

Total ethics fashion: a primer



CFJ Booklet Content

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What is total ethics fashion?

A total ethics fashion system is one that prioritises life and wellbeing for all, before profit and production.

In this system, the rights and safeties of not only human but also non-human animals are considered essential. The wellbeing and protection of the planet we all share is just as critical.

The term 'total ethics fashion', coined by Collective Fashion Justice (CFJ) founder Emma Håkansson, recognises that the term 'ethical' is used today in many specific and exclusive ways. However, if our ethical treatment is extended only to some individuals in fashion supply chains, it is not totally or genuinely ethical.

What is a total ethics fashion system?

Coined by Collective Fashion Justice, a total ethics fashion system is one which prioritises life and wellbeing for all, before profit and production.



The planet

Across species, we all share a common home. The fashion industry cannot continue to pillage the planet. Unsustainable fashion for profit is a crisis.

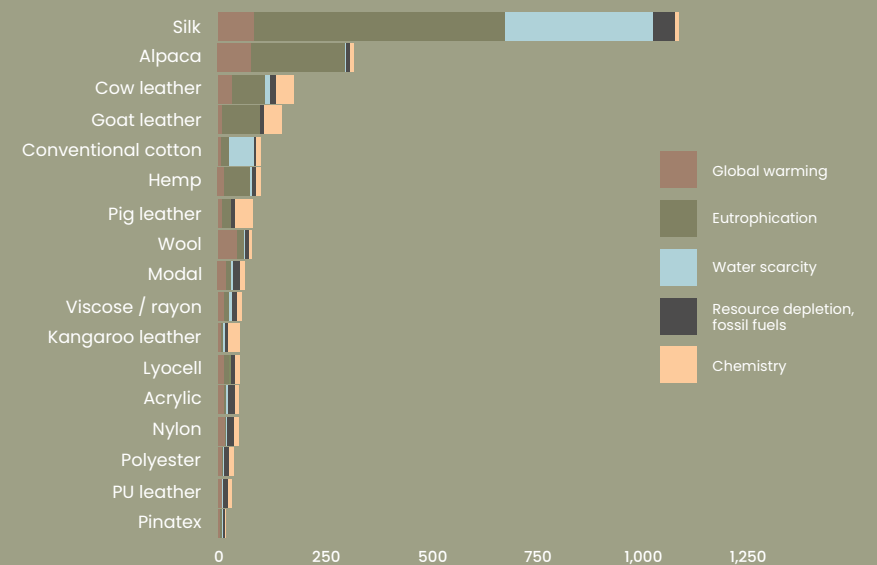
Materials derived from non-human animals are the most ecologically destructive of all. If we are to reach a sustainable and regenerative fashion future, we need to move beyond these materials. We must also change our patterns of consumption and how we use what's already available to us.

Environmental impact of different materials

Before getting into specifics, an overview:

Through their Higg Materials Sustainability Index, the Sustainable Apparel Coalition shares the most reputable data available about the total environmental impact of material production from cradle to gate. This includes the total impact in their production and doesn't account for the materials once they're in the possession of consumers.

Environmental impact of material production from cradle to gate



Higg Materials Sustainability Index Score

Data retrieved: October 2020

Based on Sustainable Apparel Coalition Data presented by Collective Fashion Justice

Overconsumption

Globally, the equivalent of a full garbage truck of textiles and clothing is sent into landfill every single second.



Most detrimental to the planet is our fast fashion system. It is inherently unsustainable as it promotes endless consumption on a finite planet.

Following the weather, there used to be four fashion seasons. Today, there are 52 micro-seasons, created to sell more clothes that people do not really need. While fashion is a wonderful form of expression, this system has moved us away from curating a meaningful wardrobe of style, and towards mindless trends and consumerism.

Globally, we consume 400% more clothing than we did two decades ago, and every second, the equivalent of a rubbish truck full of textiles and clothing is sent to landfill. It is even common for brands producing huge amounts of clothing to burn and destroy their unsold clothes rather than give them away.

No matter how sustainable the materials we use are, fashion will not be aligned with the wellbeing of the planet, or any of us, if it does not slow down.

