



## Educational material for the new Scandinavian Quality Control model An introduction



Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

## Introduction Educational material

The educational material for the new Scandinavian Quality Control model focus on different aspects of sustainability. The material is divided into the three ESG areas:

- Environment
- Social
- Governance

The educational material will help organisations and their employees understand why different demands in the model are included and how they can work with different issues.



## Environment (Climate & Energy, Chemicals & Water, Circularity & Waste)

In this section the material introduces climate change and the greenhouse effect. It shows how the textile service industry can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by:

- reducing energy use
- replacing fossil fuels with renewables
- installing solar cells
- using textiles for a long time, repairing them instead of throwing them away
- not using more chemicals, water and materials than needed
- recycling packaging
- reuse wash water, etc.



Social (Working environment, Hygiene & Quality, Non-discrimination, Inclusion & Contribution to Society)

In this section important factors to achieve a healthy and sustainable work environment, for everyone, are presented. It shows the rights and responsibilities of the employees, for example:

- The Swedish Systematic Work Environment, SAM and the Danish WorkPlace Assessments (WPA)
- Reducing the risk of occupational injuries
- Routines for hygiene such as separating clean and dirty textiles
- The sevens grounds for discrimination
- The internal whistleblower function
- The importance of inclusion



## Focus Governance (Value Chain, Governance)

In this section the value chain is described. In the textile service industry, the chain begins with the production of raw materials used to make textiles. It could be a cotton field, an oil platform or a forestry – depending on the materials in your textiles.

The main question of this section is how the textile service industry can reduce the risk of negative impact on the value chain?

