



**GREENROOM
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1. Why are the next ten years critical?

1.1. The Paris Agreement

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/what-is-the-paris-agreement>

The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to increase the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change, and at making finance flows consistent with a low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathway. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate mobilization and provision of financial resources, a new technology framework and enhanced capacity-building is to be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for an enhanced transparency framework for action and support.

1.2. EU Circular Economy Action Plan

<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/#:~:text=The%20European%20Commission%20has%20adopted,new%20agenda%20for%20sustainable%20growth.&text=It%20introduces%20legislative%20and%20non,level%20brings%20real%20added%20value.>

The European Commission has adopted a new Circular Economy Action Plan - one of the main blocks of the European Green Deal, Europe's new agenda for sustainable growth.

The new Action Plan announces initiatives along the entire life cycle of products, targeting for example their design, promoting circular economy processes, fostering sustainable consumption, and aiming to ensure that the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.

It introduces legislative and non-legislative measures targeting areas where action at the EU level brings real added value.

Actions

- The new Circular Economy Action presents measures to:
- Make sustainable products the norm in the EU;
- Empower consumers and public buyers;
- Focus on the sectors that use most resources and where the potential for circularity is high such as: electronics and ICT; batteries and vehicles; packaging; plastics; textiles; construction and buildings; food; water and nutrients;
- Ensure less waste;
- Make circularity work for people, regions and cities,
- Lead global efforts on circular economy.

1.3. Sustainable Development Goals

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/decade-of-action/>

With just 10 years to go, an ambitious global effort is underway to deliver the 2030 promise—by mobilizing more governments, civil society, businesses and calling on all people to make the Global Goals their own.

Decade of Action to deliver the Global Goals

Today, progress is being made in many places, but, overall, action to meet the Goals is not yet advancing at the speed or scale required. 2020 needs to usher in a decade of ambitious action to deliver the Goals by 2030.

The Decade of Action calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to all the world’s biggest challenges — ranging from poverty and gender to climate change, inequality and closing the finance gap.

In September 2019, the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action on three levels: **global action** to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals; **local action** embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities; and **people action**, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations.

1.3.1. What Textile Exchange says about the SDG’s

<https://textilesforsdgs.org/>

The Global Goals provide a framework to be implemented by “all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership” around a set of 17 specific, aspirational goals that address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

With 169 targets to be met by the year 2030, and over 232 indicators for measuring progress, the Global Goals were designed to stimulate positive outcomes for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. The very themes covered by Global Goals (which include poverty, hunger, health and well-being, education, equality, sanitation, decent work, and production) also reflect current challenges and risks facing the apparel and textile value chain.

1.3.1.1. How can the Textile Industry advance the SDGs?

KPMG and Textile Exchange have partnered on a new report entitled Threading the Needle: Weaving the SDGs into the textile, retail and apparel industry. A culmination of industry interviews, NGO inputs, and desk research, the report highlights shared value examples for companies in the sector grappling with how to integrate the SDGs into their core business and global supply chain.

1.3.1.2. How much progress has been made on the SDGs so far?

A report is issued annually by the Secretary General during the UN’s High-level Political Forum (HLPF), the platform that reviews progress on Global Goals by Member States and the UN’s specialized agencies. While the latest progress report notes that there has been some progress towards achieving the Global Goals, **the current pace of progress will not meet the**

2030 deadline. A summary of the progress by Global Goal is available by clicking that goal's icon.

Representing approximately \$2.5 to \$3 trillion, the apparel industry has the scale, reach and technical expertise to deliver on target SDGs within the global value chain. With a history of contributions to sustainable development, the industry is in a position to use the Global Goals framework not just as a risk management tool but also has a comprehensive framework for business development and innovation.

