Open Source Co-Production

Instead of copyright, licences like Open Source creative commons empower co-production allows global communities to share knowledge and collaborate, accelerating innovation and enhancing fashion sustainability through collective learning. 3D printable fashion is an example.

VET: How can sharing knowledge and ideas freely, with others help us create better fashion together?

HEI: What types of knowledge and processes can be shared through open-source licenses to facilitate collaborative innovation in fashion production and use?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Fair Labor Practices

Industry 5.0 seeks a transition towards sustainable, human-centric and resilient industries. In this, workers should be paid fair wages, have safe working conditions, and not be subjected to exploitation or abuse.

VET: Are your workers treated well? What about the companies you work with?

HEI: Are there any points in the supply chain where it is unclear how workers are being treated? What steps would you have to take in order to improve these points?

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Fluid Fashion Consumption

Fluid fashion consumption promotes reimagining ownership and embracing innovative models like renting, borrowing, swapping, and sharing items.

VET: How can you share clothing with others in a way you are comfortable with?

HEI: How can your business model incorporate building community, extending garment life and/or facilitate user interaction?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Local Community

Employing and/or involving local communities in processes like designing and manufacturing often leads to positive benefits for the company, environment, and society.

VET: Who are (part of) your local communities (residents, artisans, designers, and businesses)?

HEI: Are there processes that, if done by local community stakeholders, could bring value to your company as well as the local community?

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Considering More-than-Human Ecosystems

Considering non-humans in fashion ecosystems emphasizes the impact on the environment from the point of view of materials, production, supply chain, and ecology. The aim is to minimize environmental harm and conserve resources.

VET: What non-humans like insects, water systems or animals are affected by your whole process?

HEI: What more-than human ecosystems does your practice impact? How can you consider these ecosystems for mutual, regenerative, or sustainable benefits?

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Refreshing Roles

For organizations to grow and change it is important to reorganize task into engaging positions that attract talent and keep good employees connected. This helps organizations address emerging needs, adapt to shifting market dynamics, adopt technological advancements, and evolve with challenges and opportunities.

VET: Which tasks are most important in your organization?

HEI: What new tasks will need to be added, and how could you integrate these tasks over existing and new roles to keep people engaged?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Shared Governance

Shared governance models split the responcibility and accountability of an organization with stakeholders across the value chain. Shared Governance ensures an inclusive approach to decision-making and management, but collaboration between stakeholders is needed.

VET: Who makes the decisions in your organization? Who is impacted by the decisions that are made and how can you involve them in the decision-making process?

HEI: How can you add more stakeholders from your value chain to your current decision-making process?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Social Responsibility

Social Responsibility is the commitment to act ethically and contribute to economic, social, and environmental well-being. It includes upholding ethical conduct, promoting sustainability, engaging with communities, ensuring economic accountability, and adhering to legal compliance.

VET: How is your organization impacting society and the environment?

HEI: How could you change your practice to ensure a positive impact on the society and environment?

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Socioeconomic and Governmental Factors

New laws, regulations, socil beliefs and societal costs (like inflation) play a crucial role in influencing sustainability and technolpgy practices in the fashion industry. Systemic change influences who society works and causes our orcanization to change.

VET: Which new laws and regulations will impact sustainability and technology practices in fashion?

HEI: How do economic and legislative factors influence fashion consumption and use?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Feedback Loops

Collecting and making sense of stakeholder feedback is critical for businesses that wish to make improvements based on what their stakeholders (such as users) need.

VET: What stakeholder feedback is essential to your organization?

HEI: How could digital technologies support and incentivize stakeholders to be willing to share feedback?

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Users As Stakeholders

Encouraging users to be active stakeholders in the fashion ecosyste empowers them and leads to more customer-centric, sustainable offerings.

VET: In what governence, design, production and use processes could you involve users?

HEI: What technologies could enable users to engage with your current processes? How would that change those processes?

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Co-Design

Co-Design refers to the collaborative principles and practices that actively involve other people (stakeholders) in the process. Co-Design emphasizes inclusivity, transparency, and shared decision-making through participatory models that seek to reshape the traditional top-down approaches of the fashion industry.

VET: How can you involve your friends or family when making decisions about what to wear?

HEI: How would you make a system that allows all the stakeholders to be part of the Design process?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Strategic Partnerships

Strategic partners are the stakeholdes that impact your value proposition and value chain. The level of dependency can be high or low, balanced or unbalanced.

VET: Who are your strategic partners and why do you choose them? Are your users strategic partners?

HEI: What new partners would you need in your organization to make enable circularity? (e.g. textile recycling)

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