

Sustainable sourcing in the fashion industry

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What sustainable sourcing practices are relevant in the fashion industry?

Agenda

- What is sustainable sourcing?
- What are the issues?
- Sustainable practices.
- Methods.
- Criteria for evaluating sourcing factors.
- Results.
- Implications of the result.
- In conclusion.



What is sustainable sourcing?

- Minimize environmental impacts
- Promotes ethical considerations
- Energy consumption
- Pollution
- Human rights
- Workers wages

Source: (Van Wheele & Rozemeijer, 2022)



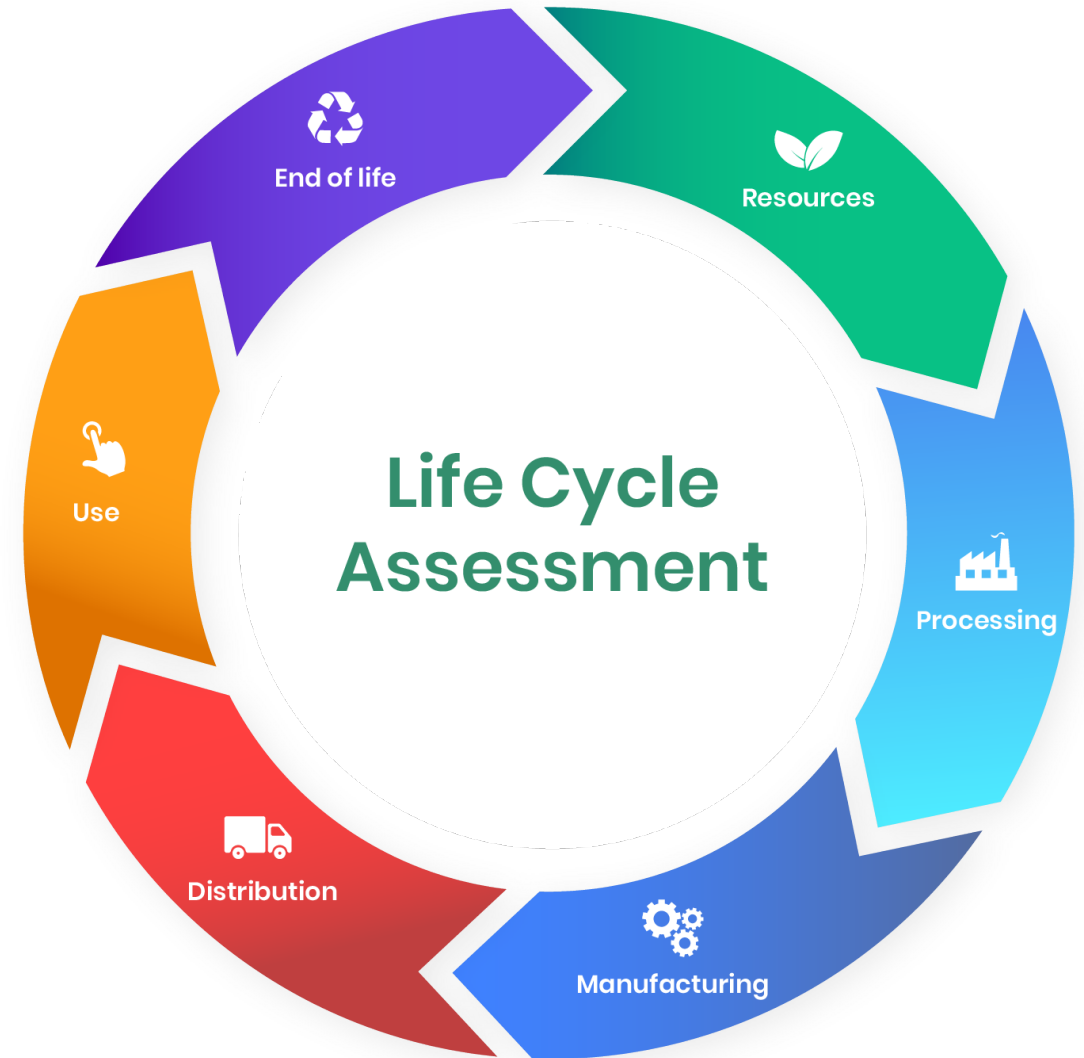
What are the issues?

