

Aspect (env., soc., econ.)	Sector	FACTS & FIGURES	Spatial reference	Original language	Author / Source	Link	Partner
econ.	retail	Fashion sales in the country grew 2.3% in 2018, up to 3.5 billion euros and its estimated that they grow 2.2% more in 2019, according to Statista.	Greece	en	Riera S., Garcia D. (2019): Greece comes back from the ashes: tourism and fast fashion boots the sector in the country	https://www.themds.com/markets/greece-comes-back-from-the-ashes-tourism-and-fast-fashion-boots-the-sector-in-the-country.html#	IDEC
econ.	consumption	In Germany, about 60 new pieces of clothing per citizen are bought every year.	Germany	de	Fluter (2020), by Federal Agency for political education, magazine No 76	print	aiforia
econ.	production	According to the Ellen McArthur Foundation, clothing production has approximately doubled in the last 15 years, driven by a growing middle-class population across the globe and increased per capita sales in developed economies.	World	en	Drew, D. (2019): By the Numbers: The Economic, Social and Environmental Impacts of "Fast Fashion"	https://www.wri.org/insights/numbers-economic-social-and-environmental-impacts-fast-fashion	IDEC
econ.	production	Addressing environmental and social problems created by the fashion industry would provide a \$192 billion overall benefit to the global economy by 2030.	World	en	Drew, D. (2019): By the Numbers: The Economic, Social and Environmental Impacts of "Fast Fashion"	https://www.wri.org/insights/numbers-economic-social-and-environmental-impacts-fast-fashion	IDEC
econ.	after use	The annual value of clothing discarded prematurely is more than \$400 billion	World	en	Drew, D. (2019): By the Numbers: The Economic, Social and Environmental Impacts of "Fast Fashion"	https://www.wri.org/insights/numbers-economic-social-and-environmental-impacts-fast-fashion	IDEC
econ.	production	In the fast fashion industry, the labor standards and working conditions vary around the world, but in many cases the workers are low paid and abused.	World	en	Brooks A. (2015): Systems of provision: Fast fashion and jeans. Geoforum, 63, 36-39.	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0016718515001360	EKO
econ.	production	„The horrific collapse of the Rana Plaza Garment Factory in Bangladesh, which resulted in the loss of over 1100 lives and 2500 serious injuries, illustrates the extraordinary episodes. Rana Plaza contained multiple garment factories that produced jeans for retailers including Primark in the UK.“	Bangladesh	en	Brooks A. (2015): Systems of provision: Fast fashion and jeans. Geoforum, 63, 36-39.	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0016718515001360	EKO
econ.		„Jeans and their constituent parts – like any commodities – are not just ‘things’, but also are a set of social relationships; a link between a farmer and a cotton trader, a connection between a factory owner and a sewing machine operator, or a cultural symbol purchased by a teenager.“	World	en	Brooks A. (2015): Systems of provision: Fast fashion and jeans. Geoforum, 63, 36-39.	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0016718515001360	EKO
econ.	consumption	In the last two decades an average global annual consumption of textiles has doubled (from 7 to 13 kg per person).	World	en	Shirvanimoghaddam, K. – Motamed, B. – Ramakrishna, S. – Naebe, M. (2020): Death by waste: Fashion and textile circular economy case. Science of the Total Environment, 718, 137317)	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339280854_Death_by_waste_Fashion_and_textile_circular_economy_case	EKO
econ.	production	The workers who participate in the fast fashion industry, use hazardous chemicals, get fibre dust, loud noise, and has to do monotonous repetitive tasks, so the damage of health is common among the laborers.	World	en	Shirvanimoghaddam, K. – Motamed, B. – Ramakrishna, S. – Naebe, M. (2020): Death by waste: Fashion and textile circular economy case. Science of the Total Environment, 718, 137317)	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339280854_Death_by_waste_Fashion_and_textile_circular_economy_case	EKO

econ.	production	"The fast fashion products are often made in sweatshops notorious where the working conditions are unsafe."	World	en	Legere, A. – Kang, J. (2020): The role of self-concept in shaping sustainable consumption: A model of slow fashion. Journal of Cleaner Production, 258, 120699	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0959652620307460	EKO
