# SUSTAINABILITY AND FASHION MARKETING

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### AGENDA

- I. Can fashion be Sustainable?
- 2. Sustainability & Fashion Supply Chain
- 3. Sustainability & Fashion Branding
- 4. Sustainability & Fashion Retailing & Business Models

### TODAY'S READINGS

Caniato, F., Caridi, M., Crippa, L., & Moretto, A. (2012). Environmental sustainability in fashion supply chains: An exploratory case based research. *International journal of production economics*, 135(2), 659-670.

Joy, A., Sherry Jr, J. F., Venkatesh, A., Wang, J., & Chan, R. (2012). Fast fashion, sustainability, and the ethical appeal of luxury brands. Fashion theory, 16(3), 273-295.

#### Additional readings:

Achabou, M.A., & Dekhili, S. (2013). Luxury and sustainable development: Is there a match?. Journal of Business Research, 66(10), 1896-1903.

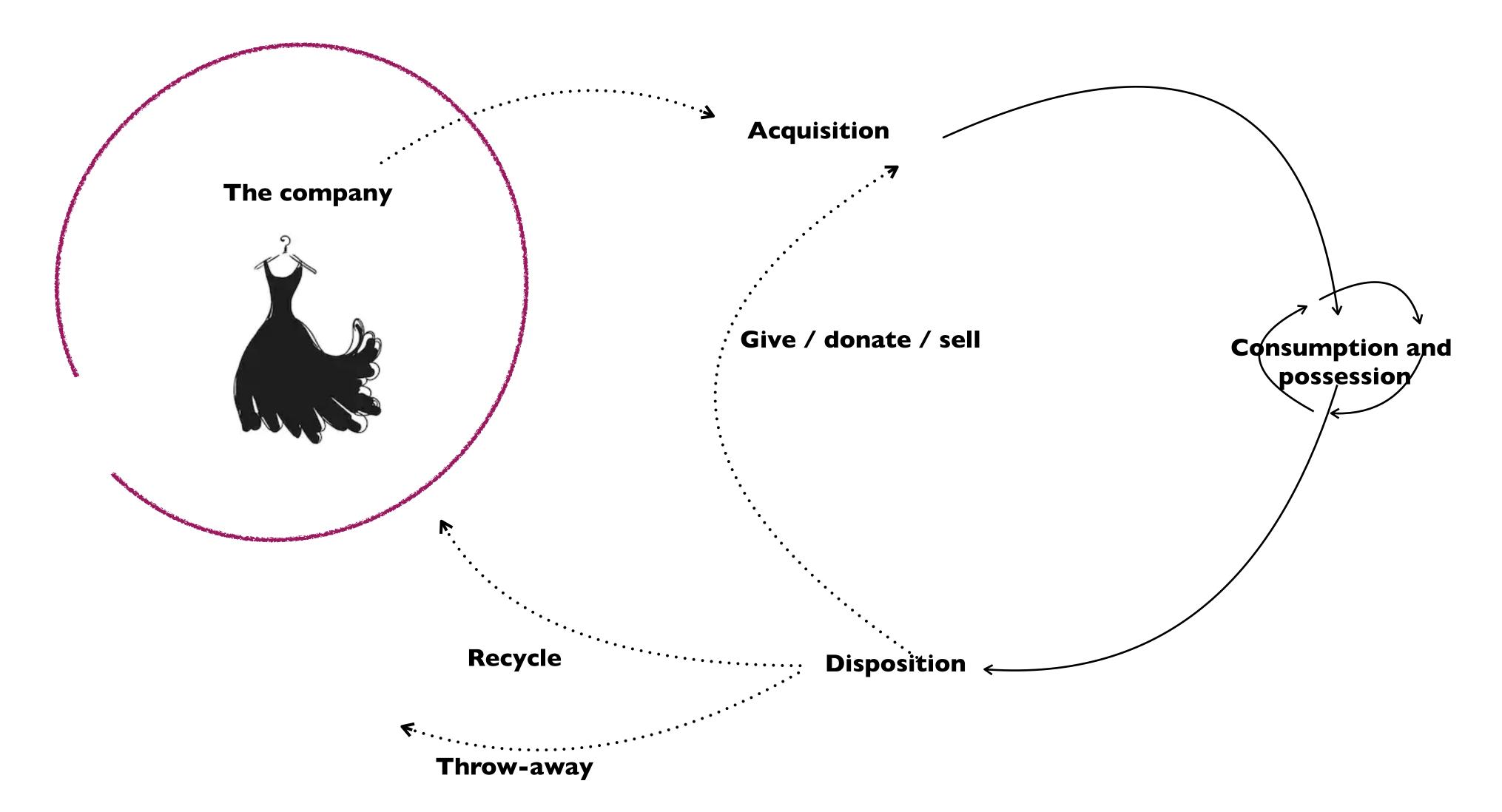
Ertekin, Z.O., & Atik, D. (2015). Sustainable markets: Motivating factors, barriers, and remedies for mobilization of slow fashion. *Journal of Macromarketing*, 35(1), 53-69.

Blanchet, V. (2017). 'We Make Markets': The Role of the Ethical Fashion Show in Categorising the Ethical Fashion. Recherche et Applications en Marketing, 32(3), 26–45.

- Fact 1: Around 10% of CO2 emission today is caused by fashion.
- Fact 2: The average consumer purchase 60% more clothing than 15 years ago.
- Fact 3: The average garment is only worn seven times before it gets thrown out.
- Fact 4: 50 percent of fast fashion pieces are disposed of within a year.
- Fact 5: 140 million kilo's of clothing is burned each year.
- Fact 6: Less than 1% of material used to produce clothing is recycled into new clothing.

"In 2018, Earth Overshoot Day came earlier than ever before, on August 1. Put simply, we are consuming more than we have, fashion being part of the cause. This is not just a threat to nature, but to human society too."

# CIRCULATION OF CLOTHING





# WHAT MAKES FASHION AND SUSTAINABILITY AS A CHALLENGING COMBINATION?

# **Fast fashion** = low-cost clothing collections that mimic current luxury fashion trends (Joy et al. 2012)

- Trends **change** with light speed > inherent dissonance among fashion-lover who is environmentally aware.
- Low price + low quality is good enough for **disposability** > fast fashion relies on recurring consumption and impulse buying (Niinimäki et al. 2020)
- Lack of **transparency**: fashion supply chain are long and complex, highly fragmented

Consumers do not buy fashion or luxury items to save the world. They buy to look good.

Sustainability should be a new norm, not a way to sell more, or competitive advantage.

cradle Ethically produced Second-hand **Ecological Up-cycled** collection Planetcentred Recycled design