- Despite growing awareness
- Many struggle to identify and prioritize effective strategies
- Consumers prefer environmentally friendly products
- According to the EU 10% of global emissions originate from fashion sector
- Compelled to adopt sustainable practices
- Sustainable development goals
- Pressing need for strategies to reach goals

Source: (McKinsey&Company, 2023)

Sustainable practices

- Life cycle assessment
- Supply Chain Optimization
- Material Substitution
- Investment in Innovation



Methods

- Mixed method approach
- 3 key phases
- Combined with key factors
- 3 illustrative examples: Cotton, Hemp and Polyester



Data collection

- Literature
- Industry reports
- Research papers

Material data analysis

- Granta EduPack
- Industry reports

Weighted SUM & Weighted product model (WSM & WPM)

- Quantitative approach
- Systematical assessment

Criteria for evaluating sourcing factors

- Prioritize sourcing factors effectively
- Using supplier sustainability audit and industry reports
- 3 factors were identified and established
- Complicated by sourcing practices in the fashion industry
- 3 illustrative materials were chosen: **Cotton, Hemp** and **Polyester**

Cotton



Polyester



Hemp



Environmental impact	Economic Consideration	Material characteristics
Carbon footprint	Price per kilo	Quality and strength
Water usage	Annual world production	Biodegradable
Energy efficiency		

Source: (Van Wheele & Rozemeijer, 2022)

Results

- Material
- Manufacturing: cutting and trimming
- Manufacturing in China
- Transport from Shanghai to Gothenburg (20730km)
- Sea cargo, 1000kg of product

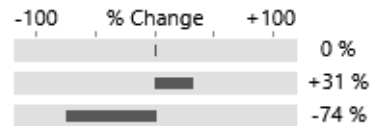
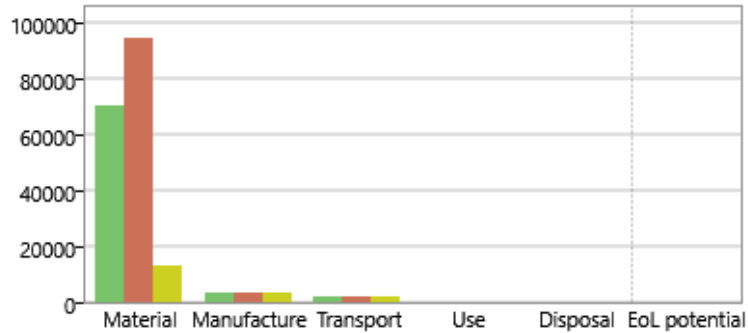


Material	Mass (kg)	Length of rolls (m)	Removed material from cutting and trimming (%)	Percentage assumed to be recovered at end of life (%)	Shipping distance (km)
Cotton	1000	1000	25	100	20730
Hemp	1000	1000	25	100	20730
Polyester	1000	1000	25	100	20730

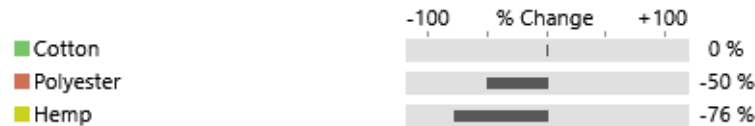
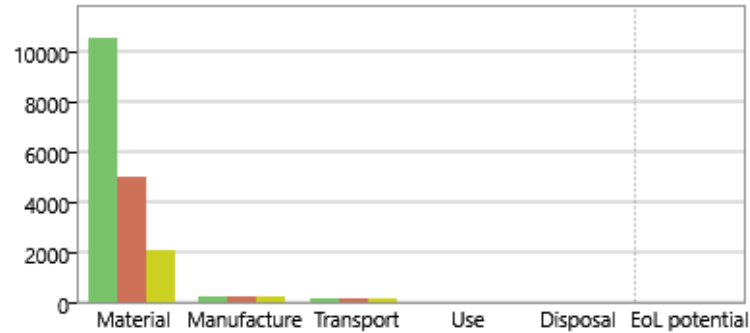
Results

- Material is a big contributor
- Consider material quality (cost)