econ.	production	"The fashion industry follows a linear model with three key stages: take (the harvesting of raw materials), make (the production of garments), and waste (the wearing and subsequent disposal of garments)."	World	en	Brydges, T. (2021): Closing the loop on take, make waste: Investigating circular economy practices in the Swedish fashion industry. Journal of Cleaner Production, 293, 126245)	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652621004650	EKO
econ.	consumption	As clothes are cheaper and poorer in quality, people buy more and use each piece of clothing less. Consumer awareness, however, is low on the impact of fast fashion	World	en	Attire media	https://www.attiremedia.com/articles/economic-drivers-of-fast-fashion	EKO
econ.	after use	The production of clothing items doubled in the last 15 years, while less than 1% of these productions are recycled.	World	en	GreenBiz	https://www.greenbiz.com/article/numbers-economic-social-and-environmental-impacts-fast-fashion	EKO
econ.	production	The minimum wage in Bangladesh, where some of the clothes are manufactured is only \$68 per month.	Bangladesh	en	The New York Times	https://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/05/world/asia/bangladesh-takes-step-toward-raising-38-a-month-minimum-wage.html	EKO
econ.	production	Production in low-wage countries (e.g Bangladesh, Cambodia, Pakistan, and Vietnam), linked to bad working conditions, abuse of human rights, child labor, negative environmental impacts.	World	en	European Environment Agency	https://ecodesign-centres.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/ETC_report_textiles-and-the-environment-in-a-circular-economy.pdf	EKO
econ.	retail	Fast fashion companies like Zara, H&M can get new clothing items to its stores just in two or three weeks after production.	World	en	VOX	https://www.vox.com/the-goods/2020/2/3/21080364/fast-fashion-h-and-m-zara	EKO
econ.	consumption	European people spend 5% of their salaries on clothes and footwear clothes account for 80% of this amount.	Europe	en	European Parliament (2019): Environmental impact of the textile and clothing industry. Briefing, January	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2019/633143/EPRS_BRI(2019)633143_EN.pdf	EKO
econ.	production	More than 300 million people around the world are now employed in connection with fast fashion, most of them are from poor countries.	World	en	Fibre2Fashion	https://www.fibre2fashion.com/news/apparel-news/fashion-industry-employs-300-mn-workers-globally-report-242435-newsdetails.htm	EKO
econ.	consumption	An average person buys five times more clothing now than they did in the 1980s.	World	en	BBC	https://www.bbc.com/news/business-49248921	EKO
econ.	consumption	"My grandmother has only one shirt in her wardrobe. My mother has three. My daughter's generation, 50. And 48% of them, she never wears." - Jack Ma, Alibaba founder	World	en	Stanford Business	https://www.gsb.stanford.edu/insights/jack-ma-how-entrepreneurs-can-see-china-through-its-growing-pains	EKO

econ.	consumption	Clothing production has almost doubled in the last 15 years, and its main driver was the growing demand for cheap clothing items across developed economies middle-class population.	World	en	GreenBiz	https://www.greenbiz.com/article/numbers-economic-social-and-environmental-impacts-fast-fashion	EKO
econ.	production	In the textile and clothing industry of Europe, there were 176.400 companies, and employed 1,7 million people in 2017.	Europe	en	European Environment Agency	https://ecodesign-centres.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/ETC_report_textiles-and-the-environment-in-a-circular-economy.pdf	EKO
econ.	retail	In Hungary, the revenue from the sale of textiles, clothing, leather, and leather products in 2019 was HUF 2.126 billion.	Hungary	hun	Central Hungarian Statistical Office	http://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/ipa/hu/ipa0008.html	EKO
econ.	production	In Hungary, textiles, clothing, leather, and leather products' companies employed 44,100 people in 2020.	Hungary	hun	Central Hungarian Statistical Office	http://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/mun/hu/mun0009.html	EKO
econ.	production	In 2020, 80% of the employees of textiles, clothing, leather, and leather products companies operating in Hungary are women.	Hungary	hun	Central Hungarian Statistical Office	http://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/mun/hu/mun0009.html	EKO
econ.	retail	In 2020 there were 13,666 clothing stores in Hungary.	Hungary	hun	Central Hungarian Statistical Office	http://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/bel/hu/bel0002.html	EKO
econ.	consumption	In 2019, Hungarian consumers spent 5.88% of their income on textiles and clothing purchases and 2.12% on footwear and leather goods.	Hungary	hun	Central Hungarian Statistical Office	http://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/bel/hu/bel0004.html	EKO