Cradle to

Biodegradable

Green choice

Social responsibility

Charity donations Take-back

Repair

World recycle week

Re-design, remanufacture

collection

Sustainable business model

# MANY FACETS OF SUSTAINABILITY

Extended product lifecycle

Circular economy

Organic

cotton mix

Sustainable development goals

Closing the loop Conscious

> Locally produced

Social

Responsibility

Transparency

Corporate responsibility

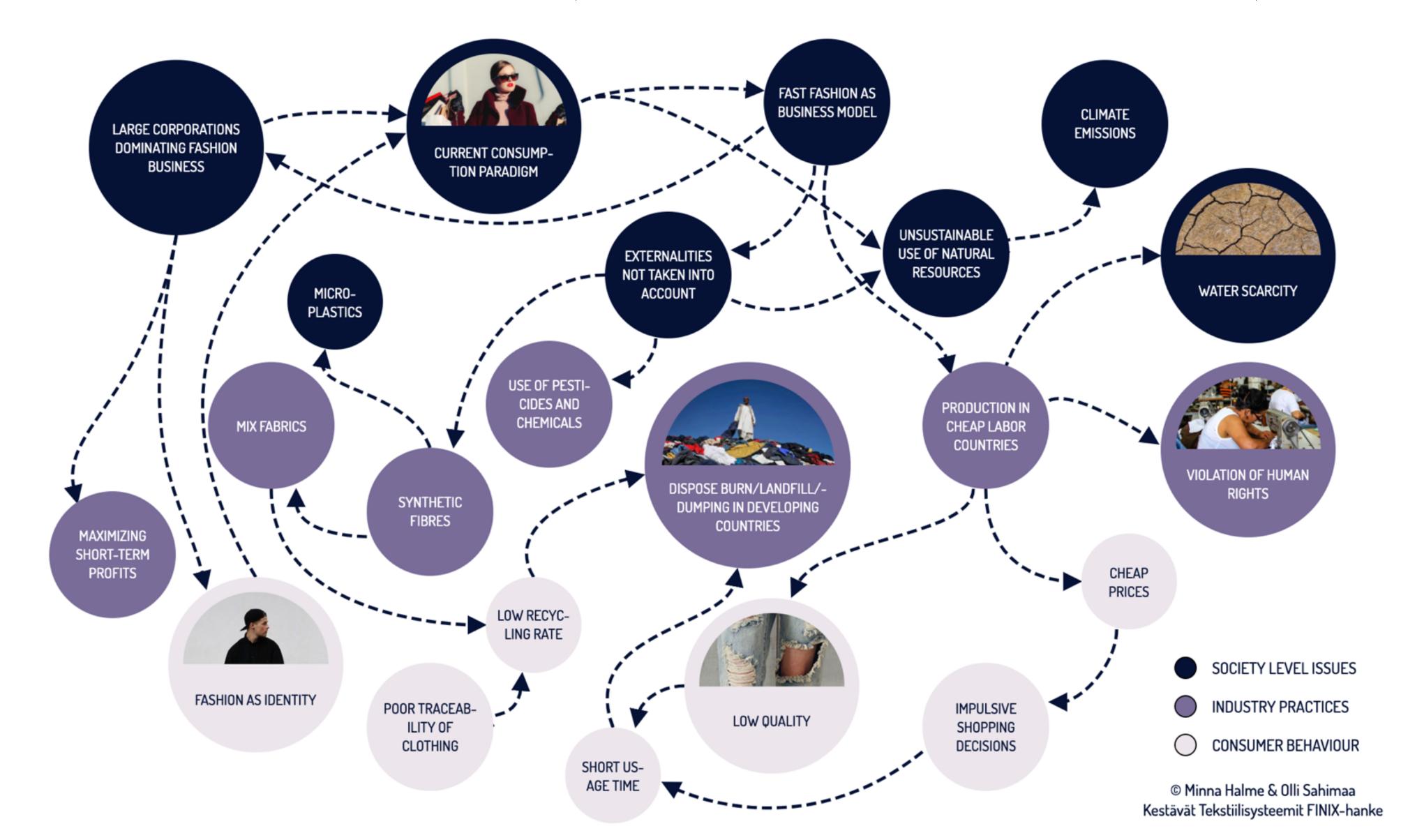
### SUSTAINABILITY BY DEFINITION

Sustainability is defined as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs." (United Nations, 1987). It has three main pillars: **economic**, **environmental** and **social**.

(e.g. Joy et al. 2012; Duić et al. 2015; Hansmann et al. 2012; Kloepffer 2008).

Besides an economic value, sustainable companies build their businesses also to have positive environmental and social impact.

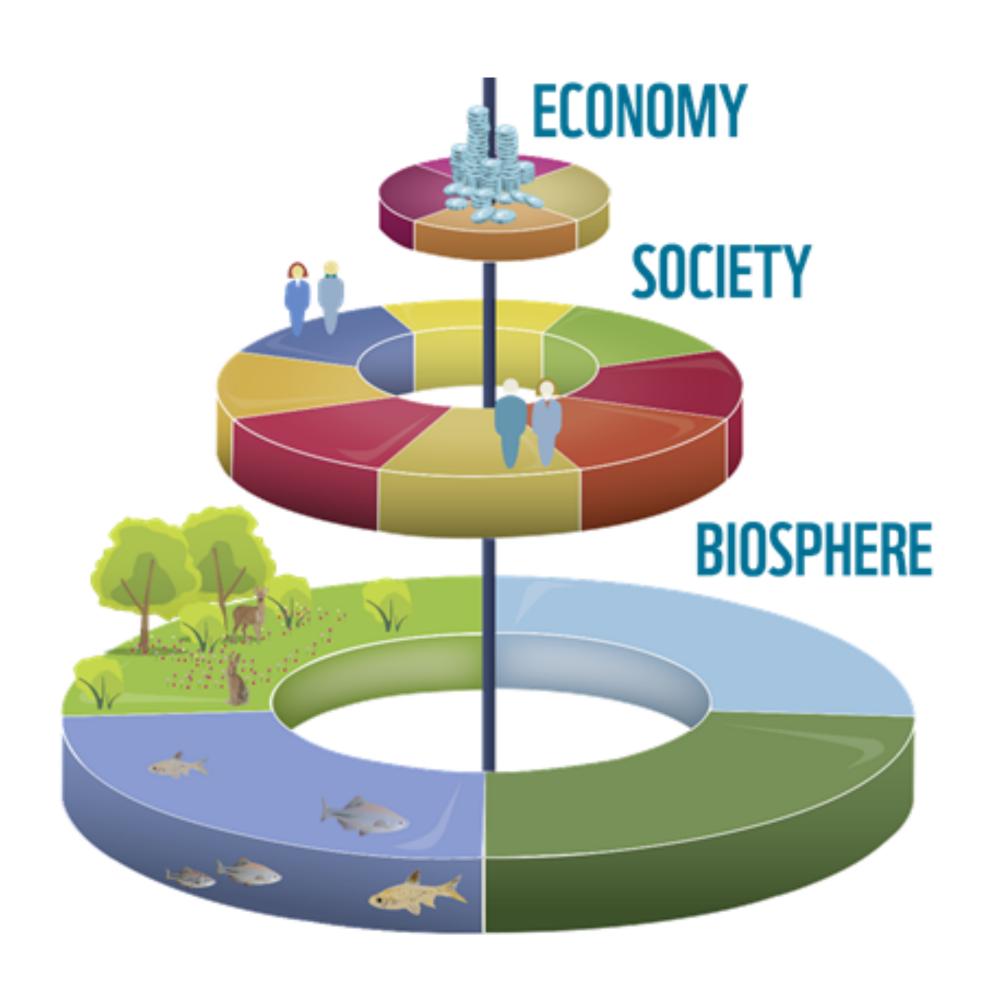
### SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY



### SYSTEMS THINKING: STRATEGIC SUSTAINABILITY

### Economy is part of society:

- inputs in terms of labour
- outputs in terms of customers and clients
  - > without society there is no economy.



### Society is part of larger Biosphere:

- Everyone needs water/air
- Economy needs raw material and resources.
  - > economy cannot keep growing eternally, if the biosphere is exploited. Earths capacity has its limitations.