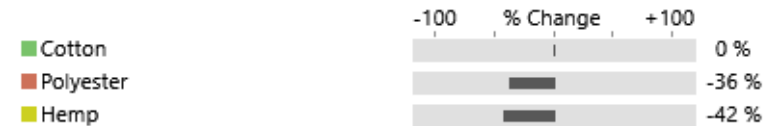
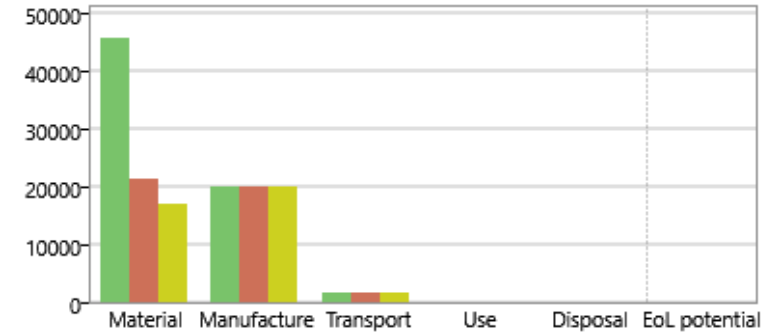
Energy (MJ)



CO2 Footprint (kg)



Cost (SEK)



Results

- Normalization of the data from EduPack and industry reports

	Non beneficial					Beneficial	
Material	CO2 footprint (kg)	Water usage (liter/ usable kg)	Energy(MJ)	Cost(SEK/kg)	Biodegradable (years)	Annual world production (tonne/yr)	Tensile strength (MPa)
Cotton	11000	10229	76900	19,2	0.5	21100000	360
Hemp	2620	2123	19800	21,3	0.5	85400	550
Polyester	5500	127	101000	18,2	200	54000000	573
	Non beneficial					Beneficial	
Material	CO2 footprint (kg)	Water usage (liter/ usable kg)	Energy(MJ)	Cost(SEK/kg)	Biodegradable (years)	Annual world production (tonne/yr)	Tensile strength (MPa)
Cotton	0,2381818182	0,01241568091	0,2574772432	0,9479166667	1	0,3907407407	0,6282722513
Hemp	1	0,05982100801	1	0,8544600939	1	0,001581481481	0,9598603839
Polyester	0,4763636364	1	0,7613861386	1	0,0025	1	1