1.4. Critical Materials – List

<http://hytechcycling.eu/wp-content/uploads/Study-on-the-review-of-the-list-of-Critical-Raw-Materials.pdf>

1.5. Wertstoffe

<https://wertstoffblog.de/2015/09/01/primaer-und-sekundaerrohstoffe-eine-definition/>

1.6. Future Earth

<https://futureearth.org/publications/science-insights/10-new-insights-in-climate-science-2019/>

The report highlights the most recent advances over the last 12 months in the scientific understanding of the drivers, effects, and impacts of climate change, as well as societal responses. It is the third annual publication by Future Earth and The Earth League, two major international organizations representing networks of global sustainability scientists. It summarizes recent Earth-system science, policy, public health, and economic research.

1. THE WORLD IS NOT ON TRACK

Greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase and the gap between current trends and agreed climate targets has widened.

Existing fossil-based infrastructure will, if operated during its full lifecycle, take the world above 1.5°C global warming.

The use of coal has slowed down and is declining in many countries but oil and natural gas is still growing.

Carbon Dioxide Reduction in some form is likely needed but shouldn't be viewed as a substitute for mitigation.

2. CLIMATE CHANGE IS FASTER AND STRONGER THAN EXPECTED

Observations show signs of continuing warming, while sea level rise is accelerating.

Greenland and parts of Antarctic ice sheets are showing signs of destabilizing much sooner than expected.

Further impacts on ice sheets and sea level rise have probably been underestimated in the latest IPCC Assessment Report.

High sea-level events that used to happen every 100 years could be experienced every year in megacities around the world by 2050.

3. CLIMATE CHANGE LEAVES NO MOUNTAIN SUMMIT BEHIND

Glaciers are on average estimated to have lost about half a meter in thickness per year in 2006-2015.

Changes to glaciers, snow and ice in mountains will likely influence water availability for over a billion people downstream by mid-century.

Climate change irreversibly affects mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity, reducing the area of biodiversity hotspots and causing species to go extinct.

Adaptation to climate change is possible but its effectiveness is severely constrained if high emissions continue.

4. FORESTS ARE UNDER THREAT, WITH GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES

The World's forests are a major CO₂ sink, absorbing about 30% of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions forest fires driven by human land-use alternation has been reducing major CO₂ "sinks."

Climate change globally amplifies wild forest fires.

"CO₂ fertilization" increases forest photosynthesis capacity, but is increasingly offset by temperature increases that cause tree mortality.

Fighting deforestation and encouraging reforestation, along with sustainable forest management and other natural climate solutions are important and cost-effective options for reduced net emissions.

5. WEATHER EXTREMES – A "NEW NORMAL" IN 2019

Some extreme weather continues to become more likely and more severe.

Increasing number of extremes events but impacts are region-specific.

Europe has seen a particularly strong increase in heat extremes.

The duration of extreme weather events is anticipated to increase in a 2°C world.

Synchronous extremes are risky in a globally-connected world.

Societies often don't have time to fully recover from extreme events before another one hits.

Ambitious mitigation can curb risks, but with 1.5°C warming regionally dangerous levels will be reached.

6. BIODIVERSITY – THREATENED GUARDIAN OF EARTH'S RESILIENCE

14% of local land species could be lost already at 1-2°C warming – more than one third in a business-as-usual scenario.

With 2 °C warming at least 99% of coral reefs will disappear due to ocean acidification, heat-waves and other pressures.

In freshwater, fish die-offs may double by 2050 due to extreme summer temperatures.

Natural Climate Solutions are an essential contribution to mitigation, but nowhere near enough to ensure climate stability.

7. CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS FOOD SECURITY AND THE HEALTH OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS

Undernutrition will be the greatest health risk of climate change with declining agricultural productivity

Increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide will reduce the nutritional quality of most cereal crops, affecting hundreds of millions of people.

Climate change and the rise in carbon dioxide concentrations are projected to result in a 20% reduction in the global availability of protein by 2050.

Global fish stocks are set to further decline with climate change, with an additional 10% of the global population facing micronutrient deficiencies as a result.

8. MOST VULNERABLE AND POOR HARDEST HIT BY CLIMATE CHANGE

Vulnerability to climate change impacts is high in countries and parts of the population with low incomes.

