

**bULLETIN 33**  
SUMMER 2010



## Labour Behind the Label

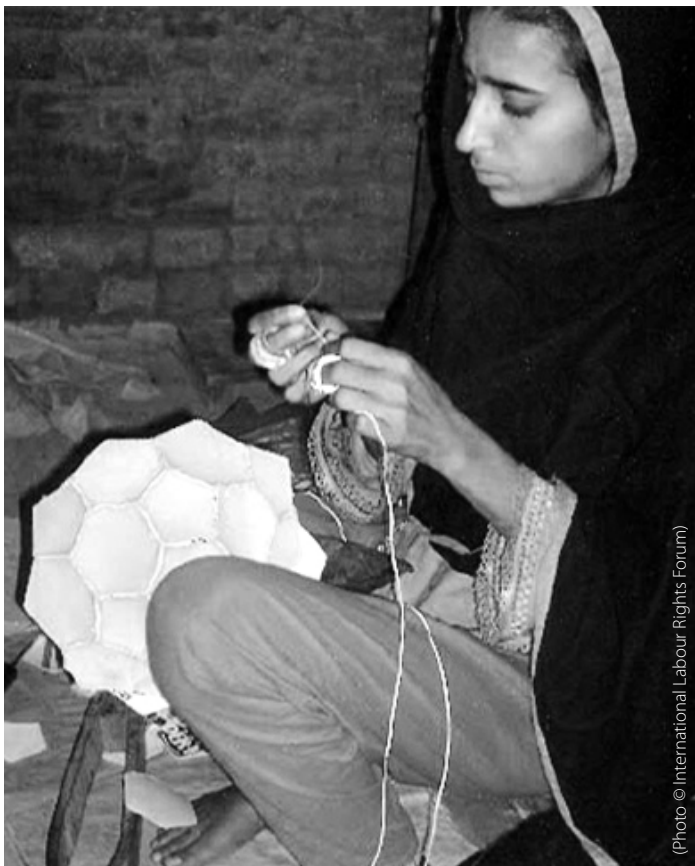
Clean Clothes Campaign



# RED CARD FOR FOOTBALL PRODUCERS



Home workers making footballs for Olympic Sponsor, Adidas, paid "pittance."



(Photo © International Labour Rights Forum)

New research into soccer ball stitching for sports giants Adidas, Umbro, and Nike has found alarming reports of illegally low pay, child labour, gender discrimination and insecure work lacking in basic social benefits and rights.

This comes just months after the Playfair 2012 Campaign launched demands to Olympic sportswear suppliers Adidas, Nike and Pentland to eliminate short-term contracts in their supply chains and pay workers a living wage.

The research, carried out by the International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF), surveyed seven soccerball sewing centres in Pakistan where over 75% of workers were found to be on temporary contracts and over half of the 200 workers interviewed were found to be earning under the minimum wage.

This 'invisible' workforce is now a common tool for many sportswear producers. The orders placed by big brands are constantly changing, leaving factory suppliers struggling to cope with the sudden increases and decreases in product demand. Many have adopted employment practices that keep large numbers of workers on stand-by for when they are needed. For workers, this is not a good system. Workers on temporary contracts earn lower pay, work through agents who take a cut of their salary, suffer poorer conditions, and live in constant fear that they will lose their jobs. Ignored by audits and without the power that a permanent contract and trade union rights would grant them, these workers slip under the radar of any protective legislation.

Worker stitching footballs in Pakistan.

**'INSIDE:**

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## No Rights

Fair employment can only be maintained when employees have the opportunity to raise grievances and to enter into dialogue with management to bargain for improvements. These rights are systematically denied to casual workers. Without the power of a permanent contract, grievances can be ignored by managers, who may simply refuse to renew contracts when they come to an end. This system undermines any hope of workers gaining better wages and conditions through joining a union and taking collective action. This increased use of temporary workers further tips the power balance in favour of employers.

