



House of Commons
Environmental Audit Committee

Interim Report on the Sustainability of the Fashion Industry

Fifteenth Report of Session 2017–19

*Report, together with formal minutes relating
to the report*

*Ordered by the House of Commons
to be printed 29 January 2019*

Environmental Audit Committee

The Environmental Audit Committee is appointed by the House of Commons to consider to what extent the policies and programmes of government departments and non-departmental public bodies contribute to environmental protection and sustainable development; to audit their performance against such targets as may be set for them by Her Majesty's Ministers; and to report thereon to the House.

Current membership

[Mary Creagh MP](#) (*Labour, Wakefield*) (Chair)
[Colin Clark MP](#) (*Conservative, Gordon*)
[Dr Thérèse Coffey MP](#) (*Conservative, Suffolk Coastal*)
[Geraint Davies MP](#) (*Labour (Co-op), Swansea West*)
[Mr Philip Dunne MP](#) (*Conservative, Ludlow*)
[Zac Goldsmith MP](#) (*Conservative, Richmond Park*)
[Mr Robert Goodwill MP](#) (*Conservative, Scarborough and Whitby*)
[James Gray MP](#) (*Conservative, North Wiltshire*)
[Caroline Lucas MP](#) (*Green Party, Brighton, Pavilion*)
[Kerry McCarthy MP](#) (*Labour, Bristol East*)
[Anna McMorrin MP](#) (*Labour, Cardiff North*)
[John McNally MP](#) (*Scottish National Party, Falkirk*)
[Dr Matthew Offord MP](#) (*Conservative, Hendon*)
[Dr Dan Poulter MP](#) (*Conservative, Central Suffolk and North Ipswich*)
[Joan Ryan MP](#) (*Labour, Enfield North*)
[Alex Sobel MP](#) (*Labour (Co-op), Leeds North West*)

Powers

The constitution and powers are set out in House of Commons Standing Orders, principally in SO No 152A. These are available on the internet via www.parliament.uk.

Publications

© Parliamentary Copyright House of Commons 2019. This publication may be reproduced under the terms of the Open Parliament Licence, which is published at www.parliament.uk/copyright.

Committee reports are published on the Committee's website at www.parliament.uk/eacom and in print by Order of the House.

Evidence relating to this report is published on the [inquiry publications page](#) of the Committee's website.

Committee staff

The current staff of the Committee are Lloyd Owen (Clerk), Leoni Kurt (Second Clerk), Ruth Cahir (Committee Specialist), Nicholas Davies (Committee Specialist), Laura Grant (Committee Specialist), Laura Scott (Committee Specialist), Jonathan Wright (Senior Committee Assistant), Baris Tufekci (Committee Assistant), Anne Peacock (Media Officer) and Simon Horswell (Media Officer).

Contacts

All correspondence should be addressed to the Clerk of the Environmental Audit Committee, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA. The telephone number for general enquiries is 020 7219 5777; the Committee's email address is eacom@parliament.uk.

You can follow the Committee on Twitter using [@CommonsEAC](#).

Contents

Summary	3
1 Fashion Retailers' Responses	5
Table of retailers' responses	5
Evidence from retailers	6
Engaged retailers	6
Participation in labour market initiatives	7
Participation in sustainability initiatives	8
Moderately engaged retailers	8
Participation in labour market initiatives	9
Participation in sustainability initiatives	9
Less engaged retailers	9
Participation in labour market initiatives	10
Conclusion	12
Annex 1: Table of retailers' responses	14
Annex 2: Glossary	16
Formal minutes	22
Witnesses	23
Published written evidence	24
List of Reports from the Committee during the current Parliament	27

Summary

1. As part of our inquiry into the sustainability of the fashion industry, we heard evidence outlining the urgent need for the fashion industry to address its labour market and environmental sustainability issues. In autumn 2018 we wrote to sixteen leading UK fashion retailers to ask what steps they are taking to reduce the environmental and social impact of the clothes and shoes they sell. We used data on market share published by Global Data in its industry report, *The UK Clothing Market, 2018–2023* to identify the top ten fashion retailers. We also asked four leading online retailers to answer similar questions following evidence at our first hearing about illegally low wages for garment workers and the disposability of some ‘fast fashion’ garments. Several of these retailers had been named in evidence linked to low pay in Leicester but the committee also used data on ‘share of voice’ compiled by Pi Datametrics. In addition, we wrote to two leading luxury UK fashion brands, Burberry and Kurt Geiger, following reports of stock burning by luxury brands.¹
2. We were impressed with the level of engagement by some retailers. Others expressed openness to engaging on these issues and have taken some small steps. A few retailers, unfortunately, do not seem to consider social and environmental responsibility as a priority. One, Kurt Geiger, did not reply at all. We acknowledge that some retailers have not signed up to the specific initiatives which we have considered but are taking other measures to address these issues within their organisations.
3. We believe that there is scope for retailers to do much more to tackle labour market and environmental sustainability issues. We are disappointed that so few retailers are showing leadership through engagement with industry initiatives.
4. This is an interim report on the sustainability of the fashion industry. We will publish a final report shortly.

¹ Global Data, (July 2018) *The UK Clothing Market 2018–2023*; Pi Datametrics, (October 2018), Q3, Pi Leaderboard Report, UK, Fashion Retail, September 2015 - October 2018.