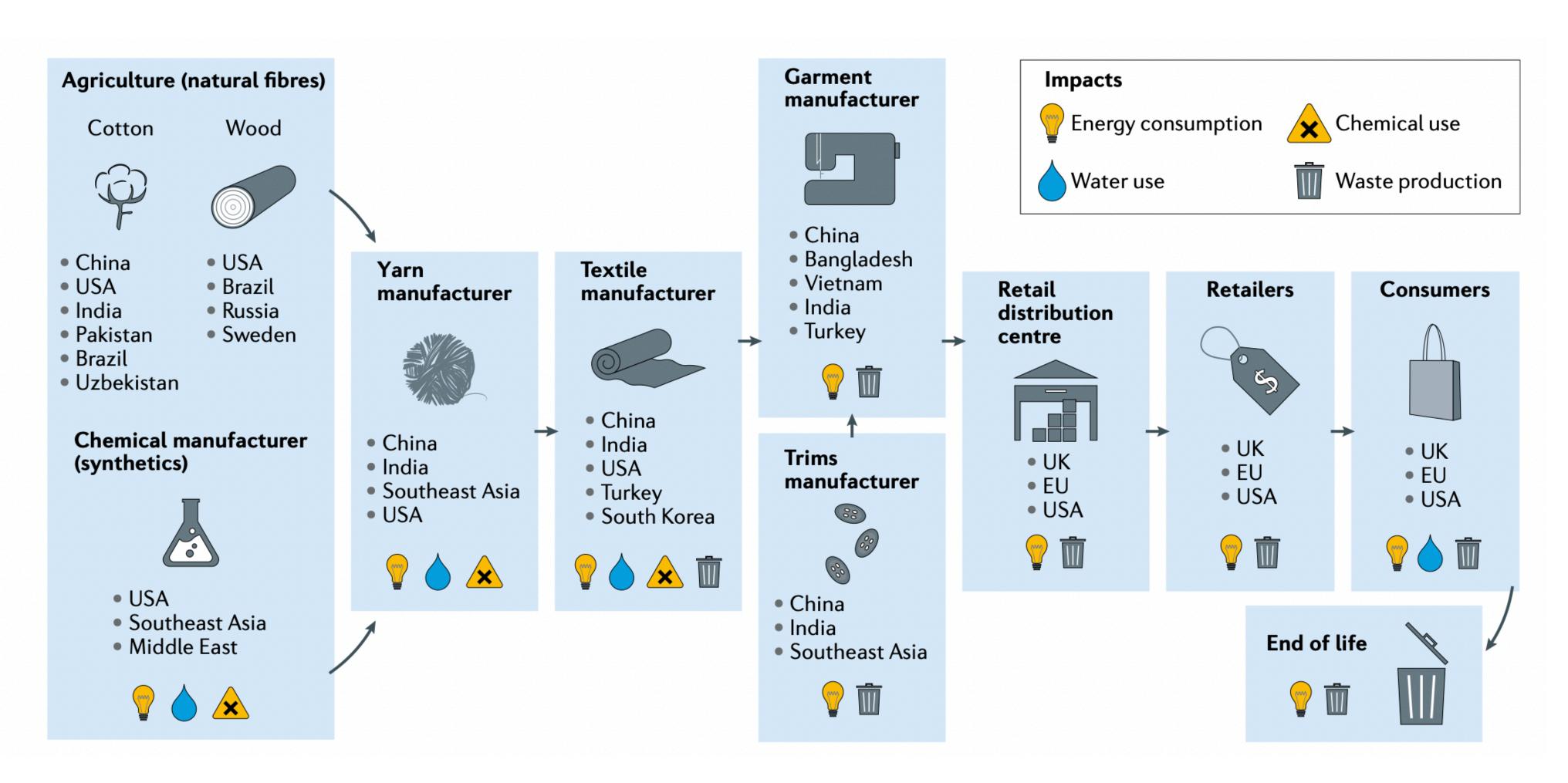
- The textile and fashion industry has a **long and complex supply chain**, starting from agriculture and petrochemical production (for fibre production) to manufacturing, logistics and retail (Niinimäki et al. 2020
  - Lack of transparency
  - Each production step has an **environmental impact** due to water, material, chemical and energy use.
  - Each production step has an **social impact**, e.g. in terms of working conditions throughout the supply chain.

# When a fashion company aims to promote sustainability, the main linkage is to develop a sustainable supply chain (Shen, 2014).

- Ecological/environmentally friendly materials
- 'Sustainable' manufacturing processes; no pollution & waste management
- 'Green' distribution & transportation methods
- Retailing decisions

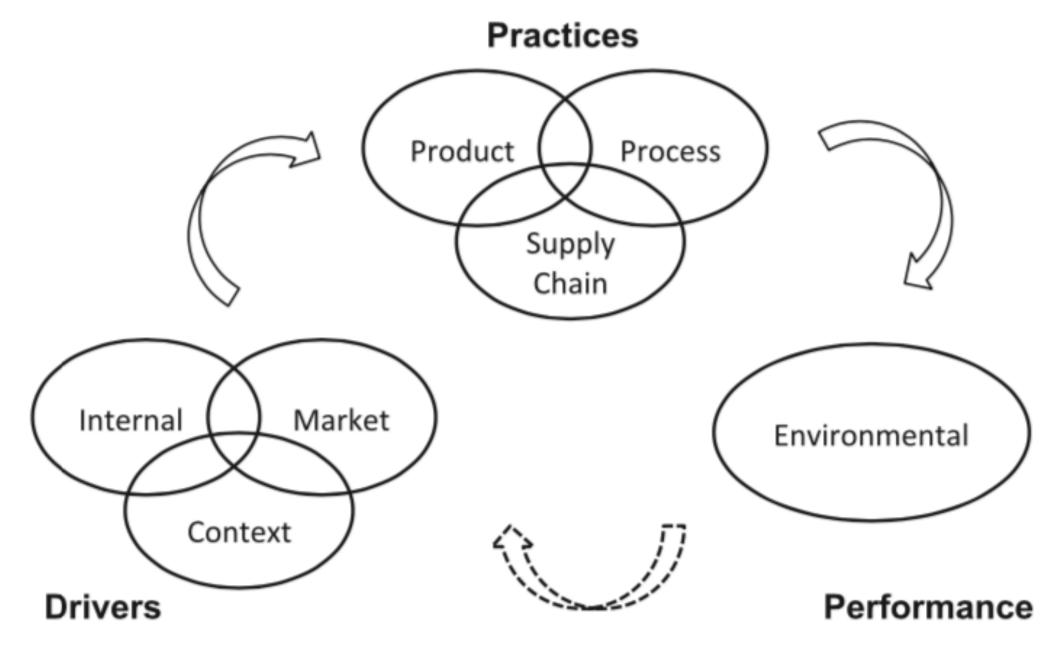
Sustainability is often linked to environmental sustainability.

### (NEGATIVE) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



Source: Niinimäki et al. 2020

# CANIATO ET AL. 2012: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



#### **Drivers**

Fig. 1. Research framework.

- Internal: efficiency objectives, company specific factors
- Market: customers
- Context: law & regulations

#### **Practices**

- **Product**: design (materials, components, packaging..)
- Supply chain: insourcing & outsourcing, logistic channels, suppliers
- **Processes**: from raw materials to finished products