Deforestation and biodiversity



When we tear down and disturb forests and other native landscapes, like grasslands, we cause biodiversity loss. Wildlife lose their habitat, suffering individually and as a species through endangerment and extinction. Similarly, plant life suffers.

More agricultural land is used for animal-derived fashion and food than anything else. Half of all habitable land is used for agriculture, and of this land, 77% is used for raising animals for slaughter and growing crops to feed these animals. From these systems we get leather, wool, cashmere, down, and so on.

If we used plant-based, lab-grown and recycled materials instead of those made from animals, we could protect biodiversity, avoid future species extinction, and rewild land.

A plant-based agricultural system could see a 75% reduction of global farmland, while still clothing and feeding us all. Rewilding supports carbon sequestration, and should go hand in hand with returning land to the people indigenous to it, who know best how to care for it.



Greenhouse gas emissions

As our planet continues to warm, the fashion industry must choose materials and processes that emit less greenhouse gases.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations states that farmed animals are 'one of the most significant contributors to today's most serious problems'. Data shared by the UN shows that emissions tied to animal agriculture are more significant than the exhaust emissions from every transportation vehicle – planes included – in the world.

Methane, which is 84 times more potent than carbon in the short term, is released to a massive degree by cattle and sheep who are exploited for their skin and wool used in fashion. Additionally, the carbon stored in trees is released into the atmosphere when they are cut down, warming the planet. Our reliance on animal agriculture in fashion plays a significant part in this problem.

Using land for animal agriculture comes with a 'carbon opportunity cost'. Animal agriculture is inefficient, and a transition to an entirely plant-based system by 2050 could see sequestration of 99-163% of our carbon emission budget.

water scarcity and pollution

Estimates indicate that the fashion industry uses around 79 billion cubic metres of water yearly – 2% of all fresh water extracted globally. From crop production to fabric dyeing, the fashion industry is thirsty. However, less spoken about is the water footprint and pollution caused by animal materials.

Some people have heard that a single conventional cotton t-shirt requires approximately 2,494 litres of water to make. This number can reduce significantly if cotton is grown more sustainably, and particularly if it is rainfed. However, it is far less commonly known that a pair of cow skin

leather boots requires about 12,370 litres of water to produce. Alternatives to leather have far reduced water footprints.

Fashion also contaminates Earth's water. Each day, 22,000 cubic metres of untreated leather tannery wastewater flows through major tanning country India and into the Ganges River, where people drink and bathe. When wool is 'scoured' or cleaned with chemicals, the process results in effluent waste. A typical wool-scouring plant releases an effluent load similar to the sewerage from a town of 30,000 people.



Conventional cotton t-shirt
= 2,494 litres



Cow skin leather tote bag
= 17,128 litres



Cow skin leather boots
= 12,370 litres



Cow skin leather shoes
= 7,612 litres

Human animals

We are all animals. Human animals suffer in fashion supply chains, especially when working in poor conditions and harming non-human animals.

Non-human animal supply chains cause suffering – not only to the non-humans killed within them, but to the humans who are commodified, exploited and made to commit violence.

Environmental racism



Just as racism is at play in that the vast majority of exploited garment workers are people of colour, the fashion industry is complicit in environmental racism. This is a kind of racism that harms the planet, with negative ramifications that specifically harm Black people, Indigenous people, and people of colour.

The climate crisis disproportionately impacts communities of colour around the world, despite the fact that these communities often contribute far less to it. For example, as a result of climate-warming greenhouse gas emissions and rising water temperatures, Pacific Islanders are at extreme risk of having their homes become submerged underwater in about a decade, according to the UN. Many communities of colour do not have access to clean air or water due to pollution.

We see one instance of environmental racism in the fashion industry specifically when western, consumerist countries move the vast majority of their leather tanning operations to poorer countries largely inhabited by people of colour. These tanneries are highly polluting and lead to serious health hazards like cancer, and even death.

Farm workers

In the case of animal-derived materials, we must consider that raising non-human animals for the purpose of their exploitation and slaughter has serious mental health impacts for many farmers.