1 Fashion Retailers' Responses

Table of retailers' responses

Retailer	Sustainability actions					Sustainability initiatives					Labour Market Initiatives		
	SCAP - Sustainable Clothing Action Plan	Use of organic or sustainable cotton (e.g. BCI, Cotton2040)	Use of recycled material in products	ZDHC - Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals	In store take back scheme or textile banks	Commitment to Climate Change Risk Reporting (TCFD)	SAC - Sustainable Apparel Coalition	Microfibre Initiative	Make Fashion Circular	Reuse or recycling of unsold stock	ACT - Action, Collaboration, Transformation	ETI - Ethical Trading Initiative	SEDEX - Supplier Ethical Data Exchange
Engaged													
ASOS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Burberry	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Paused	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Marks and Spencer Group PLC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tesco PLC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In discussions	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Primark Stores Ltd.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Moderately engaged													
Arcadia Group	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Asda Stores Ltd.	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Debenhams	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Next PLC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Less engaged													
Amazon UK	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Boohoo Group	In discussions	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
JD Sports Fashion PLC	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Missguided Ltd.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sports Direct International PLC (See Annex 1, Note 4)	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
TJX Europe (TK Maxx and HomeSense)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Kurt Geiger	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Overview

5. Fashion is big business in the UK. We buy more clothes per person in the UK than any other country in Europe.² The fashion industry was worth £32.3 billion to the UK economy in 2017.³ Concerns have been raised throughout our inquiry into the sustainability of the fashion industry that the current ‘fast fashion’ business model is encouraging over-consumption and generating excessive waste.⁴ Many such garments are relatively cheap and aimed at consumers who are encouraged to change their wardrobe on a regular, trend driven, basis.⁵

6. During our inquiry, we heard worrying evidence about labour practices in factories supplying UK fast fashion and e-retailers, particularly in Leicester. Leicester has the second highest concentration of textile manufacturers in the country and 10,000 textile workers.⁶ Unite the Union, said that Leicester is a garment manufacturing hub with 700 textile factories producing around one million items of clothing per week for online retailers.⁷ Unite says that while the majority of factories are compliant, there remain a small number of factories which side-step the law to maximise profits. The ‘fast fashion’ clothing market is characterised by intense cost competition and unpredictable demand.⁸

Evidence from retailers

7. In autumn 2018 we wrote to sixteen leading UK fashion retailers to request information on the steps they are taking to reduce the environmental and social impact of the clothes and shoes they sell. We first wrote to the UK’s top ten fashion retailers by market share in October. Following worrying evidence we heard, about garment factories in Leicester not paying the minimum wage, we wrote to four online retailers. We also requested evidence from two luxury retailers.

8. We received fifteen responses. Kurt Geiger was the sole company we approached which did not engage with the Committee’s work. We are grateful to the retailers for their responses and engagement with the inquiry.

9. We put a number of questions to retailers regarding labour supply concerns and environmental sustainability issues heard during the inquiry’s evidence sessions. From the responses received, oral evidence supplied by a number of the retailers, and other research, we have examined each retailer’s engagement with labour market and environmental sustainability initiatives and provide an overview here. See above for a table of responses.

Engaged retailers

10. Of the retailers we wrote to, ASOS, Burberry, Marks and Spencer (M&S), Primark and Tesco (engaged retailers) appeared to be the most engaged on sustainability issues. They are participating in most of the leading industry initiatives. They have all made

2 European Clothing Action Plan, (March 2018). [Used Textile Collection in European Cities](#),

3 British Fashion Council (2018) [London Fashion Week September 2018 Facts and Figures](#).

4 Phoebe English (SFI0055); Fashion Revolution (SFI0056); TRAIID (Textile Reuse & International Development) (SFI0010); Professor Tim Cooper (SFI0049); ECO AGE LTD (SFI0075)

5 Professor Tim Cooper (SFI0049)

6 Letter from the Mayor of Leicester Sir Peter Soulsby to the Chair (21 Dec 2018)

7 Unite the Union ([SFI0084](#))

8 Unite the Union ([SFI0084](#))

specific commitments to reduce the environmental footprint of their products, either as members of SCAP or independently, in Burberry's case. We were particularly pleased by the comprehensiveness of the responses received from ASOS, Burberry, and Primark.

Participation in labour market initiatives

11. Each of the 'engaged retailers' is a member of the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI), an alliance of companies, trade unions and NGOs which aims to ensure retailers improve the working conditions of people who make their products and engages in auditing of their supply chain. In its submission, Tesco acknowledged the limitations of this system:

Whilst independent audits are helpful they can be limited in their ability to facilitate improvement, so we have a 40-strong in-house team of labour standards experts based across key Asian sourcing countries, visiting factories every day.⁹

ASOS acknowledged that there are particular problems with sourcing from UK factories and is a member of Fast Forward, an industry initiative to tackle UK supply chain issues. These issues include a lack of management systems and knowledge of labour laws, which can lead to poor working conditions, and subcontracting which makes it difficult for retailers to identify where products are produced.¹⁰

12. ASOS, Tesco and Primark are members of Action, Collaboration, Transformation (ACT), an initiative between retailers and the IndustriALL union working towards living wages for garment workers globally. ASOS was also the first online retailer to sign a Global Framework Agreement with IndustriALL, signing up to the best possible standards on trade union rights, on health and safety, and on the labour relations by the company in its global operations.¹¹ M&S and Burberry have not signed up to the initiative. Although not a member of ACT, Burberry says it has taken steps to establish collective bargaining in its supply chain with 77% of third-party goods manufacturers and 75% of key raw material suppliers covered by Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs). Where CBAs are not in place, Burberry uses the Fair Wage Network's Living Wage Database to address any inconsistencies in wages.¹²

13. M&S uses separate measures to address labour issues in its supply chain. The retailer says that it requires direct suppliers with over 50 workers to have a worker committee or trade union.¹³ Its Plan A People Principles also says that it 'respect[s] the principle of collective bargaining'.¹⁴ Under questioning by the Committee, M&S stated that it engages with workers through Business Involvement Groups:

For our 85,000 colleagues we work very, very closely with business through business involvement groups. They have a really good voice in the direction of travel of the Marks and Spencer business. [...] We have nothing to hide.

9 Tesco - F&F (SFI0074)

10 ASOS (SFI0080)

11 ASOS (October 2017), Press Release: [ASOS signs Global Framework Agreement with IndustriALL](#).

12 Burberry Limited (SFI0083)

13 M&S (2017), [Our approach to Human Rights](#), p. 32.

14 M&S, [Plan A: M&S People Principles](#), p. 2.

We absolutely support the need for freedom of association in supply chains, absolutely in terms of the audits that we do. We are working with worker representatives to understand the reality of what is going on in the factory.¹⁵

We note that M&S was initially involved in ACT but decided not to participate.

