

Sustainability and Circularity in the Textile Value Chain

The role of traceability in enabling circularity in textile value chains



Environmental and Social Impacts of the Textile Sector



2-8%

is its share of the world's greenhouse gas emissions

86 million

Olympic-sized swimming pools of natural water is used annually

9%

of microplastic pollution in our oceans comes from the sector

Textile workers are at risk of exploitation, underpayment, forced labour, health risks and abuse

Women are particularly vulnerable as they represent 68% of the garment workforce and 45% of the overall textile sector workforce

Sustainable Textiles: Central and Eastern Europe Consultation Findings: Barriers & Needs





Need for common definitions on:

- Sustainable cotton
- Circular business models
- Microfibre pollution
- Fair compensation and living wage



Fibre production and recycling

- Clear interest in reducing use of virgin fibres and becoming a fibre recycling hub
- At the same time, insufficient access to resources and technologies for fibre recycling
- Brands reluctant to pay higher price for recycled materials due to fibre performance issues



Transparency and traceability

- High demand for policy incentives on traceability of supply chain data, including traceability passports
- Insufficient mapping of supply chain beyond first tier suppliers, especially missing connection to growers and farmers (Tier 4)



Social norms and protections

- More worker training on rights needed
- Stricter monitoring for child and refugee labour intersectional perspective needed
- Access to skilling and upskilling programs needed, particularly digital and automation

Three priorities to deliver system change in the textile value chain







Shifting Consumption Patterns

Optimising design, business models and consumer behaviour



Improved Practices

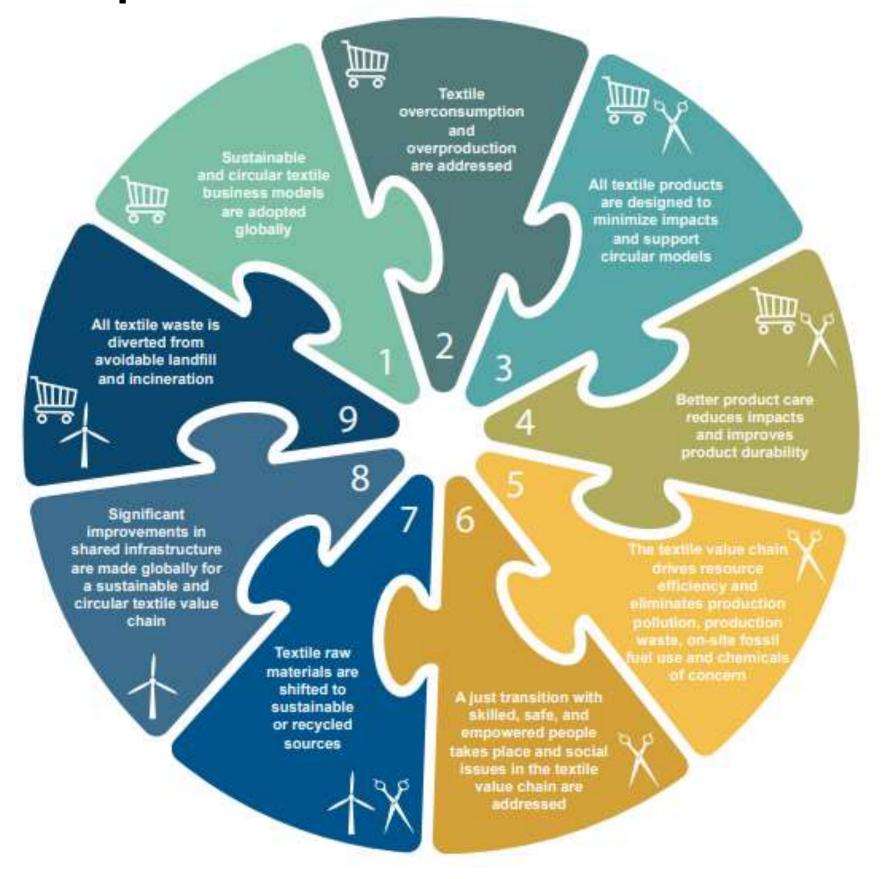
Optimising practices and behaviour in existing sites, companies and processes



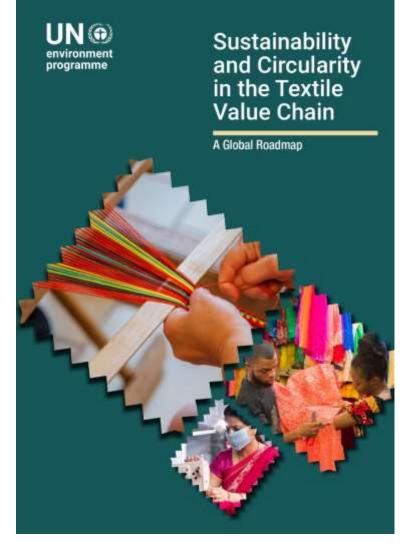
Infrastructure Investment

Investing in shared physical technology and systems

Nine building blocks needed to deliver the three priorities









SHIFTING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS





We need to shift what 'value' means for consumers, brands and retailers

Circular business models could cut around 143 million tons of GHG emissions in 2030. A 1% increase in the market share of circular business models is likely to reduce emissions by 13 Mn tCO2e.

The focus must be on shifting the market and business revenue away from linear models towards circular models that have demonstrated environmental and social impact reduction across the life cycle, or on selling experiences or other non-material goods rather than physical products.



KEY ACTIONS



Circular business models are normalized and 'social proofed' through a change in narrative for the textile industry, across brand campaigns and advertising, as well as traditional and social media.

01

02

Companies invest revenue in circular business models, so that the majority of their business value shifts away from linear business models towards more sustainable circular business models.



Value chains are adjusted and optimized to support new business models with minimum impacts.

03

04

Improved impact data and tools are made available and allow companies and external stakeholders to evaluate the sustainability benefits of circular business models and product offers to ensure that they are substantially improving on conventional models



Identified gaps

to achieve sustainability and circularity in the textile value chain





Shared global industry **targets** on sustainable and circular textiles



Data is gathered and analysis tools improved to support effective decision-making



Policymakers create a **cohesive global policy strategy** and
formalize measurable national
plans



Knowledge on consumer communications and behaviour for circularity is delivered to policymakers and the private sector



