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towards a positive future

It has been an intriguing year for the fashion industry and for the Mistra Future Fashion research program. Sustainable fashion is on the agenda as never before. Over and over again it is confirmed that what we do matter. Much has happened with the program, moving from phase one to phase two. We have reorganized and restructured, we have delivered exciting research findings, and we have mapped the grounds for our journey ahead.

midterm constructive review

2015 was an important year for the Mistra Future Fashion program as it reached midterm of its scope. The shift from the first to the second phase happened 1st of June 2015. By this time, four years of new knowledge were consolidated and the multi-disciplinary research team had positively gained a solid understanding of the system challenges in the fashion industry. A new program plan for the second phase emerged, built on phase one results in combination with learnings from a progress evaluation across the consortium – a plan deliberately designed for long-term systemic change.

focus and relevance

Moving from the first to the second phase we implemented some important changes. To focus, we used the concept of circular economy as base and turned eight research projects into four themes. To secure relevance, we expanded the amount of consortium industry partners from 12 to more than 30. To complement the program for phase two, we introduced a new board. To strengthen the program management, we introduced new resources such as theme leaders and allocated more resources to communication.

exciting findings

During the year we contributed with plenty of relevant new knowledge, here a few examples. In the recycling area, Anna Palme presented her licentiate thesis with new findings on used-cotton qualities, crucial knowledge for advancing textile recycling. In design research, Rebecca Earley and colleagues gathered data on 50 redesign concepts through workshops with over 345 designers, which demonstrated the tangible sustainability improvement of applying design tools such as the TED’s TEN. In terms of understanding the environmental impact of clothing, Sandra Roos and colleagues presented the first ever life cycle assessment of the Swedish apparel consumption,
the year of expansion in sustainable fashion
2015 was a year when environmental challenges were high on the agenda of global leaders. In addition to the climate meeting in Paris in December there were many other positive initiatives initiated towards a more sustainable future for the fashion industry. The BioInnovation project and the EU Trash-2-Cash project are great examples of new research projects that contribute to new knowledge and innovations for sustainable fashion, two projects in which several of our researchers are involved.

There were also consumer engagements like the online sustainability lifestyle magazine “We Waves We Make” and the social media campaign “Four Fit Challenge” (encouraging people to only use four garments for a week). High-street fashion companies like H&M launched their first “recycled cotton denim collection”, Lindex and KappAhl made massive contributions in improving the supply chain in the rewarded SWAR project, Filippa K innovatively expanded their business model by introducing alternative consumption possibilities in terms of leasing, and the charity organization Myrorna launched a “wardrobe activation” campaign targeting consumers to pro-long the life span of garments. The examples are many and we assess that never before has the relevance of sustainable fashion been as high as in 2015. To enable sustainable development requires joint efforts and shifts of mindsets. Thus we see these initiatives as promising signs of a positive future. Our role at Mistra Future Fashion is to contribute with new research results as per our new program plan for the coming four years. Our holistic approach and long-term vision enables us to asper for more long-term and long-lasting systemic changes. That is why our engagement goes beyond the scope of our specific research tasks and includes dissemination about sustainable fashion. We network, we work closely with sister-research projects, we engage directly with industry actors and governmental agencies, and we talk to media. To increase the general awareness about sustainable fashion is very important, why we during 2016 aim to increase communication towards consumers. We are guided by the belief that the power to change lies in the collective efforts of us all.

Gustav Sandin Albertsson, Acting Program Director
Sigrid Barnekow, Deputy Program Director
Mistra Future Fashion is a research program focusing on sustainable fashion. The vision is to enable a systemic change in the fashion industry, leading to a sustainable fashion industry and society in Sweden.

The program is unique with its system perspective on the fashion industry.

Voluntary organizations, and companies within the entire textile value chain, from forestry, pulping, textile manufacturing, to fashion retail and recycling.

Based on consortium interest
With purpose to ensure relevant outcome for the Swedish fashion industry, the program research rests on close engagement with industry partners. The program is organized as a consortium of relevant actors: research institutes, universities, governmental agencies, voluntary organizations, and companies within the entire textile value chain, from forestry, pulping, textile manufacturing, to fashion retail and recycling.