14. Recent media reports that workers in some garment factories producing clothing for M&S and Tesco, amongst other, are working up to 16 hours a day and being paid as little as 35p per hour, raise serious concerns.¹⁶ We also note the wider political context in Bangladesh which saw widespread protests from garment workers over low wages in early January 2019.¹⁷

Participation in sustainability initiatives

15. All five 'engaged retailers' are working toward ambitious sustainability targets, by industry standards. M&S says it is aiming to source 50 key raw materials, representing 80% of materials used by volume, from 'sustainable sources' by 2025. Primark's long-term goal is to source all cotton in their supply chain sustainably and they have established a sustainable cotton programme with supply chain managers CottonConnect. They also called for a strengthening of government initiatives such as SCAP and the introduction of compulsory take-back schemes.¹⁸ ASOS is committed to 60% of raw materials for ASOS products to be sustainably sourced by 2020 and is working toward 100% by 2025. Burberry is aiming to become carbon neutral and source 100% of its cotton through the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) by 2022. Tesco has pledged to adopt 100% sustainable cotton by the end of 2019 and 100% recycled polyester by 2030. We welcome Tesco's ambitious targets to demonstrate that it is possible to integrate high volumes of sustainable and recycled fabrics into supply chains.¹⁹

16. We were keen to question retailers about their policies for unsold stock in the light of reports detailing Burberry's incineration of £28.6m of stock in 2017.²⁰ We heard evidence that 'the Burberry stock-burning example has exposed only the tip of the iceberg'.²¹ We were told by the retailers that they do not destroy unsold stock unless there is a health and safety reason for doing so. Schemes outlined to tackle unsold stock include discounting through outlet stores, donating to charity and rebranding for sale through third parties. We welcome Burberry's commitment to end incineration and acknowledge that the company is engaged with a range of other sustainability initiatives to reduce its environmental impact.²²

Moderately engaged retailers

17. We received responses from Arcadia Group, Asda Group, Debenhams and Next Retail that showed each retailer has taken some steps to address labour market and

15 Environmental Audit Committee (EAC), Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Qq127-128](#)

16 The Guardian (20 January 2019), [Revealed: Spice Girls T-shirts made in factory paying staff 35p an hour.](#)

17 The Guardian (14 January 2019), [Bangladesh strikes: thousands of garment workers clash with police over poor pay.](#)

18 Primark Limited (SFI0062)

19 Tesco - F&F (SFI0074)

20 BBC (19 July 2018), [Burberry burns bags, clothes and perfume worth millions.](#)

21 Fashion Revolution (SFI0056)

22 Burberry Limited (SFI0083)

environmental sustainability issues. Debenhams particularly deserve credit for the range of programmes it is involved in and its intention to have in-store Corporate Social Responsibility Ambassadors.²³ We acknowledge these efforts but believe these retailers have the potential to go further.

Participation in labour market initiatives

18. We are encouraged by these ‘moderately engaged retailers’ engagement with labour industry initiatives. All excluding Asda are members of ACT. Debenhams also participates in Swasti LIFE, a programme to empower workers in its Indian supply chain, and The China Collaboration which addresses critical issues in its China supply base.²⁴ Each retailer, except for Arcadia, is also a member of ETI. At our retailer evidence session, Jamie Beck, Head of Supplier Management at Arcadia, commented that, ‘we have a strong fashion footprint programme, an ethical trading programme, which we have had for many years.’²⁵

Participation in sustainability initiatives

19. Arcadia and Next are both members of the SCAP initiative. Although not a member of SCAP, Debenhams has signed up to the ‘Better Retail, Better World’ pledge which focuses on issues of ‘modern slavery, decent work, sustainable economic growth, inequalities, climate change, responsible consumption and production.’²⁶ Debenhams and Asda run take-back schemes in store. In oral evidence, Arcadia confirmed its take back scheme is limited to its head office and flagship Oxford Circus store.²⁷ Next does not run a take-back scheme.

20. Debenhams makes use of the recycled fibre REPREEVE in its sustainable products.²⁸ Both Next and Arcadia say they are investigating using greater amounts of recycled cotton and polyester in the future. Next identified the cost of recycled cotton as a key barrier to using recycled cotton. Arcadia highlighted the limited availability of recycled fabrics as a factor.²⁹ Asda said they do not currently have the facility to measure recycled content in their products.³⁰

21. We recognise the efforts of these retailers and the steps taken on labour market and sustainability issues to date, but we believe these retailers have the potential to do more.

Less engaged retailers

22. Our analysis highlights that a number of retailers have not prioritised sustainability in their company policies. This included online retailers Amazon UK, Boohoo and Misguided along with traditional retailers JD Sports, Sports Direct and TK Maxx

23 Debenhams (2019), [Corporate Social Responsibility](#).

24 Debenhams plc (SFI0061)

25 EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Q143](#).

26 Debenhams plc (SFI0061). Better Retail Better World is mobilising the retail industry to meet some of the biggest global challenges of the coming decades using the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as a framework.

27 Arcadia Group Ltd. (SFI0065); EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Q178](#), [Q185](#).

28 Debenhams plc (SFI0061)

29 Next plc (SFI0063); Arcadia Group Ltd. (SFI0065)

30 Asda (SFI0066)

(‘less engaged retailers’). We accept that TK Maxx and Amazon UK are subsidiaries of international corporations who manage their initiatives, however, this does not absolve them of responsibility given their role in the UK fashion industry. The lack of engagement from Amazon was particularly notable. We received a two-page response which did not engage substantively with the questions posed. While we understand that Amazon is a logistics provider and a seller on behalf of other businesses, Amazon UK is a growing member of the UK fashion industry, with own label brands and as a patron of the British Fashion Council. Its size, online reach and potential for growth as a fashion retailer means it will have to engage more seriously with its sustainability responsibilities in future.³¹

Participation in labour market initiatives

23. During our inquiry, we heard worrying evidence regarding labour practices in factories supplying UK fast fashion and e-retailers, particularly in Leicester. At our first hearing journalist Sarah O’Connor told us, ‘the going rate for a garment worker in lots of places in Leicester is £3.50, £4 an hour. I was told that £5 was like a really top rate.’³² None of these retailers are members of ACT. Missguided is the only ‘less engaged retailer’ which is a member of ETI and was critical that its ‘direct competitors’ have not also joined.³³

24. In its submission, Missguided acknowledged that ‘there are significant issues in Leicester with compliance to UK employment law and ensuring workers are paid the minimum wage.’³⁴ ETI confirmed Missguided is actively participating in its Leicester Working Group. As part of its work with the ETI, Missguided has banned cash payments, stopped working with 60 factories in Leicester and funds a whistleblowing helpline.³⁵ We recognise that Missguided is engaged on this issue and acknowledge the efforts they have made, particularly in Leicester.