## Case Study: Meet Yalda

Yalda works in a single-sex stitching centre in a village in Pakistan. She hand stitches five footballs per day, earning 31p per ball, six days per week. As remuneration for her time, she can earn from £38 - £42 per month, which is just over half the amount she needs to cover basic household expenditure. Survival is difficult and education is a luxury. Among her four children, two boys and twin girls, she is only able to pay for one boy's education. Although Yalda is glad of the opportunity to work with other women in the village, she wants to be able to earn enough to send all her children to school.

## No Protection

The report revealed further that Pakistani workers on informal contracts are unable to register with the Social Security Institute, meaning managers are not required to pay the monthly fee

to cover their protection. This leaves informal workers without cover in the case of sickness, maternity leave, employment injury, unemployment, or old age.

The Playfair 2012 campaign strongly believes that it is time for sportswear torch bearers Adidas, Nike and Pentland to eliminate short term contracts throughout their supply chains by taking the necessary steps to monitor informal work and train suppliers in fair employment practice. These brands must also make long term commitments to suppliers to ensure bad employment practice is not caused by erratic buying.

The Playfair 2012 Campaign demands that Adidas, Nike and Pentland must:



- » Commit to paying a living wage to workers making their products.
- » Create a positive climate where workers are free to join trade unions and negotiate for improved rights.
- » Eliminate short-term contracts and provide job security.
- » Build long-term relationships with supplier factories.

» TAKE ACTION: Your help is needed to call for these changes. Please post the action postcards sent with this bulletin and tell Adidas, Nike and Pentland that this must stop. For more cards email [info@labourbehindthelabel.org](mailto:info@labourbehindthelabel.org)

## LIVING WAGE

## NEW REPORT

# ASDA: POVERTY GUARANTEED

Asda has a lamentable record of paying poverty-level wages to workers in the countries where its clothes are made. It is trailing behind its competitors such as Next and Primark, a new report by ActionAid reveals.

An internal Asda survey, obtained by ActionAid, shows that even in Bangladesh where Asda is trying to improve wages, employees in its factories are earning just a quarter of the amount they need to properly feed, clothe and educate their families. The report, Asda: Poverty Guaranteed, says Asda could easily turn this around by paying workers an extra 2p on each £4 t-shirt it buys from India.

Dominic Eagleton, ActionAid policy advisor, said:

*"Asda claims to be a family friendly supermarket but there's a dark side to its operations. Families are being kept in poverty because Asda's wages are so low. Women who make Asda's clothes in factories in India, Bangladesh and other Asian countries struggle to feed their families despite working long hours in deplorable conditions.*

*The scandal is that it doesn't have to be like this. Our new calculations show that if the supermarket paid just 2p extra on every £4 t-shirt it*

*buys from India, it would double workers' wages and take them out of poverty."*

Asda could afford to pay a living wage without even increasing prices for the consumer. Asda is the UK arm of Wal-Mart, which makes £45m profits per day, and could easily afford the cost of paying its own workers a living wage.

» TAKE ACTION: You can take action online.

Tell Andy Clarke, Asda Chief Executive, to pay a living wage to garment workers in Asia:

[www.actionaid.org.uk/asda](http://www.actionaid.org.uk/asda)



# THE LIVING WAGE BENCHMARK: BRANDS RESPOND



**Thank you for taking action:** At Christmas you sent **over 600 postcards** to ethical sourcing managers at **Primark, Next and Arcadia** calling for a halt to the race to the bottom on pay. You urged brands to start using the Asia Floor Wage figure to benchmark their wages – a fair wage figure developed by workers across Asia which will provide for garment workers and their families. Here is their response.

## Primark:

**Summary:** Primark considers the Asia Floor Wage figure to be a useful tool for assessing its wage problem, and wants to look at how the figure can be used to increase wages.

Primark were the first to admit that their factory inspections don't currently gather wage data at all, and only record problems if wages are below the minimum wage. The team admitted this was an issue if Primark was to gain a proper understanding of wages across its supply chains and agreed that this needed to change. When the subject turned to the price of cheap clothing, Primark were quick to state that price isn't the whole answer to the problem. Without a breakdown of costs at the production stage making labour a separate item, Primark acknowledge that buyers will continue to negotiate down on price and force cheap labour. Primark hope to set a floor wage for labour and train buyers to take this into account.