# COVID-19'S IMPACT ON FASHION INDUSTRY

News > Consumer

# Primark, H&M and Nike are under pressure to ensure workers are paid after 'cancelling orders during pandemic'

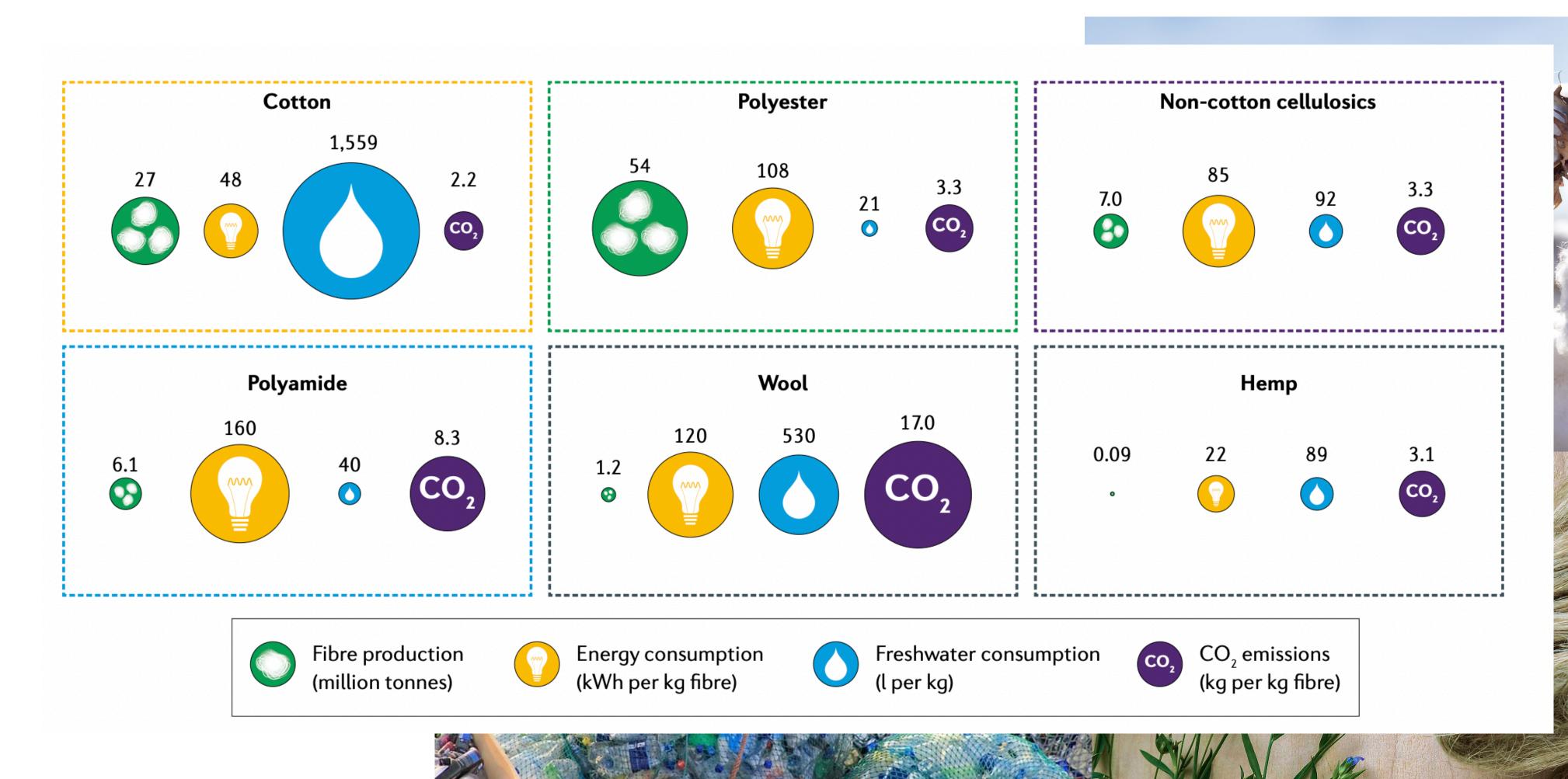
Factory workers supplying major brands are owed as much as £4.4bn in unpaid wages for the period from January to March alone, according to estimates



#### **LISTEN A PODCAST:**

https://soundcloud.com/leedsunibschool/complexity-fashion-industry

# SYNTHETIC OR NATURAL RAW MATERIAL?



# DESIGNING FROM (PRE-CONSUMER) WASTE





# ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS

#### Enter the new era of textile production!

loncell is a technology that turns used textiles, pulp or even old newspapers into new textile fibers sustainably and without harmful chemicals. The process converts cellulose into fibers which in turn can be made into long-lasting fabrics.

















Technology and product concept ready development and proven in Design of pilot

**Technical** 

lab scale Construction of

2019

2020

2021

Technology industrialization starts

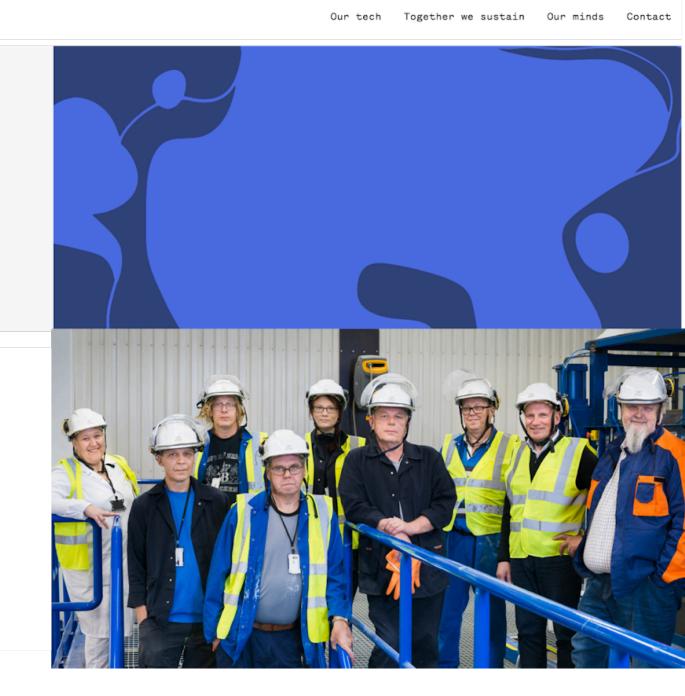
2023

Commercial

2025

We at Infinited Fiber want to save the planet together with You.

We have created a miracle: a technology that allows textile waste to be used again and again, preserving 100% quality.



Ioncell

Infinited Fiber

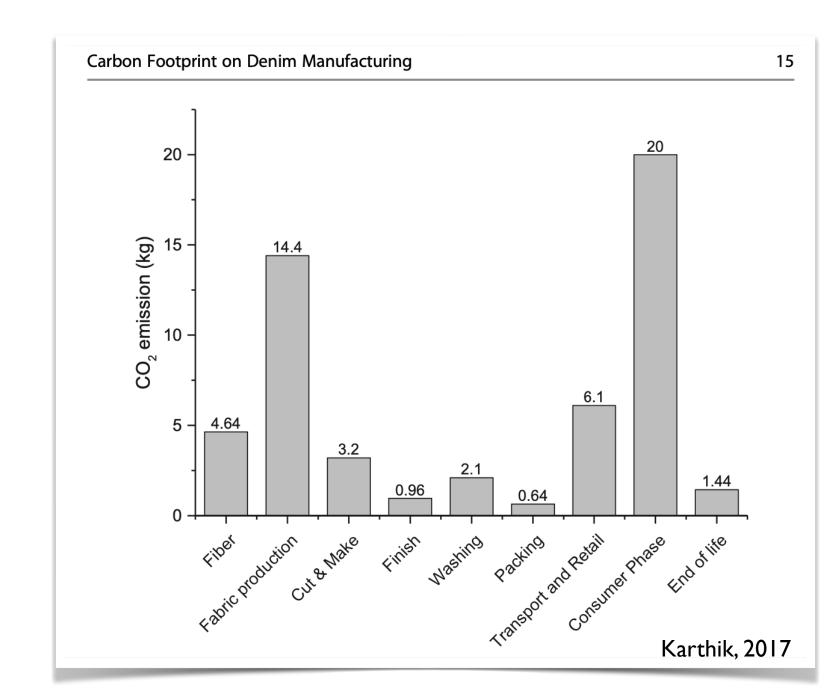
# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: MANUFACTURING

- Lack of transparency & knowledge from the raw material processing (e.g. chemicals and pollution in terms of air, water & land)
- Many chemicals used in textile manufacturing are harmful for the environment, factory workers and consumers (Niinimäki et al. 2020).
- Besides negative impact on environment, also resource usage (such as water and energy) should be paid attention too.

WATER USE FOR ONE SKINNY JEAN THROUGHOUT ITS LIFE CYCLE—



Water Used During The Life Cycle Of A Pair Of Jeans - Guess



# SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY: WHO MADE MY CLOTHES?











A FRESH GENERATION

ARE MARCHING FOR

REVOLUTION AND THEY

WANT TO WEAR CLOTHES

THAT TELL A NEW STORY.

LET'S GIVE IT TO THEM.

