

Introduction nova-institute, and cellulose fibres conference to bioladies

Asta Partanen, 20.3.2023 online



Dr. Asta Partanen, content manager of the conference, nova-Institute



Thank you for the opportunity to participate in bioladies!



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Renewable materials, wood, cellulose & natural fibres, labelling & marketing

Stay in touch: renewable-carbon.eu/newsletters





- Dr. rer. nat. Asta Partanen is one of the leading market experts for renewable materials such as biocomposites, wood and cellulose-based fibres in Europe. Asta Partanen is part of the Economy and Policy Department of nova-institute.
- She is also responsible for the programmes of the Renewable Materials Conference on Plastics and Composites and the International Conference on Cellulose Fibres, both organised annually by the nova Institute.



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- Techno-Economic Evaluation (TEE) for Low & High TRL
- Target Price Analysis for Feedstock & Products



Save the Date!





19-20 April • Cologne (Germany)





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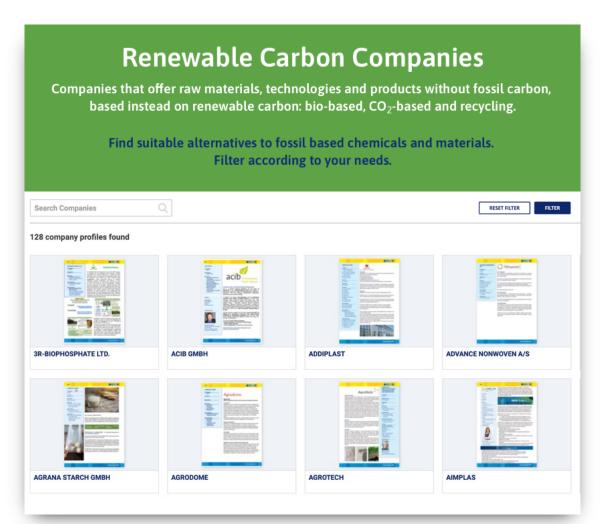


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Impressions from the Cellulose Fibres Conference 2023!





- For the third time, nova-Institute awarded the "Cellulose Fibre Innovation of the Year" award in the frame of the "Cellulose Fibres Conference 2023", Cologne, 8-9 March 2023.
- The yearly conference is the unique meeting point of the global cellulose fibres industry. 42 international speakers from twelve countries presented the latest market insights and trends, and demonstrated the innovation potential of cellulose fibres.
- Over 220 participants from 30 countries enjoyed the excellent networking opportunities.
- Leading international experts introduced new technologies for recycling of cellulose rich raw materials and practices for circular economy in textiles, packing and hygiene, which were discussed in seven panel discussion with active audience participation.



Happy international Women's Day at 8th of march in Cologne!



We stood up and applauded for all women at the conference and around the world!







"The fashion industry represents a key environmental threat," says Kirsi Niinimäki from Aalto University in New Scientist



"Fashion industry have misled consumers into buying more clothes than they need or even want, while simultaneously wearing them less and discarding them sooner"

- The textiles market is highly globalised. The chains

 from raw material extraction to production,
 transport, consumption and waste include little or no reuse or recycling.
- Fast fashion has vastly inflated the industry's size and output – every 2 months a new fashion collection.
- Caused by "fast fashion" cycles and increasingly fastmoving consumption habits, textile waste is one of the main sources of micro- and macro plastics in marine environment.
- The quality of the textiles has deteriorated and the wearing time of the clothes has shortened by 1/3 in 15 years.



Getting "fast fashion out of fashion"

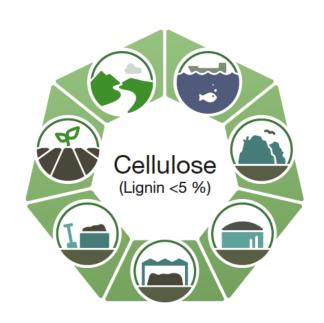


EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles

- Published March 2022
- aims, by 2030, to have textile products placed on the EU market, that are long-lived, recyclable, and to a great extent made from recycled fibres.
- Planned actions include:
 - Mandatory ecodesign requirements (in regards to longevity, recyclability)
 - Mandatory recycled fibre content
 - Utilise green public procurement
 - Stop destruction of unsold/returned products / textiles
 → Clear focus on recycling
 - Changing consumer behaviour towards reuse services



Cellulose is bio-based and biodegradable, even in marine environments and a natural polymer



- Biodegradability depends on the complex biogeochemical conditions at each testing site (e.g. temperature, available nutrients and oxygen, microbial activity, etc.).
- Outstanding: Cellulose fibres are biodegradable in in all environments according to established test methods.
- Cellulose fibres do not produce permanent microplastics when washed

Source: Biodegradable Polymers in Various Environments, According to Established Standards & Certification Schemes





Renewable Carbon. What does this mean for textile fibres?



- Natural fibres (cotton, bast fibres, wool ...)
- Cellulose fibres (from woody and agricultural biomass or recycled textiles)
- Bio-based polymers
 (sugar, starch, plant oil, lignocellulose, biowaste)

- CO₂-based polymers, for example PU fibres from CO₂
- Mechanical and chemical recycled fibres (cotton, natural fibres, cellulose fibres, fossil- and bio-based polymers)
- Cellulose fibres from alternative feedstocks (waste streams)