

**Commission on the Status of Women**

Proposed by: France, Iraq

Sponsors: Australia, Turkey, Haiti, Israel, Sweden, China, Russia, India, Germany, United Kingdom, Vietnam

Topic: Abuse in the Textile Industry

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* all countries that the United Nations recognizes violence and abuse against women as a human rights issue, and subsequently funds initiatives that seek to improve the working conditions in factories,

*Deeply concerned* with the unethical practices in the factories that fuel the capitalism of the fast fashion industry,

*Fully alarmed* by the abuse that disproportionately impacts women in these workplaces, in which they do not feel financially secure enough to report their experiences with physical, verbal, and/or sexual violence,

*Upset* by the support of factories with lacking safety measures from large corporations in developed nations,

*Having studied* how the textile industry negatively impacts the environment, which further puts women and girls at higher risk for the consequences of climate change,

*Noting with satisfaction* the United Nations' *past* success in advocating for policies to combat gender-based violence, and funding initiatives that improve labor conditions like the Clean Clothes Campaign,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the UN creating an alliance advocating for the idea for "blue fashion" which uses marine materials and protects farmable land to create these items at a more sustainable rate,

1. Emphasizes the need to build universal standards for the safety measures and workers' rights within textile factories in the form of Guiding Principles;
2. Urges for standard machine procedures to be clearly expressed to all workers and employees;
  - a. Monthly machine maintenance is required to meet set standards as well as preventing risk of harm from operating such machines;
3. Creates an annual conference from the CSW in which nations review how these principles have been applied and how best to improve them, as well as the allotted yearly funding for each of the programs outlined in this resolution;
4. Calls upon major exporters to improve safety within their factories, and likewise issues that importers take further consideration for the factories they choose to source from;
  - a. Global textile factories will undergo regular investigations for their labor conditions;
  - b. Women's working hours will be regulated to prevent overwork and exploitation, and

to favorably benefit their non-work lives;

5. Further incites the construction of United Nations based resources that provide free and easy access to mental-health and financial resources in the event that violence is reported by a textile worker;
6. Approves the addition of resource centers specifically targeted towards women in need of aid in relation to such abuse;
  - a. These resource centers will help the women by providing adequate resources needed for them to escape this abuse;
    - i. Providing food, water, clothing, and refuge, to women who may have been forced to leave work due to these conditions;
    - ii. Providing therapy, counseling, and a place to connect these women with a support system to share similar stories to grow together;
    - iii. Providing a place for workers to anonymously report abuses within the textile industry to a third-party non-governmental organization;
    - iv. A small group of UN peacekeepers will be stationed at these centers to provide for these centers' safety;
  - b. The need for funding and the allotment of funds will be regularly discussed at the annual conference established in clause 3;
7. Providing women's empowerment programs and education to become more aware of their rights so that change will happen within their companies using pre-existing UN and women's empowerment programs;
8. Recognizes the fact that the issues regarding the textile industry that are related to this topic are many, such as environmental issues and overconsumption in developed nations.
  - a. We call for an additional summit at a later date to discuss the numerous issues born from the fast fashion industry that are tangentially related to this issue, as all of these issues are extremely important, and require their own debates and resolutions;
9. Proposes harassment prevention training mandatory for everyone as well as encouraging transparency in workers' treatment in the textile industry;
10. Encourages companies and countries to intelligently identify which third party is best to use in providing evidence of sustainability
  - a. The ISSB (International Sustainability Standards Board) is a viable option;
11. Issues the establishment and enforcement of third-party grievance mechanisms to provide the opportunity for workers to report abuse
  - a. Companies and governments should establish formal grievance mechanisms that workers can use to report abuses and seek redress;
  - b. Mechanisms should be transparent, accessible, and independent and should protect workers from retaliation for reporting abuses;
    - i. Makes this company transparency accessible to consumers and developed nations and enable them to make informed choices which will decrease the demand for garments made in factories and ultimately decrease the abuses;

12. Requires post-quitting support services to provide them with the necessary resources and assistance they need to rebuild their lives
  - a. It is important to involve workers, unions, and other relevant stakeholders to tailor the mechanism to the needs of workers;
13. Encourages the diversification of executives in private companies for textile companies;
  - a. This would bring together a wide range of perspectives and experiences and would ensure that solutions are sustainable and effective in the long term and that solutions are tailored to specific needs within a company; and
14. Declares accordingly to strive towards maintaining the current employment rates of formal and informal jobs in the textile industry, while also addressing the issues at hand.