## Arcadia:

**Summary:** Arcadia feel that the AFW makes a "useful contribution" to the debate on living wages but dispute a number of the principles on which the AFW calculation is based.

Arcadia found the wage level proposed by the AFW to be too high and disagreed with elements of the calculation. As such, the Arcadia team wouldn't agree to use the figure.

On the subject of cheap prices Arcadia weren't willing to budge. Arcadia said that increasing prices paid to factory owners in isolation wasn't enough to make sure the wage benefits were passed on to workers. Taking the steps to ensure wage benefits were passed on would mean a change in their business model, and the team weren't willing to consider this. Arcadia believe any increases in labour costs can and should come from increased efficiency in factories and not from an increase in prices by the company. We disagree.

## Next:

**Summary:** Next are interested in the Asia Floor Wage definition of a living wage, but can't commit to using it right now due to work on a project creating workplaces which allow worker and management dialogue.

Next welcomed the definition of the living wage but were unable to agree to use it. Their team were of the opinion that worker-management relationships had to be properly established before any sustainable wage projects could be implemented, so this was their first priority. Next agreed that in the long run its aim was to increase wages, but it was unable to put a date on this. They were, however, willing to meet with workers from the Asia Floor Wage on their next visit to Delhi.

## WORKERS' RIGHTS CHAMPION: PROFILE

**Name:** Anannya Bhattacharjee.

**Role:** International Organiser of the Asia Floor Wage Alliance.

**Job:** Organising workers in Gurgaon, Delhi, India's 2nd largest garment producing area; international representation of workers rights and lobbyist on living wages.

**Description:** Pioneer of living wages for workers; leader; relentless advocate for workers rights.

Labour Behind the Label were privileged to host Anannya in the UK in March. While she was here she met with DFID and the BBC; spoke at a number of conferences; and also came with us to meet with Primark, Next and Arcadia. She was able to share her first-hand experiences of worker exploitation and poverty wages in Asia and challenge brands on their living wage work.





## LIDL FORCED TO RETRACT 'ETHICAL' CLAIMS

*"Lidl globally advocates fair working conditions...we contract our non-food orders only to selected suppliers and producers that are willing to undertake and can demonstrate their social responsibility...We effectively ensure these standards."*

Consumer and worker rights organisations are celebrating a historic victory after the giant German retailer Lidl agreed to withdraw public claims that its goods were being produced under fair and decent working conditions. The agreement was reached following a legal challenge, launched by the Consumer Agency, Hamburg and supported by the Clean Clothes Campaign which accused Lidl of engaging in false advertising.

The row broke out over a section of Lidl's company promotion which claimed that:

Yet garment workers at various Lidl supply factories in Bangladesh reported appalling working conditions, including excessive, underpaid or unclear pay of overtime; punitive payroll deductions; obstruction of trade union work and discrimination against female workers

On April 14th, the retailer, which had previously refused to withdraw the claims, proposed an out of court settlement. The settlement committed them to a cease and desist agreement on claims of global fair working conditions in its advertisements.

## TURKEY

## URGENT APPEALS AND SOLIDARITY

# LBL RELAUNCHES DESA CAMPAIGN

Labour Behind the Label is sad to announce the reopening of the campaign to demand justice for workers at the DESA leather factory in Duzce, Turkey.

In 2008, 44 workers were sacked from the DESA factory, which supplies luxury brands Prada and Mulberry, along with household names Debenhams and Marks and Spencer. The Turkish courts later ruled they were dismissed illegally as a result of their union activities. Between October 2008 and July 2008 thousands of you took e-action and sent postcards calling for justice for the sacked DESA workers.

In August 2009 the DESA factory management signed a protocol agreeing to reinstate a number of workers and make sure that all its employees felt able to join a trade union of their choice. In exchange Deri Is and Labour Behind the Label agreed to end the

international campaign.