- NAOMI KLEIN -







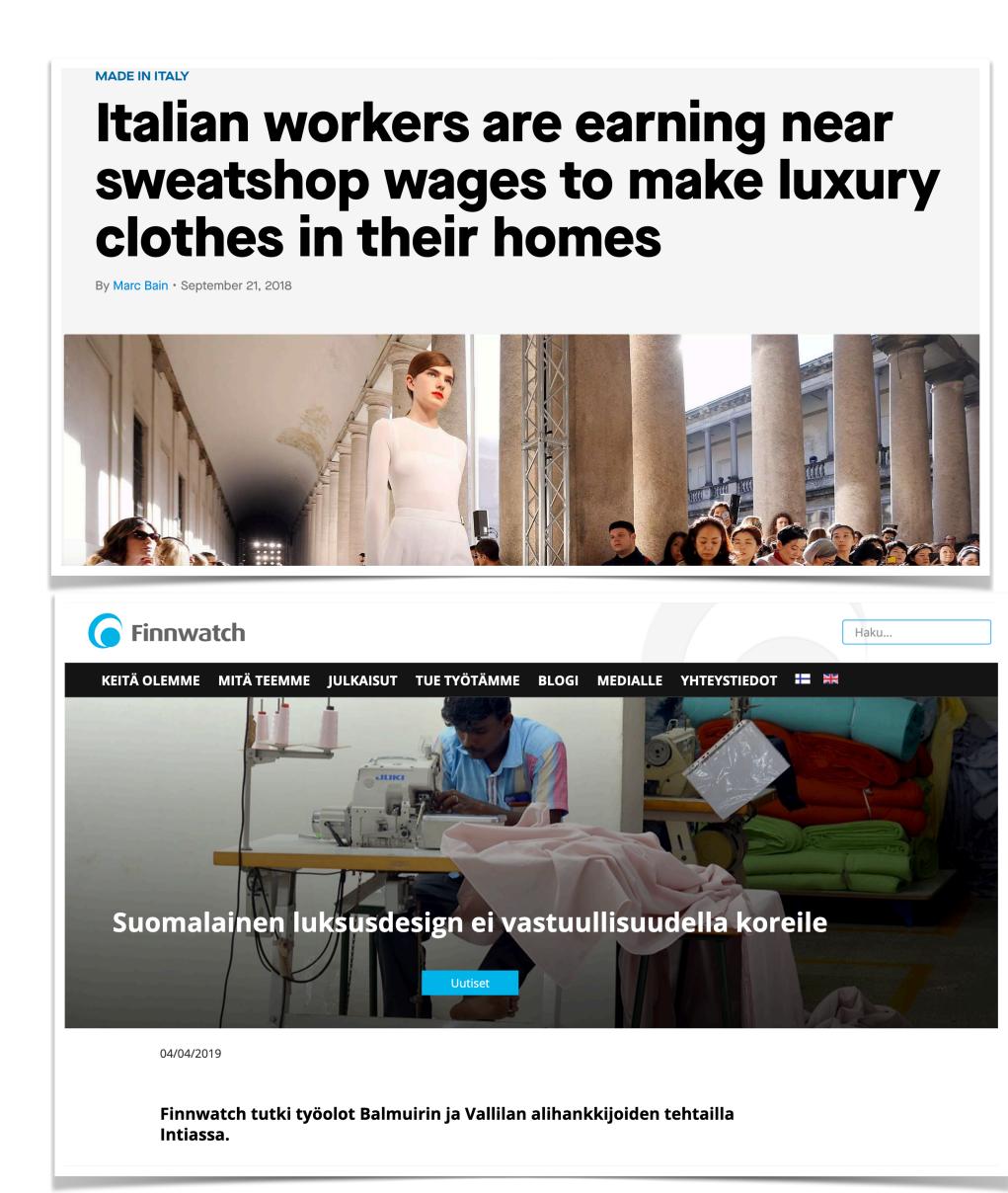


### LUXURY VS. MASS LUXURY

"Whereas luxury historically aligned with sustainability ideals (Kapferer 2010; De Barnier et al. 2012), by producing rare products of ultra high quality, made by hand and with respect for tradition, it has come to look more like consumer- or fashion goods made to fill trash bins after they achieve structural and rapid obsolescence." (Kapferer & Michaut, 2014)

### SUSTAINABLE LUXURY?

- Fast-fashion vs. Luxury fashion?
- High quality vs. Disposability
  - Generation to generation / Second-hand/ long lifecycle
  - Conceptual dissonance: superfluousness, conspicuousness, status = egoistic vs. altruistic aims?
- New products bought before "worn out"



# LUXURY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: IS THERE A MATCH?

Journal of Business Research 66 (2013) 1896–1903



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

#### Journal of Business Research



CrossMark

#### Luxury and sustainable development: Is there a match?



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#### ABSTRACT

This research explores the extent to which sustainable development can be associated with luxury products. In particular, it examines the propensity of consumers to consider recycled materials in luxury purchases. The existing academic literature neglects this question and some newspapers recently launched a debate on the relevance of adopting responsible practices in the luxury sector. Findings from an empirical study regarding the case of French luxury clothing indicate that incorporating recycled materials in such goods affects consumer preferences negatively and reveals a certain incompatibility between recycling and the category of luxury products. Despite the increasing concerns of consumers about the preservation of the planet, the responsible behavior of the brand remains a secondary selection criterion and consumers of luxury goods primarily focus on the intrinsic quality of the product.

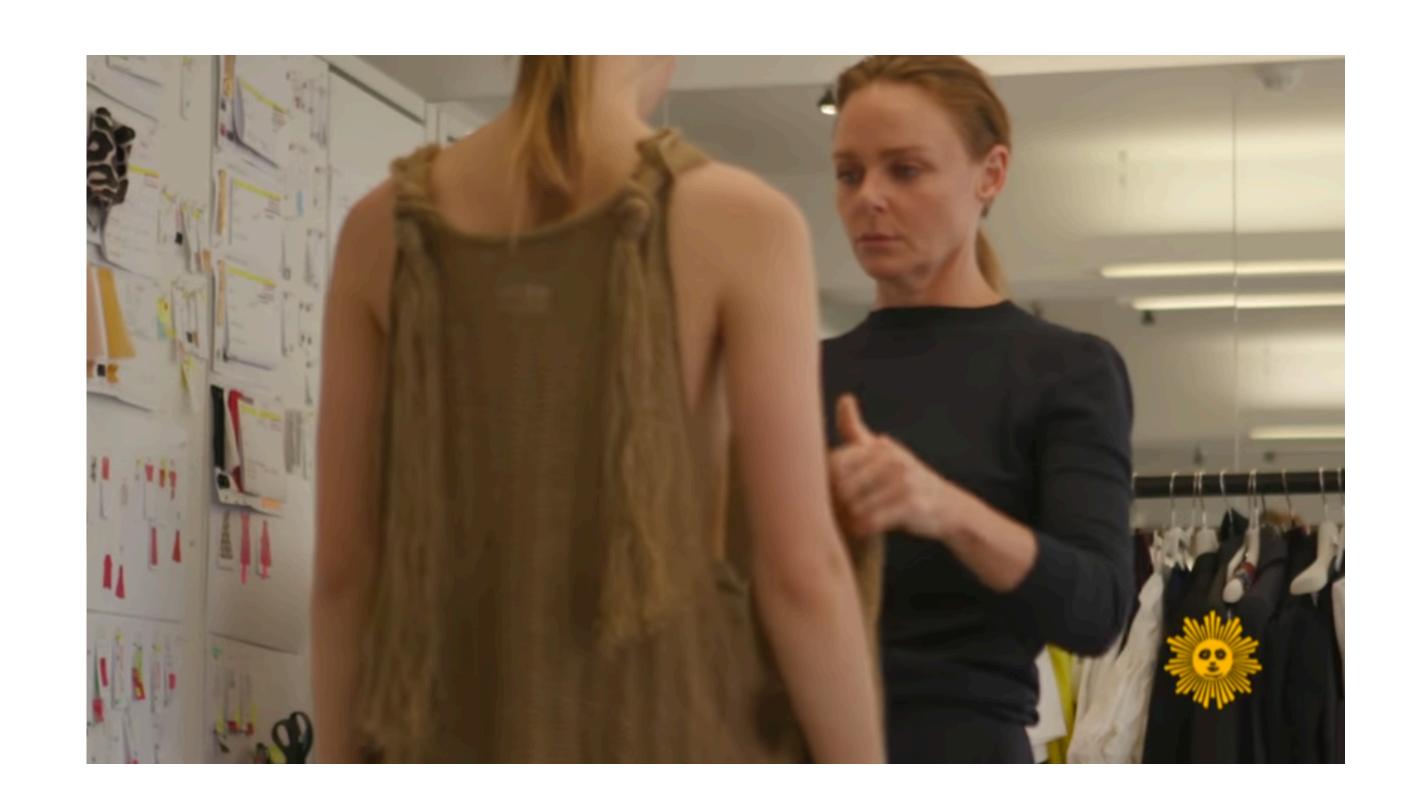
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# SUSTAINABILITY AS A STRATEGY

Nobody is perfect!
Something is better than nothing.
Stella McCartney



#### SUSTAINABILITY + MARKETING = ?

Marketing = trying to seduce, to sell more?