Unique system perspective
Mistra Future Fashion holds uniquely a holistic approach by
focusing on the system and how it needs to change. It operates cross-disciplinary to ensure best possible research progression and understanding of emerging structures. The research focus is on circular economy. The researchers support each other in each step of the circle with different types of competences, allowing more comprehensive and relevant analyses and insights. For instance when we are exploring the role of designers and what to consider for a short life-time shirt, the technical experts support with knowledge around sustainable fibres and manufacturing technologies. And through the dialogue between designer researchers and chemists we can contribute with advancements in design for recycling.

results leading to global competitiveness

Expected results are new knowledge and solutions for the Swedish fashion industry and its stakeholders that enables positive change in the Swedish fashion sector—in terms of its environmental performance and its global competitiveness. The research aims to be world-leading, especially in adopting a system perspective and working across disciplines, and to contribute internationally in the research field of sustainable fashion. Thus the team of researchers, besides their research tasks, prioritise to operate in close collaboration with peer researchers and stay in touch with international networks, experts and projects.

future national platform for sustainable fashion

Although the current program scope and funding end 2019, the vision of transforming the fashion industry goes beyond this time horizon. Today’s funding is SEK 110 million during 8 year, 2011 to 2019. The initiator and the primarily funding organization is Mistra, the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research, which supports with SEK 80 million. In addition, SEK 30 million is co-financed by in-kind contributions from industry partners. Mistra Future Fashion is a significant step towards the creation of a national platform for research in sustainable fashion. The intent is to continue supporting the Swedish fashion industry by being a valuable resource on sustainable fashion and how the system needs to transform in the future. The work with a potential future continuation is thus a priority the coming four years.
2015 was a special year in many ways; finalizing the first phase’s research, disseminating new knowledge – via articles, world-wide exhibition, international conferences, public events etc, and kick-off an exciting second phase of research.

**design exhibition world-wide**
April - Prototypes, design tools, and description of research outputs in an exhibition format travelled to 11 venues across UK, USA, Sweden, Denmark, and Italy during 2015. The prototypes “SeamsDress” with ready-to-made techniques for fast fashion and the “ASAP” garment piece in paper-cloth among many others were presented. MA Material Futures at Central Saint Martins, Milan Furniture Fair Italy, DAFI Copenhagen, Almedalsveckan in Visby and Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT) in New York are examples of places where the exhibition has travelled.

**first LCA on Swedish consumption**
May - The first comprehensive life-cycle assessment (LCA) on Swedish fashion consumption was presented, based on five typical fashion garments. By scaling the data per garment the first LCA on national level was provided and revealed new identified hot spots in garments’ life cycles. The study included an evaluation of chemical use that often is neglected in LCAs. The study shows that by wearing a garment 3 times longer the environmental impact is reduced by 70%, that laundry impact is only 3% of total impact, and that the transportation impact is surprisingly high, 25%.
international conference in Leeds
June - Mistra Future Fashion was guest speaker at the conference “The Emperor’s New Clothes” in Leeds. Sandra Roos shared program progress and examples of new knowledge and insights. It was arranged by the RITE Group (Reducing the Impact of Textiles on the Environment, in the UK). The Eco-Textile News was one of the conference partners, and several people from international organizations such as VF corporation, DyStar and the Global Food Security program participated.

thesis – understanding the waste
June – PhD student Anna Palme defended her licentiate thesis on properties of post-consumer cotton textiles. Increasing the understanding of used cotton – for example, how it is affected by laundry – is crucial for enabling efficient regeneration of used cotton into new cellulose fibres, such as viscose. Fibre-to-fibre recycling of cotton is essential considering that cotton constitutes about 30-40% of global textile waste.

web quest – how to influence consumers
July - A Web Quest on fashion recycling was launched online, a communication toolbox with the intention to raise awareness for textile recycling and provide alternative behavioural strategies to binning clothes. It has been previously tested in schools and works successful on teenagers. The Web Quest is designed so that it can be used independently.

china field-trip with the tool QuizRR at Filippa K suppliers
September - PhD students Tina Sendlhofer and Clara My Lernborg went on a research trip to China for a pre-study prior to the future use of the application of the educational tool QuizRR at two factories (Filippa K’s suppliers). The pre-existing knowledge level of 80 employees were studied in terms of worker’s safety, health and fire safety, workplace dialogue, views on responsibility and sustainability, and potential impact of the tool. The trip was accompanied by QuizRR. The study will be continued during the spring and fall of 2016.
chapter - closing the loop
November - Researcher Hanna de la Motte was featured in the UK in an EcoTextiles report called “Closing the loop” with the chapter “Textile recycling: a Swedish perspective”. The report is a 100+ page complete guide for brands and retailers who want to introduce recycled products into their collections and find out how these can be introduced into a closed loop system.

