









A PARADOX OF STANDARDS?

A **Reflection** on Industry standards for the global supply chain in the context of Fashion Industry, After Sales Markets, and DIGITAL TWINS, Product Passports ...





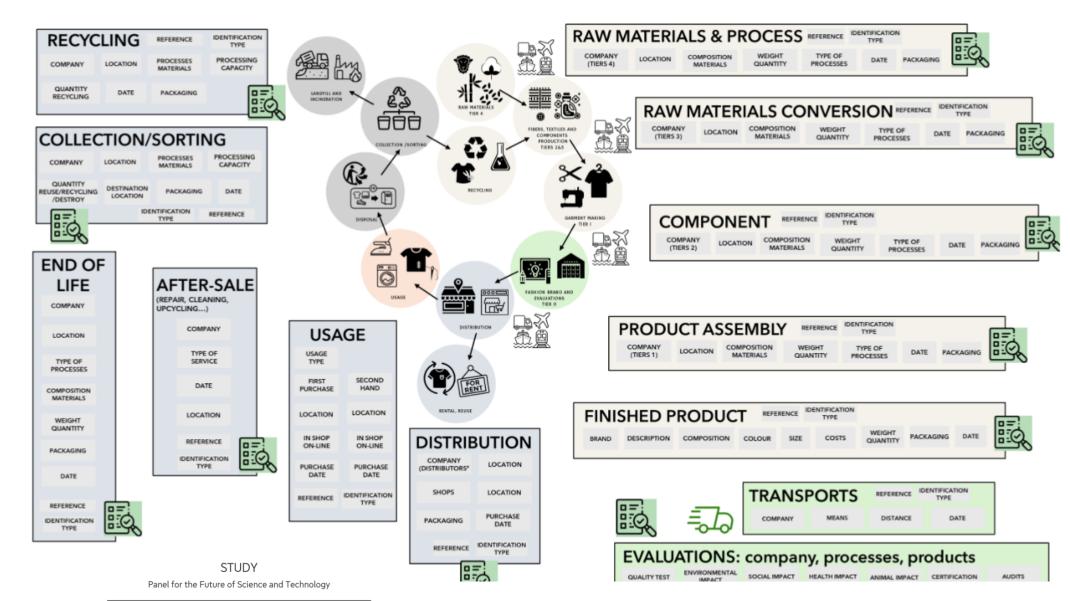






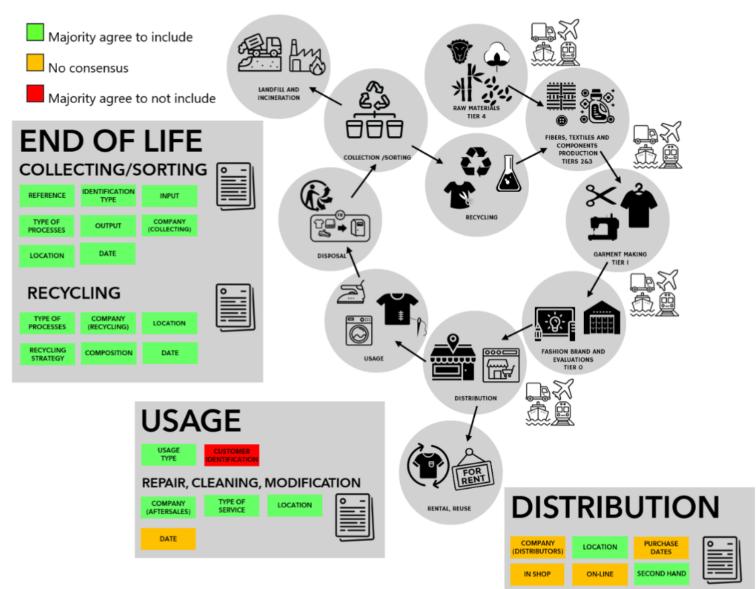


Digital Twin and Digital Product Passports have a BIG Hunger for Data



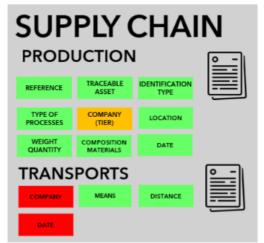


over the whole product life cycle



EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service

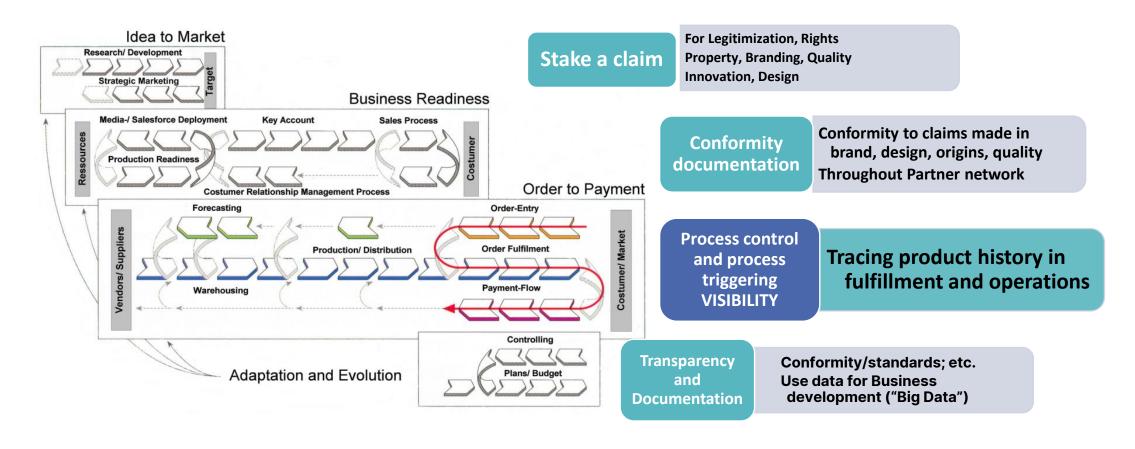
Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA) PE 757.808 – June 2024







In the essence: The idea of a Chain of Custody ...





... across the extended supply chains with different Entry Points for different purposes

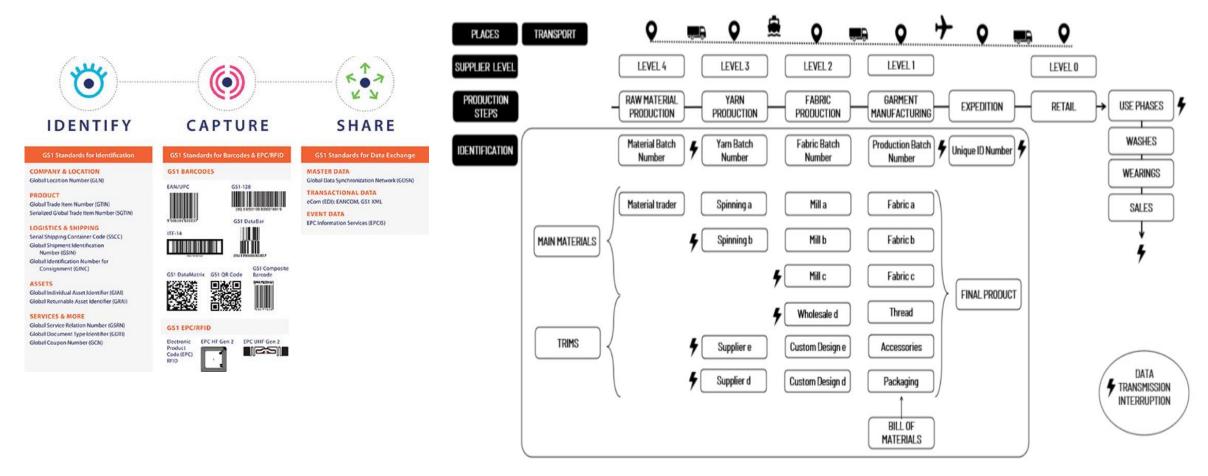
Data entry: Any change of status creates a potential data entry point Could also be a blockchain Traceability Repository **Transportation** Weaving Dyeing Harvesting Capture Asset Input 8714232382325 Input 8714231198555 **Input** 8714231196677 Transformation Transformation Aggregation Transformation Event Event **Event** Event Output Output Output Asset 687167861259172719 8714231196677 8714231190099 - B42323 8714231190099 Process: 05 Shipping Location Process: 02 Harvesting Process: 04 Dyeing Process: 03 Weaving Action: Placed on pallet Input seed: 8714232382325 8714231198555 Input: 8714231196677 202907-12T22:15:00+1:00 Party Output: 8714231196677 Output: 8714231190099 Output cotton: 2020-07-08T15:00:00+1:00 5917271140001 In units: Color/Size: White/L Color/Size: White/L Batch: 8714231190099 -B42323 Transaction Fabric: Cotton Fabric: Cotton Qty: 3 bales of cotton Qty on pallet: 591727190322 (10x) Qty: 2500 Pieces Qty: 2500 Pieces

Figure 5-18 A repository for traceability, visibility and sharing



Quantites

Provider and User and Owner of the Data/Information may be very likely at different steps of the supply chain





After the sale is before the sale – What industry do we talk about?