Marketing = trustworthy information, awareness building?

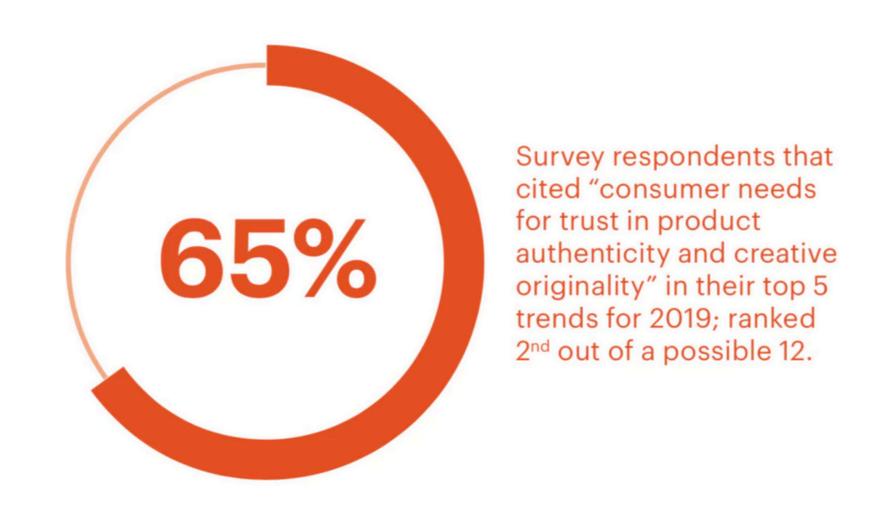
Marketing = creating value for customers?



### RADICAL TRANSPARENCY

Fashion executives anticipate consumers' need for transparency

"Fashion companies must come to terms with consumer's desire for transparency across the value chain. (...) The fashion industry suffers from a rising trust deficit." (BoF 2019)



Source: BoF-McKinsey State of Fashion Survey

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SUGGESTIONS

Recipes Coffee

2-in-1 Women Stores

Stores Children's outerwear NEW ARRIVALS COATS & TOPS KNITWEAR SWEATSHIR!

ARRIVALS JACKETS TOPS KNITWEAR & HOOGIES

DRESGES SKIRTS JEANS TROUSERS TAILORING

UNDERWEAR & SPORTSWEAR SHOES ACCESSORIES TRAVEL

WOMEN MEN CHILDREN HOMEWARE



Checks
Dots
Florals
Stripes

Checks
Dots
Florals
Stripes

MATERIAL
Wool
Synthetic
Silk
Regenerated fibre
Leather

Plastic & Rubber

Cotton

Indonesia Australia Bulgaria Brazil China Bangladesh Italy

MADEIN

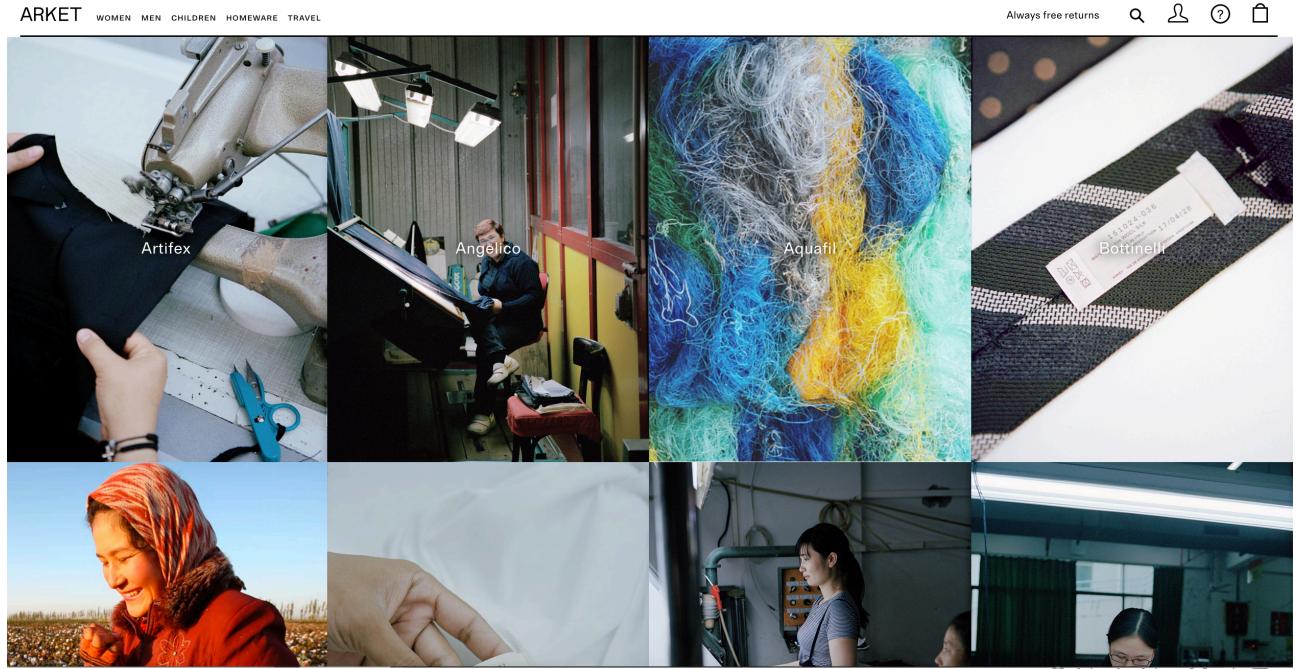
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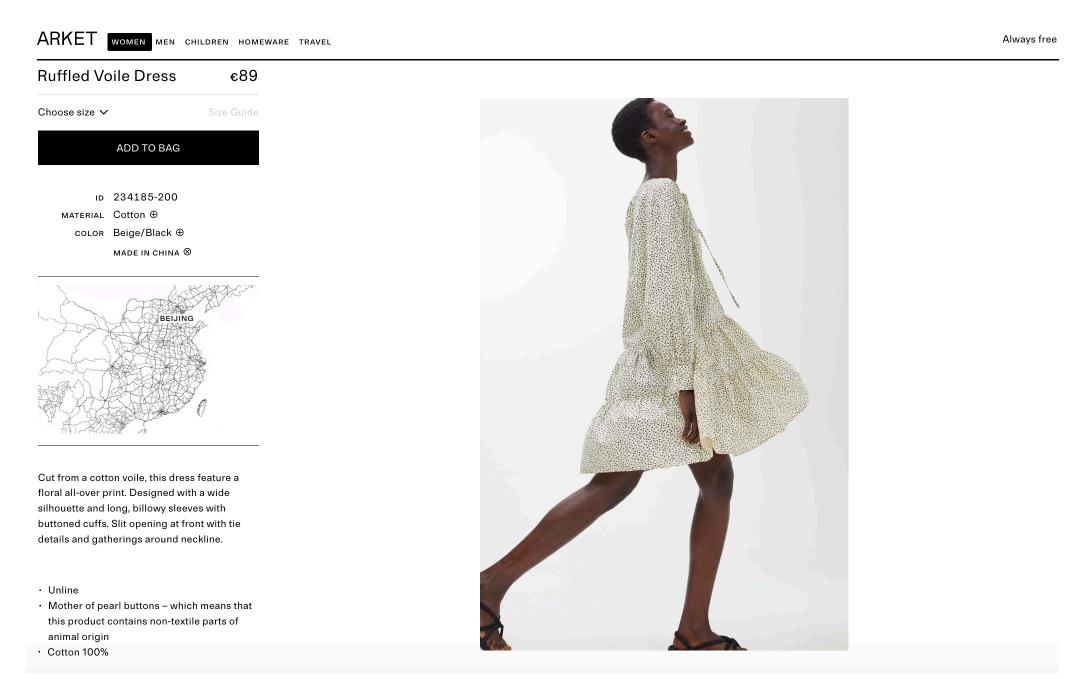






# ARE





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### THE PROBLEM IS IN THE SYSTEM.