event - future fashion manifesto
September - In an event, around 130 persons engaged in sustainable fashion and Mistra Future Fashion. Audience was consortium partners, fashion stakeholders, media, consumers, governmental bodies, non-profit organizations and others. Four years of consolidated research were presented and shared in a foresight format: the future fashion manifesto. The manifesto aimed to describe the current fashion industry, present the research findings of phase one, and pinpoint where further changes are most needed.

planetary boundaries for targets
October - Mistra Future Fashion researchers suggested a procedure for linking the perspective of the planetary boundaries with efforts of improving garments. The procedure can be used for setting sustainability targets for products, firms or sectors. The planetary boundaries framework has attracted much attention as a tool for working with environmental issues on a global scale. Meanwhile, environmental work in the fashion industry is often focused on improvements at the garment scale. The research, published in The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, is a step towards bridging the two scales.

blog - fast & slow textile concept review
December - 48 master textile design students at UAL and TED researchers explored fast and slow fashion textiles concepts over a two weeks period. The main focus was to begin investigating the effects of the speed of cycles on design and material/process decisions. The work is captured in a blog that maps the ideas of the group; uploading insights from the discussions and actions from the MA researchers’ perspective.
Our program focuses on how to enable a circular fashion industry. In phase two the research goes from phase one’s eight projects to four themes, focused on Design, the Supply Chain, the User and Recycling. The researchers are interlinked cross-disciplinary within each theme. This serves the multiple-angled considerations that are needed for a system change.

**a system approach**
The task of understanding how to change current ways of operating requires a system approach. It is about looking at all relevant interlinked parts of the value chain, learn how they individually need to change and the type of impact it would mean collectively and to others. That is why the scope of the Mistra Future Fashion program is the whole value chain and why the research structure is multi-discipline. With this setup the researchers can cross-fertilize knowledge and insights across the value chain.

**why**
The fashion industry is a dirty industry causing severe environmental effects due to fibre and garment production. There are also problematic effects linked to hazardous substance present in clothes and the current behavior of users. At the same time the pressure on the fashion industry to produce fashion items increase continuously, as the planet is estimated to have a middle class of 5 billion people in 2030. Closing the textile loops will therefore be very important, for regenerating existing materials into new materials and minimizing the stress on the planet’s resources.

**how**
Having the same generic production model for most garments is not sustainable. It does not make sense to use oil-based fibres for garments that will only be used for fast fashion consumption. The estimated life-cycle of oil-based fibres is assessed to be over 200 years. It is the same dilemma with the finishing processes where the environmental impact caused is not realistic in relation to the expected life-span of the garment. We as society and industry need to change our routines and mindset.

We need to change market and business models, establish new design routines, and change consumer behavior. We need to implement the right policies to stimulate the right type of progress, and we need to use new sustainable textile fibres, ideally including regenerated fibres from textile waste. When we move from a linear economy model to circular economy model...
new businesses can flourish. New types of production techniques and new ways of consumption habits enable services such as leasing, re-design, borrowing. New business will emerge linked to re-use, collecting, sorting and regenerating textile waste to new fibres.

The Mistra Future Fashion research was during phase one organised into eight projects. For phase two these eight projects were re-organized into four themes. Each theme has a clear goal. To reach these, each theme has multiple research tasks and defined expected outcome per task.

cross disciplinary

The research teams are integrated across all themes, in order to provide support across disciplines when needed. For example, in the design theme, when assessing new relevant fibre choices for design that aims to be short-term – what we call “ultra-fast” – researchers from primarily the supply chain theme assist with knowledge on sustainable fibre options as well as production technologies. And researchers from the recycling theme contribute with aspects for the designer when it comes to sorting and fragmentation in the garment’s end-of-life phase.

the uneven level of development

Just as research disciplines and steps in the value chain differ, so also the level of advancement in the research across the program. For instance, it is already rather clear what a designer can do in current production models, why in the design theme, the research is focusing on future production systems. These highly innovative and visionary ideas require that other parts of the system change. It assumes a mature market where consumers have differentiated consumption habits, where well-established systems are in place for re-use, and for collecting and recycling textile waste.