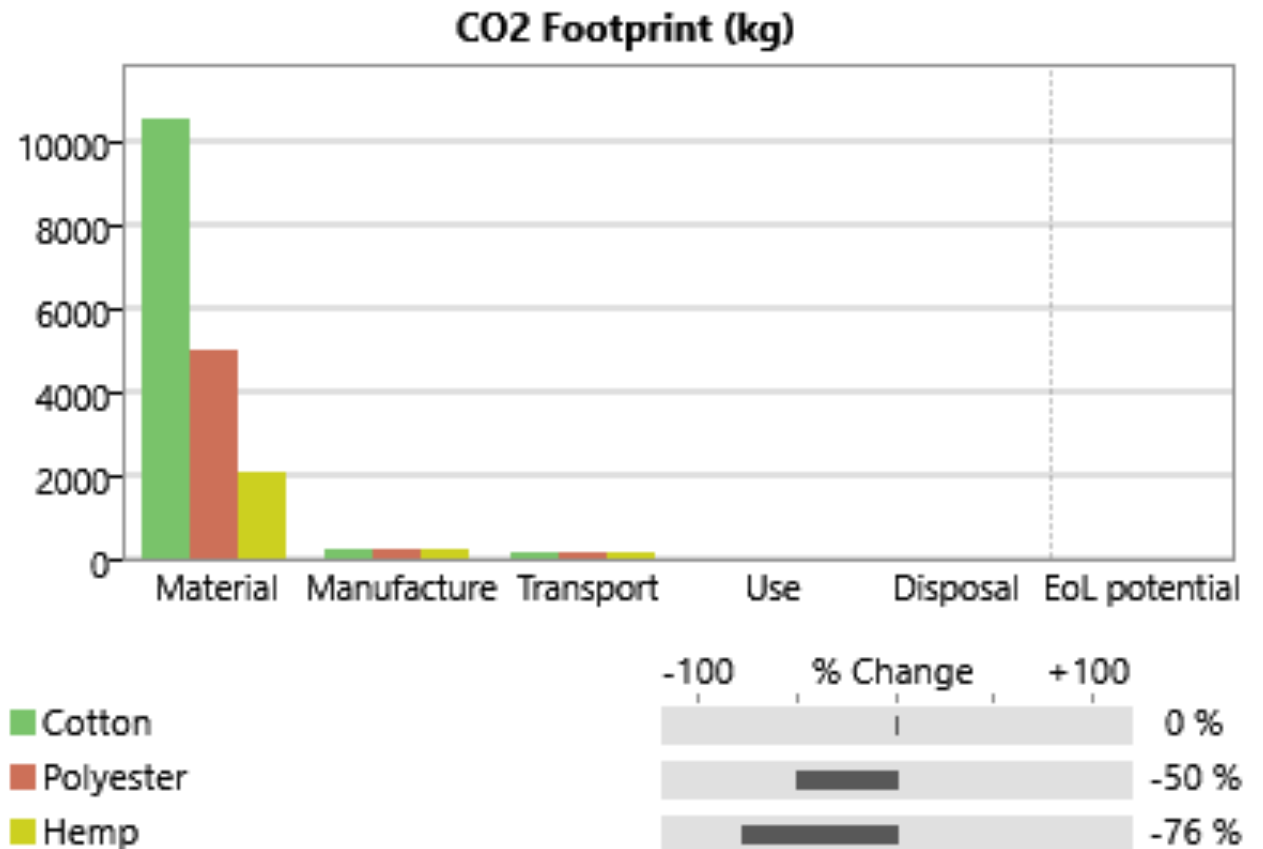
Results

- WSM and WPM
- Hemp ranks highest
- Focus on CO2, cost, energy and breakdown/biodegradable

Weighted SUM									
Material	CO2 footprint (kg)	Water usage (liter/ usable kg)	Energy(MJ)	Cost(SEK/kg)	Biodegradable (years)	Annual world production (tonne/yr)	Tensile strength (MPa)	Performance score	Rank
	0,3	0,08	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,08	0,04		
Cotton	0,07145454545	0,0009932544726	0,02574772432	0,284375	0,1	0,03125925926	0,02513089005	0,5389606736	3
Hemp	0,3	0,004785680641	0,1	0,2563380282	0,1	0,0001265185185	0,03839441536	0,7996446427	1
Polyester	0,1429090909	0,08	0,07613861386	0,3	0,00025	0,08	0,04	0,7192977048	2
WPM									
Material	CO2 footprint (kg)	Water usage (liter/ usable kg)	Energy(MJ)	Cost(SEK/kg)	Biodegradable (years)	Annual world production (tonne/yr)	Tensile strength (MPa)	Performance score	Rank
	0,3	0,08	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,08	0,04		
Cotton	0,6502383529	0,703910824	0,8731198967	0,9840814554	1	0,9275794011	0,9815804842	0,3580734897	3
Hemp	1	0,7982672243	1	0,9539102938	1	0,5969323683	0,9983626444	0,4538050088	1
Polyester	0,8005373155	1	0,9731067758	1	0,5492802717	1	1	0,427893883	2

What are the implications?

- Material choice is extremely important in this instance
- Sustainable attributes
- Water usage
- Worker's salary and conditions





