

Appendices 1-4

Action Plan 2030

Voluntary sector collaboration on textiles



Appendix : 1

How we work in the voluntary sector collaboration

Voluntary sector collaboration on textiles
Internal part of the Action Plan



Internal chapter on meetings, timelines and how we work

Lifestyle & Design Cluster has been appointed secretariat for the voluntary sector collaboration on textiles. This includes various responsibilities which are highlighted in this section.

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Yearly responsibilities of the secretariat:

These tasks will recur every year as part of the ongoing work of the sector collaboration.

They include:

- Supporting the steering group in moving the collaboration forward
- Collecting and processing data for baseline and yearly progress reports
- Facilitating the working groups
- Internal and external communication about progress and findings

Special responsibilities for 2023:

Since 2023 will be the first full year of the sector collaboration, there will be special responsibilities for laying a solid foundation for the collaboration to run to 2030:

- Setting up a financial model for the collaboration
- Calculating the baseline
- Securing collaboration with the research community.

Activity for the year 2023

2023 will be the first full year in operation for the voluntary sector collaboration. This also means that we will do many things for the first time. Among those are working on data collection, hosting a full year of working group meetings and establishing a financial model for the collaboration.

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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN '24	FEB '24
General				Session during LOOP talks						Nordic expansion starts	Financial model established	Political recommendations are presented to the Ministry of Environment.		
Steering group		Meeting 20th online			Summit 30th in CPH				Meeting 12th online Agree on data collection method	Set dates for 2024 meetings	Meeting 29th online			
Working groups	Set dates for meetings	Set themes for smaller working groups	Meeting 6th, 7th & 10th online	Set up new group: policy to support circular transition	Summit 30th in CPH	Plan meetings for group 4		Meeting 28th & 30th Aug. 1st Sep. online		Set dates for 2024 meetings	Meeting 13th, 15th & 17th online			
Action Plan	Working on Plan. Send to The Danish Environmental Protection Agency for final approval 27th Feb.		Final approval 1st March from Danish EPA Published end of March						Start to develop activity plan for 2024					
Baseline		Start to test tool with 4-6 companies		Test results gathered	Amendments if needed - results from test presented at summit			Set up data collection method	Webinar to introduce tool	Data collection starts	Data collection ends	Data processing starts		Finishing report based on first data collection

The steering committee will continue for most of 2023. Prior to the physical summit in Q2, it can be evaluated whether the current steering group has the right competences and represents the sector sufficiently to continue.

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Responsibilities of the steering committee in 2023:

- Approving the baseline report
- Approving and developing the program for a physical summit
- Representing the collaboration during external events
- Assisting the secretariat in developing a financial model for continuing the collaboration in the long term
- Assisting the secretariat in the best way to expand the collaboration into a Nordic model.

Proposed dates for steering group meetings 2023:

- February 20th
- online
- May 30th
- conference
- September 12th
- online
- November 29th
- online

* Please follow this link to see the current members:
[Frivilligt sektorsamarbejde om tekstiler - LDCluster.com](https://www.frivilligt.sektorsamarbejde.com/tekstiler)

During 2022, three working groups were established, one for each goal. These three working groups will continue, but we will also expand with one extra working group, as well as allow for organic growth and division within the existing working groups.

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Working groups during 2023:

- Group 1: Recycled Materials
- Group 2: Circular Design
- Group 3: Circular Business Models
- Group 4: Policy to support circular transition

The plan is to run four meetings for each working group. We plan to ask all signatories to re-evaluate their commitment to the working groups, and only participate where they feel they can contribute the most. Some working groups may have to split up, in order to best facilitate the needs of the members.

Working group meetings:

For each working group, we plan to have at least one expert talk, one member presentation and one session discussing the future of the goals.

If needed, groups can split up for specific sections/themes, so each meeting can accommodate different types of companies.

New working group 4:

The new working group 4 will be responsible for making a set of policy recommendations from the sector collaboration.

The secretariat will facilitate this group in collaboration with sector organizations.

Planned dates for working group (1-3) meetings in 2023:

- Week 10
- online
- Week 22
- summit in CPH
- Week 35
- online
- Week 46
- online

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Communication

Voluntary sector collaboration on textiles



Internal communication between signatories

The signatories within the sector collaboration will have several ways to keep updated about what is happening and the knowledge generated.

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Newsletter:

The secretariat will set up an internal newsletter for all signatories. The newsletter will be sent bi-monthly and share news, progress and knowledge from the different working groups.



Working groups:

The working groups will meet four times a year and will be a great source of information for the members. The secretariat will update them on progress and knowledge related to their group topic.

The meetings will be in a pre-competitive space, facilitating a safe, collaborative forum for conversations on progress, challenges and new ideas.



Yearly summits:

Once a year, all signatories will be invited to attend a yearly summit where they can meet, be inspired and hear about progress. This summit will be the occasion when the secretariat presents the yearly progress report.

