

Environmental impacts of the life cycle of garments

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2011-2019



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**environmental assessment of
Swedish clothing consumption:**

**six garments
- sustainable futures**

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vision: enabling a **systemic change** of
fashion industry & society

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11.5 million EUR
2011-2019



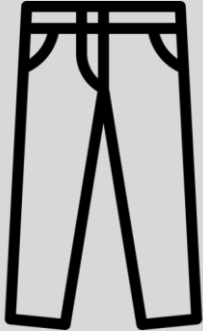
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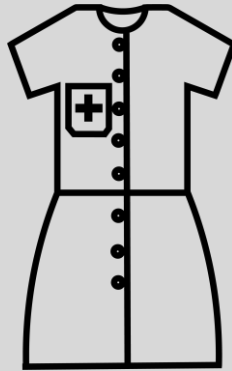
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number of uses: 26



number of uses: 240

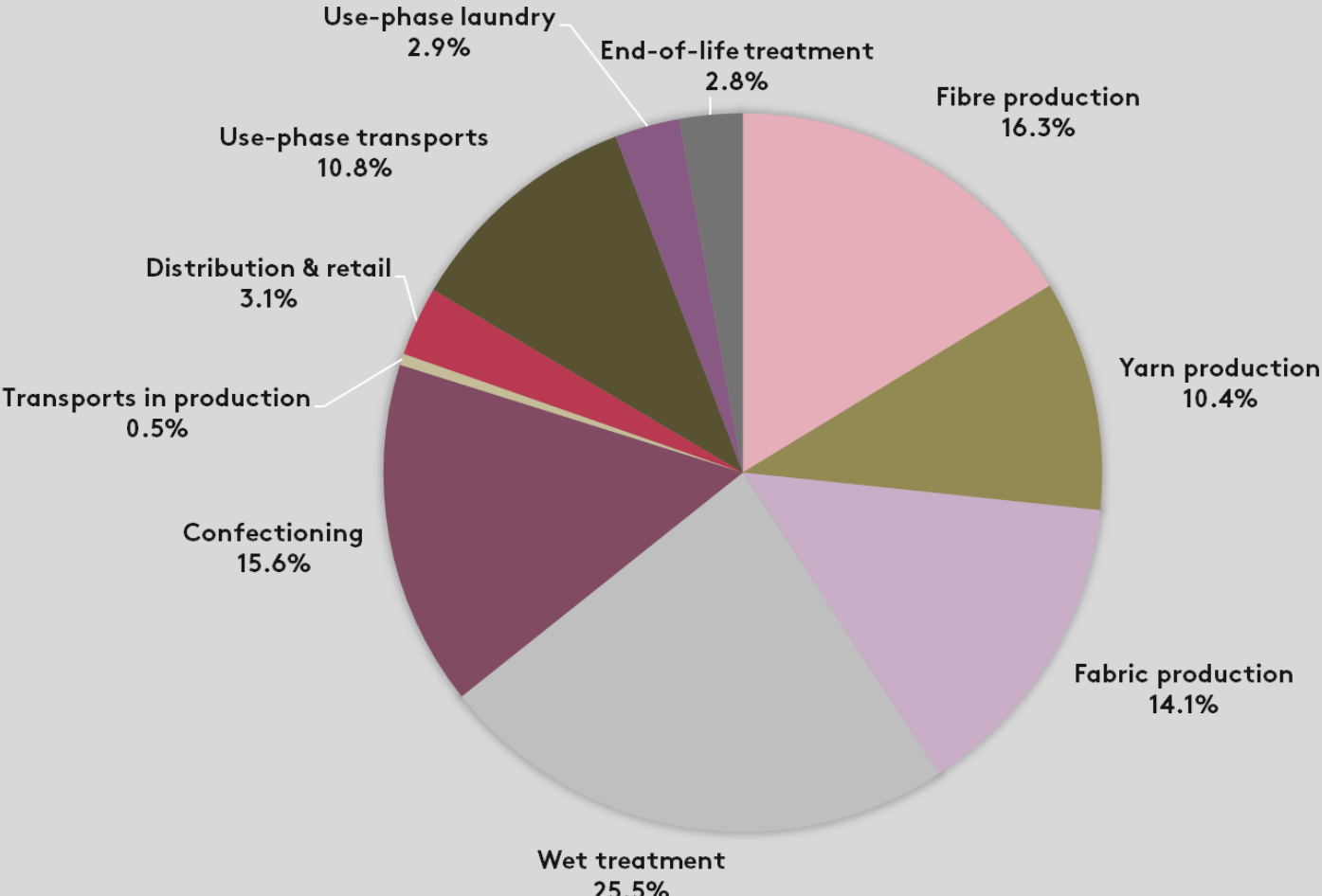


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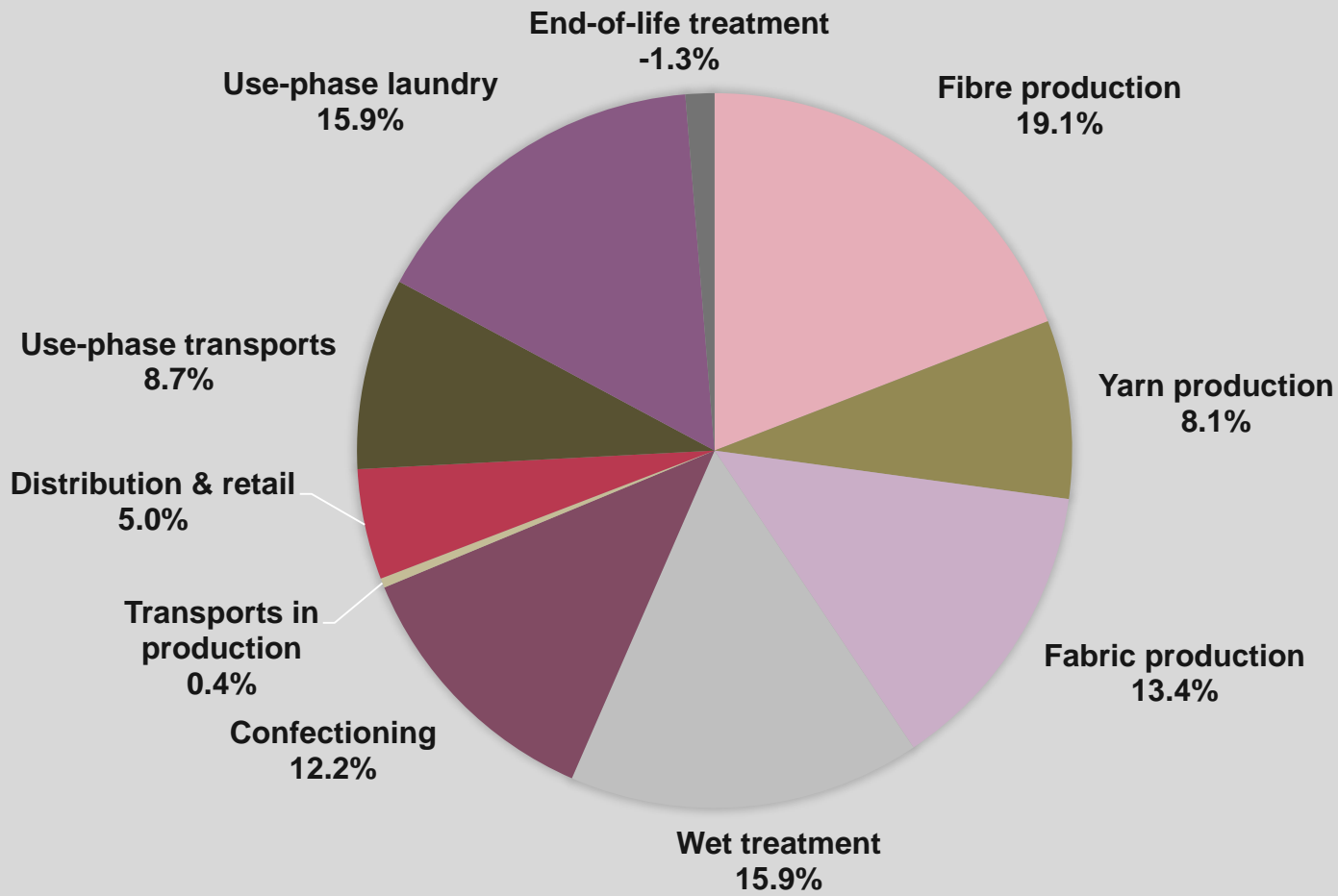