25. At our hearing with fashion retailers, Carol Kane, co-founder and joint Chief Executive of Boohoo, confirmed the retailer works with 94 suppliers and 76 cut, make and trim units (CMT) in Leicester.³⁶ They also have a sourcing and compliance team based in Leicester. The retailer is not a member of ETI.³⁷ At our evidence session, we questioned Carol Kane on Boohoo’s reluctance to join ETI. She said that, ‘... we have been struggling to see where the benefits would be to some of our suppliers. We are not closed to the idea.’³⁸

26. When we pressed Carol Kane on why Boohoo Group would not sign up to the ETI, Ms Kane replied:

... we are using all of the same standards. We are not doing anything differently from the ETI. All our audits and all our standards are based upon their code and their conduct, so we are utilising all of that. The only

31 Amazon (SFI0078); Pi Datametrics, Q3 and Q4 Pi Leaderboard Report, UK, Fashion Retail, September 2015 - December 2018.

32 EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Qq47–48](#).

33 Missguided Ltd. (SFI0076)

34 Missguided Ltd. (SFI0076)

35 Ethical Trading Initiative (SFI0089)

36 EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Qq284–285](#).

37 Boohoo Group plc (SFI0082)

38 EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Q328](#).

difference today is one of a commercial decision. Being members we will be required to publish our whole supply chain, which is currently our engine room.³⁹

27. ETI subsequently disputed this assessment. They said that Boohoo's assessment was 'based on a limited understanding of what ETI does and what we expect from our members.'⁴⁰ ETI said that adoption of its labour standards (the ETI Basecode) is just one of the basic requirements for company membership and that it also expects members 'to show active engagement around the core principles of ethical trade and to demonstrate continuous improvement in their supply chain practices.'⁴¹ ETI further said it expects its members 'to take a proactive approach to identifying and resolving issues, and to demonstrate clear improvement over time.'⁴²

28. At our evidence session with retailers, we questioned the joint Chief Executive, Carol Kane, about union recognition within Boohoo. She told us that Boohoo would recognise a union 'if the workers would like it' but that 'there does not currently appear to be a demand for our workers in our Burnley warehouse to require a union'.⁴³ Following this session, the union, Usdaw, provided a written submission contesting Boohoo's evidence. This included a timeline dating back to January 2017 outlining 23 recruitment and awareness activities for Boohoo's Burnley staff and written communications to Carol Kane and Boohoo's HR Director to secure union recognition for Boohoo workers. They said:

Overall, it is clear that despite Carol Kane's assertion to the committee that Boohoo is open to recognising a trade union to represent their workers, the company has, over a prolonged period of time refused even the most basic level of engagement with Usdaw and appears hostile to the very idea of recognising a trade union.⁴⁴

We recommend that Boohoo engage with Usdaw as a priority and recognise unions for its workers.

29. We were also concerned about the buying practices of e-retailers and reports of samples meetings being 'like a cattle market'.⁴⁵ In their written evidence, both Misguided and Boohoo stated that they do not allow buyers to order from suppliers at any price and that they provide training on costing. Misguided said that, 'we simply do not allow our buyers to order from suppliers at any price and have invested in significant and robust training to ensure colleagues have a deep insight into manufacturing costs.'⁴⁶

30. Responding to allegations raised at our first hearing Boohoo admitted that negotiations were carried out in front of other suppliers but denied that manufacturers were played off against each other. Carol Kane told us, 'I do not know of any instances and

39 EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Q328](#), [Q330](#).

40 Ethical Trading Initiative (SFI0089)

41 Ethical Trading Initiative (SFI0089)

42 Ethical Trading Initiative (SFI0089)

43 EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Qq336-339](#).

44 USDAW (SFI0096)

45 Financial Times, [Dark factories: labour exploitation in Britain's garment industry](#), May 17, 2018.

46 Misguided Ltd. (SFI0076)

I do not accept there are any instances where suppliers are played off against each other.⁴⁷ This evidence was challenged in a written submission to the Committee from a supplier to both retailers, who said:

... these firms work with suppliers across the world, each factory/supplier is willing to undercut the next in order to get the orders, so people are working [for] 10 pence profit sometimes per garment–this is due to the buyers in these fast fashion firms being told to hammer down the prices and make the supplier reduce the cost.⁴⁸

Participation in sustainability initiatives

31. Our research found that Amazon UK, Boohoo, Missguided, JD Sports, Sports Direct and TK Maxx participate in few industry sustainability initiatives. Recycling waste and complying with the Government’s Carbon Reduction Commitment is not sufficient to offset the environmental damage caused by the fashion industry. None of these retailers have signed up to SCAP’s targets to reduce their carbon, water and waste footprint. Use of recycled materials in products is limited.

32. Missguided is not engaged with any of the sustainability actions we considered in this assessment. On recycled materials, the retailer said, ‘we recognise that most of the work in this area has been done on the use of PET, turning it into polar fleece, but this is not a material which features significantly in our ranges.’⁴⁹ This demonstrates a lack of understanding of the range of industry initiatives on recycled materials. The retailer has a wide online reach and is influential amongst its target audience of 16 to 29-year-old women. We believe they can do much more to understand, raise awareness and address sustainability issues in the industry. At our evidence hearing, the retailer said it will investigate joining SCAP in its next financial year. We recommend that it prioritise this.⁵⁰

33. In its response to a question about microplastics, JD Sports discussed their plastic recycling efforts and did not address the issue of microplastics.⁵¹ Sports Direct demonstrated more knowledge of the issue but is yet to take significant steps to address the problem.⁵² Neither are formal members of the Microfibre Consortium. Given their roles as leading sportswear retailers, we believe both JD Sports and Sports Direct should show leadership on this issue.

