

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the implementation of the United Nations Fashion Charter for Climate Action by transnational corporations, with a focus on studies on sustainability of H&M Group and its Annual Disclosure, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The basis formation of the United Nations Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action is to acknowledge that one of the main contributors to rising greenhouse gas emissions rate are the fashion industry. Thus, the Fashion Charter concludes responsibilities of transnational corporations in the fashion sector that revolve mainly on collaboration, innovation, partnerships, and information sharing between all TNCs to accelerate decarbonization efforts signatory to the Fashion Charter. Environmental responsibility can be found in the general concept of UNFCCC and the Charter, specifically in all points of Targets, Commitments, and implemented Working Groups that are formed within annual meetings. This has become a basis in implementing environmental mitigation responsibility stated in the Paris Convention, specifically for TNCs in the fashion and apparel sector. Yet, within the research, the Researcher has found that the inputted data in some instances are misleading in character.

2. Framework for implementing environmental harm mitigations obligations by H&M Group, through self-regulated frameworks, partnerships, and innovation, is generally in harmony with environmental mitigation norms consisted in the Fashion Charter. Certain notes that the existence of these policy frameworks exist even though: 1) the general implementation of TNC responsibility in international law is not binding and consists of soft laws, and as a result TNC often use self-regulated mechanisms in harmony with international norms; and 2) the Targets and Commitments constituted in the Fashion Charter is still subject to more annual meetings, in aiming the targets between all signatories.

1. What are the responsibilities of transnational corporations in the fashion industry under the United Nations Fashion Charter for Climate Action?
2. What are the Environmental Harm Mitigations of Transnational Corporations in the Fashion Industry based on the United Nations Fashion Charter for Climate Action, specifically in the context of H&M Group?

B. Recommendations

1. For H&M Group: In order to remedy the legal vacuum found within the framework of TNC responsibility in sectors of sustainability and mitigation of harm toward the environment, H&M Group is urged to apply stern laws within the corporation, especially in countries prone to labour inequality and natural resource extraction, this includes the Global South, and production countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Vietnam. Moreover, H&M Group is urged using partnerships within government institutions to thoroughly take the lead in sustainable fashion and choices, based on

the Fashion Charter. On the other hand, statistics and data contained in annual disclosures should be true to fact, and void of error, in order to publicize legally accountable documents. This is reflected in several cases of error within numbers in H&M Groups' Sustainability Disclosure, namely Commodore v. H&M Hennez Mauritz LP.

2. For further implementation