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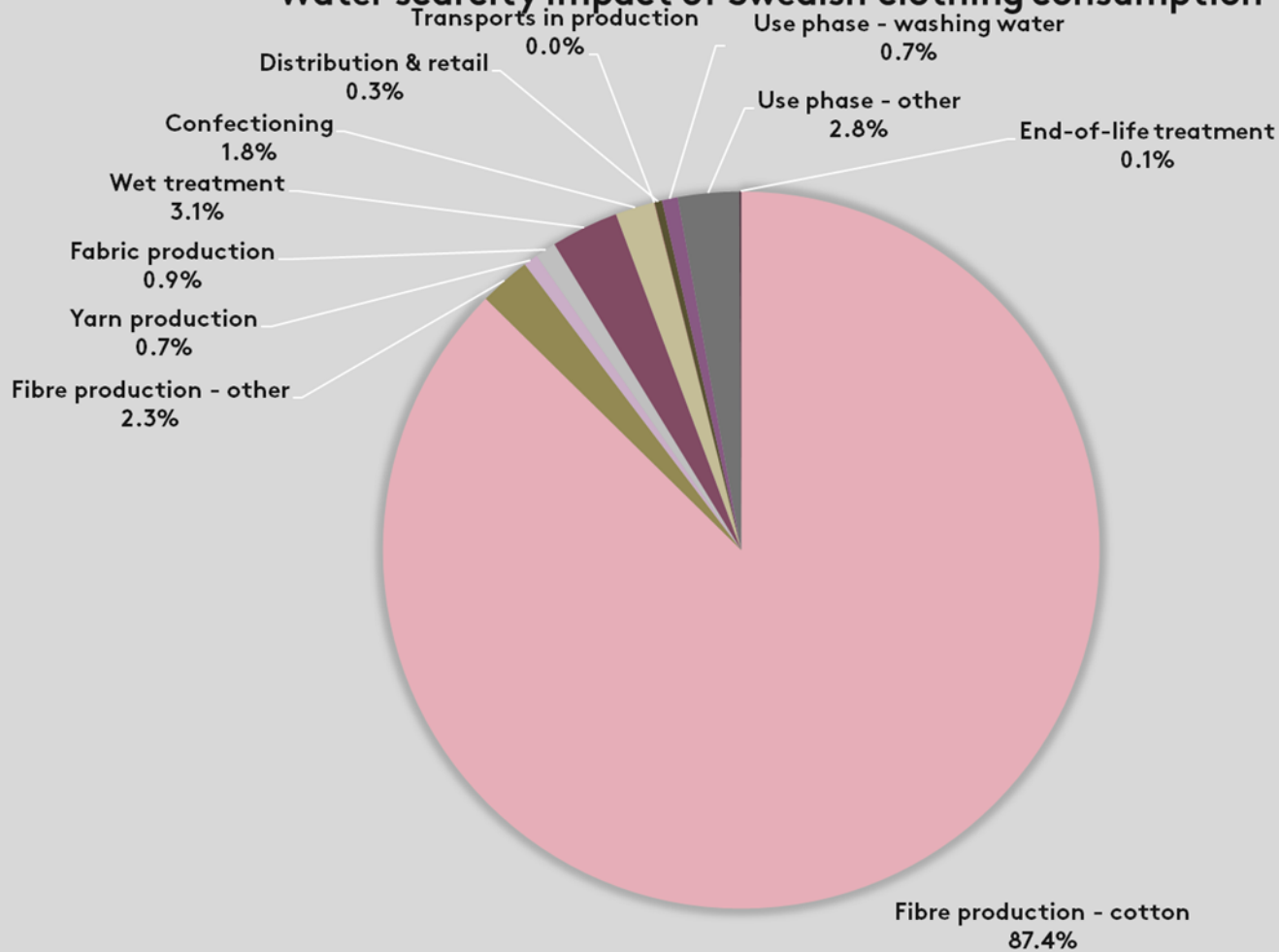
Climate impact of Swedish clothing consumption



