​​**FORUM:** Environment Commission

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to Alleviate Damages Arising from Fast Fashion and Textile Waste

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: Iran

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Egypt, Haiti, Slovakia, Netherlands

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Recognizing* the rapidly growing problem of fast fashion and textile waste, and the fashion industry is the second largest global polluter,

*Emphasizing* the data from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reveals that the fashion industry is responsible for approximately 8% of global greenhouse gas emissions,

*Acknowledging* the significant detrimental environmental impact of fast fashion and textile waste, which contributes not only to pollution but also to resource depletion and climate change, it's noteworthy that the production process of fast fashion textiles alone is responsible for 20% of global clean water pollution,

*Emphasizing* the importance of collaborative efforts between governments and countries to develop effective strategies for mitigating the adverse effects of fast fashion and textile waste,

*Reaffirming* the principles of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and Goal 13 (Climate Action), as crucial frameworks for addressing the challenges posed by fast fashion and textile waste,

*Believing* the issue of fast fashion and textile waste isn't solely an environmental issue, but also a substantial social and economic issue that requires comprehensive solutions,

*Recognizing* the crucial need for sustainable consumption and production patterns to address these environmental challenges, and recall international efforts such as the United Nations Alliance for Sustainable Fashion, which is dedicated to halting the environmentally and socially destructive practices prevalent in the fashion industry,

1. Calls upon all member states to use social networking services to support partnerships or education and to promote sustainable fashion practices, including the adoption of eco-friendly materials, ethical production methods, and transparent supply chains, and to run campaigns and advertising by non-government organizations (NGOs) to ensure that the fashion industry implements these practices in such ways but not limited to:
   1. implementing education about sustainable fashion into school curriculums such as but not limited to:
      1. conducting education with financial support at places such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and governmental organizations,
      2. providing educational materials like books including success stories of sustainable fashion brands, interviews with thought-leaders in the field,
   2. raising awareness to the public about sustainable fashion practices and textile waste management in ways such as, but not limited to:
      1. establishing community learning centers,
      2. organizing related workshops,
   3. use Social Network Service (SNS) to attract public attention in the following ways such as but not limited to:
      1. use posting news about textile waste from clothes on SNS,
      2. uploading videos about what happened to the environment because of textile waste from clothes;
2. Urges member states to invest in research and development of innovative technologies for recycling and upcycling textile waste in such ways but not limited to:
3. establish a global fund dedicated to the research and development of sustainable fashion technologies, managed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in partnership with environmentally friendly organizations and international technology experts,
4. collaborate with environmentally friendly organizations to leverage their expertise and resources in advancing textile waste recycling technologies,
5. share data, and successful case studies among participating countries to enhance collective knowledge,
6. provide incentives for the development of eco-conscious design,
7. provide tax breaks, subsidies, or grants to companies that prioritize eco-conscious design,
8. providing technical assistance and financial incentives to companies seeking environmental certification,
9. implements campaigns to educate consumers about the benefits of eco-conscious design, and encourage them to support brands that prioritize sustainability;
10. Encourages the implementation of eco-friendly certification standards for textiles and fashion products in such ways but not limited to:
11. Encouragement by governments and international organizations towards fashion companies to acquire environmental certification for their products in ways such as:
12. technical assistance,
13. Financial incentive,
14. Developing clear and standardized eco-labeling standards by forming international committees such as but not limited to:
15. when the clothes have more nylon or polyester they will be labeled as a lower standard,
16. when the clothes are renewable and do not have a lot of nylon or polyester they will be labeled as a higher standard;
17. Encourages citizens to develop slow fashion by opening more second-hand shops such as but not limited to:
18. creating websites where people can buy second-hand clothes for not visiting the shop,
19. raising public awareness about the benefits of second-hand shopping, including but not limited to:
20. running public campaigns on social media and other platforms to encourage people to buy second-hand,
21. organizing events such as second-hand fashion shows or swap meets to promote the concept of slow fashion,
22. promoting events where everybody can come or order second-hand clothes for a cheaper price compared to the original price;
23. Requests the government to investigate and establish laws to regulate fast fashion and textile waste and reduce pollution in clothing companies, in ways such as, but not limited to:
24. enforcing strict regulations and standards on the production and disposal of clothing materials, including but not limited to:
25. setting legal limits on the amount of textile waste that can be produced by clothing companies,
26. requiring clothing companies to use a certain percentage of recycled or sustainable materials in their products,
27. implementing penalties for companies that fail to comply with sustainable fashion practices, such as but not limited to:
28. imposing fines or sanctions on companies that exceed the legal limit of textile waste,
29. revoking business licenses of companies that consistently fail to comply with sustainable fashion regulations;
30. Encourages a biannual conference in which the organizations and representatives from each member state come together to discuss their achievements and additional objectives in the following areas in such as, but not limited to:
31. sharing best practices and successful case studies in the area of sustainable fashion, including but not limited to:
32. the implementation of sustainable practices within their own countries,
33. the development and adoption of innovative recycling and upcycling technologies,
34. discussing challenges and proposing solutions in the field of sustainable fashion, such as but not limited to:
35. developing strategies for overcoming the high costs and technical difficulties associated with sustainable fashion practices,
36. devising measures to address the lack of awareness and understanding of sustainable fashion among the general public.