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ed sustainable project production bioplastics interest rocess problem cotton chemistry naturalness economy recycle plant difficult biomass discussion ago opinion technology social **TEXTILE** ch nature research bacterium ecological market m fibre plastic model organic biotechnology energy resource food europe definition engineer innovation solution customer Chemical circular lition sector agriculture direction natura alga area co2 world society topic design stem idea electricity **life** consumer Idler bio raw indus business product ^{company} bioeconomy^{people}

BIOTEXFUT

BASELINE FOR A SCENARIO APPROACH TOWARDS A BIO-**BASED TEXTILE ECONOMY**

19.01.2024

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- 1. SCOPE OF STUDY
- 2. KEY LEARNINGS
- 3. GOALS OF THE SCENARIO ANALYSIS
- 4. METHOD
- 5. BASELINE FOR THE SCENARIO ANALYSIS
- 6. KEY STARTING POINTS
- 7. NEXT STEPS



SCOPE OF THIS STUDY

- Interviews were conducted with fashion and/or bioeconomy experts from the following types of organisations:
 - 4 NGO & Foundations
 - 5 Science (incl. R&D)
 - 4 Company

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• 1 Fashion Brand

- The aim of this study is to summarise and consolidate the opinions and assessments of experts on bottle necks and barriers to a bio-based future specificly for:
- Sustainable Transformation
- Regulation







AIM



14 expert interviews:

DATA

04.2022 - 10.2023

summarise and consolidate expert opinions



Qualitative Content Analysis

BIOTEXFUTURE TRANSITION LAB

EXPERT INTERVIEWS – KEY LEARNINGS

Circulation and circular economy

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Three different levels of discussion were identified:

<u>Within a cycle</u>, the focus is on responsibility and behavioural change;

in <u>different cycles or</u> <u>across cycles</u>, the focus is on system change and

<u>mixed forms of cycles,</u> <u>the</u> focus is on the technological innovations at the material level

Regulation is a necessity

Regulation is necessary because it works, it builds trust, and it gives direction (but is usually too slow to be established) Systemic change is the key to sustainability transition

Behavioural and technological solutions do not work alone, as they need require related changes in values, infrastructure, and business models

Naturalness may be a problem

Naturalness as a guiding principle can hinder sustainable solutions 5

BIOTEXFUTURE

GOALS OF THE SCENARIO ANALYSIS



EXPERT INTERVIEWS – METHOD

Expert Interviews

Topic

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- Circulation and circular economy
- Regulations
- Bio-based Materials (and circularity)
- (Naturalness and Sustainability)

Scenario Analysis Dimension

1. Responsibility and behavioural change



- 2. Technological innovations at the material level
- 3. System changes



EXPERT INTERVIEWS – METHOD

Expert Interviews

Topic

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Scenario Analysis Dimension

Scenario Analysis Level

- Circulation and circular economy
- Regulations
- Bio-based Materials (and circularity)
- (Naturalness and Sustainability)

 Responsibility and behavioural change

1. High level (macro)

 Technological innovations on the material level

System changes

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2. Medium level (meso)

3. Low level (micro)

Topic: Regulation

1. Inter-(national, conceptual, organisational) regulatory challenges and conflicts

Responsibility and behavioural change

- Bio-economy vs. biodiversity
- Need for policy framework vs. regulation by supply and demand
- Inconsistent national and international regulations

Technological innovations at the material level

 bio-based raw materials as a material and the political control of these raw materials by means of social processes of negotiation

System changes

- Introducing new (business/economic)
 models/concepts and eliminating old ones
- Abolition of fast fashion

2. Use and effect of regulations

A. Temporality of regulations

Responsibility and behavioural changes

- Useful life of products
- · Political regulations start too late
- Change of awareness in companies needed
- Politicians must take responsibility
- Corporate responsibility and support through government regulation
- · Industry slows down/ prevents regulations
- Shift in responsibility due to globalisation