econ.	policy	Between 2020 and 2030, a National Fashion Strategy will be implemented in Hungary, with the aim of exploring and finding solutions to problems affecting the fashion industry, thereby making domestic fashion companies more competitive.	Hungary	hun	National Fashion Strategy 2030	https://cdn.kormany.hu/uploads/document/d/d2/d28/d28a1e991837ede4354813db756e11c0f4699ea1.pdf	EKO
econ.	production	The Hungarian fashion industry employs 2.9% of the country's employees, while only 1.2% of all turnover is generated.	Hungary	hun	National Fashion Strategy 2031	https://cdn.kormany.hu/uploads/document/d/d2/d28/d28a1e991837ede4354813db756e11c0f4699ea1.pdf	EKO
econ.	production	For Hungarian clothing manufacturers, the wage cost ratio is extremely high, it is 60-80% of the total cost.	Hungary	hun	National Fashion Strategy 2032	https://cdn.kormany.hu/uploads/document/d/d2/d28/d28a1e991837ede4354813db756e11c0f4699ea1.pdf	EKO
econ.	production	Hungarian fashion companies usually employ fewer than 50 people, employ mainly women and operate in smaller settlements where there are few job opportunities.	Hungary	hun	National Fashion Strategy 2033	https://cdn.kormany.hu/uploads/document/d/d2/d28/d28a1e991837ede4354813db756e11c0f4699ea1.pdf	EKO

econ.	production	“Textile is one of the key sectors in the Turkish economy in terms of GDP, domestic employment, and exports. Textile accounts for 10% of the Turkish GDP and 20% of employment in the manufacturing sector	Turkey	en	Naderi, S. – Kilic, K. – Dasci, A. (2020): A deterministic model for the transshipment problem of a fast fashion retailer under capacity constraints. International Journal of Production Economics, 227, 107687	EKO
econ.	retail	Fast fashion companies like Zara, H&H can get new clothing items to its stores just in two or three weeks after production.	World	en		
econ.	policy	The German Textilbündnis is a multi-stakeholder initiative that strives to improve social, ecological and economic conditions in global textile supply networks.	Germany/ World	en	Textilbündnis (2021): www.textilbuendnis.com/en	
env.		More than 20.000 different chemicals are being used in the textile and fashion industry – about 30% of chemical use worldwide	world	de	FEMNET e.V., as quoted by Fair Fashion Guide (print)	aiforia
env.	consumption	The carbon footprint of clothing consumed in the EU in 2015 is 195 million tonnes CO₂e; and the water footprint of clothing consumed in 2015 in the EU is 46,400 million m³.	Europe	en	Roca, E., Hervá, E.M. (2016) Ecological footprints in the textile industry, Pages 63-82, in: Handbook of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of Textiles and Clothing, Woodhead Publishing Series in Textiles	aiforia
env.	production	Fashion industry contributes to about 5% of the world's global greenhouse gas emissions.	world	en	Fair Trader(2020): 9 Surprising Facts About Fast Fashion and the Environment,	IDECC
env.	after use	Polyester requires 200 years to decompose and nylon a minimum of 30-40 years. During the procedure of decomposing, the fabrics release microplastics into the soil which can pollute the nearby area.	world	en	Hugh(2019): Environmental Impact of Fast Fashion (With Facts and Statistics)	IDECC
env.	after use	Most of the chemicals used for the production end up in landfills and back in back in the environment after being thrown out and not recycled. This is a problem since approximately 500,000 tons of microfibers of tiny pieces of non-biodegradable materials from the thrown away clothes, end up in the oceans every year.	world	en	Maiti, R. (2020): Fast Fashion: Its Detrimental Effect on the Environment.	IDECC
env.	production	Clothing production contributes more to climate change than long-distance aviation and shipping combined. The fast fashion industry creates 10% of yearly global carbon emissions. This rate of pollution will increase by more than 50 % by 2030 if left unchecked.	world	en	Fair Trader(2020): 9 Surprising Facts About Fast Fashion and the Environment	IDECC
env.	production	Just one single cotton t-shirt takes 2700 litres of water for its production.	world	en	Fair Trader(2020): 9 Surprising Facts About Fast Fashion and the Environment	IDECC
env.	production	The production of synthetic polymers also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. During this process, greenhouse gases such as nitrous oxide are being released to the atmosphere which is 300 times more potent than carbon dioxide.	world	en	Fair Trader(2020): 9 Surprising Facts About Fast Fashion and the Environment	IDECC