- The fashion system is driven by speed, change, product obsolescence and aesthetic fads (Ertekin & Atik, 2015)
  - Sales and discounts to get money (and space) for new collections.

- Producing more than needed (economic reasoning):

The price per piece turns to be lower if you buy higher quantity

#### > How to prevent overproduction?

(Is the answer in stock optimization, optimized supply

chain...?)





# WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY IN FASHION RETAIL?

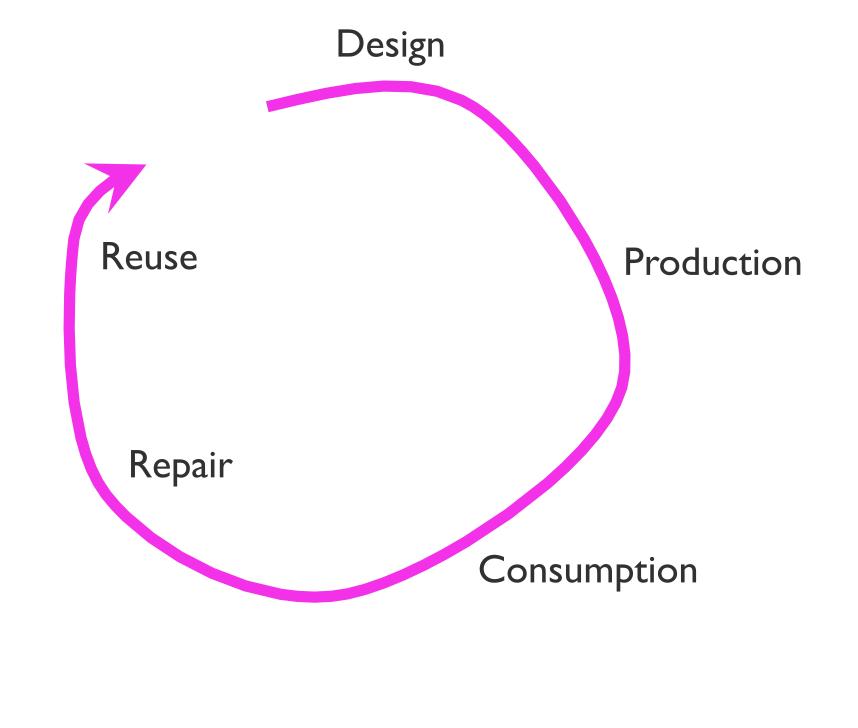
- Sustainability of product, supply chain & processes (Caniato et al. 2012)
- Stock management & number of collections per year
- Marketing activities supporting sustainable consumption (Niinimäki et al. 2020)
- Store (online /offline) aspects
  - Environmental and social aspects related to **offline store** (e.g. commitments for renewable energy, employees wellbeing)
  - Online store management and its environmental impact in terms of Packaging, Transportation, Returns and Disposal (Bertram & Chi 2017)

Think about how sustainability aspects may come alive in online vs. offline stores.

What are the key differentiating factors and what could be the key challenges? Think also hybrids, such as click & collect, showrooming.. etc

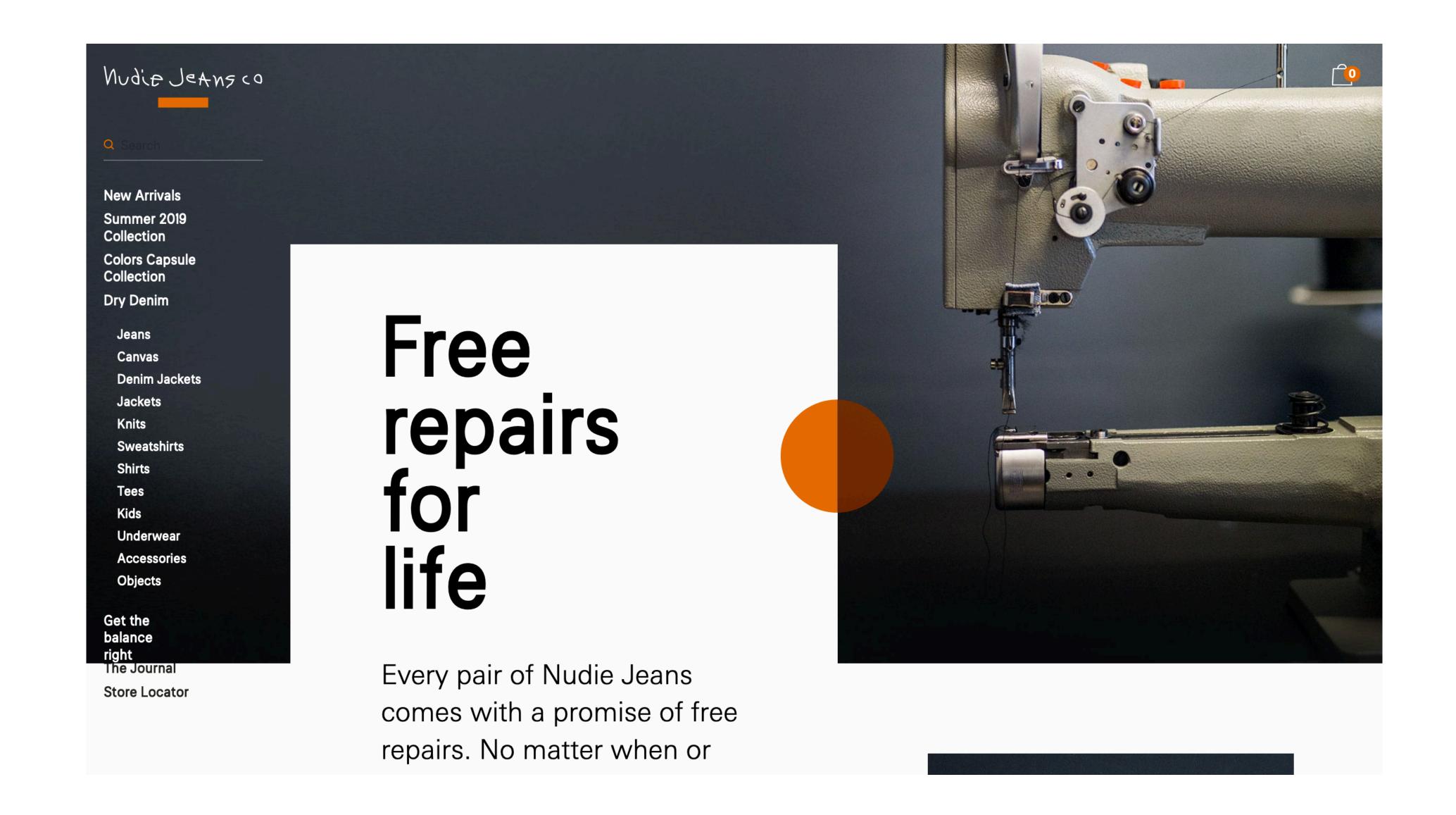
#### Designing for waste **Designing for longevity** Design Design Production Consumption Repair Production Consumption Remanufacturing Consumption Consumption

#### Designing for circularity



Alternative materials, whole system thinking, waste management, product as a service...

Source: Ellen McArthur foundation 2018



# BRANDS AND RETAILERS ENTERING TO RESALE







(i) Tämä tuote on juuri nyt loppuunmyyty. Pyydä kokotiedustelu ja ilmoitamme sähköpostitse mikäli tuote on taas saatavilla.