External communication of the collaboration

To help spread the word about the collaboration as well as share the knowledge provided from the work, the secretariat will facilitate external communication in the following ways:

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News shared through existing channels:

Whenever there are smaller pieces of news about the sector collaboration, these will be shared through the existing channels of the secretariat and the partners.



Yearly reports:

The secretariat will publish a yearly progress report. The first public report will be the Action Plan and baseline methodology (Q2 2023) and the second will be the baseline report (February 2024)



Industry conferences and events:

The secretariat will look for opportunities to present the collaboration and progress at national and international conferences and events.

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Baseline

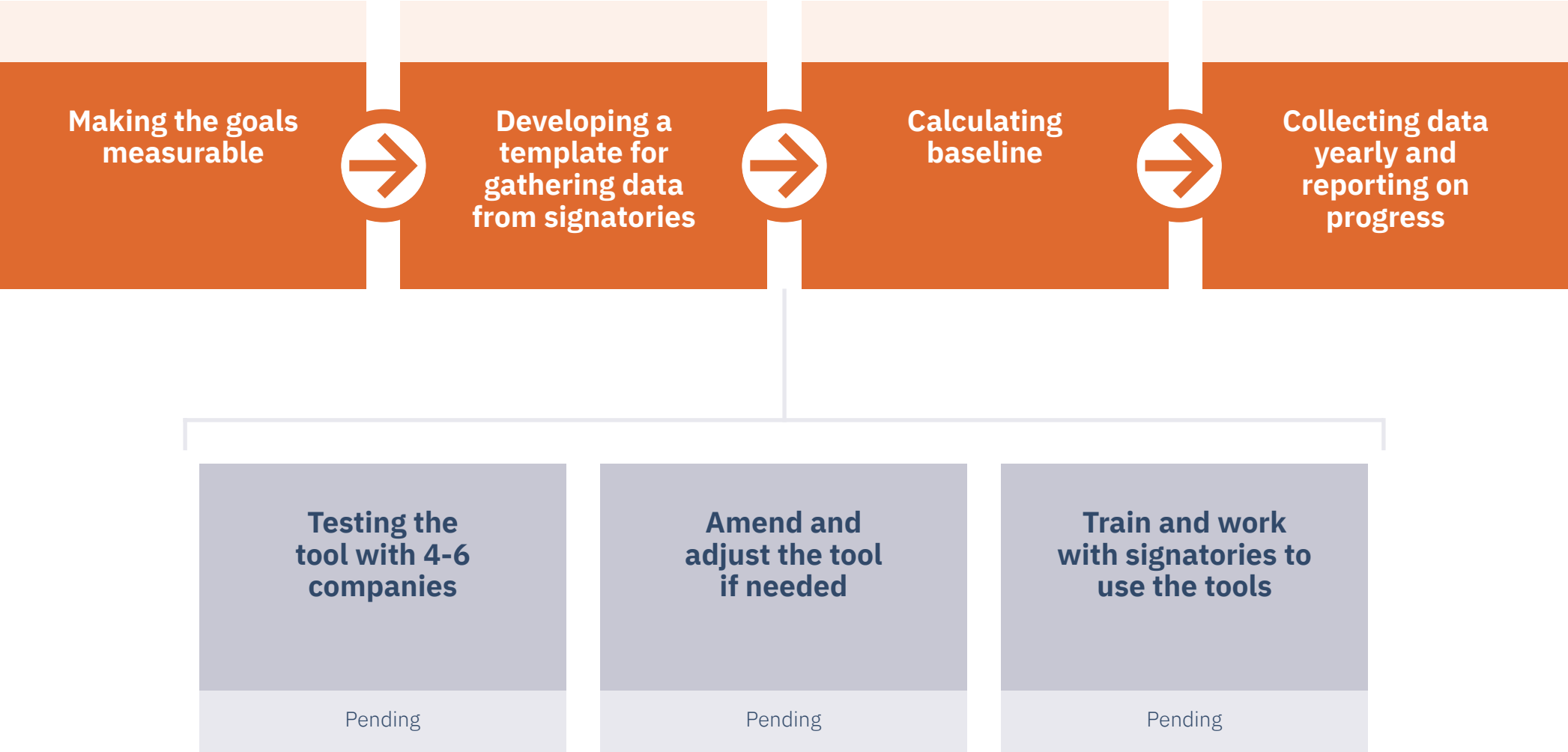
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Methods for baseline

The secretariat and the Danish Environmental Protection Agency are together responsible for calculating a baseline for the three goals. Norion Consult have come on board to help with this task. This page shows how that will happen. Here is the process:

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Definitions & documentation

Voluntary sector collaboration on textiles



Documentation expectations relating to Goal 1 on circular materials

This section offers the following: i) the definition of recycled material which is used in the sector collaboration on Goal 1 and ii) guidance on the documentation expectations to signatories relating to Goal 1. Signatories are expected to apply these, when reporting progress on Goal 1. Detailed instructions on how to report will be in the reporting tool.