At the same time, the research in the recycling theme is on the opposite level. It is more directed towards basic science since fundamental technology still is missing. Tests and analyses are still needed until we are ready to implement sorting and recycling in full scale. This means that even if we progress on design thinking and new business models, it cannot yet be utilized. We need to also see further advancement within the field of recycling. It is crucial to acknowledge the time and resources needed when finding the most efficient processes from a sustainability as well as profitability point-of-view, even if more advanced areas are pushing the agenda forward.

themes phase 2

1. design - We explore and evaluate the environmental potential of the design and user potential of short-life vs. long-life garments to find the most suitable choices for the transformation into a circular textile economy for different types of garments in order to develop recommendations, guidelines and tools for how to design for resource circularity.

2. supply - We identify the necessary actions in textile and garment supply chains to enable circular economy and we deliver guidelines for governance on how to transform to and sustain a circular textile supply chain.

3. user - We make recommendations on how to encourage sustainable consumer behavior and to increase user engagement in sustainable consumption. Specifically we develop recommendations for increasing services for extended life of garments, reuse, and second hand consumption.

4. recycling - We develop knowledge on recycling methods and impact of post-consumer textiles to provide guidance on necessary steps to enable sustainable textile recycling.
broad scope of expertise

The program engages the most established experts and progressive leaders within their respective research field. The full team of researchers is 30 persons, organized in four themes and led by four theme leaders. The research involves researchers from three countries, Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

theme leaders

Dr. Hanna de la Motte, Theme Leader 4 – Recycling, SP
Sandra Roos, Theme Leader 2 – Supply, Swerea IVF
Ass.Professor Wencke Gwozdz, Theme Leader 3 – Users, Copenhagen Business School
Dr. Kate Goldsworthy, Theme Leader 1 – Design, University of the Arts London

research partners

Chalmers University of Technology
Copenhagen Business School
Stockholm School of Economics
University of the Arts London
re:newcell
Inventia
IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute
PlanMiljö
SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden
Swerea IVF
The Swedish School of Textiles

“My focus is to understand the differences between the cellulose from cotton and wood, as well as how they can be bridged. This knowledge is required to industries that produce regenerated fibres from recycled cotton in existing or new processes. In 2016, I will continue with this and extend my range to also examine the separation of cotton and polyester.”

Anna Palme, researcher within the recycling theme
The program research is highly dependent on the involvement of industry actors. That is why Mistra Future Fashion is a consortium including partners from the fashion industry - across the whole value chain; producers, retailers, waste managers, NGOs.

The Mistra Future Fashion program is a consortium with partners that stand behind the program vision and actively contribute to the program goal. The majority of the partners have been part of the design of the research plan by sharing their most relevant sustainability challenges. Many industry partners are involved in the research tasks; for example by providing equipment for testing, in dialogues for feedback and evaluation, in process implementation or in development of prototypes. Industry partner involvement ensures prototypes which are realistic from a market perspective – it is important to get as close to commercial launch as possible in order to conduct relevant tests and evaluations.

**partnership levels**
The program welcomes new actors to join. There are different levels of partnerships and each partner's level is based on its individual interests and possibilities to engage. Today there are three levels of partnership; Research partners, this is industry partners that are actively involved in the research, with equipment, personnel, etc.; Stakeholder partners, which includes in-depth engagement in specific research tasks, feeding in and actively contributing to the task; and Advisory Stakeholder partners who actively follow the research progress, provide input during program meetings, but do not engage in-depth in individual research tasks.

**strategic fund to new ideas**
Current research and new research ideas are continuously evaluated. On an annual basis the program plan is refined as per need, based on input from consortium members, the program board and the program management. In addition, there is a strategic reserve fund of SEK 4 million to be allocated to new research ideas. The fund should be used strategically to strengthen the program. So far, three strategic area for funding has been defined: 1) projects enabling market implementation, 2) projects utilizing digitalization and, 3) projects supporting the scaling up of service-based business models. All consortium partners are able to seek funding from the strategic reserve fund.