Imagine living out of the city alongside animals. You know their personalities, and feel connected to them. Then, you have to send them away to be killed. This is the reality for many animal farmers in leather, wool, cashmere, down and other fashion supply chains.

"It's hard to say what was most confronting about working on the farm. We are brought up with the death and abuse of animals. We are taught it's natural, it needs to be done. We are taught their dollar value. So you see a baby lamb, dead in a paddock or crying for their mother and you're taught to dismiss it. 'Stupid sheep.'"

- Toni Grundy, who grew up on a sheep and wool farm, but now never wears wool and works as a post-person.

There are more concerns in these supply chains, too. Fashion Revolution reporting found that cattle ranching in Brazil is responsible for over 60% of the nation's list of employers linked to labour trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour. Brazil is one of the top producers of skins used by the leather industry.

Herders and shearers

Just as the cruelty to sheep, alpacas and goats in the wool and cashmere industries is little known, so too is the exploitation of shearers, or the harm done to herding communities by industry.

Sheep shearers in leading wool-producing country Australia face illegal mistreatment. Workers have reported not having toilets, running water or working safety equipment, leading to a high rate of injuries. In Mongolia, where a significant amount of cashmere is produced, herders are reportedly underpaid and overworked. They also face the struggle of land degradation and environmental desertification due to the flocks of goats there to satisfy consumer demand.

"All I can do is watch my grasslands disappear."

- Bish, nomadic herder



Slaughterhouse workers

Most of us cannot bear the thought of hurting, let alone killing an animal. When we buy animal-derived clothing, we're paying someone else to do just that for us.

No one grows up wanting to work in a slaughterhouse, so vulnerable individuals are made to. Upwards of 62% of United Kingdom slaughterhouse workers are migrants. In the United States, a large portion of workers are migrants, refugees and oppressed people of colour. Refugee workers are also common in Australia and Canada.

These jobs are dangerous. In the UK, an average of two slaughterhouse workers are injured weekly. In the US, one quarter of slaughterhouse workers are ill or injured at all times. Human Rights Watch referred to their factory job as

'the most dangerous in the country'. Perpetration-induced traumatic stress (PITS) is similar to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) with a fundamental difference: the trauma and stress comes not from being a victim, but being 'the direct reason for another being's trauma'. Symptoms include 'drug and alcohol abuse, anxiety, panic, depression, increased paranoia' and other 'psychological consequences' of killing. Suicide is often reported among people with PITS.

A 'spillover in the psyches' of traumatised people paid to act violently towards animals sees them act violently towards humans, too. Data across 500 US counties shows that communities surrounding slaughterhouses fall victim to disproportionately high numbers of violent offences, including rape.

Tannery workers

The majority of leather is tanned with chemicals like chromium (90%), formaldehyde, and arsenic. These chemicals cause chronic coughing, skin ailments and other diseases in tannery workers.

Two major tanning countries include India and China. People of colour working in tanneries suffer cancer at higher rates due to exposure to carcinogenic chemicals. Some communal areas in China are even referred to as 'cancer villages' because of the impact of toxic chemical pollution brought on by tanneries and other industries.

"Without any safety we work here only for our family living. Sometimes we feel sick working in this toxic environment but we need to work there."

- Solayman, 17, tannery worker



In some tanneries, including those in India and Bangladesh, children work and face serious human rights violations. Children have been documented expressing their discomfort and pain caused by their work, but state that they need to continue working in order to support their family. If liveable wages were paid to adults, this would not occur.

In the image below, photographer Larry Price was told that this worker's skin on his hands peeled off in sheets.

Garment workers

Whether your clothes are made from leather, cotton, wool, polyester or something else, it is very possible that the person sewing your garment was exploited.

While the exploitation of garment workers can happen anywhere, China, Bangladesh, and India face high risks of unethical and exploitative garment, bag and shoe production. This is because most garments in the world are made here as a result of western businesses exporting their production to such countries, where they exploit and poorly pay workers.