Conclusion

34. We want to see a thriving fashion industry in the UK that employs people, inspires creativity and contributes to the overall economic success of the UK. We are surprised that there is no one body that speaks for the UK textile industry. The fashion industry’s current business model is clearly unsustainable, especially with a growing middle-class population and rising levels of consumption across the globe. We are disappointed that few high street and online fashion retailers are taking significant steps to improve their environmental sustainability. The current exploitative and environmentally

47 EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Q289](#).

48 N/A ([SFI0085](#))

49 Missguided Ltd. (SFI0076)

50 EAC, Sustainability of the fashion industry, [Q374](#).

51 JD Sports written evidence

52 Sports Direct International plc (SFI0077)

damaging model for fashion must change. We believe retailers have an obligation to engage with these issues and recommend that they show leadership through engagement with industry initiatives. We will publish a final report in the coming weeks setting out recommendations to Government for policies to encourage a more transparent, fair and sustainable fashion system.

Notes

- 1) Kurt Geiger did not respond to the Environmental Audit Committee's request for written evidence.
- 2) Please see glossary for definitions of initiatives.
- 3) Participation in initiatives identified through publicly available information. Retailers were given the opportunity to comment on participation in advance of publication
- 4) The table relates to Sports Direct but the financial figure related to the wider Sports Direct Group. Sports Direct have raised concerns about inaccuracies in the table but were unable to provide complete details of their Group's participation in the schemes listed.

Source

- 5) UK clothing market share by value (2018): Global Data, The UK Clothing Market, 2018–2023.

Annex 2: Glossary

Initiative	Description
<p>Action, Collaboration, Transformation (ACT)</p>	<p>Action, Collaboration, Transformation (ACT) is an agreement between global retailers in the garment, textile and footwear sector, and IndustrialALL, the global trade union representing garment and textile workers, to achieve living wages for workers. Since its establishment in 2016, 21 retailers have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), a framework which outlines actions to establish freedom of association, collective bargaining and living wages within global supply chains.</p> <p>The foundation undertakes activities to operationalise the MoU (Action), strengthen relationships between companies, institutions and initiatives (Collaboration), and work with trade unions and employers to agree and implement national collective agreements, ensuring progress towards living wages (Transformation). ACT is currently actively involved in negotiation with national actors in Cambodia, Myanmar and Turkey.</p> <p>New members undertake a Purchasing Practices Self-Assessment survey (PPSA) to give an overview of purchasing practices, identify deficiencies and implement measures to overcome these. In 2018 ACT established a global collaborative structure to improve purchasing practices amongst its members and develop an accountability and monitoring mechanism. From 2019 developments will be monitored through regular self-assessments.¹</p>
<p>Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)</p>	<p>The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) aims ‘to make global cotton production better for the people who produce it, better for the environment it grows in and better for the sector’s future’. It aims to do this by reducing the environmental impact of cotton production, improving livelihoods and economic development in cotton producing areas, and securing commitments to Better Cotton throughout the supply chain. The BCI defines Better Cotton based on seven principles which farmers must uphold. These principles include minimising the harmful impact of crop protection practices, promoting water stewardship, caring for the health of the soil, enhancing biodiversity and using land responsibly, caring for and preserving fibre quality, promoting decent work and operating an effective management system.</p> <p>The initiative has a goal of working with five million farmers in key cotton-producing countries and having Better Cotton account for 30% of global cotton production. The Better Cotton Growth and Innovation Fund is a global programme funded by the BCI and its partners which supports this goal. The BCI has developed a Better Cotton Standard System. This is a holistic approach to sustainable cotton production designed to ensure the exchange of good practices and to promote the scaling up of collective action.</p> <p>In 2017, 736,000 metric tonnes of Better Cotton were sourced by retailers and 1.2 million metric tonnes were sourced by spinners. H&M was the top retailer based on sourcing volume. Amongst UK retailers, Marks and Spencer and Tesco were the best performing retailers ranking twelfth and thirteenth respectively.²</p>

Initiative	Description
Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)	<p>The Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) is a global alliance of companies, trade unions and NGOs which aims to ensure retailers and suppliers are responsible for improving the working conditions of people who make the products they sell. Membership requires companies to show a clear commitment to ethical trade, integrate ethical trading into their business practices, improve working conditions annually, support suppliers to improve working conditions, and accurately and openly report their ethical trading activities.</p> <p>The ETI acts in several ways to improve ethical trade globally. All members adopt the ETI Base Code of labour practices. Once adopted, the ETI works with members to implement the code throughout their supply chains. The ETI and members also undertake pilot projects, working groups and develop training and resources to put ethical trade policies into effect.</p> <p>Globally, the ETI supports initiatives which raise workers' awareness of their rights and which create cultures where workers can negotiate directly with management about issues. Additionally, the ETI brokers resolutions when there are major breaches of trade union rights by companies that supply ETI members.</p> <p>ETI members report on their efforts annually and the ETI has a disciplinary procedure for members who do not make progress or honour their membership obligations.³</p>
Forum for the Future	<p>Forum for the Future is an international, not for profit organisation encouraging businesses, governments and civil society to move toward a more sustainable future. It was founded in 1996 and works with major global retailers.</p> <p>The Forum engages in long-term collaborations with partners to effect system change through product innovation, consumer demand, reshaping markets and policy advocacy. For example, it is a critical friend on Marks and Spencer's Plan A strategy. It also promotes partnerships from across the value chain to address sustainability issues in key systems such as food, apparel, energy and shipping. The Forum has organised system-wide campaigns addressing single-use plastics (#oneless), sustainability in the beauty industry (Beauty and Personal Care Sustainability Project), circular economy solutions for the textile industry in Asia (Circular Leap Asia) and sustainable cotton (Cotton 2040).</p> <p>The Forum also runs the School of System Changes which aims to develop internal capacity and leadership skills within partner organisations to effect system innovation and change.⁴</p>