Technological innovations at the material level

- · Temporal component of textiles
- The "right" time for innovation

System changes

- Regulation of raw material use/reduction of production
- Faster decisions for regulations and the enforcement of regulations

2. Use and effect of regulations

B. Implementation and enforcement of regulations

Responsibility and behavioural changes

- Transparency in/of companies
- Policy needs to create framework for corporate responsibility vs. market regulates itself
- Industry prevents / slows down regulation, e.g. lobbying
- Communication as a problem/key (e.g. plastics)
- International standardisation of regulations
 (recycling culture, infrastructure, etc.)
- · (Realistic) feasibility

Technological innovations at the material level

- Regulations for the implementation/enforcement of (innovative) technologies
- Research and science

System changes

- Monitoring compliance
- National and international regulations
- Infrastructure for better recycling/use of textiles and against fast fashion
- · Regulations enshrined in law
- Political framework for regulations
- Achieving system change through workable regulations

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Topic: Regulation

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Rationalisation, moralisation, knowledge for consumption

- Responsibility and behavioural changes
 - No full consumer responsibility
 - Consumer responsibility through labelling and behaviour change
 - Unclear allocation of responsibility
 - Responsibility lies with manufacturers/producers
- Technological innovations at the material level
 - Technological progress as a solution to the problem
- System changes
 - Legislation as a necessary condition for change
 - Rethinking/changing behaviour regarding the useful life of clothing
 - Prefix "bio" vs. sustainability

Expert Interviews Topic

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Scenario Analysis

Level & Dimension

- 1. Inter-(national, conceptual, organisational) regulatory challenges and conflicts
 - Responsibility and behavioural change:
 → Inconsistent national and international regulations
 - Technological innovations at the material level:

 → bio-based raw materials as a material and the political control of these raw materials by means of social processes of negotiation
 - System Changes:
 → Abolition of fast fashion

2. Use and impact of regulations

A. Temporality of regulations

- Responsibility and behavioural change:
 → Useful life of products
- Technological innovations at the material level:
 → The "right" time for innovation
 - System changes: \rightarrow Faster decisions for regulations and the enforcement of regulations

Expert Interviews	Scenario Analysis
Торіс	Level & Dimension
Regulations	 B. Implementation and enforcement of regulations Responsibility and behavioural change: → Industry prevents / slows down regulation, e.g. lobbying
"[] Lobbying is always a big issue	Technological innovations at the material level:

and uniortunately it often leads to negative effects, I can see laws being weakened and so on because of lobbying, but this is not just in the EU".

- \rightarrow Regulations for the implementation/enforcement of (innovative) technologies
- System changes: \rightarrow National and international regulations

3. Rationalisation, moralisation, knowledge for consumption

- Responsibility and behavioural change: \rightarrow No full consumer responsibility
- Technological innovations at the material level: → Technological progress as a solution to the problem
- System changes: \rightarrow Legislation as a necessary condition for change

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Expert Interviews

Topic

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Scenario Analysis

Level & Dimension

1. Within a cycle

- Responsibility and behavioural change: → life cycle: consumers bear responsibility
- Technological innovations at the material level:
 → Contradictions between textile use and value chains

Circulation and circular economy

2. Between different cycles or across cycles

- System changes:
 - → Comparison of different cycles (different dependencies need to be considered): Bio-based vs. sustainable raw material vs. cycle
 → Political control as a necessary precondition for the circular economy, infrastructure creation

3. Mixed forms of cycles

- Technological innovations at the material level:
 → Processing and technical requirements ("Design for Circularity")
- System changes: → Economic growth vs. Circular economy

Expert Interviews
Topic

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Scenario Analysis

Level & Dimension

1. Challenges for recyclable bio-based materials

• Technological innovations at the material level:

 \rightarrow Sustainability assessment of bio-based materials

• System changes:

 \rightarrow Enlightenment by a higher authority: confusion and blurring of terms in linguistic usage

2. Conditions and requirements for recyclable bio-based materials

Responsibility and behavioural change:

 \rightarrow Far-reaching brand responsibility in the textile system

• Technological innovations at the material level:

