened when misleading commercial practices are based on environmental claims. The amount of the fine may be increased, in proportion to the advantages derived from the offence, to 10% of the average annual turnover, calculated on the basis of the last three annual turnover figures known at the material time, or to 80% of the expenditure incurred in carrying out the practice constituting that offence.

2. Environmental qualities and characteristics

2.1 Repairability index and durability index

2.1.1 *What is the scope of the information obligation?*

The calculation and display of the reparability or durability index is mandatory for all electrical and electronic equipment covered by a joint order of the Minister responsible for the environment and the Minister responsible for the economy.⁵ The reparability or durability index shall be displayed close to the price. However, it is not prohibited to display it, on a voluntary basis, on the sheet of the product concerned.

2.1.2 *Do the display procedures laid down in Decree No 2022-748 and the display procedures laid down for the reparability and durability indices overlap?*

No, specific display modalities are defined for the reparability and durability index.

2.2 Compostability

⁵ The list of categories concerned and the relevant information can be found on the official pages of the devices: <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/index-reparabilite> and <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/index-sustainability>.

2.2.1 What is the scope of the information obligation?

Only collection bags (paper/cardboard or home compostable plastic) that are eligible for joint collection and recovery with source sorted bio-waste are considered "compostable"⁶ and must therefore be marked "Do not throw away".

2.3 Incorporation of recycled materials

2.3.1 What is the mandatory statement?

The mandatory statement is "packaging/product containing at least X% recycled material".

It is not possible to indicate percentage ranges, such as '30% to 80% recycled material'.

However, there are two exceptions. On the one hand, if the product contains 100% recycled material, it is possible to delete the words 'at least' and use the words 'packaging/product containing 100% recycled material'. On the other hand, if the product does not contain any recycled material, negative statements are not required in the product sheet (see question 1.2.10 *What to do if there is zero or negative information?*).

For information relating to the incorporation of recycled materials in the contents and containers of chemicals (7° of Article L.541-10-1), although there is no legal obligation, it is strongly recommended to explicitly distinguish between information relating to the content (chemicals) and that relating to the container, otherwise the consumer would not know to which part the information refers.

2.3.2 Can the incorporation of recycled material from chemical recycling and mass balance be included in this percentage?

To date, in the case of plastics, the incorporation of recycled material from chemical recycling (return to monomers) and mass balance is not included in the percentage. For more information, please refer to the 2021 Ademe review entitled "Mass-balance approach and chemical recycling of plastics".⁷

2.3.3 For textile and footwear products, should the percentage of recycled material be calculated from a reference size?

The total mass of the product and the mass of the recycled materials contained therein shall be determined according to the same reference size, determined by the trader for the model concerned.

To do so, the marketer may refer in particular to the official methods published by ADEME,

⁶ Order of 15 March 2022 listing compostable, methanizable and biodegradable packaging and waste that can be collected jointly with bio-waste that has been sorted at source

⁷ <https://librairie.ademe.fr/economy-circular-and-waste/4848-approach-mass-balance-and-recycling-chemical-plastics.html>

AFNOR or those established in the context of the work 'Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) and PEF Category Rules (PEFCR) for Apparel and Footwear'. It is possible to indicate on a voluntary basis the reference size according to which the calculation was carried out for the model concerned.

It should be noted that leather goods are not covered by the obligation to provide information on the incorporation of recycled materials.

For the purposes of Decree No. 2010-29 of 8 January 2010, leather is considered to be "the product obtained from animal skin by means of tanning or impregnation preserving the natural structure of the skin fibres and having preserved all or part of its flower". In a special case, a 'leather footwear' is understood as an article for which the leather upper pictogram is present as provided for in Decree No 96-477 of 30 May 1996 on the labelling of materials used in the main components of footwear offered for sale to the consumer. As mentioned in Article 5 of that decree, leather material is therefore the majority when it 'represents on the surface at least 80% of the stem'. Such an article can therefore be classified as a 'leather footwear'.

2.4 Use of renewable resources

2.4.1 Do the methods of displaying Decree No 2022-748 and those provided for under the FDES regulation overlap?

No, these terms are not cumulative.