Initiative	Description
Make Fashion Circular	<p>The Ellen MacArthur Foundation launched the Make Fashion Circular initiative in May 2017. The initiative aims address the current 'take-make-dispose' model in the fashion industry and create a new textiles economy through collaboration and innovation. This new model will be based on the principles of the circular economy, creating growth for business and citizens while reducing waste and pollution. Participants in the initiative include retailers, cities, philanthropists, NGOs and innovators from across the fashion industry.</p> <p>There are three guiding principles for the Make Fashion Circular initiative including promoting business models that keep clothes in use, using materials that are renewable and safe, and identifying solutions that turn used clothes into new clothes. The Foundation estimates that implementing these principles can capture USD 460 billion lost due to underutilisation of clothing and an additional USD 100 billion from clothing currently lost to landfill or incineration.</p> <p>The initiative produced its first report, A New Textiles Economy: Redesigning fashion's future, at the end of 2017.⁵</p>
Microfibre Consortium	<p>The Microfibre Consortium is a European collaborative research group funded by membership, primarily from the retail and textile industry. The Consortium aims to address the problem of microfibre pollution by better understanding microfibre shedding and developing industry-based solutions.</p> <p>The research is led by the European Outdoor Group, biov8tion and the University of Leeds. Members are involved in identifying and deciding research projects to be undertaken and receive advanced access to results and data. In using an industry-wide model and pooling resources, the Consortium aims to enable retailers to be proactive in finding solutions and reduce repetition of research.</p> <p>To date, the Consortium has completed research into developing an industry wide testing method for microfibres and the effects of virgin plastic, recycled plastic and colour on microfibre shedding.⁶</p>
Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)	<p>The Sustainable Apparel Coalition is a global alliance of retailers, manufacturers and affiliated organisations for sustainable production. The Coalition has developed the Higg Index. This is a set of tools which allows participants 'to accurately measure and score a company or product's sustainability performance.'⁷ The tool covers products, facilities and brands. It allows companies to measure their performance to make improvements. The Coalition also works with partners including the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and ZDHC Roadmap to Zero.⁸</p>

Initiative	Description
Sustainable Clothing Action Plan (SCAP)	<p>The Sustainable Clothing Action Plan (SCAP) is a voluntary initiative run by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to tackle the environmental impact of the fashion industry in the UK. The action plan aims to deliver positive environmental and economic results to members by reducing carbon, water and waste.</p> <p>The Plan covers business models, design, fabric selection, consumer behaviour, and re-use and recycle. It provides guidance to members on resource efficient business models to create value from sustainable business practices and develop new revenue streams from resources previously considered waste. It advises members on how to design to extend the life of clothing for positive environmental outcomes and how to choose more sustainable fibres and fabrics. WRAP's concurrent Love Your Clothes campaign is compiling research on consumer attitudes to sustainable products to inform SCAP members' decision making. The Plan is also building relationships between retailers, reprocessors and local authorities increase collection rates and prevent clothing going to landfill.</p> <p>The Plan includes the SCAP 2020 Commitment. This sets targets for a 15% reduction in carbon, water and waste to landfill and 3.5% reduction in overall waste by 2020. 80 retailers and organisations have signed up to the 2020 commitment representing 65% of UK clothing sales by volume.⁹ Figures released by WRAP in December 2018 showed SCAP 2020 signatories have achieved an 11.9% reduction in carbon, 17.7% reduction in water, 1.1% reduction in waste per tonne and a 14% reduction in landfill waste based on 2017 figures.¹⁰ Whilst they are on track or exceeding targets for reduction in landfill and water use, we note that they are falling short of targets for overall waste reductions.</p>

Initiative	Description
<p>Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)</p>	<p>The Financial Stability Board (FSB) monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial systems. In 2016 it established the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to develop voluntary and consistent climate-related financial risk disclosures for use by companies. These disclosures will include the physical, liability and transition risk of climate change. 513 organisations have expressed support for the work of the TCFD, including the UK government.</p> <p>In 2017 the TCFD outlined 11 recommended disclosures and later launched a knowledge hub to assist companies implement these recommendations in their financial reporting. These recommendations cover four key areas, governance, strategy, risk management and, metrics and targets. It includes a recommendation that companies assess the resilience of their strategies in different climate-related scenarios.¹¹</p> <p>In its report Greening Finance: embedding sustainability in financial decision making, the Environmental Audit Committee considered the work of the TCFD and recommended the UK government do more to ensure financial institutions, businesses and regulators factor long term environmental risks like climate change into decision making. The Committee heard evidence that transparent reporting of companies' exposure to climate-related risk and opportunities enables financial markets to function more efficiently, requiring companies to conduct scenario analysis and publish climate-related risk disclosures would put climate change on the boardroom agenda and would encourage longer term thinking across the investment chain.¹²</p>
<p>Textile Exchange</p>	<p>The Textile Exchange is a global non-profit promoting sustainable practices in the fashion industry. It was established in 2002 and has members from 25 countries. Its goals include embedding sustainability into businesses and supply chains, making it easier for businesses to adopt textile sustainability and ensure moves toward sustainability effect meaningful change.</p> <p>The work of the Exchange includes developing preferred fibres and materials such as organic cotton, recycled polyester and biosynthetics. It ensures the integrity of preferred fibres through its Textile Exchange Standards certifications. It provides members with extensive data on preferred fibres and materials, creates links between producers and processors, and runs roundtables to address barriers to growth and uptake. The Exchange runs the Recycled Polyester Commitment which requires retailers to increase their use of recycled polyester (rPET) by 25% by 2020 from their 2017 baseline.</p> <p>The Exchange also consults with retailers to map their supply chains to achieve fully integrated, sustainable networks and promote sustainability strategies for all stakeholders.¹³</p>