Labour Behind the Label continued to keep in touch with the DESA workers to find out how things were progressing. In November 2009 LBL International Solidarity and Policy Co-ordinator Sam Maher visited Duzce, where the factory is based along with other representatives from the Clean Clothes Campaign in Germany, Italy and Belgium.

*"It was clear little had been done to implement the agreement and were refusing to act in good faith," Sam reported. "The nominated workers had not been reinstated, a freedom to organise guarantee had not been issued and the harassment of trade union members was increasing daily."*



» Take Action: LBL is asking supporters to once again contact these brands and remind them of the commitments made in August last year.

The DESA workers continue to fight for justice. We will continue to support them.

Please join us by taking action at:

<http://www.labourbehindthelabel.org/urgent-actions/item/780-update-july2010-campaignrelaunch>

DESA workers protest outside factory.

# ADIDAS' BROKEN PROMISES

Labour Behind the Label is working with Oxfam Australia to call on Adidas to keep promises it made to thousands of Indonesian workers who lost their jobs following mass factory closures over three years ago.

When a large Adidas supplier, PT Spotec, closed down in November 2006 workers were told they would be given hiring priority in other local Adidas suppliers. Many workers are still without jobs.

Adidas also made a commitment to support 33 union leaders who were dismissed by another Adidas supplier, Panarub, in contravention of their human rights. Several of these workers have, however, applied up to nine times for work, only to be rejected without any legitimate reason.

These workers had made Adidas shoes for up to 8 years before losing their jobs. They were also active in their former workplace unions. They are now concerned that their past union participation is resulting in unfair treatment while they apply for work at other Adidas supplier factories.

» **Take action** You can take urgent action to support these workers at:

<http://www.labourbehindthelabel.org/urgent-actions/itemlist/category/210-adidas-promise-action>



Workers' Story: Suwandi, ex-adidas worker, Indonesia.

**It's 5 years since Suwandi was sacked for participating in a strike at an Adidas factory, and he is still struggling to find work.**



Ten years ago Suwandi, the son of Sumatran farm labourers, crossed the Sunda Strait to look for work in Tangerang, Jakarta's burgeoning garment precinct. He found a job at an Adidas factory called PT Panarub. It wasn't long before Suwandi became involved in a trade union, protesting wages and conditions. *"I felt really uncomfortable with the work system which existed there. I knew that to oppose it, I must organise."*

In 2003 after a one-day strike in 2003, Panarub identified 4 of the organisers and transferred them each to a different building in the factory. Finally they were sacked.

Suwandi and his fellow organisers initially refused redundancy payments in order to protest their unfair dismissal, but after a year, poverty forced Suwandi to accept the money and 'resign'. *"I had to pay for a lease, had to eat,"* he explains. However, following a huge international campaign Panarub agreed to re-employ the 4 men. Undaunted, they continued with their union organising.

In 2005, hundreds of workers demonstrated for an increased annual bonus to supplement their low wages, at a time when business was booming and the cost of living was climbing. Panarub management prevented a subsequent strike by locking workers inside the factory. The 33 union officials initiating the strike were sacked. They failed, however, to destroy the union: *"... we did not surrender. From outside we consolidated members who were still loyal. We arranged discussions, strengthened, set up cadres,"* until finally in 2007 the Perbupas union was functioning again under a new name of SBGTS. *"There are now around 3,000 members again, like before."*

Nonetheless, 28 of the original 33 sacked organisers still needed work. Suwandi has repeatedly applied for work with Adidas' supply factory, without success. Adidas promised to support these workers in finding new jobs at their other suppliers, but despite ten years of experience Suwandi has yet to even be given an interview.

