

# AS.I.P of F.A.S.H.I.O.N

A Sustainable Integration System of Friendly and Sustainable Habits In Our Nations

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**Signatories:** Finland, Mexico, Jamaica, Australia, Luxembourg, Germany, Croatia, Moldova, Mozambique, Albania, Afghanistan, Bahrain, The Netherlands, Guatemala, Philippines, Cote d'Ivoire, Argentina, Senegal, United States, Brazil, Laos, Somalia, DPRK, Comoros, India, San Marino, China, Venezuela, Morocco, Ghana, Nepal, UAE, Cape Verde, Chile, Cuba, Barbados, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Vietnam, South Africa, Lebanon, Mongolia, Singapore, Syria, Yemen, Netherlands, Newselena, Guam, Canada, Iraq, El Salvador, Indonesia, Barbados, Thailand, Kenya, Sri Lanka, UK, Ireland, Syria, Belize, Iraq

## **Preambalatory clauses:**

*Taking note* of recent regulatory actions in some developed countries, such as France and the EU, aimed at curbing fast fashion excesses through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and acknowledging how this could be implemented on a larger scale,

Acknowledging the progress made with the Cultural Economy Act which provides a legal framework to lay labor laws and secure funding,

*Deeply concerned* that the production of fast fashion significantly drains global water resources, with up to 215 trillion liters of water being used annually by textile chains,

*Alarmed* by the statistics that fast fashion has caused 10% of global carbon emissions and that 500,000 tons of micro fiber plastics are dumped into the ocean yearly,

*Deeply disturbed* about the amount of harmful chemicals used in clothing supply chains that harm the environment, as well as workers,

*Aware of* the lesser developed countries that rely heavily on fast fashion to support their economies,

*Having considered* the benefits of the development of a circular economic model which facilitates a self-sustaining system, where clothes are reused, remanufactured, and refurbished,

*Deeply disturbed* by the lack of accountability of producers in the fast fashion industry and the amount of exploited industry,

*Alarmed* by the amount of textile waste in our shared environment,

## **Operative Clauses**

1. *Introduces* a Textile Convention, expanding on the work done by the Basel Convention, and setting a global standard for textile production,
  - a. *Requires* supply chains to be transparent about their working conditions, item traceability, and production lifecycle reporting,
    - i. *Takes note of* the fact that all of the above are to be publicly accessible, and deemed humane, ethical, and sustainable by the Extended Producer Responsibility, Sustainable Development Goals, and UNEP,
  - b. *Calls for* limits on unrecycled textile waste created by supply chains,
    - i. *Declares* that by 2050, eliminate 75% of supply chain produced waste going into landfills,
  - c. *Directs* the future of fashion to implement textile recycling internationally,
    - i. *Notes* that countries leading in textile recycling should introduce technology into least developed countries first,
    - ii. *Declares that* by 2050, the clothing industry should be utilizing 50% of recycled fibers,
2. *Encourages* more sustainable production and consumption of clothing in each country,
  - a. *Notes* countries have already taken steps to recycling and reusing clothes,
    - i. *Encourages* countries with these developments to spread their influence in recycling technologies as soon as possible,
  - b. *Strongly advises* countries who have not yet, to implement laws that shape a plan that will promote a cycle of repurposing clothing ,

3. *Draws the attention* to overworked and exploited employees of large companies, fighting for their human and worker rights that can not be waived,
  - a. *Recommends* mandatory inspections checking workers health, pay, and treatment will be required to operate and manufacture in the textile industry,
  - b. *Requires* industries to lay laws and make workers aware of them in case of a violation from either party,
4. *Accepting* to use more natural dyes and finishings from plants and minerals and water based pigments,
  - a. *Notes with satisfaction* that this will stop some of the pollution synthetic dyes cause to the water systems,
5. *Recommends* countries to follow more environmentally sustainable laws that the UN and other countries provide,
  - a. *Encourages* to follow the UN alliance of sustainable fashion and subgroup number 12,
  - b. *Emphasizes* the need to support the switch asia sustainable textile production and eco landing,
  - c. *Expresses its appreciation* of the Geneva Environment Network,
  - d. *Asks that* countries adapt cleaner resourceful policies as suggested by UNEP to have a cleaner earth free from clothing pollution,
6. *Encourages* nations to use less fossil fuels and more eco-friendly materials to lower carbon emissions and to reduce pollution from clothing articles,
  - a. *Stresses* the importance of modifying previous practices in the fashion industry and the beneficial impacts it will harbor in the future,
  - b. Governments can set standards for production or if able to fund research into better materials and recycling methods,
  - c. Supporting locally owned businesses that use local materials rather than materials that are less likely to be recyclable and can not have multiple purposes,
7. *Further requests* consenting and more established countries to aid smaller countries relying on fast fashion that are attempting to reduce their use of fast fashion
  - a. *Looks favorably upon* more resourced countries to extend their opportunities to smaller countries so we can move as a globe for sustainable development
8. *Draws the attention* to the disaster that occurred in Indonesia

- a. *Urges* the mandatory implementation of workplace safety, and making sure that all production facilities are up to health and safety codes worldwide
- b. *Requests* that a

10. Recommends a circular fashion partnership,

- a. Establishing a system to reduce and reuse textile products ,
- B. Seeking a collaborating effort towards switching over to environmentally friendly energy sources ,
- iii. Expressing cross-sectoral collaborations across nations

11. Recognizing the need for education for 7 consumers on the effects of fast fashion,

- A) Encourages the implementation of lessons dedicated to teaching adolescents about sustainable fashion practices
  - i. Formation of NGOs like the Irish Environmental Network dedicated to education on sustainability,
  - ii. Implementation of lessons in schools focused on fast fashion and sustainable practices,
- B) Education for the general public,
  - i. Promoting ad campaigns on fast fashion and its effects,
  - ii. Require online clothing websites to put a notice about the effects of fast fashion on their website
  - iii. Launch social media profiles dedicated to education on fast fashion, sustainable practices, and clean energy opportunities

12. *Calls upon* all Nations to have strong regulated workers laws to protect the most vulnerable in societies,

- i. Children, migrants, disabled, and women but not limiting who the protection can be extended to
- B. Urges countries to hold fast fashion companies and industries if involved in modern-day labor slavery,

13. *Alarmed* by the environmental issues caused by fast fashion

- a. Pollution is being caused by materials that are very common in clothes like polyester which is a non recyclable material

1. *Asks to* conduct specialized environmentally friendly types of clothing for the decrease of pollution.
  - a. Promote sustainable materials
2. *Recommends* that countries make a switch to cleaner energy source,
  - a. Enables countries to continue profiting off of brands in their countries without the harm of further pollution
14. *Encourages* countries to implement Producer Responsibility Schemes(PRS),
  - a. places commitments and consequences on companies to take care of the end of life cycles for textiles,
    - I. places taxes on companies that do not correctly dispose of their garments,
    - II. helps provide wealth for developing countries
  - b. Will take pressure and responsibility off of countries,

Resources for funding

- A) Ireland would be glad to extend NGOs including the Irish Environmental Network and Irish Green Building Council,
- B) United Kingdom, Mexico, and other larger countries with their consent would give funding to this cause