2.5 Possibilities for re-use

2.5.1 What is the mandatory statement?

The mandatory statement is "reusable packaging" or "refillable packaging".

2.5.2 What is 'reusable' packaging?

In accordance with Decree No 2022-507 of 8 April 2022 on the minimum proportion of re-used packaging to be placed on the market annually, reusable packaging is packaging designed to be used for at least a second time, not cumulatively:

- Either for a use of the same nature as that for which it was designed, and of which the re-use or re-use is organised by or on behalf of the marketer;
- Either by being filled in at the point of sale as part of the bulk sale, or home if it is a recharging device organized by the marketer.

2.6 Recyclability

2.6.1 What is the methodology for calculating recyclability?

The recyclability of a material, product or packaging shall be characterized by compliance with

the following criteria:

- 1) Its ability to be effectively collected on a territory-wide basis, via access to the population at local collection points;
- 2) Its ability to be sorted, i.e. oriented towards recycling pathways in order to be recycled;
- 3) The absence of elements within the material, product or packaging; or substances disrupting sorting, recycling or limiting the use of recycled material;
- 4) Its ability to ensure that recycled material produced by recycling processes implemented represents more than 50% by mass of the waste collected;
- 5) Its capacity to be recycled on an industrial scale and in practice, in particular via an ensure that the quality of the recycled material obtained is sufficient to guarantee the sustainability of the outlets, and that the recycling chain can justify a good capacity to take charge of the products that can be integrated into it.

Eco-organizations are required to provide their members with information to verify that the criteria are met.

For producers in an individual system, this information is done under their own responsibility.

2.6.2 In which case can the words 'product recyclable in a product of the same nature' or 'packaging recyclable in a packaging of the same nature' be used?

Where the capacity to be recycled of a product or packaging allows recycled materials to be reincorporated up to at least 50% of the mass of waste collected in other products within the same EPR chain, the marketer may supplement the information on recyclability with the words 'recyclable product in a product of the same nature' or 'recyclable packaging in a packaging of the same nature'.

In the case of information relating to the recyclability of the contents and containers of chemical products (7° of Article L.541-10-1), although this is not made mandatory, it is recommended to make an explicit distinction between information relating to the content and that relating to the container, using the words 'product recyclable in a product of the same nature' for the former and 'packaging recyclable in a packaging of the same nature' for the latter, otherwise the consumer would not know to which of the two parties the information refers.

2.7 Presence of rare earths and/or precious metals

Information on precious metals and rare earths shall be expressed in mass if it is greater than 1 milligram, either in the form of the statement "contains at least [X milligrams] of precious metals" or "contains at least [X milligrams] of rare earths/rare earths", or by indicating the detail of each precious metal or rare earth present, expressed in minimum mass in the same unit, in the form of the statement "contains at least [X milligrams] of gold", etc.

The information arrangements in case of absence of rare earths or precious metals are the same as for the incorporation of recycled materials (see question 2.3.1 *What is the mandatory*

statement?). The statements required are therefore 'produced containing no rare earths' and 'product not containing precious metals'.

2.8 Presence of dangerous substances

2.8.1 What are the dangerous substances referred to in Article IX of Article R. 541-228 of the Environmental Code?

Decree No 2021-1285 of 1st October 2021 lists dangerous substances within the meaning of Article L.541-9-1 of the Environmental Code whose presence must be the subject of information to the consumer.

2.8.2 What are the ways of displaying information on dangerous substances?

Article R. 541-229 of the Environmental Code provides for two possibilities for displaying information:

- Either via the product sheet made available on a website or a dedicated web page
- Either by means of the Scan4Chem application. This application, which allows consumers to obtain information on the possible presence of substances of very high concern, is backed up by a centralised European database and developed under the LIFE AskREACH programme. Its use is regulated by the Order of 30 August 2023 on the provision of information on the presence of dangerous substances in waste-generating products by means of an application. If this option is chosen, and a product sheet must also be drawn up and made available on a dedicated website or webpage for at least one other quality or environmental characteristic, the sheet in question must mention that information on the presence of dangerous substances is carried out through the Scan4Chem application and include a direct web link to it.