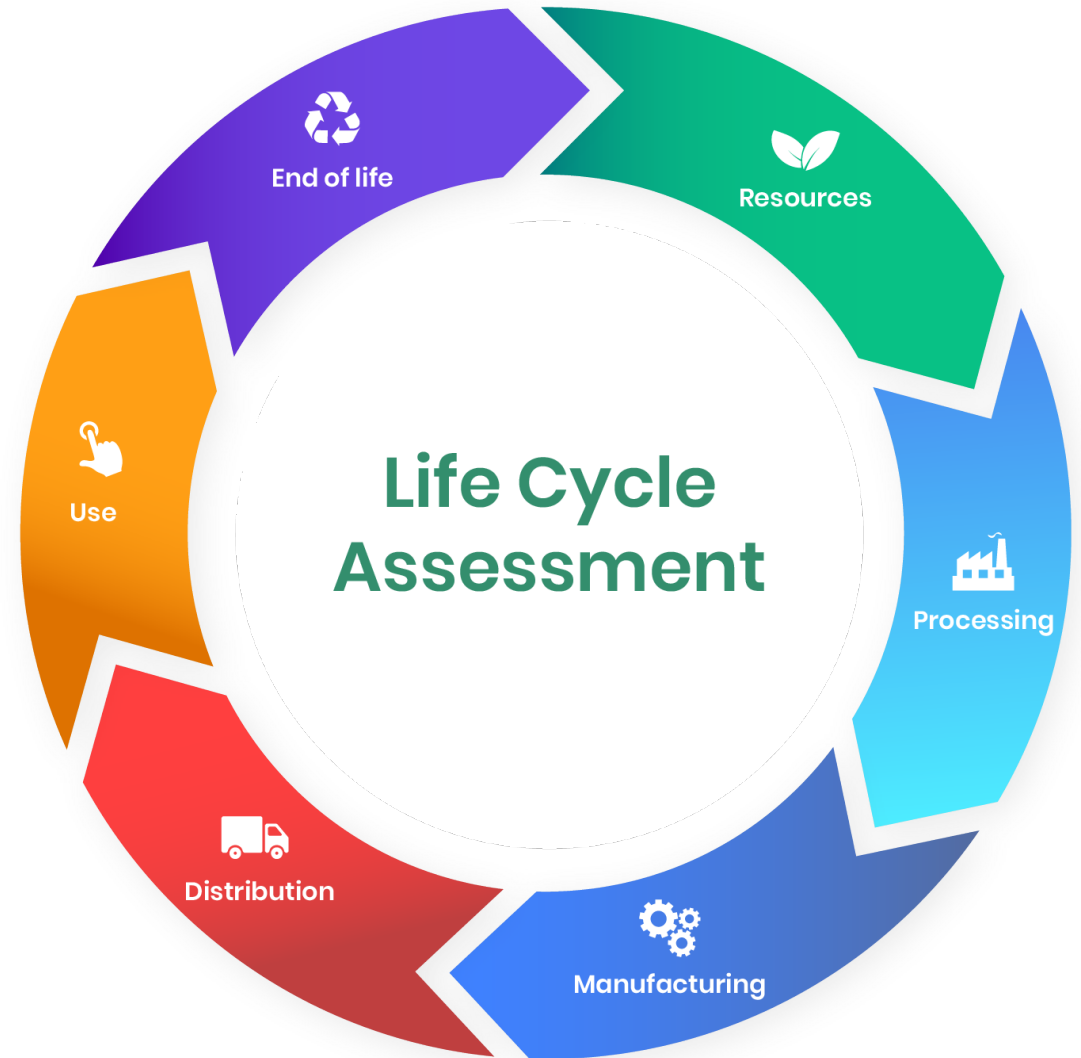
Changes to implement

- For this case study
- Focus on material choice in ideation phase
- Material substitution with similar properties

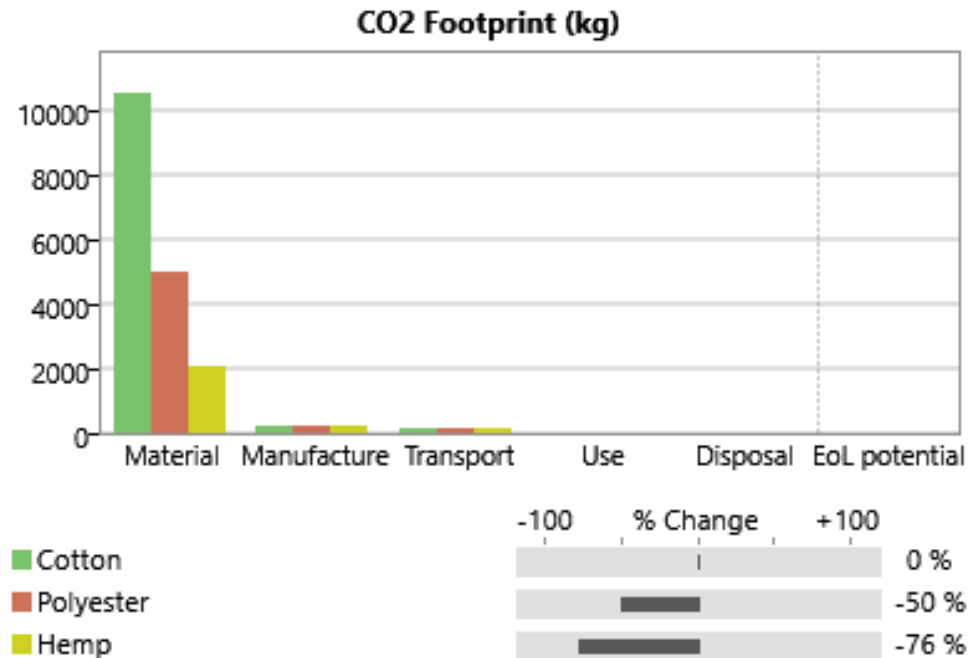


Sustainable practices

- Life cycle assessment
- Supply Chain Optimization
- Material Substitution
- Investment in Innovation



In conclusion



- What sustainable sourcing practices are relevant in the fashion industry?
- Life cycle assessment
- Material substitution
- Identify areas of improvement
- Strategize

Citations

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Rotterdam to Gothenburg is 992 km

<https://www.fluentcargo.com/routes/amsterdam-nl/goteborg-se#ocean-routes>

Shanghai to Gothenburg is 20,777 km

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