 \rightarrow High sustainability requirements for new fibres/materials

System changes:

 \rightarrow Creating infrastructures for new types of fibres

3. At the material level - concrete implementation

• Technological innovations at the material level:

 \rightarrow Developing durable materials and technologies

System changes:

 \rightarrow Re-developing alternative streams for bio-based materials

Bio-based materials

Topic: Circulations and circular economy

Within a cycle

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- · Responsibility and behavioural change
 - · life cycle: consumers bear responsibility
 - Pooling of producer interests: Producer responsibility for the creation of cycles
 - Transdisciplinary exchange and collaboration, seeking to interface between previously separate communities
- · Technological innovations at the material level
 - Contradictions between textile use and value chains
 - Recyclability vs. longevity of materials and biodegradability vs. recyclability
 - Technological optimism in recycling processes vs. technological realism
 - Bio-based circular economy/ technological optimism in bio-based textiles
 - Bio-based circular economy as an ideal circular model

System changes

Between different cycles or across cycles

- Responsibility and behavioral changes
- · Technological innovations at the material level
- System changes
 - Comparison of different cycles (different dependencies need to be considered)
 - Bio-based vs. sustainable raw material vs. cycle
 - · Resource consumption in the cycle/green growth
 - Planned transition; material development & consumption through transdisciplinary cooperation
 - Political control as a necessary precondition for the circular economy, infrastructure creation
 - Bio-economy vs. circular economy go together/do not go together

Mixed forms of cycles

- Responsibility and behavioural changes
- Technological innovations at the material level
 - Processing and technical requirements ("Design for Circularity")
- System changes
 - Economic growth vs. Circular economy

Topic: Bio-based Materials (and circularity)

Highest level of abstraction:

- Technological innovations at the material level
 - · Circular challenges of (bio-based) materials
 - Sustainability assessment of bio-based materials
- System changes

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• Enlightenment by a higher authority: confusion and blurring of terms in linguistic usage

Intermediate level of abstraction: the conditions or prerequisites in the life cycle

- Responsibility and behavioural changes
 - Far-reaching brand responsibility in the textile system
 - Regulatory action through more sustainable materials policies
- · Technological innovations at the material level
 - Bio-based textiles as a niche product
 - High sustainability requirements for new fibres/materials
 - Recycling requirements: Textile sorting and recycling of different synthetic fibres and technological processes
- System changes
 - More sustainable transformation of the textile industry: areas for adaptation
 - Creating infrastructures for new types of fibres

Lowest level of abstraction: Concrete realisation

- Technological innovations at the material level
 - · Developing durable materials and technologies
 - Assessing the need for new material innovations
 - Applications and substitutes for bio-based materials
 - Utilisation of production by-products
 - Algae as a raw material for bio-based textiles
- System changes
 - Re-developing alternative streams for bio-based materials

BIOTEXFUTURE

SCENARIO BASELINE – KEY STARTING POINTS

Circulation and circular economy

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There are different kinds of talking about cycles:

- <u>Within a cycle</u>, the focus is on responsibility and behavioural change;
- in <u>different cycles</u> or <u>across cycles</u>, the focus is on system change
- <u>mixed forms of</u> <u>cycles, the</u> focus is on the technological innovations at the material level

The timing of Regulation

There are different kinds of regulation:

- A <u>standard</u> already in place
- Some measure <u>certainly coming</u>in the next years
- <u>Desired</u> additional forms of regulation, that maybe coming or not

Where systemic changes are needed

- Existing or coming regulation is mostly directed to behavioural or technological changes, while regulation towards systemic change is <u>desired</u>
- Talking about <u>one</u>
 <u>cycle</u> systemic
 change is not
 addressed

Connect/Disconnect Naturalness and Sustainability

Stronger coupling in expectations than in reality

To be evaluated further

BIOTEXFUTURE

NEXT STEPS SCENARIO APPROACH



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BASELINE FOR A SCENARIO APPROACH TOWARDS A BIO-BASED TEXTILE ECONOMY

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