# NEWS FROM BELOW: WORKERS ACROSS ASIA CAMPAIGN FOR A BETTER WAGE

**Over recent months campaigns in a number of different Asian countries have been calling for increases in the minimum wage. In Bangladesh, Cambodia and Sri Lanka unions and workers have been organising, lobbying and demonstrating to demand wage increases for the lowest paid workers. In many cases these wages have not been increased for years.**

## Bangladesh: Factories close following wage demonstrations.

Over recent weeks the garment industry in Bangladesh has witnessed massive demonstrations by garment workers, who are demanding that the minimum wage is increased from 1,662 to TK 5,000. The mostly spontaneous protests by thousands of workers were, in some instances, violently attacked by the authorities and a number of trade union organisers and workers are facing charges. Garment units in various areas of the capital, Dhaka, were damaged during the protests and many decided to close.

The current minimum monthly wage of a garment worker was last increased in 2006 and even then fell far short of the wage needed to live a decent life. The unions believe that a wage of 5,000tk/month would allow workers to improve the terrible living conditions they are currently facing. The trade union demand falls well short of the minimum living wage figure proposed by the Asia Floor Wage of over 10,000 tk.

Although the industry and the government are claiming the unrest is caused by 'outside influences' it seems most protests began spontaneously following violations of labour rights within the factories. According to Khorshed Alam, a labour rights researcher in Bangladesh *"the major reasons of sudden outburst, against the backdrop of accumulated anger and immeasurable plight of the workers, are directly linked to low wage, unpaid wages and overtime."*

The minimum wage board in Bangladesh has been negotiating for over five months to attempt to come to a minimum wage figure acceptable to all parties. It was clear there was considerable reluctance from the industry to see any significant increases in wages and a refusal to negotiate any figure even close to the trade union demands.

The increasing number and intensity of worker demonstrations, combined with concerns over the potential damage this is causing to the reputation of the Bangladeshi industry, has finally injected some momentum into the process. Most parties believe a new minimum wage will be announced by the end of the month.

## Sri Lanka: Unions join forces to implement minimum wage.

In January 2010 the Free Trade Zones and General Services union was celebrating victory after a campaign to increase the minimum wage for workers in the industrial sector. Now they are joining forces with the public sector union in Sri Lanka to force the

implementation of the promised raise.

The FTZ campaign began last year after the employers refused to implement the recommended 1000 RS/month raise to workers and the Board of Investment (BOI) proposed to reduce this recommendation to 500 RS. Union organisers began a huge leafleting campaign and collected almost 2,000 signatures calling on the government to reject the BOI proposal and to extend minimum wage increases to all workers. They also demanded that worker representatives be included in any renegotiation.

Following a number of high profile demonstrations and actions, including a "white day" parade, union leaders were invited to meet with the Ministry of Labour, where they negotiated a 15% increase in salaries. The next day the campaign declared a success after the Minister made a public statement that the wages for private sector workers would be increased by 2,500 Rs/month.

Despite this success, workers have yet to see the increases implemented and the public and private sector unions are once more joining forces to make sure these promises become reality.

## Cambodia: Unions gear up for minimum wage campaign.

In Cambodia the Labour Advisory Committee (LAC), which consists of representatives of the MOL, employers and trade unions, has been reviewing the minimum wage for the garment sector in 2010, four years after the last rise of \$5 per month was granted in 2006.

The current minimum wage for garment workers in Cambodia is \$50 US per month, far below the level need to provide a decent life. The unions are calling for the minimum wage to be increased to \$93 per month, however the government now propose a \$5 increase instead.

In a recent study on the Minimum wage in the Garment Industry, produced by the Cambodia Institute for Development and Study (CIDS), research showed how workers had no chance of surviving on the current salary. It also showed that even if wages were increased to \$72 - \$75 per month profit margins would be as high a 31% in the sector.

The Cambodian Labour Confederation is now organising a nationwide campaign to pressure the government to increase the proposal to one that can guarantee the survival of both garment workers and the industry itself. This is due to include a huge public rally at the end of July 2010, which over 10,000 workers are expected to attend.

# FASHIONING AN ETHICAL INDUSTRY: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2010

Fashioning an Ethical Industry (FEI) drew together 200 educators, industry experts, academics and selected students from 10 European countries on 2nd and 3rd of March 2010 for an international conference exploring how fashion can be taught to inspire responsibility for the rights of the workers making our clothes. The conference also provided an opportunity to celebrate the success of the three year EU funded project, which comes to an end in June 2010. The international conference was held at Rich Mix Arts Centre London, fittingly a former garment factory, and was supported by the University of Northumbria.