Modern day slavery conditions exist in many sweat shops where garment workers, who are largely women of colour, work skilfully to sew clothes. Workers are made to perform their duties in unsafe spaces – from faulty, cracking

buildings to tightly packed, unsanitary rooms during a pandemic. Most horrifically, they are also likely to experience gender-based discrimination and violence.

In Cambodia, 1 in 3 garment working women experience sexual assault, harassment and violence at work. In India, a 20-year-old woman was allegedly raped and murdered by her manager in a sweatshop supplying H&M, where other women shared stories of the toxic, misogynistic culture in their workplace. Some children are also made to work in sweatshops.

To top it all off, a mere 2% of garment workers are estimated to receive a living wage – one that simply covers their basic living expenses, like shelter and food.



Non-human animals

Every year, billions of animals suffer and die for the sake of fashion.

Cattle, sheep, ducks, minks, foxes, crocodiles and a plethora of other species lose their freedoms and lives in unethical, unsustainable systems that treat them like objects, rather than living beings.

Speciesism

'Oppression is a structure, and speciesism is a different form of discrimination built upon the same foundations as any other'

Speciesism is a kind of discrimination, just like racism or sexism. These forms of oppression function in the same way, based on false labels of 'superior' and 'inferior', which are used to justify violence and injustice. Oppression is a structure, and speciesism is a different form of discrimination built upon the same foundations as any other.

We are all animals: humans, sheep, crocodiles and ducks. Just as we are not better or worse based on our race, gender, sexual orientation, age or other factor, animals are not better or worse than each other due to their species membership – humans included. We are all simply different. Different abilities, different ways of life. And difference, as we're so often taught from childhood, is not a justification for treating someone poorly. It is certainly no justification for mass violence and slaughter.

Speciesism is so deeply rooted in our society that not only are non-human animals considered less than, they are often denied their individuality altogether. Animals are commodified, considered 'resources', transformed into snacks and stilettos.

This form of discrimination ignores that all animals are sentient, able to feel pain and pleasure, fear and joy. It decides that some species and their safeties simply do not matter. Speciesism is the root justification for every atrocity that is done upon other species on this planet, including in the fashion industry.

Fur-bearing animals

Not so long ago, dog fur coats were sold in America and considered common and acceptable. One day, all animal fur in fashion will be a thing of the past.

We keep companion rabbits in carefully tended hutches and in our homes, but we also factory-farm and slaughter them. We cuddle up to our companion dogs, but we factory-farm, trap and shoot their familial relatives: raccoon dogs, foxes and coyotes. The only reason for this inconsistent treatment of animals is our perception, informed by cultural norms.

85% of fur comes from animals who spend their short, miserable lives confined in factory farms. Wild animals like minks normally love to swim and are territorial. Instead, they live in cages and even resort to self-mutilation caused by severe psychological distress.

Fur-farmed animals are killed by horrific anal electrocution, or with gas, taking 15 agonising minutes to kill. However, 'farm-free' fur is no better. Animals like raccoons and coyotes are known to chew their own legs off and break their teeth trying to escape traps. Those who do not succeed are shot.

Fur, like leather, is not biodegradable. Both are proven to be more environmentally harmful to produce than their non-animal counterparts. The future of fur is animal-free.



Cattle and leather

The most commonly used animal skin in the leather industry comes from bovines: cattle and buffalo, who are inquisitive, sensitive beings.

Leather is referred to as a 'by-product' of the meat and dairy industries and therefore sometimes considered less unethical. However, even the industry recognises it to be a valuable 'co-product', which makes millions of dollars and causes financial loss to the meat and dairy industries when it is not in demand.

In leather supply chains, cattle are artificially impregnated through a sexually violating act. In the dairy industry, male calves cannot produce milk and as a result, are slaughtered at about

five days old. Their soft skins are considered extremely valuable for fashion use.

Cattle in the leather industry are legally and painfully mutilated without anaesthesia or medical relief during a process called 'dehorning', where sharpened tools are used to cut or burn off their growing horns or horn buds.