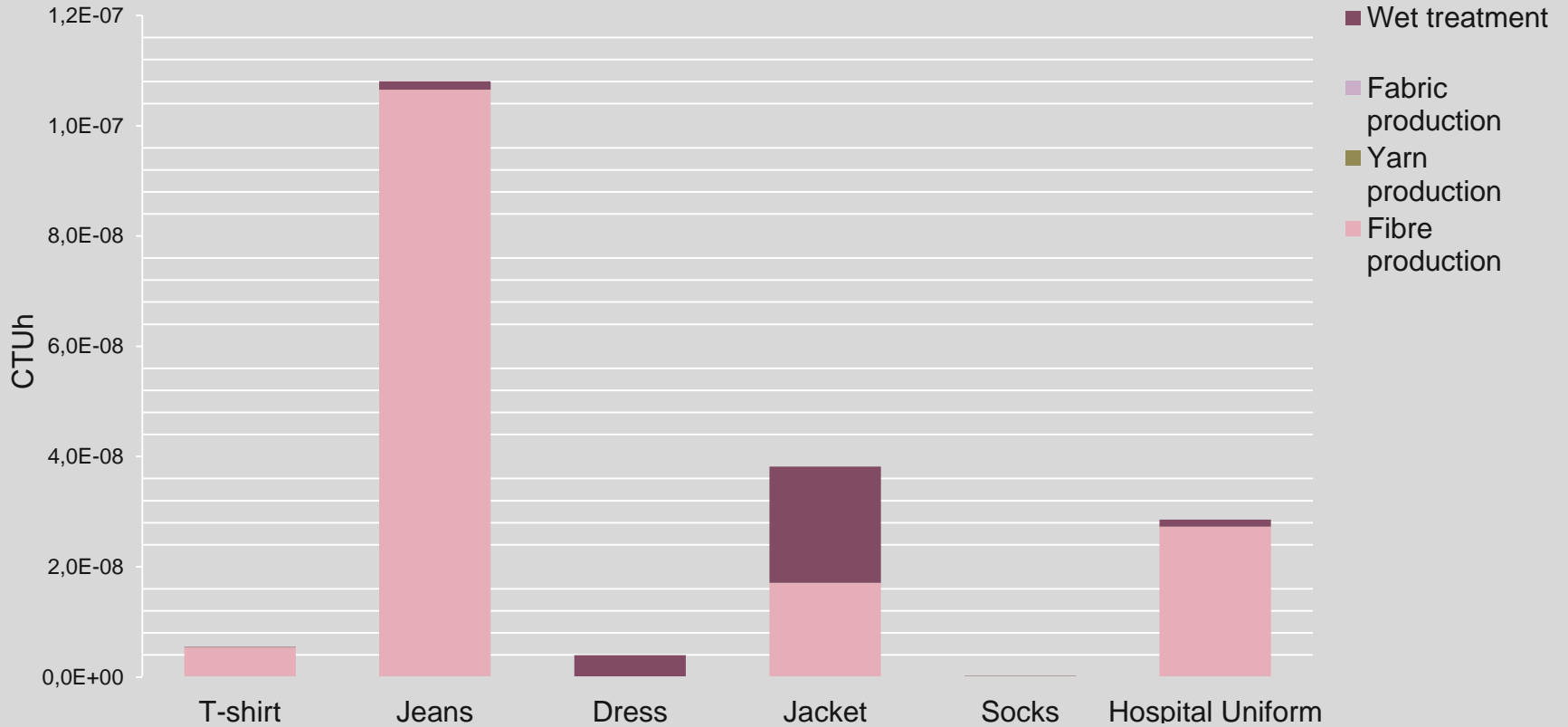
Energy use of Swedish clothing consumption