The information shall be made available no later than six months after the substance has been identified as a hazardous substance in accordance with Article R. 541-228 of the Environmental Code.

In accordance with Decree No 2021-1110 of 23 August 2021 on the making available of information enabling endocrine disruptors to be identified in a product adopted pursuant to Article 13-II of the AGECL Law, where a product is concerned by the provisions of Articles 13-II and 13-I of the AGECL Law, that information appears on the same medium (product sheet or Scan4Chem application if applicable).

2.8.3 How to take into account the different layers of packaging?

The information obligation applies if the hazardous substance is present in a concentration greater than 0,1 % by mass in a substance, mixture or article, within the meaning of points 1,2 and 3 of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 known as REACH, with the exception of

medicinal products.

For products placed on the market with primary packaging or sales packaging within the meaning of Article R. 543-43 of the Environmental Code, packaging falls within the scope of that obligation.

The provision of such information shall apply where the concentration of a hazardous substance exceeds 0.1% by mass either in the product concerned or in its primary or sales packaging.

Indication of the qualities and environmental characteristics of the packaging must be made separately from that of the product, within the same product sheet.

The packaging of a batch of products of the film or cardboard grouping type, corresponding to 'group packaging or secondary packaging' within the meaning of Article R.543-43 of the Environmental Code, does not fall within the scope of the obligation.

2.9 Traceability

2.9.1 *What is the scope of the traceability information obligation?*

Traceability information only applies to textile and footwear products. This obligation applies for each of the operations mentioned in X of Article R. 541-228 of the Environmental Code, to each part of the product subject to the labelling obligation under European [Regulation No 1007/2011 of 27 September 2011](#) on textile fiber names and the corresponding labelling and marking of textile products with regard to their fiber composition.

2.9.2 *How to transmit information when the product model is composed of several parts, and/or is manufactured in several countries?*

The marketer must indicate the geographical origin of the manufacturing steps where the product model is mainly carried out.

Where, for a model, the geographical origin of the steps differs according to the textile sub-parts, the marketer shall indicate the country where the largest proportion by mass of the textile fibers of the model is made.

Where, for a model, the geographical origin of the steps is different according to the units of product, the marketer shall indicate the country where the largest number of units are carried out.

2.9.3 *What is meant by "weaving", "dying", "printing", "making", "stitching", "assembly" and "finishing"?*

For textile products:

- Weaving: weaving, knitting or obtaining a 'non-woven' fabric.

- Dyeing: stage of the manufacturing process of a textile consisting of applying colour to the fabric or fibers, before or after their transformation into yarn or fabric. It makes it possible to give the textile the desired color, either by dyeing the entire fabric, or by dyeing the yarns before they are weaved or knitted, or the fibers before they are spun.
- Printing: stage during which patterns or drawings are applied to the fabric. It involves transferring coloured patterns to the surface of the textile using various techniques, such as screen printing or digital printing. This step allows to customize the fabric with various patterns, adding an aesthetic and artistic dimension to the textile creation.
- Preparation: all cutting operations according to patterns, sewing and assembling fabric parts to produce a finished product, such as a garment.

For footwear:

- Picking: assembly operations by sewing and/or gluing the various materials constituting the upper of a shoe.
- Assembly: assembly operations of the open rod with the first of assembly and attachment of the (outer) outsole to this assembly, which gives shape to the shoe. If the operation of assembling the open rod with the first mounting is carried out in a country different from that in which the sole is fixed, then the geographical indication shall relate to the place of assembling the open rod with the first mounting.
- Finishing: operations carried out after assembly to complete the manufacture of a shoe (deburring, polishing, lacing, boxing, etc.) and give it a presentation that makes it fit for sale.

PART 2 - PROHIBITED MENTIONS - October 2023 update

1. What is the time limit for entry into force for prohibited terms? What is the scope of these provisions?

The prohibition on including on a product or packaging placed on the French market the terms 'biodegradable', 'environmentally friendly' and their equivalents has been in force since¹ January 2023.

This provision shall apply autonomously: the prohibition is of general application and applies to any product or packaging (and not only to those covered by the obligation to provide information on environmental qualities and characteristics).