Failure to address and adapt to climate change will have disastrous consequences for hundreds of millions of people and will hinder development in developing countries. Failure to mitigate and adapt could push 100 million people below the poverty line by 2030. Climate change 'hotspots' will push tens to hundreds of millions to migrate, mainly within borders by 2050.

10. TIME MAY HAVE COME FOR SOCIAL TIPPING POINTS ON CLIMATE ACTION

"Time is running out."

An increasing number of citizens in various countries are seriously concerned about climate change.

History shows that 21-25% of a population need to change their behavior to enact significant system-level changes.

Deep and long-term transformations driven by a great diversity of actors are needed to meet the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.

Recent massive civil protests are getting close to the thresholds where we could expect "tipping" of some socio-economic systems.

The next 10 years are critical. The choices we make today will forever shape our tomorrow. That is why we are convening a powerful community from across the industry to tackle urgent climate action on fiber and materials. Will you join us in taking Climate Action Now?



1.7. World Research Institute

<https://www.wri.org/our-work/topics/climate>

Climate change is an urgent threat to humanity that demands swift, decisive action. Fires. Droughts. Floods. Hurricanes. Rising seas. Climate impacts are being felt all around the world and on track to get much worse. Every year of delay and every tenth of a degree matters. The next few years is the last window we have to steer the world in a better and safer direction.

Addressing climate change requires dramatic changes to how we power our homes and factories and build our cities to how we feed our families and move around. Yet countries, businesses, states and cities have yet to make the deep structural economic and societal shifts that are required.

There isn't a silver bullet or a single pressure point to addressing the climate challenge. It will require an army of actors, a menu of options and an array of interventions in the right places, tailored to the unique opportunities at hand. That's where World Resources Institute comes in.

1.8. Alexandra Cousteau- Keynote at Textile Exchange

"Change is coming, whether we like it or not. So either we hold on to the old ways, and let this change wash over us and damage us, or we can grab the reins and ride this horse and innovate our way to new technologies, new way of doing things. Especially in the textile business, there are so many things we can do differently. People want to know, that through the choice they are making on a daily basis, they are contributing to a better world. And the companies that are able to align their strategies to the needs of the generation, that wants to protect their future are the ones who are going to prosper. We are able to build a happy, healthy and prosperous society, but we can only do this together.

There is four times more plastic in the Mediterranean Sea than in any other ocean- a lot of it is fibers.

We cannot exclude ourselves from the impacts of a natural world, because we are part of the natural world. So it's exciting to look into who are the big thinkers, who are the innovators of our industry, where are the ideas going to come from? How do we engage our children and our youth in shaping this new world? That is the perspective I choose to have- holding onto the old world, and refusing to change but at the same time to feel anxiety over what is to come, that doesn't make a lot of sense from my perspective."