Initiative	Description
Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)	<p>The Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals–Roadmap to Zero (ZDHC) programme, a collaboration of 27 global fashion retailers, aims to eliminate the release of hazardous chemicals in the textile, leather and footwear value chain. To do this, it has developed standards covering chemicals, wastewater, auditing and research for members. It has 121 contributors from the textiles and chemicals industry.</p> <p>The programme has developed the Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) which are banned from intentional use in products and sets concentration limits for the substances as impurities or by-products. The MRSL aims to manage the chemicals used by suppliers and remove dangerous substances from the manufacturing process.</p> <p>Wastewater guidelines set a unified standard for wastewater quality for the textile and footwear industry. This goes further than regulatory compliance and aims to ensure wastewater does not negatively impact the environment and communities. The ZDHC Audit Protocol enables members to self-assess their chemicals handling procedures and sets objectives for tiered progression. The programme has also developed a research list of high priority chemicals and encourages cross-sectoral research into safer alternatives. The programme also provides data management and training to members.¹⁴</p>

1 [Action, Collaboration, Transformation.](#)

2 [Better Cotton Initiative.](#)

3 [Ethical Trading Initiative.](#)

4 [Forum for the Future.](#)

5 Ellen MacArthur Foundation, [Make Fashion Circular.](#)

6 [Microfibre Consortium.](#)

7 [Sustainable Apparel Coalition](#)

8 [Sustainable Apparel Coalition](#)

9 WRAP, [SCAP 2020 Commitment.](#)

10 WRAP, [Sustainable cotton is turning Britain's clothes green](#), 18 December 2018.

11 [Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures.](#)

12 Environmental Audit Committee, Seventh Report of Session 2017–19, [Greening Finance: embedding sustainability in financial decision making](#), HC 1063, p. 21.

13 [Textile Exchange.](#)

14 [Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals - Roadmap to zero.](#)

Formal minutes

Tuesday 29 January 2019

Mary Creagh, in the Chair

Mr Philip Dunne John McNally
Caroline Lucas Dr Matthew Offord
Kerry McCarthy Alex Sobel
Anna McMorris

Draft Report (*Interim Report on the Sustainability of the Fashion Industry*), proposed by the Chair, brought up and read.

Paragraphs 1 to 34 read and agreed to.

Annexes agreed to.

Summary agreed to.

Resolved, That the Report be the Fifteenth Report of the Committee to the House.

Ordered, That the Chair make the Report to the House.

Ordered, That embargoed copies of the Report be made available, in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order No. 134.

[The Committee adjourned]

Witnesses

The following witnesses gave evidence. Transcripts can be viewed on the [inquiry publications page](#) of the Committee's website.

Tuesday 30 October 2018

Dr Mark Sumner, University of Leeds, **Stella Claxton**, Senior Lecturer, Clothing Sustainability Research Group, Nottingham Trent University, **Professor Richard Thompson**, University of Plymouth, **Alan Wheeler**, Textiles Recycling Association [Q1–39](#)

Sarah O'Connor, Financial Times investigative reporter, **Kate Elsayed-Ali**, Anti Slavery International, **Sarah Ditty**, Fashion Revolution [Q40–84](#)

Tuesday 13 November 2018

Claire Bergkamp, Sustainability & Innovation Director, Stella McCartney Ltd, **Clare Hieatt**, Howies and Hiut Denim, **Graeme Raeburn**, Designer, Phoebe English, Designer, **Professor Dilys Williams**, Director and Professor of Fashion Design for Sustainability [Q85–102](#)

Livia Firth, Eco-Age, **Jane Grice**, Waste Not, Want Not, **Jenny Holdcroft**, Assistant General Secretary, IndustriALL union, **Andrea Speranza**, TRAIID, **Lucy Siegle**, freelance journalist and writer [Q103–123](#)

Tuesday 27 November 2018

Mike Barry, Director of Sustainable Business, Marks and Spencer, **Paul Lister**, Head of Ethical Trade & Environmental Sustainability Team, Primark, **Jamie Beck**, Head of Supplier Management, Arcadia Group, **Leanne Wood**, Chief People, Strategy and Corporate Affairs Officer at Burberry [Q124–249](#)

Carol Kane, Joint Chief Executive Officer, Boohoo, **Nick Beighton**, Chief Executive Officer, ASOS, **Paul Smith**, Head of Product Quality & Supply, Missguided [Q250–390](#)

Tuesday 18 December 2018

Victoria Atkins MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Crime, Safeguarding and Vulnerability and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Minister for Women), Home Office, **Dr Thérèse Coffey MP**, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment, Defra, **Kelly Tolhurst MP**, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Minister for Small Business, Consumers and Corporate Responsibility, BEIS, **Janet Alexander**, Director of Individuals and Small Business Compliance, HMRC [Q391–555](#)

Published written evidence

The following written evidence was received and can be viewed on the [inquiry publications page](#) of the Committee's website.

SFI numbers are generated by the evidence processing system and so may not be complete.

- 1 Amberoot ([SFI0023](#))
- 2 Anglia Ruskin University ([SFI0028](#))
- 3 Anglian Water Services ([SFI0017](#))
- 4 Anti-Slavery International ([SFI0071](#))
- 5 Armstrong-Gibbs, Fiona ([SFI0027](#))
- 6 British Retail Consortium ([SFI0019](#))
- 7 Bundlee Ltd ([SFI0021](#))
- 8 The Carbon Mark project ([SFI0006](#))
- 9 Centre for Sustainable Fashion, London College of Fashion ([SFI0058](#))
- 10 Centre for Sustainable Fashion, University of the Arts London ([SFI0034](#))
- 11 Christopher Raeburn ([SFI0095](#))
- 12 Commun des Mortels ([SFI0088](#))
- 13 Cooper, Professor Tim ([SFI0049](#))
- 14 Defra ([SFI0047](#))
- 15 Dorcas Dress Project ([SFI0001](#))
- 16 ECO AGE LTD ([SFI0075](#))
- 17 Edward Clay & Son Ltd ([SFI0003](#))
- 18 Ethical Fashion Group (Common Objective) ([SFI0051](#))
- 19 Ethical Trading Initiative ([SFI0089](#))
- 20 Fashion Revolution ([SFI0056](#))
- 21 Fashion Roundtable ([SFI0060](#))
- 22 Fauna & Flora International ([SFI0037](#))
- 23 Friends of the Earth ([SFI0069](#))
- 24 Global Organic Textile Standard ([SFI0041](#))
- 25 Greater London Authority ([SFI0042](#))
- 26 Grn Sportswear Ltd ([SFI0048](#))
- 27 Harper, Alison ([SFI0081](#))
- 28 Hubbub UK ([SFI0024](#))
- 29 IFF ([SFI0045](#))
- 30 IndustriALL Global Union ([SFI0073](#))
- 31 Institution of Mechanical Engineers ([SFI0029](#))
- 32 International Wool Textile Organisation (IWTO) ([SFI0054](#))
- 33 Jarman, Miss Jennifer ([SFI0053](#))