No animal walks willingly to their death inside a slaughterhouse. The method of slaughter considered 'best practice' for fully-developed cattle is to shoot the animal in the head with a captive bolt gun to render them unconscious, and slit their throat so that they bleed out. After, their skins are ripped from their bodies to be made into shoes, bags and wallets.



Kangaroos and leather

Kangaroos are a slow-growing species with low reproductive rates and high juvenile mortality. They are also intuitive breeders, and do not birth young in drought conditions to ensure there is enough grassy food for existing kangaroos.

As a species, kangaroos have lived on the same land for 20 million years. The country 'Australia' has only existed under colonisation for a few hundred years, and since colonisation in New South Wales, kangaroo populations have declined by an estimated 89%. Their numbers continue to fall, too.

Yet, the Australian Government and agricultural industry refer to kangaroos as 'pests' and 'a plague', offering licenses to kill them. Across their native grasslands, 31.5 million kangaroos have been brutally killed over the last

decade. This is the largest commercial slaughter of land-dwelling wildlife in the world.

Conservative estimates suggest that up to 94,000 kangaroos are not killed and 'processed' as is recommended – though there is no 'good' way to kill kangaroos for profit.

Appallingly, 440,000 young joeys are clubbed to death or left to starve after their mothers are killed each year. It is recommended that these small animals be slammed against the back of a ute vehicle to kill them.

The industry, which is impossible to properly regulate, is reportedly worth just \$90 million Australian dollars annually. It cannot survive without the apparel and footwear industry.

sheep and wool

Contrary to popular belief, the wool industry is a slaughter industry. Gentle sheep are considered 'dual-purpose' by those profiting from their slaughter, with all sheep shorn for wool slaughtered for their flesh, too.

Some sheep are killed at 6–9 months old, while others are repeatedly shorn until they are 5 or 6 years old and then slaughtered – halfway into their natural lifespan.

The violent treatment of sheep during shearing has been documented extensively across 116 wool operations around the world. Sheep are kicked, punched, cut open and stitched without pain relief.

Many lambs never make it to shearing, with 10 to 15 million of them dying of hypothermic exposure, starvation or neglect in the first 48 hours of their lives. This happens in every winter lambing season in Australia.

Surviving young lambs have their tails cut off, as well as their testicles if they are male, with zero pain relief. The most common method is using a knife or painfully tight bands.

The ancestors of modern-day sheep are mouflon, a species which did not need to be shorn. Sheep only need to be shorn because of selective breeding – a problem that can be solved by ending the breeding of sheep for flesh and wool.





Alpacas and wool

When we think about the wearing of wool, it is important to consider why we think it is normal. If we could wear our beloved dog's fur just by shearing them, would we? Even if poodles were shorn in a safe way, most people would feel uncomfortable wearing a dog knit sweater, because we view dogs as individuals, not objects to make things and profit off of.

Alpacas, sheep and other animals are no less individual or sentient than dogs are. Yet, alpaca wool, the second most environmentally impactful material of all, comes from the backs of sentimental animals who hate to be alone, and are eventually slaughtered.

As with the sheep wool industry, the vast majority of alpacas who are kept to be exploited for their wool are killed when they are no longer producing high quality wool, as they are considered valuable only in a financial sense.

Despite how alpaca wool is marketed, the industry is extremely violent, even before animals are killed. Investigations into alpaca wool operations in top producing country Peru have shown these gentle creatures vomiting in pain and shrieking in terror. Alpacas are tied down when they are shorn. There are recordings of alpacas being stitched up without any pain relief after being cut with shears.

Goats and cashmere

Considered a luxury, cashmere comes from a specific breed of goat. Goats are clever individuals who are emotionally attuned to those around them.

Cashmere product marketing claims goats are gently 'combed' for their fleece. This process is made out to be painless, even pleasant. This is ethics-washing, and in reality, sharp metal-toothed combs rip through the fleeces of goats, who are tied down and unable to move while combed. Investigations have shown goats screaming in pain during this process.

These goats, as with near every other animal exploited for fashion,

are eventually killed. They are slaughtered when their hair quality degrades, often before they are even halfway into their natural lifespan. Newborn goats are also often slaughtered if they are born with the 'wrong' colour coat.