**PYRENEX VINTAGE MYTHIC - Untuvatakki** 

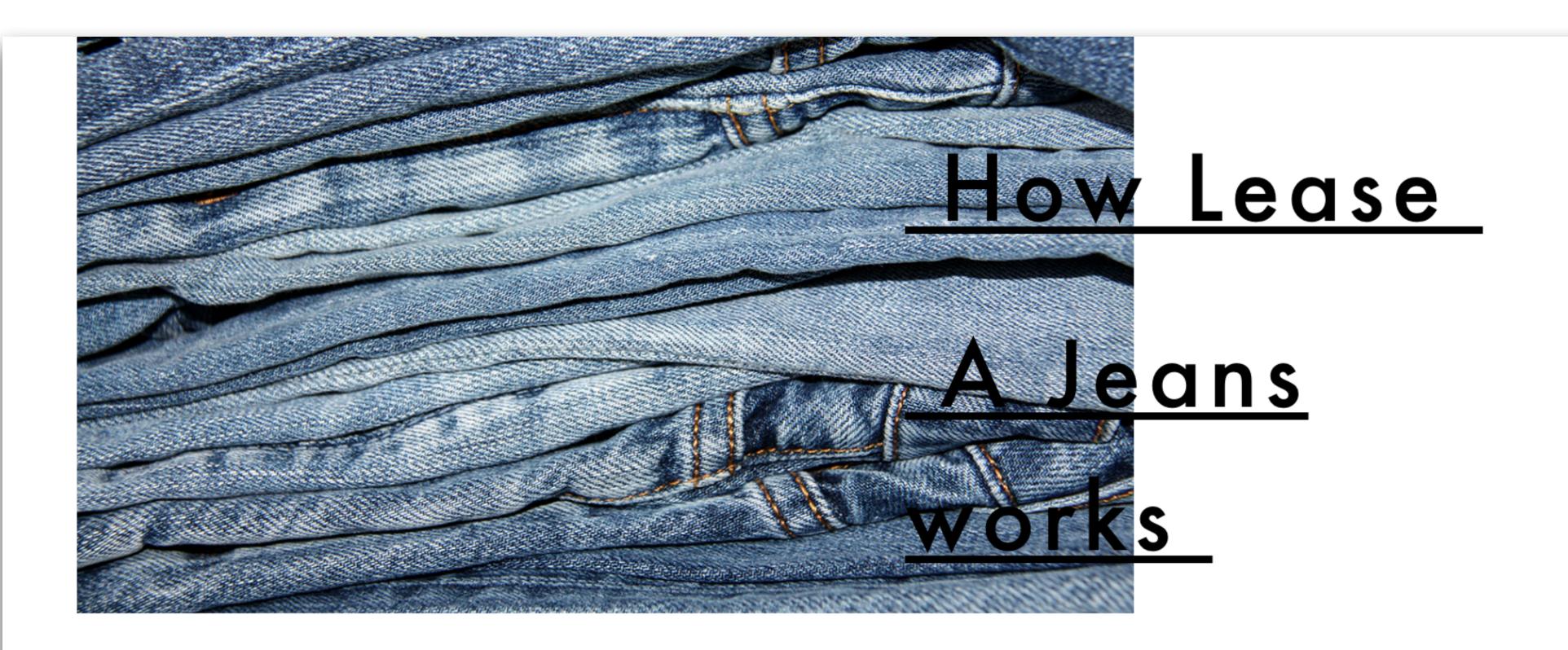
**293,95 €** 449,95 € sis. 24% alv

Väri: honey gold

Loppuunmyyty





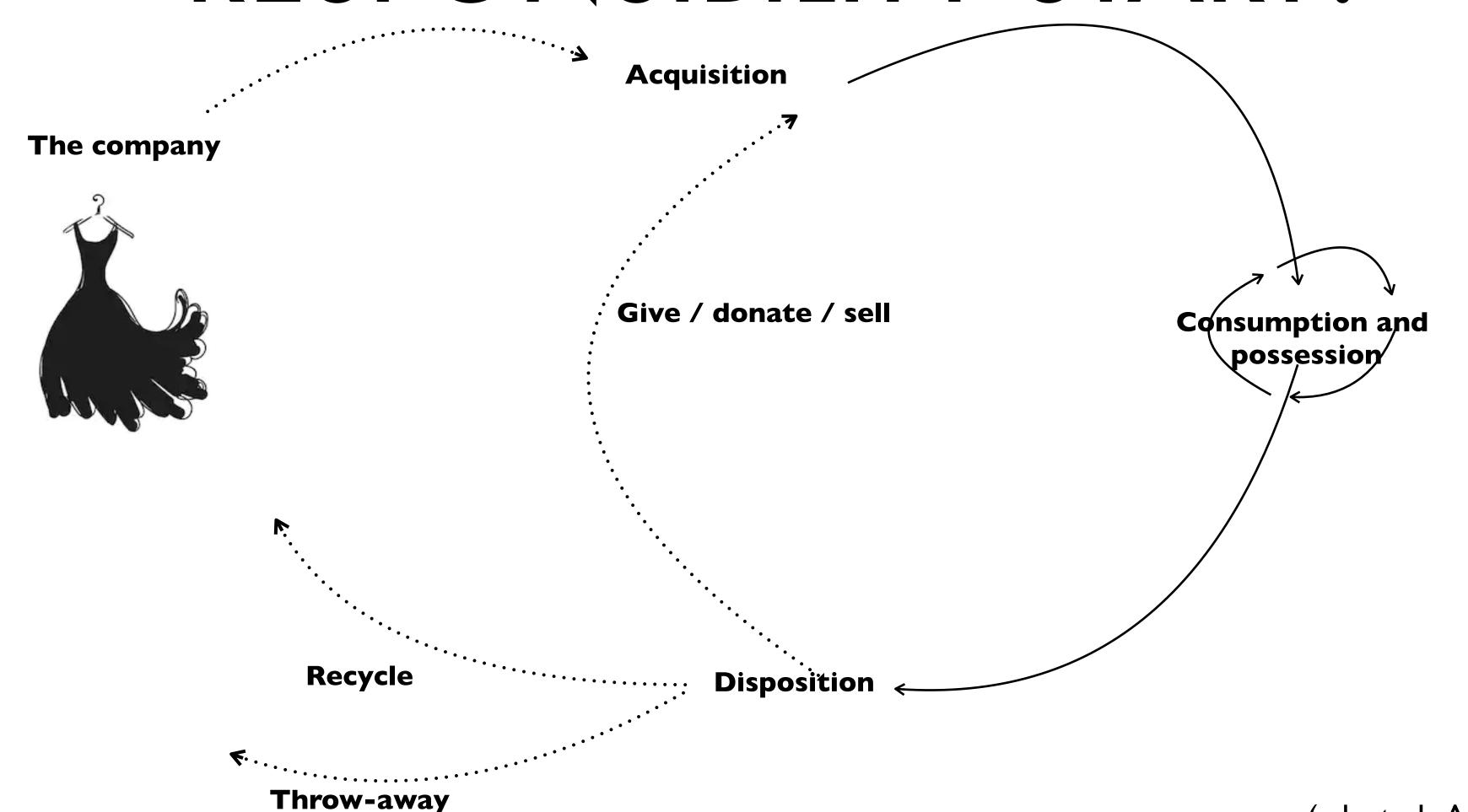


- We introduced a pioneering Lease A Jeans model to ensure that we stay the owners of the raw materials and get them back after use.

Lease A Jeans is a formula that keeps the respect of the earth and its resources at its core. Rumor has it; on average, 30% of the garments in our closets have not been worn in almost a The old ones will be recycled to make new wonderful items. Recycling saves water, resources and waste. We love to hear where you take your jeans. Your adventures create unique MUD stories that live on in our vintage jeans collection.

Thanks to the business model of Lease A Jeans we surround ourselves with a community of forward-thinking people. True

# WHERE DOES COMPANY'S RESPONSIBILITY END AND USER'S RESPONSIBILITY START?



# Thank you.

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