The day was opened by Otto von Busch, a Swedish designer and activist who offered a very different vision of how people could engage with fashion. He explored the rituals of fashion and encouraged people to 'hack' fashion and engage with their clothes in new ways so that, in Otto's words, 'fashion can be used for empowerment and self-development instead of being a phenomenon of top-down decrees and collective anxiety'. You may ask what this has to do with garment workers' rights? Otto's words remind us that the current advertising-fuelled excessive consumption model is one of the root causes for the exploitation that we find at the end of supply chains. Through transforming the way we relate to clothes we may find the key to ensuring people throughout the industry are respected.

Academics and students were then given the opportunity to present their research or project work. The range and depth of subjects from the 'Ethics of the Cashmere Industry' to 'Trends in China's Supply Chains' aptly illustrates the diverse interest that there now is in ethical issues across fashion education. Industry experts Anannya Bhattacharjee from the Asia Floor Wage Coalition based in Delhi; Nieves Ruiz Ramos, founder of fair trade fashion label Bibico; Sophie Koers, communications manager for Fair Wear Foundation and Alex Mcintosh, business support manager at Centre for Sustainable Fashion then came together to discuss and debate how ethical fashion can be integrated into the design and business of fashion.

The end of the first day drew to a close with an excerpt from a play about sweatshops, 'Warp and Woof', that was first performed in Britain in 1908 and was discussed in parliament as part of the negotiations for better working conditions in the UK. The play brought to life the conditions that workers faced and still face

across the industry, and how attempts to hide these conditions remain the same 100 years later.

The second day opened with a market place, giving people the opportunity to meet and share with representatives from organisations working on a broad range of ethical and environmental issues associated with the fashion industry including the Environmental Justice Foundation, Pesticide Action Network, Fairtrade Foundation, Ethical Fashion Forum, Traid, Centre for Sustainable Fashion, ADM-HEA, Labour Behind the Label and Social Alterations.



Conference participants at Rich Mix for FEI 2010. Photo courtesy of Labour Behind the Label.

The remainder of the day was given over to the Open Space discussions – where conference participants were free to set the agenda and pose questions for discussion. Topics included 'How big is big enough?', 'How can we get the media to be a driver for sustainable fashion?' and 'How do we get youth more involved in ethical fashion issues?' Not all the answers to these big questions

were uncovered but, through the conference and the Fashioning an Ethical Industry project as a whole, creative minds are now focused on exploring how we can ensure that the fashion industry of the future is transformed and the rights of people making our clothes are respected.

*'It created a platform for discussion and interaction, which is really vital for continued development and innovation. Personally I was thrilled to hear and see speakers whose work I had admired and studied in such a positive and inclusive atmosphere,'* conference participant.

## The Future of FEI...

The FEI project works with university and college fashion courses to raise awareness of workers' rights and the role fashion industry professionals of tomorrow can play in improving conditions.

Over the coming year the project has been awarded funding from DFID to support the development of an Ethical Fashion Education Network in Scotland.

If you are based in Scotland and involved in fashion education and/or ethical fashion please do get in touch by emailing [hannah@fashioninganethicalindustry.org](mailto:hannah@fashioninganethicalindustry.org)

# NEW WEBSITE LAUNCH SUMMER 2010

[www.labourbehindthelabel.org](http://www.labourbehindthelabel.org) has changed!

Same address, completely new face. LBL are very excited to let on that we have revamped our website.... Its going through its teething process and at time of going to print is not fully live but you will find all our background articles and issues; resources to download and current campaigns and appeals available to view in an attractive and user friendly setting. Its interactive too. Take action here now <http://www.labourbehindthelabel.org/urgent-actions/itemlist/category/210-adidas-promise-action> or sign up for regular email updates on our home page.