**industry partners**
Boob
Eton
F.O.V. Fabrics
Filippa K
GET CHANGED!
Green Strategy
H&M
Happy Creator & Co
Houdini
I:CO
KappAhl
Kemikaliegruppen
Korallen
Lauffenmuehle
Lindex
Martinsson
Myrorna
New Wave Group
QuizRR
Röda Korset
Sensetex
SOEX
Södra
TEKO
Textilia
Textilimportörerna
Tyg-Till-Tyg/Saiboo AB
Uniforms FTD
Wargön Innovation
Wiges
WRSD/PepWing
review of program

2015 meant summarizing four years of research. It generated multiple outputs such as articles, reports, exhibitions, web quest, book chapters, conferences and event engagement. Here is a review of program phase one summaries as well as a selection of key research news during 2015.

future fashion manifesto – how to make the fashion industry sustainable

Four years into the program, Mistra Future Fashion made a foresight of a new system, based on all the cross-disciplinary research results and insights. The challenges of today were presented, the vision of a new system was painted, and key areas where the industry needs to progress were identified. All in all it was presented in a manifesto—the future fashion manifesto. Target audience was broad, including everyone who has interest in sustainable fashion and a positive development of the fashion industry. In an event, the manifesto was presented by the research team directly to a broad group of stakeholders, consortium partners, governmental representatives, consumers, consultants, media etc. The key conclusion of the manifesto is the high value of the garment, and the need to optimize its life cycle. This will be central for how new business models will evolve, for how users’ behavior and attitudes will change, for how to optimize the design processes, and for how used textile will be regenerated into new textiles.

the key areas the industry needs to progress on:

1. Go from one to multiple business models
   - Ask the right questions about the garment’s use and purpose, which gives the opportunity to explore new products and services that generate profits multiple times on the same garment
   - Emphasize the importance of the garment life and use, which allows for
Scaling up services such as fashion library, renting, sharing, vintage fashion, design services etc.
- Observe several possible lifetimes of clothing, the instant consumption and recycling, and for a long life

2. Invite and involve consumers
- Enable consumers to act sustainably – they are ready, but there is a clear gap between attitude and behavior because there are no alternatives
- Take advantage of today’s information society and social media easy access to evoke options and increase awareness among consumers about what they can do
- Use the consumers’ incentive to create awareness and change – they are motivated by the win-win aspect of acting sustainably, it is motivating that there will be a gain for the individual, for others and for the planet (as opposed to debt)

3. Design more consciously
- Give the designer opportunities and tools to utilize their full potential in all design decisions (which can affect up to 90% of impact), with new sustainable fibres, better organizational influence, relevant design tools and more knowledge about what affects the environment
- Develop strategic design thinking that can both significantly improve the environmental impact of existing products (by up to 41%) but also create break-through innovations
- Design the garment based on its intentional life and optimal use, including recycling

4. Enable recycling
- Ask the right questions about the garment’s use and purpose, which gives the opportunity to explore new products and services that generate profits multiple times on the same garment
- Emphasize the importance of the garment life and use, which allows for scaling up services such as fashion library, renting, sharing, vintage fashion, design services etc.
- Observe several possible lifetimes of clothing, the instant consumption and recycling, and for a long life

textile recycling report for the Swedish EPA

Mistra Future Fashion was given the commission to prepare a report for the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency on technical challenges for large scale recycling of textiles to be used as basis for further policy decisions by the government. It was finalized and launched in October. It provides a comprehensive overview of how the recycling system looks like today and how it may look in the future (2020 and 2030), from collecting of waste to regeneration of new fibres. The study includes estimates of the environmental gains and losses of various scenarios and recommendations of concerning waste alternatives and handling of chemicals.
progress report phase one

In April a comprehensive progress report was presented that summarized phase one research results per project, value to others, scientific quality, dissemination and program management. The report also presented a solid understanding of key challenges, which guided the development of the new program plan and what areas to prioritize for second phase.

These were the key challenges identified during Phase 1:

- a lack of established material (re-)flows and technologies to ensure high value reuse, material recovery, and fiber regeneration
- few and uncertain economic incentives for new business models encouraging pro-longed use of both fibers and clothes
- few established design principles and practices that focus on design for circularity
- lack of verified data sources and methods for assessment of environmental and social sustainability for the textile value chain, and as a consequent a lack of fact-based decision support for robust management and control systems for sustainability
- the challenges involved in engaging and educating the consumer on her sustainability impact over the use-life of a garment
- the organizational as well as policy challenges involved in managing and influencing social and environmental impact in complex global supply chains

Ica of swedish fashion consumption

In 2015 we presented the first comprehensive Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) study on Swedish fashion consumption. Five key garments were examined: a T-shirt, a pair of jeans, a dress, a jacket and a hospital uniform. The environmental impact of “one average use” of each of these garments was assessed, and it was then scaled up to
The study clarified that prolonging life of existing garments is to prefer (vs buying new), as the environmental impact is reduced by about 70% if an average garment is used three times longer. The study also presented surprising results indicating that about 25% of the environmental impact from a life cycle perspective relates to the user’s transportation when shopping, but only about 3% to the laundry.