1.9. Club of Rome – Planetary Emergency 2.0

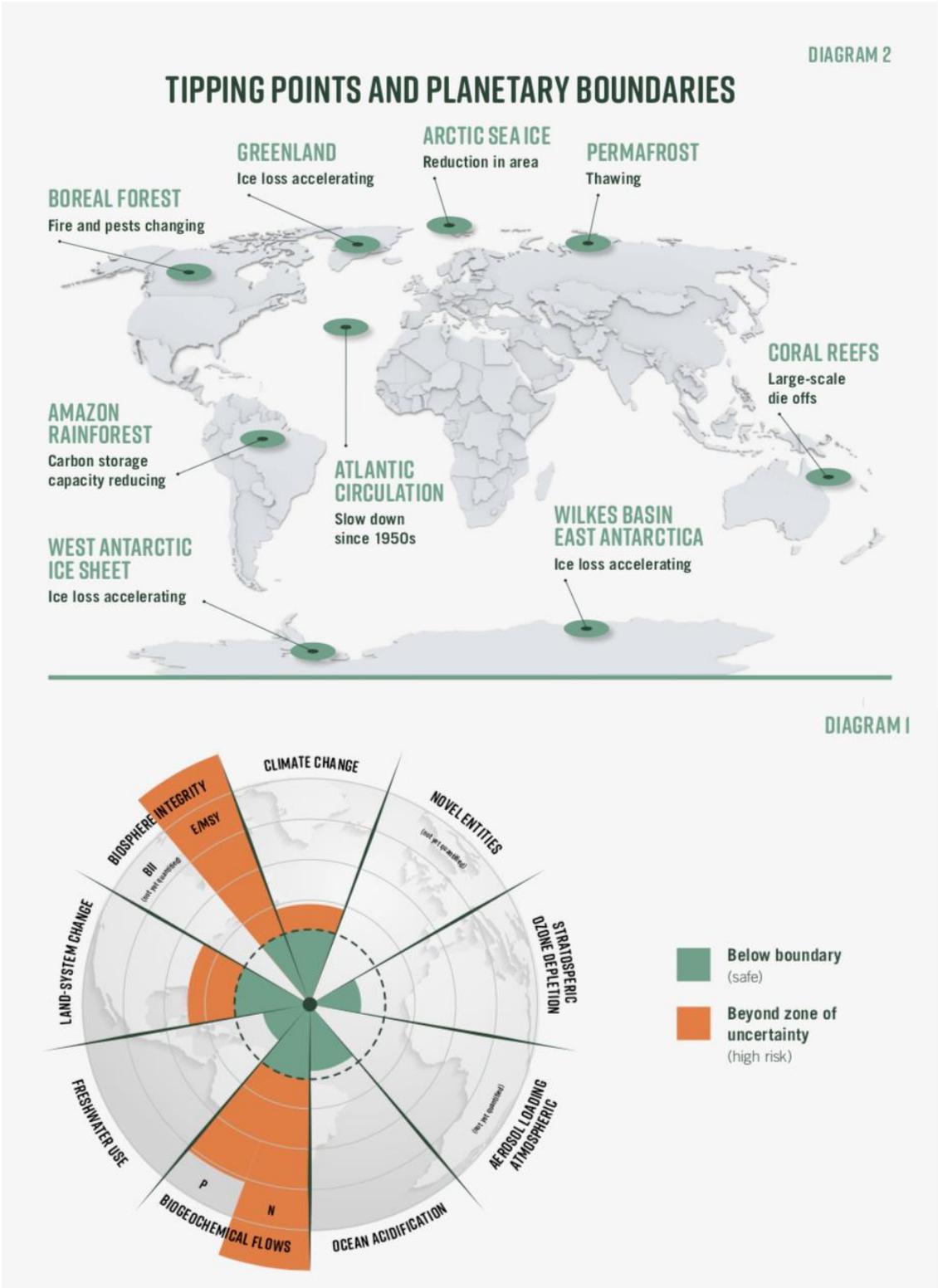
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The 10,000-year period of remarkable stability and high biological diversity which enabled the emergence of human civilisation, is now at risk.

We invite nations to both declare a Planetary Emergency and adopt a Planetary Emergency Plan with the well-being of all people firmly anchored at its core. We propose that such a plan be founded on the urgent need to at least halve greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, to reach carbon-neutrality long before 2050, while halting biodiversity loss and protecting the global commons and human health.

We believe that we can emerge from emergency into a world which benefits all species, within planetary boundaries and leaving no one behind. This is the world we envisage, the world to which we must all aspire where healthy people live on a healthy planet in symbiosis.

A different world, a different economy is feasible, desirable and necessary. We have the tools to design resilience to future crises rather than simply react to disaster. But we need political will and joined-up leadership. This is an unprecedented opportunity to move away from unmitigated growth at all costs and deliver a lasting shift to a development pathway that promotes healthy people, planet and prosperity for all.