env.	consumption	Fast Fashion manufacturers produce massively up to 150 billion clothing items every year but since the quality of the clothes is "poor" due to the low cost of making them, people tend to throw them away after only a few uses in order to consume new clothing.	world	en	Maiti, R. (2020): Fast Fashion: Its Detrimental Effect on the Environment.	on-the-environment/#:~:text=Among%20the%20environmental%20impacts%20of%20fast%20fashion%20are,use%20of%20massive%20amounts%20of%20water%20and%20energy.	IDEA
env.	production	An estimation showed that over 430 million animals per year are slaughtered & killed for only the leather industry.	world	en	Ahmed N. (2020): Sustainable Fashion & Environmental Impact:	https://www.fashionnovation.com/sustainable-fashion-environmental-impact/	IDEA
env.	production	For making a cotton T-shirt, 2700 L of water and a large amount of toxic chemicals are used which affects soil, water, ecosystem and people's health.	World	en	Shirvanimoghaddam, K. – Motamed, B. – Ramakrishna, S. – Naebe, M. (2020): Death by waste: Fashion and textile circular economy case. Science of the Total Environment, 718, 137317)	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339280854_Death_by_waste_Fashion_and_textile_circular_economy_case	EKO
env.	production	Chemicals and dyes used in clothes production create 20% of global industrial water pollution. Dyes made from toxic chemicals and microplastics released through washing are major contributors to ocean pollution.	World	en	Scott, M. (2020), Out Of Fashion - The Hidden Cost Of Clothing Is A Water Pollution Crisis, Forbes magazine	https://www.forbes.com/sites/mikescott/2020/09/19/out-of-fashion-the-hidden-cost-of-clothing-is-a-water-pollution-crisis/	
env.	production	More than 20.000 different chemicals are being used in the textile and fashion industry – about 30% of chemical use worldwide.	World	de	Köhler, E. And FEMNET (2017): Glossar. In: Fair Fashion Guide, FEMNET (ed.), April 2017		
env.	production	Clothing production contributes more to climate change than long-distance aviation and shipping combined. The fast fashion industry creates 10% of yearly global carbon emissions. This rate of pollution will increase by more than 50 % by 2030 if left unchecked.	World	en	Fair Trader (2020): 9 Surprising Facts About Fast Fashion and the Environment		
env.	after use	Polyester requires 200 years to decompose and nylon a minimum of 30-40 years. During the procedure of decomposing, the fabrics release microplastics into the soil which can pollute the nearby area.	World	en	Hugh (2019): Environmental Impact of Fast Fashion		
env.	consumption	Extending the life of clothing by an extra nine months could reduce carbon, waste and water footprints by around 20–30% each.	World	en			
env.	production	In developing countries where the most manufacturing activity is taking place, environmental laws are not strict and do not hold much power. Based on this, factories dump untreated wastewater directly into rivers or lakes that are being used by locals. This wastewater can be toxic and contain pollutants such as lead, mercury, and arsenic. This also has an impact on aquatic life.	World	en			
env.	production	According to Good on you, for the growth of conventional cotton (non-organic) many pesticides are being used which end up in the finished cotton product. Pesticides are toxins that have been linked to major health concerns in humans including respiratory problems and even cancer	world	en	Fair Trader(2020): 9 Surprising Facts About Fast Fashion and the Environment	https://fairtradefinder.com/fast-fashion-and-the-environment/	IDEA
env./econ.	retail	In 2000, global clothing sales were worth US\$1 trillion, with a third of sales in Western Europe, a third in North America and a quarter in Asia. This not only increases the breadth of the environmental impacts but also exacerbates the issues surrounding disposal of the vast amounts of textile waste that are generated	World	en	Kozłowski A., Bardecki M. & Searcy C.(2012): Environmental Impacts in the Fashion Industry: A Life-cycle and Stakeholder Framework,	https://www.jstor.org/stable/jcorpciti.45.17?read-now=1&seq=1	IDEA

env./econ	production	For production of 1.0 kg of cotton, there is a need for approximately 7000 to 29,000 Litre of water.	World	en	Shirvanimoghaddam, K. – Motamed, B. – Ramakrishna, S. – Naebe, M. (2020): Death by waste: Fashion and textile circular economy case. Science of the Total Environment, 718, 137317)	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339280854_Death_by_waste_Fashion_and_textile_circular_economy_case	EKO
env./econ	after use	The production of clothing items doubled in the last 15 years, while less than 1% of these productions are recycled.	World	??			