The power of prolonged service life show the great potential environmental benefits of collaborative consumption business models: clothing libraries, second hand stores and rental services. Indicators used in the study covered, among others, water scarcity, non-renewable energy use, agricultural land occupation, carbon footprint, and toxicity.

The report also shows the benefits of replacing thirsty cotton with forest-based fibres. This is mainly because forest fibres are usually derived from biomass grown in non-water stressed regions.

planetary boundaries for targets

The planetary boundaries framework has attracted much attention as a tool for working with environmental issues on a global scale. Meanwhile, environmental work in the fashion industry is often focused on improvements at the garment scale. Mistra Future Fashion research, published in The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, has led to a procedure contributing towards bridging the two scales. The study was part of Mistra Future Fashion program’s scope of investigating and clarifying sustainable fashion.

If we are to respect the planetary boundaries, the climate impact of one day’s use of a garment needs to be reduced by 100% until 2050.

– The procedure can be used for translating the knowledge about planetary boundaries into sustainability targets for products, firms or sectors. Some questions remain to be solved, but our study indicates that if we are to respect the planetary boundaries, the climate impact of one day’s use of a garment needs to be reduced by 100% until 2050. Also several other types of environmental impacts need to get close to zero, according to Gustav Sandin Albertsson, one of the researchers behind the study.

The results were compared with current impact-reduction targets of clothing firms active on the Swedish market. Few targets were found, and the ones that were found are short-term and thus not directly comparable to the results. To use the planetary boundaries for setting sustainability targets in the fashion industry requires longer time horizons and consideration of the geographical context. In 2016 we are following up on this study, by evaluating the potential of technical improvements, behavioral changes and circular business models. This will give insights into how the fashion industry can contribute the most towards respecting the planetary boundaries, and to what extent suggested changes are sufficient, or if more radical solutions are necessary.
our publications

journal publications


doctoral theses


licentiate theses


book chapters


reports


conference contributions


exhibitions

Textile toolbox exhibition – tour details 2015:
- Knit 1, Mend 1, Keep 1, Change 1, Walford Mill Crafts, Dorset, UK. 17 January-1 March.
- Green, Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester UK. 14 February.
- Milan Furniture Fair, Milan, Italy. 12-17 April.
- DAFI, Copenhagen, Denmark. 16-17 April.
- SP days: The Forest on the Catwold, Fashion Textile Centre, Borås, Sweden. 27 April.
- Falmouth University, Falmouth, UK. 28 April.
- Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, US. 8-19 June.
- Almedalsveckan, Visby, Sweden. 28 June- July.

workshops


for bachelor and master programmes


wards


for design staff training in SME companies


for design staff training corporations


student projects


master’s thesis

industry presentations


- program organization -

management

Sigrid Barnekow
Deputy Program Director
and Communications Manager
SP

Dr. Gustav Sandin
Albertsson
Acting Program Director
SP

Ass. Professor Susanne
Sweet
SSE

Dr. Mats Westin
Senior advisor
SP

Niklas Johansson
Communication Officer
SP

board

Nick Morley
Chairman
Oakdene Hollins

Margaret Simanson
McNamee
SP

Pernilla Walkenström
Swerea IVF

Kent Wiberg
Keml

Elin Frendberg
Swedish Fashion Council

Elin Larsson
Filippa K

Michael Lind
Uniforms for the Dedicated

Philip Warkander
Lund University

Malin Lindgren
Co-opted, Contact at Mistra
### Program funding phase 2 (SEK) 2015

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<td>197 893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program management</td>
<td>385 738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFA Communication</td>
<td>500 048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>2 398 651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind from industry &amp; organisations*</td>
<td>65 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 821 550</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 214 668 SEK of the budget was not spent
Mistra Future Fashion is a cross-disciplinary research program, initiated and primarily funded by Mistra. It holds a total budget of SEK 110 millions and stretches over 8 years, from 2011 to 2019. It is hosted by SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden in collaboration with 11 research partners, and involves more than 30 industry partners.