1.10. Carbon Brief

<https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-how-climate-change-affects-extreme-weather-around-the-world>

How climate change affects extreme weather around the world

Carbon Brief's analysis reveals:

- 69% of the 355 extreme weather events and trends included in the map were found to be made more likely or more severe by human-caused climate change.
- 9% of events or trends were made less likely or less severe by climate change, meaning 78% of all events experienced some human impact. The remaining 22% of events and trends showed no discernible human influence or were inconclusive.
- Heatwaves account for 47% of such events, while droughts and heavy rainfall or floods each make up 15%.
- Of the 125 attribution studies that have looked at extreme heat around the world, 93% found that climate change made the event or trend more likely or more severe.
- For the 68 studies looking at rainfall or flooding, 54% found human activity had made the event more likely or more severe. For the 61 drought events studied, it's 61%.

First published in July 2017, this article is the third edition to incorporate new studies. The aim is that it serves as a tracker for the evolving field of “extreme event attribution”.

1.11. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

United in Science Document (compiled for politicians, so everyone can understand☺)

https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=21761#.X5wibFNKhTY

- Global CH₄ emissions from human activities have continued to increase over the past decade. Current emissions of both CO₂ and CH₄ are not compatible with emissions pathways consistent with limiting global warming at 1.5 °C or well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels, the goal of the Paris Agreement.

The 5-year period from 2016–2020 is expected to be the warmest on record with an average global mean surface temperature of 1.1 °C above pre-industrial era (1850–1900).

1.12. Emissions Gap – UN Environment Program

<https://www.unenvironment.org/interactive/emissions-gap-report/2019/>

- The Emissions Gap in 2030 is estimated at 12–15 Gigatonnes (Gt) CO₂e to limit global warming to below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels by the end of this century. For the 1.5 °C goal, the gap is estimated at 29–32 GtCO₂e, roughly equivalent to the combined emissions of the six largest emitters.
- **It is still possible to bridge the Emissions Gap – but this will require urgent and concerted action by all countries and across all sectors.**
- **Looking beyond the 2030 timeframe, new technological solutions and gradual change in consumption patterns are needed at all levels. Transformational action can no longer be postponed.**

2.0. Circular Economy

2.1. Circular Gap Report

<https://www.circularity-gap.world/about>

In 2017, Circle Economy recognised the urgent need to accurately measure the circular economy. So far, there was no global baseline measurement on the circular state of our world or data available to truly understand how we can effectively move towards circularity or monitor progress.

That is why, in January 2018, the first Circularity Gap Report was published during the World Annual Forum in Davos. This first report established that our world is only 9.1% circular, leaving a massive circularity gap. It also provided a framework and fact-base to measure and monitor progress in bridging the global circularity gap. In January 2019 the second edition of the Circularity Gap Report was launched, reiterating that our global economy is stuck in reverse and failing people and the planet.

<https://www.circularity-gap.world/2020>

2020- The World is now 8.6% Circular.

2.2. Ellen Macarthur Foundation

<https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/what-is-the-circular-economy>

<https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/publications/a-new-textiles-economy-redesigning-fashions-future>

https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/our-work/activities/finance?gclid=EAlaIQobChMIz4mls-zc7AIVCJ7VCh1c0Q2zEAAYASAAEgJobfD_BwE

The circular economy is a crucial part of the solution to climate change and other global challenges, while offering significant opportunities for new and better growth.

2.2.1. THE FASHION INDUSTRY OF TODAY

Changing the system will unlock billion dollar economic opportunities.

Globally, the USD 1.3 trillion clothing industry employs more than 300 million people along the value chain; the production of cotton alone accounts for almost 7% of all employment in some low-income countries.

Clothing represents more than 60% of the total textiles used and in the last 15 years, clothing production has approximately doubled, driven by a growing middle-class population across the globe and increased per capita sales in mature economies. At the same time, clothing use has declined by almost 40%. (wir haben diese Zahlen für Outdoor – noch nicht... ich frage weiter.) Both developments are mainly due to the 'fast fashion' phenomenon, with quicker turnaround of new styles, increased number of collections offered per year, and often, lower prices.

By moving to a circular system the industry can unlock a USD 560 billion economic opportunity. Realising this opportunity requires new business models and collaboration

across the value chain (e.g. production, marketing, and after-sales care), to keep safe materials in use.

Globally, customers miss out on USD 460 billion of value each year by throwing away cloths that they could continue to wear.