The vast majority of cashmere comes from China and Mongolia. In these countries, there are minimal or no laws protecting goats from cruelty.

Goats in the cashmere industry are often slaughtered while fully conscious without being stunned prior, or hit in the head with a hammer. Goats have been recorded crying out as they slowly bleed to death.





Worms, moths and silk

Research shows that worms can feel pain, and produce the same chemicals human brains do to impact pain and pleasure sensation. Moths 'remember' being caterpillars, and some insects even exhibit a pessimistic cognitive bias. So, while limited research means there is no certainty as to whether or not silkworms and moths are sentient, we should err on the side of caution.

In the production of a single kilogram of silk, about 5,500 individual silkworms are killed. To spin their cocoon, silkworms rotate their body about 300,000 times over 3-8 days.

When the silk moth breaks out of their cocoon, they damage the filament. To prevent this, cocoons are exposed to

steaming hot air or submerged in boiling water, killing the pupae inside. The cocoon's silk filament is then reeled out by humans for silk production.

Even in supposedly cruelty-free 'ahimsa silk' supply chains, these animals are selectively bred. This means that even if moths are left to leave their cocoons before the filament is spun, they are unable to fly, properly move, or survive for long.

Investigations into these supposedly cruelty-free supply chains have also found moths kept in semi-frozen conditions and being thrown into bins. The silk from their cocoons is then often reeled by people in forced labour, or by children.

Ducks, geese and down

Many people have heard of live plucking, where birds have their feathers ripped out of them until they grow back and the process can occur again. Unsurprisingly, this process is painful, and can cause skin tearing, injury and even death. Down suppliers have admitted that live plucking often takes place on farms certified to not commit the practice.

However, live plucking is not the only problem in the down industry. Some down comes from birds who are cruelly force-fed in the foie gras industry, with metal tubes shoved down their oesophagus. These poor birds are confined to small areas or cages until they are

killed for a 'delicacy' made of their enlarged livers.

Even in Responsible Down Standard systems, birds are raised in what are recognised as factory farms. Ducks and geese are aquatic birds, meaning that they have weaker legs that are not supposed to carry them for long periods. In many farms, they are largely denied water to spend most of their day floating on, leaving some ducks on their backs and unable to move.

Naturally, ducks and geese can live for many years, even over a decade. In farming systems, they are killed at only a few weeks or few months old.



Total ethics materials

By replacing animal-derived materials with responsibly-sourced alternative materials, we can work towards a total ethics fashion system that benefits human animals, non-human animals and the planet alike.

Replacing leather

Cactus leather

Cactus leather is made by blending dried cactus powder with polyurethane to make a partially biodegradable leather alternative. Made from sustainably grown cacti that support biodiversity, the plant can be harvested for years without being replanted and is fed only rainwater.

Pineapple leaf leather

The material is called Piñatex, and is ~95% biodegradable. It makes use of the leaves of pineapples in the existing fruit industry that would otherwise be discarded, and creates additional income for farmers.

Recycled PU

The most common alternative to leather today is polyurethane (PU) leather. While PU has a far reduced impact compared to animal skin leather, it is more sustainable to use a recycled version of this material, making use of already available resources.

Cork

Cork trees are harvested of their bark while the tree remains intact. This process helps the trees sequester even more carbon. When cork is backed onto a biodegradable material, it can be composted. Cork can also be embossed to mimic reptilian patterns.

Mango waste leather

45% of all fruits and vegetables grown globally are discarded between the field and the plate. Now, unsold mangoes are turned into leather. Combined with additives from natural sources of bio-oil, the mango mixture is put onto a backing material, which can be naturally derived.

Replacing wool

Sustainably sourced cotton

There are plenty of ways cotton can be sourced sustainably. There's recycled, rainfed, organic, and even regenerative cotton. Cotton is a plant. It is biodegradable and easy to recycle. It is soft, and can be used to create beautiful knitwear, felted jackets, suiting and so on.