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The definition of recycled material follows the ISO 14021 definition of Recycled Content as described in the document on definitions. The Textile Exchange certifications, the Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) and the Global Recycled Standard (GRS) are aligned with the ISO definition and, because they are certifications specifically developed for the textile industry, the sector collaboration primarily applies RCS and the GRS as third-party verification measures. However, since this is a fast-developing area, other certifications may be included going forward if they are aligned with the ISO definition.

Goal 1

By 2030, all clothing and textiles from Danish companies will consist of at least 40 percent recycled material, including at least 10 percent recycled directly from textile fibres*.

* Measured in weight

Expectations

Signatories are expected to have documentation proving that their products are made of recycled materials. However, they are only to report third-party certified recycled material, and it is the responsibility of the individual company to ensure that what is reported as recycled material is actually third-party certified.

Recognising the challenges related to transparency and traceability in the textile supply chain and the risk of fraud, signatories are expected to implement due diligence measures proportionate to the complexity of the individual company's supply chain, to ensure the authenticity of the claimed recycled material. This means: the more complex a supply chain and the less traceability in the supply chain, the more thorough due diligence is expected. This also applies to certificates. If a certificate is third party verified it is more trustworthy due to the level of documentation, than a private label, developed by a company.

This involves: 1) assessing the level of risk of the material not being recycled (This could e.g. be: looking at sourcing country and corruption risk, number of tiers in the supply chain and level of transparency, and proximity to farm level); and 2) putting the necessary verification measures in place to ensure the validity of information collected from business partners supplying the recycled material and documenting the authenticity of the recycled material.

The reporting tool will contain more details on conducting the risk assessment and the verification measures. The reporting tool will contain more details on conducting the risk assessment and the verification measures.

Below is a list of verification measures that can be applied in this process. When reporting, signatories are asked to indicate which verification measure is applied.

- A.** The signatory has obtained RCS or GRS certification and follows the requirements of the certification. The products reported fall within the scope of the certification.
- B.** The signatory collects the required documents, i.e. transaction documents and scope certificates, from the necessary business partners in the supply chain, verifying that the recycled material is RCS or GRS-certified. The documents are linked to the specific purchase orders of the products reported.
- C.** The signatory has developed its own verification measures ensuring that the recycled material is GRS or RCS-certified. The verification measures that are applied should validate the recycled claim and the level of verification measures should reflect the level of risk. When reporting, the company is asked to describe the verification measures applied.

Future expectations regarding recycled plastic

Currently, recycled polyester from food-grade plastic is under massive scrutiny and criticism. Signatories are urged to consider this when choosing future materials, and to avoid food-grade plastic if possible.

Definition of resale within the sector collaboration relating to Goal 3 on circular business models

This document serves as a guideline to clarify how signatories are expected to report on Goal 3 and when they can claim a product as part of a resale model.

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The definition of resale is loosely based on international definitions of “second-hand products”, and has been discussed in depth with working group 3. While international definitions, primarily from the second-hand sector, are broad, the signatories of working group 3 felt it was necessary to define many different product categories that sometimes fall under the “resale umbrella”.

To fulfil the vision behind goal 3, it was the intention of the working group that signatories should only report on products that were previously possessed (owned or leased/rented) by a consumer.

Goal 3

A larger part of the turnover on clothes in Denmark comes from resale, and clothes are kept in use for as long as possible.

Expectation

Signatories are expected to only report on products that fall within the scope of the definition. They are expected to have internal procedures that document the origins of the products they put on the market for resale, as it is the responsibility of the individual signatory to ensure that what is reported as resale meets the definition below.

Recognising the challenges related to transparency and traceability in the textile supply chain and the risk of fraud, signatories are expected to implement due diligence measures proportionate to the complexity of the individual company’s supply chain to ensure the authenticity of the claimed resold products.

This involves: 1) assessing the level of risk of the products sourced; and 2) putting the necessary verification measures in place to ensure the validity of information collected from business partners supplying the products and documenting the product’s previous life.

Definition:

Resale includes products that were previously possessed (owned or leased/rented) by a consumer. It refers to post-consumer products.

Resale includes the following categories:

- Leasing/renting
- Second-hand products
- Repaired products

Resale does not include the following categories:

- Deadstock products
- Samples
- Returns
- Claims
- Second-sort products
- Redesigned products

If claims are repaired and sold again, they can count as resale.

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Background:

Definitions of categories that were considered before the final selection

- Leasing (long term)/renting (short term): products circulated/used via leasing/renting models, where the company retains ownership
- Second-hand products: products previously owned and used by end-consumers (post-consumer)
- Repaired products: products that are post-consumer. Repair means: action to restore a product to a condition needed for the product to function according to its original purpose
- Deadstock products/end-of-season products: products that were never sold to an end-consumer
- Samples (e.g. salesman samples, prototypes, photo samples, size sets)
- Returns: products that were sold to end-consumers, but returned within the return period unworn
- Claims: products that were sold to end-consumers, but returned because of damage etc.
- Second-sort products: products that do not meet a company's quality requirements
- Re-designed products: products that are modified for sale as new products.