soc.	production	The materials used in the textile industry are 26% cotton. 2.5% of the world's cultivable land is made up of cotton. Cotton is a source of income for 1 billion people, 100 million of whom are farmers. These farmers are mostly smallholders, cultivating less than 2 acres of land.	World	en	Fashion Revolution and Fairtrade India	https://www.fashionrevolution.org/standing-up-for-the-farmers-who-grow-our-cotton/	MASZK
soc.	production	In 2013, 11,772 farmers committed suicide in India. In the last 16 years, 250,000 farmers have committed suicide	India	en		https://edition.cnn.com/2015/04/19/asia/india-cotton-farmers-suicide/index.html	MASZK
soc.	production	In the cotton-producing regions, 70-80 children are born with mental or physical disabilities in every village. The development of Parkinson's disease, mental illness and certain types of cancer can also be traced back to the forced to work by the state on cotton fields.	Uzbekistan	en	Fashion Revolution and Fairtrade India	https://www.fashionrevolution.org/standing-up-for-the-farmers-who-grow-our-cotton/	MASZK
soc.	production	Between 2017 and 2019, more than 80,000 Uyghurs were relocated within China to carry out forced labor in factories. half a million Uyghur are forced to work in different factories and on the fields. The trade from here involves 82 international brands, but whichever company opposes it is boycotted by China.	China	en	Fashion Revolution (Flavia Loscialpo and Eleonora Mongelli)	https://www.fashionrevolution.org/human-rights-transparency-and-accountability-in-fashion-a-conversation-on-uyghur-forced-labour/	MASZK
soc.	production	Rana Plaza was an 8-storey building in Bangladesh with clothing factories on the top 5 floors with more than 3,000 employees. On April 24, 2013, Rana Plaza collapsed, burying the workers. 1129 people lost their lives.	Bangladesh	en	Ourgoodbrands	https://ourgoodbrands.com/real-impact-fast-fashion-industry-world/	MASZK
soc./econ	production	There are many ethical issues in the fast fashion industry, like low payment rate, lack of basic facilities, forced and child labour in the fashion industry.	World	en	Shirvanimoghaddam, K. – Motamed, B. – Ramakrishna, S. – Naebe, M. (2020): Death by waste: Fashion and textile circular economy case. Science of the Total Environment, 718, 137317)	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339280854_Death_by_waste_Fashion_and_textile_circular_economy_case	EKO
soc./econ	production	Bangladesh employs 4.4 million people in this industry, mostly women. These workers often leave their home villages to work in factories in larger cities.	Bangladesh	en	Clean Clothes Campaign	https://cleanclothes.org/campaigns/protect-progress	MASZK
soc./econ	production	85% of workers are women, 80% of fast fashion clothes are made by those aged 18-24, with a minimum wage of \$ 3 / day	Bangladesh	en	Ourgoodbrands	https://ourgoodbrands.com/real-impact-fast-fashion-industry-world/	MASZK
soc./econ	production	60-75 million people work in the total GVC in textiles, 40-75% are women	World	en	ETC Report	https://ecodesign-centres.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/ETC_report_textiles-and-the-environment-in-a-circular-economy.pdf Downloaded: 11 May 2021	EKO

soc./econ.	consumption	<p><i>As clothes are cheaper and poorer in quality, people buy more and use each piece of clothing less. Consumer awareness, however, is low on the impact of fast fashion.</i></p>	World	en	??		
soc./econ.	production	<p><i>The fast fashion business model's success lies in the fact that the production costs are low, as they are employing low-paid workers, who most usually work under unsafe working conditions.</i></p>					