

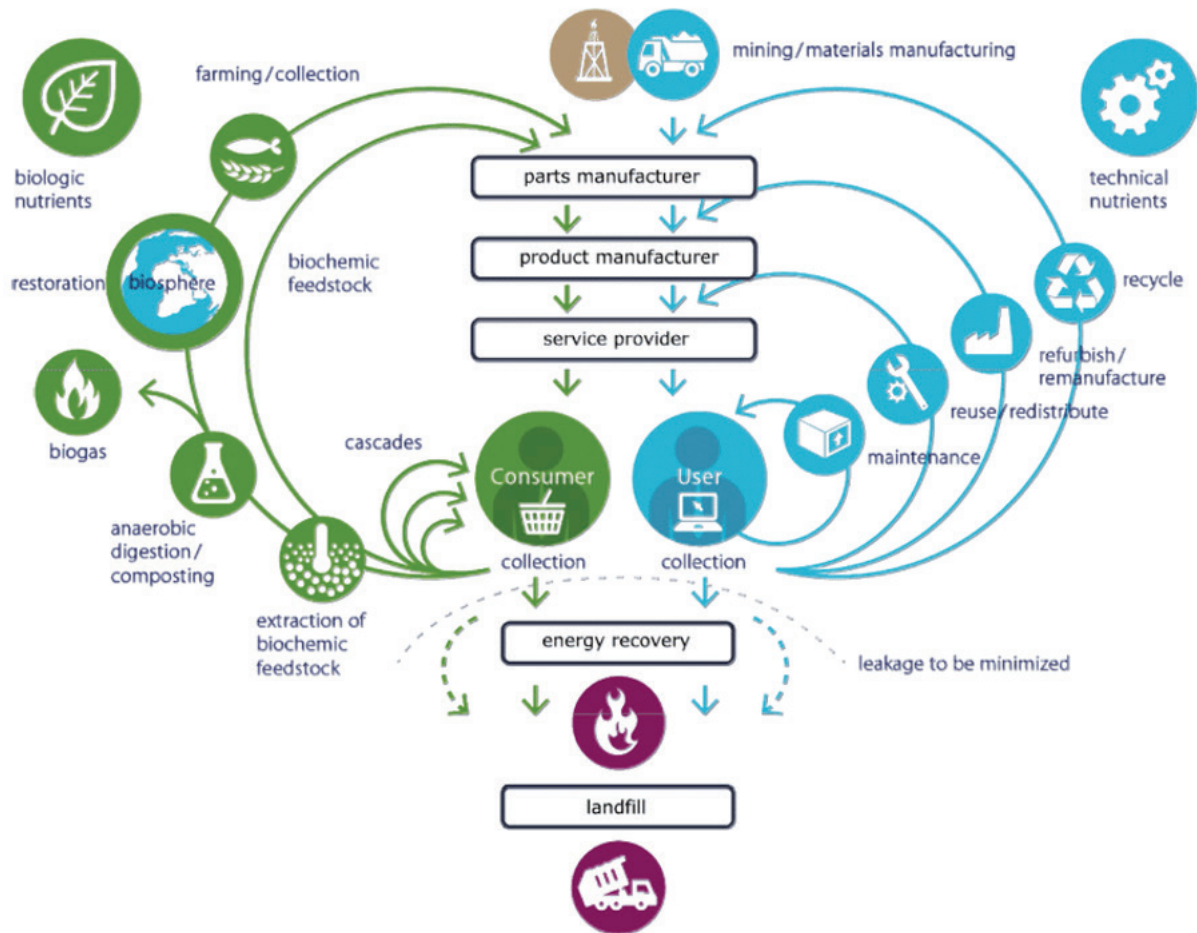
SUSTAINABLE, CIRCULAR FABRICS & WHAT TO EXPECT AT CIRCULAR TEXTILE DAYS

**The truth and nothing but the truth...
Well that is easy to say; reality is more complicated...**

Due to environmental reasons and thanks to our common sincere desire to guarantee a healthy future for our next generation, our priority should be to move towards circular, sustainable materials!!

What is really going on in textile business, what are the consequences of using certain materials for the environment? Which synthetic materials, petroleum or bio-based, cause less damage to the earth and which technologies are available to reduce the footprint of producing and recycling textiles? Are there other/more possibilities?

The butterfly model of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation divides circularity in two different material flows: the biological and the technical cycle. Can you indicate which part refers best to your product or service and why? How does it work?



Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation / <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/>

READINESS OF INNOVATIONS

Definitions:

TRL = TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVEL

MRL = MANUFACTURING READINESS LEVEL

BR = BUSINESS READINESS

CR = CUSTOMER READINESS

All four 'Readiness' levels are critical to successfully reaching transition to operational use.

At Circular Textile Days we focus on functional data and knowledge of sustainable, circular textiles.

For the market it is key that a (circular) innovation can really be applied. Products have to match the interest of customers, have to be ready for production and offer real business in terms of MOQ, durability and price. The Technology Readiness Level helps to make this transparent.

In other words: is a new sustainable, circular textile technology just an idea or is it ready for the market, offering a concrete solution for end-users?

NTA 8195

On the Circular Textile Days much attention will be paid to the NTA 8195. This technical agreement is on its way to become a European standard for regulation of circular textiles. It describes categories of circular textile materials and products, setting requirements for input flows, in combination with the circular strategies. See the following table:

| Input flow | CLOSED LOOP | | | OPEN LOOP |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | A Post-Consumer Material | B Post-Production Material | C Production Waste | D Open Loop Material |
| Recycle | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Remanufacture | 2 | 2 | ● | ● |
| Repair | 3 | ● | ● | ● |
| Reuse | 4 | ● | ● | ● |

As an example: products made of textile from used and then recycled garments (so mechanically or chemically recycled post-consumer textile), will be category A1. At the information square NTA 8195 will be highlighted in several presentations on the podium. We expect to get many questions from visitors!

Source: NTA 8195:2020 from NEN in Delft / <https://www.nen.nl/nta-8195-2020-nl-269944>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTS GOALS OF UNITED NATIONS

The CTD encourages sustainable businesses to use the UN SDG's in order to be clear about their aims in the short and longer term. Since the textile industry is known as one of the least sustainable industries with a huge workforce, each goal can be relevant.

We are curious what your main focus is: more sustainable material types (cradle to gate), product longevity and recycling (cradle to cradle), improved circumstances for the people working in our industry, reduction of chemical use, waste or plastic, a reduced CO2 footprint, safety aspects, or other goals to achieve durable solutions for people and planet? And what is your plan of approach, which are the stages you define?



Source: United Nations / <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

‘Circular Textile Days, with all exhibitors and partners, has the objective to share knowledge about real sustainable, circular textiles and enhance the awareness of sustainable developments and opportunities.’