

# FREEDOM INDEPENDENCE

WHAT DOES FASHION MEAN TO YOU

## SELF EXPRESSION DIVERSITY

WHAT STATEMENT WILL YOU MAKE TODAY

## EMPOWERMENT

STAND UP AGAINST COLONIAL PROPAGANDA & OPPRESSION

STAND PROUD AND STAY BEAUTIFUL

SUPPORT LOCAL DESIGNERS + SUPPORT ARTISTS + SUPPORT ACTIVISTS

+ BUY SECOND HAND + SHOP VINTAGE + COMMUNITY CLOTHING SWAPS

+ SWAP WITH FRIENDS + UPCYCLE + DO IT YOURSELF +

The Design Piracy Prohibition Act was established to protect the designs of fashion designers. Numerous designers continue to sue fast fashion companies for copying their designs.

FASHION TRANSPARENCY INDEX: <https://www.fashionrevolution.org/fashion-transparency-index/>  
<https://cleanclothes.org/fashions-problems-earth.org>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FAST\\_FASHION](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FAST_FASHION)

### FAST FASCIION

### MODERN DAY SLAVERY

The biggest players in the fast fashion world include Zara, SHIEN UNIQLO, Forever 21, and H&M. additionally old navy, NIKE, fashion NOVA, TEMU, AMAZON & the list goes on....

The time it takes for a product to go through the supply chain, from design to purchase, is called lead time. In 2012, Zara was able to design, produce and deliver a new garment in two weeks; Forever 21 in six weeks and H&M in eight weeks.

Newer industry player SHIEN a major Chinese fast fashion company, has garments ready to be sold in just 10 days.

SHIEN valuation \$66 billion (2023)  
As of February (2025), it was valued at \$30 billion

net worth of AMANCIO ORTEGA, the founder of Zara, 122.5 billion USD (2025), ZARA \$17.8 billion (2024)

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Amazon Annual Net Worth (2025), \$2.070 Trillion.

## MASSCONTROL

lowest-price garments are treated as disposable

## CORRUPT CORPORATIONS

tech agencies influencers

praying on peoples vulnerabilities while perpetuating and breeding culture of thoughtlessness

UNSUSTAINABILITY EXPLOITATION isolation DEPENDENCE ENTITLEMENT

Globally, 80 billion pieces of new clothing are purchased each year translating to \$1.2 trillion annually for the global fashion industry. Approximately 85 % of the clothing Americans consume, nearly 3.8 billion pounds annually, is sent to landfills as solid waste, amounting to nearly 80 pounds per American per year, as of 2024 America's population is 348 million. Studies have shown that dumps/landfills are more often constructed near low-income neighborhoods, targeting communities of color/ while globally most textile waste is being exported to the south. Rapid production means that sales and profits supersede human welfare. Outsourcing production & waste disposal to low-wage countries perpetuates cycles of dependence and inequality, echoing historical colonial economic exploitation patterns.

less than 1% of used clothing is recycled into new garments. The clothing that is discarded into landfills is often made from non-biodegradable synthetic materials. A 2017 report from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) estimated that 35% of all microplastics - (tiny pieces of non-biodegradable plastic) - found in the ocean come from the laundering of synthetic textiles like polyester, releasing 500,000 tons of microfibers into the ocean each year, the equivalent of 50 billion plastic bottles.

The fashion industry is the second-largest consumer industry of water, requiring about 700 gallons to produce one cotton shirt (this could sustain a person with drinking water for 900 days) and 2,000 gallons of water to produce a pair of jeans. water leftover from the dyeing process is often dumped into ditches, streams or rivers with direct harmful effects on the environment. worker. AND consumer. due to the cheap & toxic dying/ manufacturing methods & materials. total greenhouse gas emissions from the production of textiles clock in at 1.2-billion tons a year. If current trends continue, fast fashion's GHGE are projected to increase by over 50% by 2030

## EXPLOITATION & THE DENIAL OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

labour practices in fast fashion are often exploitative, and due to the sexist concentration of the garment industry, women are more vulnerable. There are more than 60 million workers that produce garments for fast fashion retail. According to non-profit 'Remake', 80% of apparel is made by young women between the ages of 18 and 24. A 2018 US Department of labour report found evidence of FORCED LABOUR CHILD LABOUR in the fashion industry in; Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Turkey, Vietnam and others. inadequate factory infrastructure has resulted in building collapse and death of workers (Rana Plaza), workers are not properly equip with protective gear while working with highly dangerous and toxic chemicals. MVO Netherlands researched in 2019 that workers' monthly wages in Ethiopia that manufacture for H&M, Gap, and JCPenney begins at \$32 while an experienced worker is \$122 a month. To reach the target goals of consumer demands from the U.S. and Europe, garment laborers in developing countries, on average, are expected to work 11 hours a day.

Approximately 9 million people die from hunger-related causes each year, of those, approx. 3.1 million are children under five years old, throughout the world people lack access to clean drinking water, housing, food and basic human rights. the ability to purchase clothing purely based on the newest manufactured trend is not a right it is a privilege.

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