- 34 Katharine Hamnett London ([SFI0093](#))
- 35 Kurpniece, Lady Iveta Iveta ([SFI0009](#))
- 36 Labour Behind the Label ([SFI0067](#))
- 37 Lakes, Liam ([SFI0012](#))
- 38 London Textile Forum ([SFI0044](#))
- 39 London Waste and Recycling Board ([SFI0022](#))
- 40 Loopster Ltd ([SFI0025](#))
- 41 Miranda Dunn ([SFI0031](#))
- 42 mywardrobeHQ ([SFI0020](#))
- 43 N/A, N/A ([SFI0085](#))
- 44 The National Federation of Women's Institutes ([SFI0068](#))
- 45 Oxfam GB ([SFI0087](#))
- 46 The Parker Lane Group ([SFI0070](#))
- 47 Parker Lane Group ([SFI0094](#))
- 48 Phoebe English ([SFI0055](#))
- 49 Primark Limited ([SFI0033](#))
- 50 QSA Partners LLP ([SFI0039](#))
- 51 QuantaCorp ([SFI0005](#))
- 52 Re:Form - Veolia & Reuseful UK ([SFI0016](#))
- 53 Riaz, Mr Naeem ([SFI0004](#))
- 54 Ross, Mr Charles ([SFI0002](#))
- 55 School of Design, University of Leeds ([SFI0026](#))
- 56 Sensibility 4 Sustainability (University of Exeter and Wolverhampton) ([SFI0018](#))
- 57 Soil Association ([SFI0011](#))
- 58 Sustainable Apparel Coalition ([SFI0032](#))
- 59 Textile Centre of Excellence ([SFI0015](#))
- 60 Textile Exchange ([SFI0046](#))
- 61 Textile Recycling Association ([SFI0013](#))
- 62 Thompson, Professor Richard ([SFI0007](#))
- 63 Toulmin, Dr Hilary ([SFI0008](#))
- 64 TRAUD (Textile Reuse & International Development) ([SFI0010](#))
- 65 Unite the Union ([SFI0084](#))
- 66 University of Nottingham Rights Lab ([SFI0043](#))
- 67 WASTE NOT WANT NOT - Artisans and Crafters facebook group ([SFI0014](#))
- 68 Where Does It Come From? ([SFI0035](#))
- 69 Windham Stewart, Apparel Supply Chain Consultant Olivia ([SFI0092](#))
- 70 Worn Again Technologies ([SFI0040](#))
- 71 Worn Again Technologies ([SFI0052](#))

72 WRAP (the Waste & Resources Action Programme) ([SFI0050](#))

73 Xeros Technology Group plc ([SFI0090](#))

List of Reports from the Committee during the current Parliament

All publications from the Committee are available on the [publications page](#) of the Committee's website. The reference number of the Government's response to each Report is printed in brackets after the HC printing number.

Session 2017–19

First Report	Plastic bottles: Turning Back the Plastic Tide	HC 339
Second Report	Disposable Packaging: Coffee Cups	HC 657
Third Report	The Ministry of Justice: Environmental Sustainability	HC 545
Fourth Report	Improving air quality	HC 433
Fifth Report	UK Progress on Reducing F-gas Emissions	HC 469
Sixth Report	Green finance: mobilising investment in clean energy and sustainable development	HC 671
Seventh Report	Greening Finance: embedding sustainability in financial decision making	HC 1063
Eighth Report	The Government's 25 Year Plan for the Environment	HC 803
Ninth Report	Heatwaves: adapting to climate change	HC 826
Tenth Report	Hand car washes	HC 981
Eleventh Report	UK Progress on Reducing Nitrate Pollution	HC 656
Twelfth Report	The Changing Arctic	HC 842
Thirteenth Report	Sustainable Development Goals in the UK follow up: Hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity in the UK	HC 1491
Fourteenth Report	Sustainable Seas	HC 980
First Special Report	The Future of Chemicals Regulation after the EU Referendum: Government Response to the Committee's Eleventh Report of Session 2016–17	HC 313
Second Special Report	Marine Protected Areas Revisited: Government Response to the Committee's Tenth Report of Session 2016–17	HC 314
Third Special Report	Sustainable Development Goals in the UK: Government Response to the Committee's Ninth Report of Session 2016–17	HC 616
Fourth Special Report	Plastic bottles: Turning Back the Plastic Tide: Government Response to the Committee's First Report	HC 841
Fifth Special Report	Disposable Packaging: Coffee Cups: Government's Response to the Committee's Second Report	HC 867
Sixth Special Report	The Ministry of Justice: Environmental Sustainability: Government's Response to the Committee's Third Report	HC 982

Seventh Special Report	Improving air quality: Government Response to the Committee's Fourth Report	HC 1149
Eighth Special Report	UK Progress on reducing F-gas Emissions: Government's Response to the Committee's Fifth Report Eighth	HC 1406
Ninth Special Report	Green finance: mobilising investment in clean energy and sustainable development: Government Response to the Committee's Sixth Report	HC 1450
Tenth Special Report	Heatwaves: adapting to climate change: Government Response to the Committee's Ninth Report	HC 1671
Eleventh Special Report	Greening Finance: embedding sustainability in financial decision making: Government Response to the Committee's Seventh Report	HC 1673
Twelfth Special Report	The Government's 25 Year Plan for the Environment: Government Response to the Committee's Eighth Report	HC 1672
Thirteenth Special Report	UK Progress on Reducing Nitrate Pollution: Government Response to the Committee's Eleventh Report	HC 1911