Trends and Challenges for the Textile Sector: Impacts across the value chain in Asia and Europe

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Lars Fogh Mortensen
European Environment Agency
1. The textiles consumption and production is globalised (see EEA briefing and www.eea.europa.eu)

2. Textiles is EU’s fourth largest cause of environmental pressures after food, housing, transport

3. New business models and regulation can help move to a circular textiles economy
Point 1. Global use of textiles fibres

World consumption of major textile fibres between 1960 and 2018, million tonnes

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee (2019)
Point 1. EU’s textiles trade

Import, export, production and consumption flows of textile products, EU-28, 2017

Note: The waste flow of textiles from stock is not included in this scheme.
Source: EEAs ETC/WMGE
Point 2. Environment and climate impacts from textiles

- Impacts from all elements of the value chain
- Impacts highly embedded in trade
- Impacts from resource inputs and pressure outputs
Point 2. Resource use

The use of primary raw materials in the upstream supply chain of EU-28 household consumption domains, 2017 indexed values with textile consumption = 100. (Source ETC/WMGE based on Exiobase v. 3.4)
Point 2. Greenhouse gas

Estimated greenhouse gas emissions in the upstream supply chain of EU-28 household consumption domains, 2017 indexed values with textile consumption = 100 (Source ETC/WMGE based on Exiobase v. 3.4)
### Point 2. Impacts from different fibers

Comparison of the environmental impacts for the manufacturing of 1 kg of dyed, woven fabric

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<tr>
<th>Climate change</th>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Water use</th>
<th>Eutrophication</th>
<th>Mineral resource use</th>
<th>Fossil resource use</th>
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Source: ETC/WMGE and EEA
Vision of a circular economy for textiles

Source: EEA and ETC/WMGE
Enabling a circular economy for textiles

Source: EEA and ETC/WMGE
Thank you

www.eea.europa.eu
Lars.mortensen@eea.europa.eu