The textile industry relies mostly on non-renewable resources – 98 million tonnes in total per year – including oil to produce synthetic fibers, fertilisers to grow cotton and chemicals to produce, dye and finish fibers and textiles. With its low rates on use (leading to high levels of throughput) and low levels of recycling, the current wasteful, linear system is the root cause of this massive and ever-expanding pressure on resources.

If the fashion industry continues on its current path, by 2050 it could use more than 26% of the carbon budget associated with a 2° global warming limit. Moving away from the current linear and wasteful textiles system is therefore crucial to keep the 2° average global warming limit within reach.

The report, A new textiles economy: Redesigning fashion's future, identifies the fashion industry's current take-make-dispose model as the root cause of its environmental problems and economic value loss. Every second, the equivalent of one garbage truck of textiles is landfilled or burned. An estimated USD 500 billion value is lost every year due to clothing being barely worn and rarely recycled. If nothing changes, by 2050 the fashion industry will use up a quarter of the world's carbon budget. Washing clothes releases half a million tonnes of plastic microfibres into the ocean every year, equivalent to more than 50 billion plastic bottles.

2.2.2.Key Facts and figures about Textiles

1. < 1% estimated percentage of all textiles worldwide that are being recycled into new textiles. 12% goes into cascade recycling. (Ellen My Arthur Foundation (2017) A new textiles economy.)
2. Second hand market set to hit \$64B in the next 5 years. Resale is expected to overtake the traditional and donation segment by 2024. (<https://www.thredup.com/resale/#resale-growth>)
3. 4th rank of sector in regards to the EU's consumption of water and primary materials (after food, housing and transport) (<https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-wmge/products/etc-reports/textiles-and-the-environment-in-a-circular-economy>)
4. 53 million tonnes Annual fiber production for clothing – 73% end up in landfill or is incinerated. (<https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/our-work/activities/make-fashion-circular/report>)

Interesting side note:

2.2.3.The circular economy financing market is taking off

The past 18 months have seen a steep increase in the creation of debt and equity instruments related to the circular economy.

Assets managed through public equity funds with Circular Economy Focus increased x6 in the first 8 months of 2020.

The circular economy is a crucial part of the solution to climate change and other global challenges, while offering significant opportunities for new and better growth. Our report, *Financing the circular economy - Capturing the opportunity*, brings new analysis that highlights the rapid growth in circular economy financing and investment across asset classes and sectors.

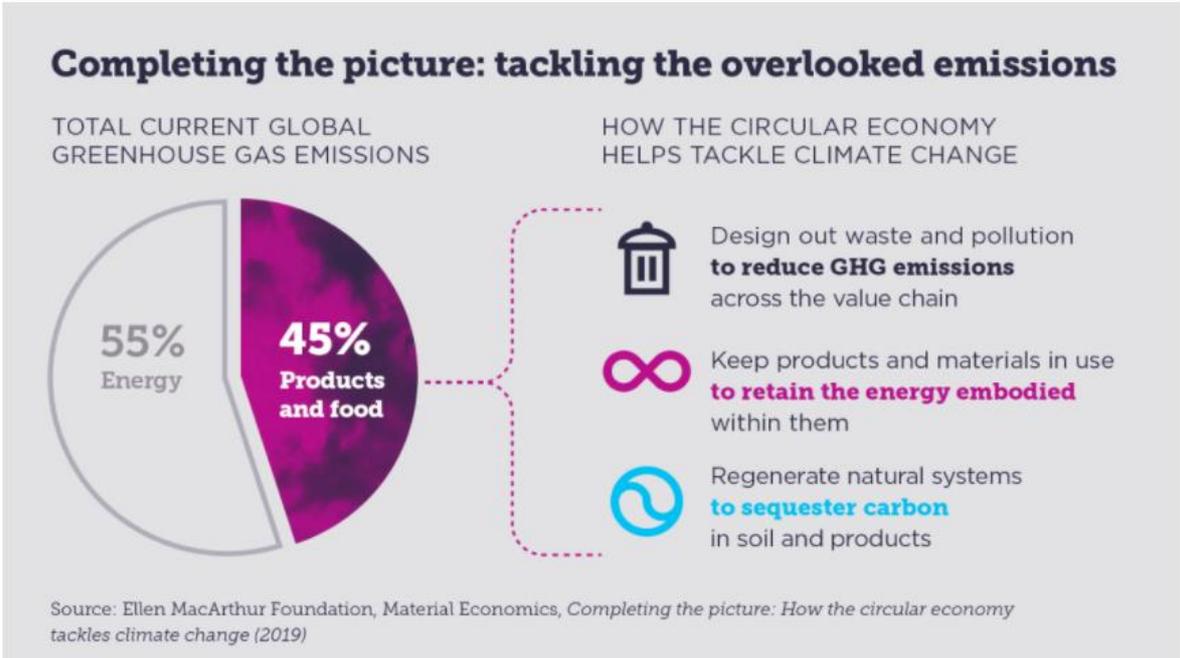
It calls on financial services firms to build on the momentum by seizing the opportunities and scaling the circular economy, in collaboration with governments and corporates.

