

SDG12 Responsible Consumption and Production webinar

Objective:

- Inform attendees about the meaning of circularity - a fundamental concept underpinning SDG12
- Hear examples from the fashion industry as well as examples in jewellery.

SDG12 targets relevant to RJC members:

- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.4 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

BSR - Cliodhnagh Conlon, Associate Director, Consumer Sectors & Supply Chain

- Cliodhnagh introduced circularity in fashion, outlining three key concepts:
 1. Design out waste and pollution
 2. Keep products and materials in use
 3. Regenerate natural systems
- Also discussed was the need to consider social impacts as circular fashion becomes mainstream.

Kering - Géraldine Vallejo, Sustainability Programme Director & Mara Lupia, Direct Procurement Manager

- Kering adheres to the “Vision of a circular economy for fashion” published by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation in October 2020’s three key pillars:
 1. Products to be used more
 2. Products made to be made again
 3. Products made from safe and recycled or renewable inputs
- Géraldine spoke about Kering’s work in fashion to reduce waste in design, production and packaging, as well as models to sell pre-owned luxury items, design for product disassembly, initiatives to collect scrap and offcuts for reuse or recycling
- Mara outlined how brands can source responsible gold in two ways:
 1. Through the Kering Responsible Gold Framework which provides a mix of recycled Chain-of-Custody gold and certified/ verified artisanal sources



2. Or, if there is a need to allocate specific gold up to final product, brands can source directly from RJC, Fairtrade and Fairmined certified mines under their specific traceability programmes and licences
- Next steps for Kering include:
 1. Monitoring of monthly purchases (volumes and spend) of gold salts
 2. Monitoring of monthly purchases (volumes and spend) of silver
 3. Supply chain mapping of four precious stones: Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and Sapphires.

Danielle Keller-Aviram, sustainability in fashion and jewellery researcher, consultant, and designer

- Danielle noted the importance of design in building recycling, reuse and repurposing into jewellery products
- Danielle spoke about some of the environmental impacts of mining and the high amount of above-ground stocks of gold that can be recycled back into jewellery.

Pandora - Gareth Scheerder, Environment and Climate Manager

- Gareth discussed Pandora's goal to source 100% recycled gold and silver by 2025. This is being done primarily to reduce CO2 emissions and environmental impact, but also to discourage electronics and other products going to landfill
- Gareth discussed how Pandora is reducing/reusing waste in their production process & separating waste to be used by other supply chains, and mentioned the improvements to packaging for e-commerce sales Pandora has worked on.

Concluding thoughts:

- The need to consider that the consumer is ever more eager to buy responsibly sourced and made products
- The need for balance between environmental and social considerations and remaining aware of both
- RJC's two standards, the Code of Practices (COP) and the Chain of Custody (CoC) cover risks to recycled material:
 - including due diligence requirements for both recycled and mined material
 - most RJC CoC material is recycled gold
 - through a specific provision in the 2019 COP on sourcing post-consumer industrial process metals directly from informal recycler.