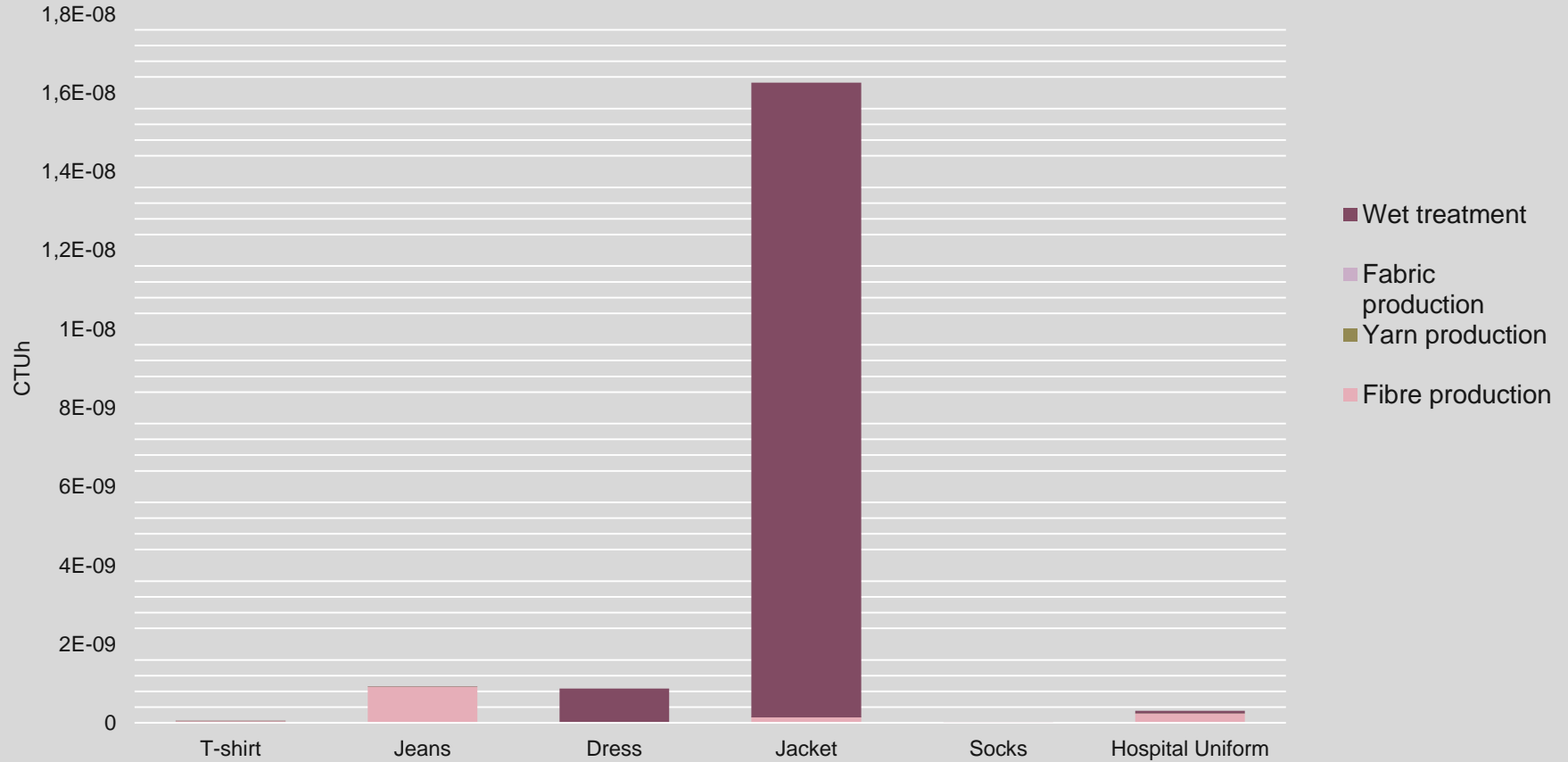
Water scarcity impact of Swedish clothing consumption