## Current Resources

To dovetail with our Playfair 2012 campaign for a sweat-free Olympic Games, LBL have produced an in-depth and highly accessible teaching pack, 'Step Into Her Trainers.' Aimed at Fashion & Textiles related courses, Citizenship and Geography at KS4, A-Level and BTEC, the pack gives educators a range of activities and a high level of knowledge on

sportswear production and related labour rights issues inherent in the garment industry. To download the pdf go to:

<http://www.labourbehindthelabel.org/resources/item/748-step-into-her-trainers>

or simply email [info@labourbehindthelabel.org](mailto:info@labourbehindthelabel.org) to order a copy by post. The suggested donation for this pack is £2 per copy plus P&P.

We have 2 current action cards available to order, our new **Playfair 2012** card targeting Nike, Pentland and Adidas and the previous **Asia Floor Wage** card with tear off postcards encouraging Arcadia, Next and Primark to act on workers' demands. Our popular **Take A Stand** cards, with addresses of many High Street retailers plus tear off cards to send with your receipts demanding action on improving workers' rights are ideal if you are doing a stall, event or talk and can be ordered from us directly by emailing [info@labourbehindthelabel.org](mailto:info@labourbehindthelabel.org) or ringing 0117 944 1700. We ask for a suggested donation of 50p per 10 cards plus p&p but this is not compulsory.

The **LBL Action Pack** is a great way to absorb more about the key issues in LBL's work plus a whole host of tips and methods to make your voice heard – from letter writing to organising a legal demonstration. These packs are free to paying members or can be ordered from us at a suggested donation of £2 each as above.

The **Sustainable Fashion Handbook** (published in March/April 2009), a teaching manual compiled jointly by Liz Parker of Fashioning an Ethical Industry and Dr Marsha A. Dickson of Educators for Socially Responsible Apparel Business, USA, comprises 45 contributions from educators worldwide sharing their experience of teaching sustainability and ethics. For further info or to order for your school, college or teaching manual university please contact [info@labourbehindthelabel.org](mailto:info@labourbehindthelabel.org)

### An LBL membership: the gift for someone who has everything

LBL members receive a regular bulletin with in-depth articles about fashion brands and workers' rights, regular action update cards and a members pack with info about effective campaigning, letter writing, direct action tips, and much more. You can buy a membership for a friend (or join yourself) for £24 a year (£12 unwaged) by sending a cheque made payable to Labour Behind the Label or request a standing order form from [info@labourbehindthelabel.org](mailto:info@labourbehindthelabel.org)

## OPPORTUNITIES AND EVENTS

### Activist Training

In early December 2010 LBL will be hosting an activist training session to equip our supporters with knowledge and skills to drive forward the issues facing workers in the global garment industry. There will be a specific focus on a current Urgent Action case. We have 10 free places available with transport paid so if you want to take advantage of this unique opportunity please submit an application in no more than 300 words telling us how you could be a key campaigner on these issues to [sam@labourbehindthelabel.org](mailto:sam@labourbehindthelabel.org)

### Alternative London Fashion Week events Sept 2010

LBL are proud to unveil their new Clothes Swap Pack this Autumn and are inviting supporters across the UK to hold clothes swapping events coinciding with London Fashion Week (17th-22nd Sept) to highlight alternatives to increased consumption and the pressure this exerts on workers. If you would like to have fun and fundraise for us please email [bee@labourbehindthelabel.org](mailto:bee@labourbehindthelabel.org) to get hold of a pack and more details.

### Get Involved! Labour Behind the Label Wants You....

If you feel passionately about the current status quo of garment worker exploitation across the world and want to dedicate some of your time to our organisation we would love to hear your ideas.

We need everything from photographers to badge makers, people willing to organise clothes swaps or fashion shows, activists willing to run stalls and protest events - and we're looking for talents of all shapes and sizes.

Perhaps you could organise a local event in your area, or help with our website, or volunteer at our office in Bristol? If you are willing, garment workers around the world need your help.

Get in touch with [anna@labourbehindthelabel.org](mailto:anna@labourbehindthelabel.org)



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