The total amount of assets managed through public equity funds increased **6-fold** since the beginning of 2020, from **USD 0.3 billion to over USD 2 billion**.

The circular economy is vital to help address climate change and other global challenges. Next to being a source of new forms of better growth, the circular economy is a crucial part of the solution to tackle climate change and other Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues.

The question is no longer *whether* climate change and other global challenges matter to the financial services sector, but *how* it will address them.

If the circular economy were adopted in just five key sectors (steel, aluminium, cement, plastic, and food), annual greenhouse gas emissions could fall by **9.3 billion tonnes of CO₂e in 2050**, equivalent to eliminating all transport emissions globally.



2.2.3.1. The transition is happening

Hundreds of companies are already moving to the circular economy to reduce costs, generate new sources of revenue, and manage risks.

2.2.3.2. Growth opportunities exist across industries

Circular economy opportunities can be found in nearly every sector in the global economy. The plastics, fashion, and food sectors stand out as some of the most likely to be significantly

impacted or even disrupted by the circular economy in the near term, driven by innovation, regulation, and evolving customer preferences.

2.3.EOG

<https://www.europeanoutdoorgroup.com/knowledgehub/sustainability-in-hard-goods>

The status of material use in the EU is that only 12% of the materials used by EU industry come from recycling [Eurostat, 2016]. Between 1970 to 2017, the annual global extraction of materials tripled and it continues to grow. More than 90% of global biodiversity loss and water stress comes from resource extraction and processing [The International Resource Panel, 2019]. The need to incorporate more recycled materials and to minimize resource use is key to achieve sustainability. Aside from material aspects, EU industry accounts for 20% of the EU's emissions [European Commission, 2019]. Reduction in energy use combined with renewable energy sourcing are key aspects to achieving emissions targets, such as reduction in greenhouse gas emissions laid out in the Kyoto Protocol, in order to comply with the Paris agreement to limit global warming to below 1.5C.

In 2019, the EU presented the European Green Deal. This aims to promote efficient use of resources and a shift to a circular economy, with the additional goal to restore biodiversity and cut pollution. As part of this strategy, a Circular Economy Action plan has been proposed in March 2020, within which is a sustainable products policy, to priorities reducing and reusing materials before recycling them, ensuring that products considered environmentally harmful do not reach the EU market.

2.4. The Renewal Workshop

<https://renewalworkshop.com/pages/leadingcircular>

ON AVERAGE 82% OF PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED AS WASTE CAN BE RENEWED AND RESOLD

The Renewal Workshop are experts in developing circular solutions that scale.

Circular Mapping

We offer circular mapping for brands of any size to map. Our proprietary process identifies the right leverage points for cost effective and faster change.

Product Experts

Our Renewal System includes sorting and grading products, cleaning using state of the art waterless technology, assessing and repairing items and ensuring product quality for an elevated and brand driven resale.