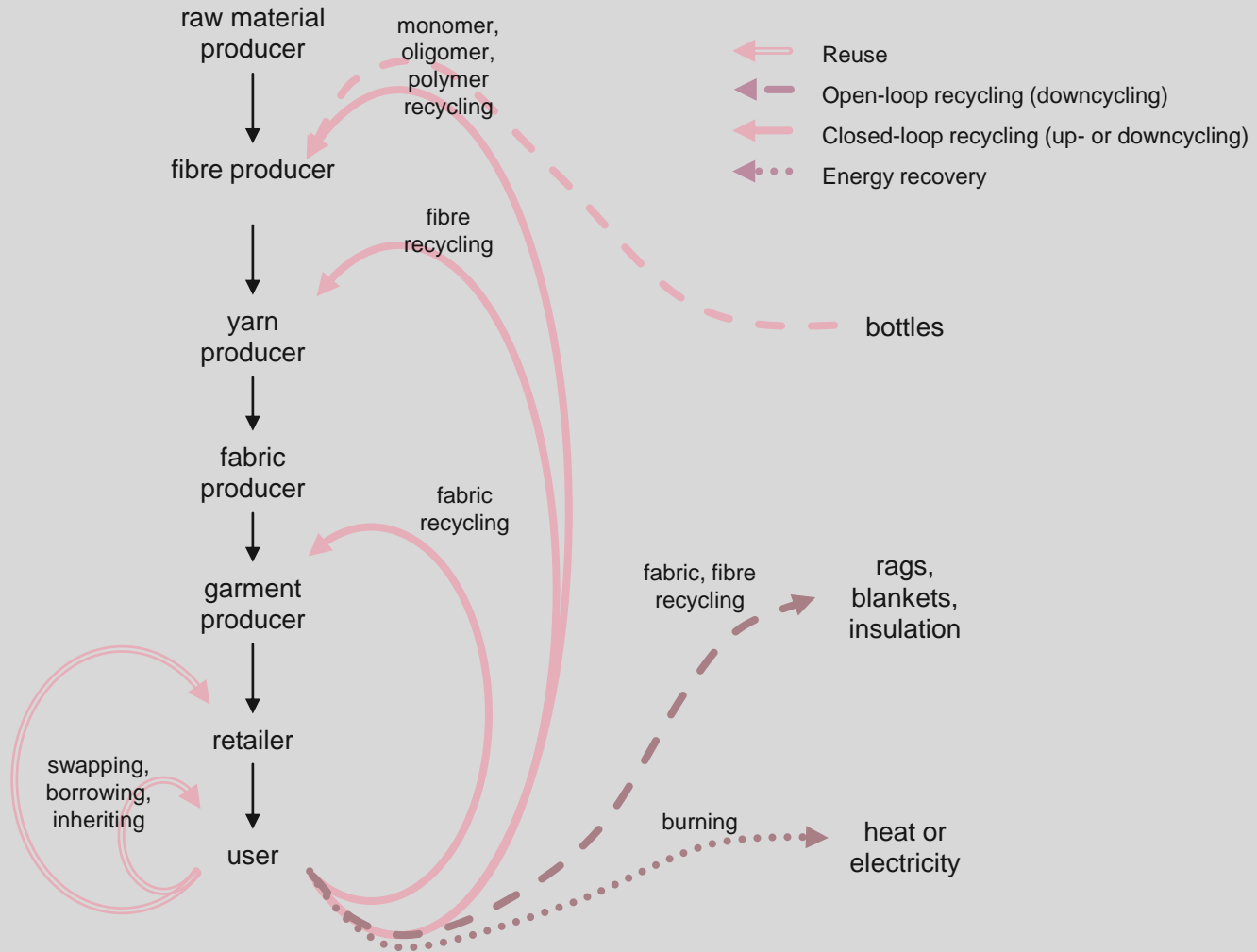


Human toxicity (non-carc.) impact per garment life cycle



human toxicity (carc.) impact per garment life cycle





actions

- Use renewable energy for electricity and heat
- Eliminate toxic chemicals, adopt state-of-the-art chemical management systems and waste water treatment systems
- Natural fibres: adopt best available land and water management practices
- Synthetic fibres: explore dope dyeing

actions

- If buying fibres, yarns or fabrics: purchase best-in-class products. Large difference in environmental impact between fibre producing sites.
- Contribute to supply chain traceability that allows subsequent actors to act sustainable, by measuring/collecting and communicating transparent data on chemical use, energy use, emissions to air, water, soil etc.



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