initial selling of product

In particular in after sales

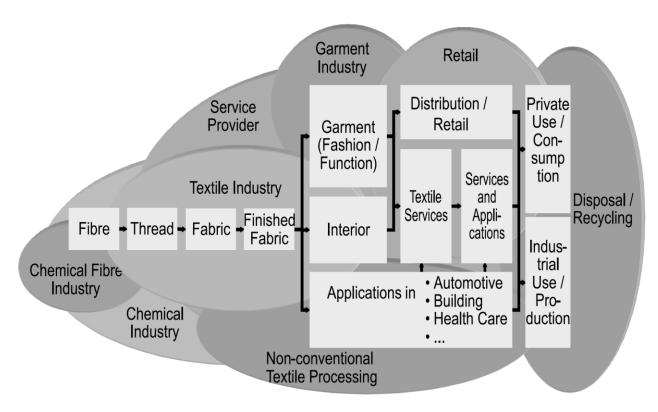
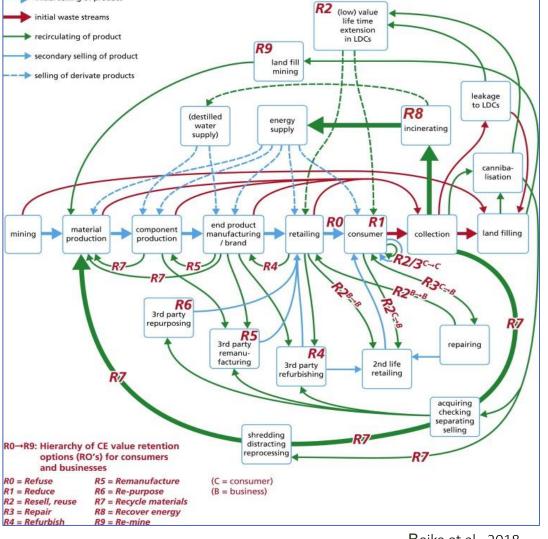


Fig. 5.1 The complexity of the textile world (Fischer and Rehm 2005)





Beike et al., 2018

What about Responsibilities - EPR and Data - Patterns?

Extended

Producer

Responsibily



Examples of businesses that commonly fall under the purview of EPR:



Product manufacturers: Manufacturers of consumer goods such as electronics, appliances, packaging materials, batteries, and textiles are typically held accountable for managing the environmental impacts of their products.

Importers and distributors: Businesses engaged in importing and distributing products within a specific market may also be subject to EPR requirements. They share the responsibility of ensuring compliance with EPR regulations, which can include fulfilling reporting obligations and contributing to the financing of waste management systems.





Retailers: Retailers selling products covered by EPR may have distinct responsibilities, including collecting and appropriately disposing waste products. They may collaborate with manufacturers and consumers to facilitate recycling initiatives or take-back programs. Compliance with EPR regulations may also involve ensuring the sale of products that align with EPR requirements.

Packaging and brand owners: Companies involved in packaging production or utilization of packaging materials may have specific responsibilities for managing packaging waste under EPR schemes. These obligations often involve the implementation of strategies to minimize packaging waste and improve its recyclability.





E-commerce platforms: As e-commerce continues to gain importance, certain countries are exploring the inclusion of online retailers and platforms within EPR regulations. This means platforms may be obligated to facilitate the collection and be responsible for the management of end-of-life products sold through them.





What about Standards to fight a Babylonian confusion of tongues



- Günter Prockl
- Dr. Günter Prockl
- Dr. Dr. Günter Prockl
- Gunther Prockl
- GUENTER PROCKL
- MRPROFDRGUENTERPROCKL
- V3MY6G



The principles of standards - Reflections

Firstly standard provides guidance that should ultimately promote community benefits

- What community, what industry what stakeholders
- Creating business models or to comply might be different in regard to standards

Secondly, standards aim at consistency

- Consistency may come on many different levels,
- e.g.: Terminology, labeling and documentation, product standards, quality standards, Practices and Processes, e.g. sustainability practices

Thirdly standards are based on consensus

- This leads to a new level and need for legitimization and acceptance
- Who stores, owns and shares the data on what infrastructure, EU vs. the rest?





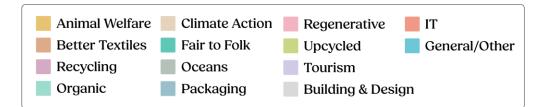
Periodic Table of Sustainability Certifications





































Rcc



































See www.thesustainableagency.com/ blog/sustainability-certifications-andecolabels-guide/ for more info.



















Reflecting a bit on Industry Standards - which one and what to do?

Gaia-x and similar – Success stories???