Tencel

Tencel is of lyocell fabric, meaning it is produced from wood pulp transformed into a cellulose. Tencel is made from sustainably sourced, fast-growing eucalyptus trees and produced in a closed-loop system. This means that 99% of the water and chemicals used to produce the material are reused.

Hemp

Hemp is another plant-based fibre that can be used not only to create knitwear, but also tweed. Hemp is breathable, sturdy, and doesn't require the use of pesticides in its growth. It is also land-use efficient, as all plant fibres are when compared to animal-derived materials.

Bamboo

Bamboo is a fast-growing, hardy plant that does not require the use of pesticides to grow and be healthy. It can be grown with less impact on soil, too. Lyocell forms of bamboo are the most sustainable, as they are less intensive and require fewer non-recycled chemical outputs.

Post-consumer recycled synthetics

Wool and tweed can be replicated with materials made of post-consumer recycled plastics, like water bottles. These recycled materials help to reduce the enormous amount of plastic in our oceans by taking it directly from the source, or reusing it before it potentially gets there.

Replacing silk and down

Bamboo lyocell

Similar to Tencel but made from bamboo, this material can be made in a closed-loop production process. Bamboo is fast-growing and can be harvested without the plant being pulled out of the ground, requiring replantation.

Recycled satin

Satin is mostly made of polyester, which has a hugely reduced environmental impact during production compared to silk. There are already plenty of synthetic materials in the world today that won't biodegrade and can be reused, making recycled satin a good alternative.

Cupro

Cupro is made from cotton linter fibre, the fuzz surrounding cotton seeds. Making use of cotton waste, this material is smooth, biodegradable and a great alternative to brushed silk. Some Cupro is made in a closed-loop system that recycles nearly 100% of the water and chemicals used in its production process.

PrimaLoft P.U.R.E.

Warmer than down and water-resistant, this material is largely made of recycled post-consumer waste plastics. PrimaLoft P.U.R.E. is an improved material compared to PrimaLoft, and emits 48% less CO2 during production.

PrimaLoft Bio

PrimaLoft Bio is made of 100% recycled materials. Amazingly, in accelerated landfill test conditions, PrimaLoft Bio almost completely biodegraded in two years – in contrast, conventional polymer fibres remained nearly intact in the same conditions.

How we can create a total ethics fashion system

As citizens, consumers and designers

As a citizen consumer

The single most powerful thing you can do as a citizen who consumes is to consume less and consume better. Everyone can be involved in the efforts to create a total ethics fashion system, simply by caring for the clothes they already have and mending them. We need to slow this fashion system down, and not buy into the endless production of fast fashion. When we do shop, we should shop preloved and vintage, and support designers who create animal-free, ethically made and more sustainable pieces.

As a citizen

Designers don't always change when they should. We are not only consumers but citizens of the world, and we can make a difference to the fashion system we buy into in ways other than our purchases. Write to your favourite brands and ask them questions. Tell them what you think about their practices. Sign petitions demanding living wages and bans on cruel, unsustainable materials. Support the work of total ethics fashion organisations – like Collective Fashion Justice.

As a designer

As a designer, it is imperative that you consider what you are profiting from. Are your garment workers and other people in your supply chains paid a living wage? Are your materials sustainable, or do they contribute to the climate crisis, deforestation, and the suffering of animals? Opt for total ethics materials, and ensure you know as much as you possibly can about your supply chains so that you can improve them.

Thank you to our booklet supporters



VEGAN style

A boutique store committed to slow, responsible fashion. Offering ethically made, more sustainable and animal-free shoes for all occasions.



etiko
wear no evil

'Wear no evil' is the ethos behind this brand which creates basic apparel and footwear in a fair trade, transparent, total ethics supply chain.



HOZEN

Luxurious total ethics handbags made from post-consumer recycled materials and plant-based leather alternatives, in an ethical supply chain.



THE SPOT
LIFESTYLE WITH HEART

A curated online boutique full of animal-free cosmetics, accessories, shoes and clothing for those keen for 'fashion with a heart'.



SANS BEAST

Sans Beast bags have an aesthetic point of view, quality manufacturing, responsible materials and a commitment to animal protection behind them.