Recommerce

We offer a complete technology platform that provides everything required for recommerce. From product sort to consumer sale on a fully branded site, you can be recommerce ready fast.

Global Operations

We operate Renewal factories in the Cascade Locks, OR and in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. We have a multidisciplinary team of experts experienced in supporting large, global brands.

Quantifiable Environmental Impact

We track and provide transparent reporting on the environmental impact of circular for all of our brand partners.

Fully circular system

Our systems are zero waste and fully circular. We provide the highest value end of life solutions to support both recommerce objectives and sustainability goals.

3. The Business of Change

3.1. Market Research – EOG

<https://www.europeanoutdoorgroup.com/knowledgehub/state-of-trade-results-2019#:~:text=We%20have%20released%20the%20latest,compared%20to%20the%20previous%20year>

The European Outdoor Group's (EOG) ground-breaking State of Trade report delivers hard facts about the European outdoor industry. Based on wholesale sell-in figures for outdoor products, the report provides users with the size, scope and direction of these markets, by season, country, category and sub-category.

Results for 2019 show that the wholesale market for the year was worth €5.82bn*, representing an increase of 0.5% in value and 2.3% in volume compared to the previous year. The report covers products sold by over 100 outdoor companies in the apparel, footwear and hardware markets, and also includes outdoor sell-in figures from multisport/lifestyle brands.

The EOG has received, analysed and interpreted data in seven main categories and 48 separate sub-categories. After a flat year in 2018 (compared to 2017), the modest market growth shown in the results demonstrates the resilience of the outdoor sector in already turbulent times, before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fabian, Wenn ihr EOG Member seid, könntest du dich für mich einloggen und mir den vollständigen Report zukommen lassen? Dann kann ich vielleicht folgende Frage noch genauer beantworten:

z.B. zu welchem Anteil trägt die Branche denn dazu bei – Vergleich Textil.

Nach meinen Berechnungen siehe Folgendes:

Approximativ macht die Outdoor Branche 0,23% in der Textil Branche aus.

Quelle: Textile Exchange: Representing approximately \$2.5 to \$3 trillion, the apparel industry has the scale, reach and technical expertise to deliver on target SDGs within the global value chain. Und EOG, siehe oben. In € gerechnet.

3.2. Doughnut Model

<https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/#>

What on Earth is the Doughnut?...

Humanity's 21st century challenge is to meet the needs of all within the means of the planet. In other words, to ensure that no one falls short on life's essentials (from food and housing to healthcare and political voice), while ensuring that collectively we do not overshoot our pressure on Earth's life-supporting systems, on which we fundamentally depend – such as a stable climate, fertile soils, and a protective ozone layer. The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries is a playfully serious approach to framing that challenge, and it acts as a compass for human progress this century.

The environmental ceiling consists of nine planetary boundaries, as set out by [Rockstrom et al](#), beyond which lie unacceptable environmental degradation and potential tipping points in Earth systems. The twelve dimensions of the social foundation are derived from internationally agreed minimum social standards, as identified by the world's governments

in the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. Between social and planetary boundaries lies an environmentally safe and socially just space in which humanity can thrive.

Kate Raworth:

“Today we have economies that need to grow, weather or not they make us thrive. And what we need are Economies that make us thrive weather or not they grow.

Humanities 20st century challenge is clear- to meet the needs of all people within the means of this extraordinary unique living planet. So we and the rest of nature can thrive.”

But we cannot let our collective resource use overshoot that outer circle. The ecological ceiling.

Pushing ourselves beyond the planetary boundaries of the live supporting system that have lasted for the last 11.000 years and that have made such a benevolent home to humanity.

So this double-sided challenge to meet the needs of all within the planetary boundaries, presents a double sided challenge. From growth to a sweet spot for humanity.

We need economies that tackle the shortfalls and the overshoots by design. We need economies that are regenerative and distributive by design. Take-make-use-lose.

Harness today’s technologies from AI, to block-chain to the internet of things to material science.

Thriving in balance.

Its boundaries that unleash our potential.”