Furthermore, compliance with biodegradability standards does not, however, allow the use of 'biodegradable' or equivalent terms on a product or packaging.

2. What are 'equivalent terms'?

The 2023 edition of the National Consumer Council's Environmental Claims Guide⁸ provides information on terms considered equivalent to 'environmentally friendly' and 'biodegradable'.

As examples; may be considered equivalent terms to 'environmentally friendly' the following overall claims:

- eco-responsible
- 'bio-responsible', 'bio-compatible';
- 'respectful of nature', 'respectful of the planet';
- 'environmentally friendly';
- 'good for the environment', 'good for the climate', 'good for the planet';
- 'ecological', 'green';
- 'green';
- "friend of nature".

The following terms may be considered equivalent to 'biodegradable':

- 'degrades in the environment';
- 'does not leave any residue at the end of its life';
- 'is eliminated in a natural way'.

That list is not exhaustive and other globalising claims may be regarded as equivalent, such as, for example, the words 'better for the environment', 'better for the planet' where they are not used for comparison purposes (for example with an old version of a product), or the words 'responsible' where that term relates only to environmental considerations (without taking account of social, ethical considerations, etc.).

⁸https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/cnc/avis/2023/Allegations_environnement/guide_2023.pdf

3. How does the prohibition relating to the term 'environmentally friendly' relate to the authorisation provided for by the European Ecolabel to affix the same term to products?

Regulation (EU) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel allows label holders to display optional logos, determined for each repository, including terms such as 'best for the environment', 'limited impact on the aquatic environment' or 'minimum content of hazardous substances'. The permitted claims are defined in each benchmark and according to the three main environmental criteria of each product category. This provision, which is directly applicable, makes it possible to affix the claims concerned if the product is covered by the Ecolabel and if the marketer is able to justify it in the event of a check.

4. Which products must be marked 'Do not throw into the wild'?

Pursuant to Article L.541-9-1 of the Environmental Code, all plastic products and packaging that can be composted in domestic or industrial composting must bear the words 'do not throw into nature'.

5. How does the prohibition of the term 'Compostable' apply to plastic products and packaging whose compostability can only be achieved in an industrial unit?

Pursuant to Article L.541-9-1 of the Environmental Code, that provision concerns plastic products and packaging whose compostability can only be obtained in an industrial unit.

Compliance with compostability standards does not, however, allow the use of the term 'compostable' for plastic products and packaging whose compostability can only be obtained in an industrial unit.

Annex 1 - Products covered by the obligation to provide information via a product sheet and environmental qualities and characteristics corresponding

Quality or environmental characteristic	II – Compostability	III – Incorporation of recycled material	V – Possibility of re-use	VI – Recyclability	VII – Presence of precious metals	VIII – Presence of rare earths	IX – Presence of dangerous substances	X – Traceability	XI – Presence of microplastic fibres
Products									
REP – 1° Household packaging	X ⁹	X	X	X			X		
REP - 3° Printed papers		X		X			X		
REP – 4° Building materials				X			X		
REP - 5° Electrical and electronic equipment		X		X	X	X	X		
REP - 6° Batteries		X		X			X		
REP- 7° Contents and containers of chemicals		X		X			X		

⁹ Only packaging mentioned in the Order of 15 March 2022 listing compostable, methanizable packaging and waste that can be collected jointly with bio-waste that has been sorted at source

Quality or environmental characteristic Products	II – Compostability	III – Incorporation of recycled material	V – Possibility of re-use	VI – Recyclability	VII – Presence of precious metals	VIII – Presence of rare earths	IX – Presence of dangerous substances	X – Traceability	XI – Presence of microplastic fibres
REP - 10° Furnishings		X		X			X		
REP - 11° Textile products for clothing, linen and footwear		X ¹⁰		X			X	X	X
REP - 12° Toys				X			X		
REP - 13° Leisure sports articles		X		X			X		
REP- 14° DIY/garden art		X		X			X		
REP - 15° Cars, vans, vehicles 2,3,4 wheels		X		X	X	X	X		
Other products containing dangerous substances							X		

¹⁰ Except leather goods