

# H&M Group

**Circular Economy: Policy Making for Traceability of Chemicals along Value Chain**

Brussels, 15th October 2024

Clara Hedström Cortinovia

# Chemical Management

MRSL: Chemical input & output



Fibres and fabrics are made

- Chemicals used in:
- The fibres themselves (polymers and additives)
  - Pretreatment of fabric
  - Dyeing & Printing
  - Fabric finishing



Garments are made

- Chemicals used in:
- Washing garments
  - Garment finishing



Product testing

+ chemical content at end-of-life? (ESPR/EPR)



Ready to be sold

RSL: product requirements

# Policy Gaps & Highlights

—**REACH** currently **does not ensure** that an adequate level of information is shared in the value chain and its central role in regulating chemicals is getting **weakened** by delays and introduction of parallel frameworks.

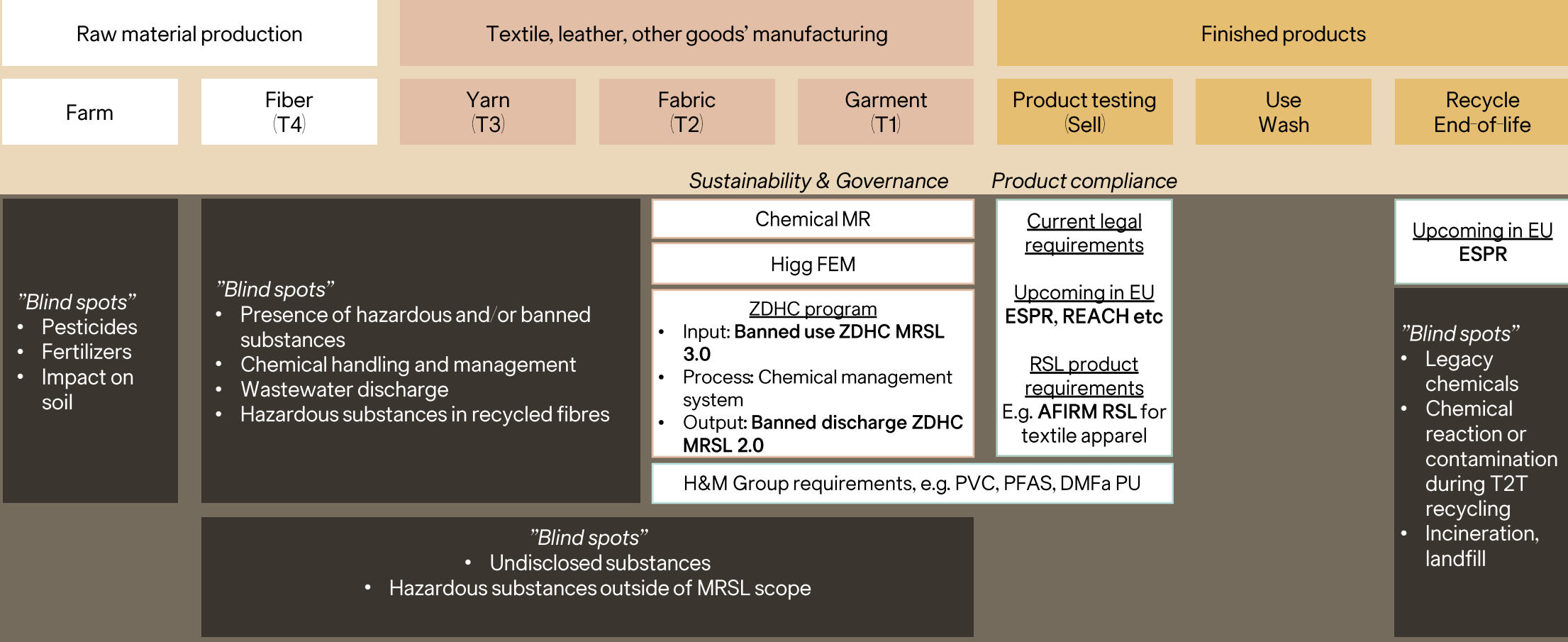
ESPR, Green Claims, Textile Labelling Regulation, Toy Safety Regulation.

—**More awareness** and controls and activities in the Supply Chain.

PFAS Regulations will help us reduce the amount of technical contaminants.

DPP Great initiative, however it will require a flow of information from **upstream** the Supply chain.

# Chemicals in our value chain – the blind spots!



MR: minimum requirement, FEM: Facility Environmental Module, ZDHC: Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals, MRSL: Manufacturing Restricted Substances List  
 AFIRM: Apparel and Footwear International RSL Restricted Substances List Management, PVC: Poly Vinyl Chloride, PFAS: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, DMFa: Dimethylformamide, PU: Polyurethane, T2T: textile-to-textile