

Покана за Семинари и обуки
во организација на Текстилно Трговско Здружение – Текстилен Кластер

Ве покануваме на три последователни семинари на тема

“Одржливост, одржлива мода, одржлив дизајн одржливо производство и социјална и корпоративна одговорност во индустријата за текстил и облека”

Семинар 02
Нови стандарди за спроведување на 17-те цели за одржлив развој
од 13.09 – 16.09.2022 година
Универзитет Гоце Делчев, Штип

Цели на обуката – да се пропознаат предностите на социјалната и еколошката заштита како и економските цели на одржлив развој, да се идентификуваат можностите во делот на одржлив развој кои произведуваат од текстилната индустрија, како и да се препознаат претприемничките модели во општествените промени.

Обуката содржи теоретски и практичен дел.

Содржина

Теоретски дел:

- Етика, вредност и социјални стандарди во синџирот на снабдување во текстилната индустрија.
- Закон за синџир на снабдување во Германија/ ЕУ и неговото влијание на производителите и добавувачите на облека
- Цели за одржлив развој на Обединети нации

Практичен дел:

- Имплементација на Целите на одржлив развој во фиктивен процес на развој и производство на производи

Во агендата за одржлив развој до 2030 година, Обединетите Нации дефинираат глобален акционен план. Основата за ова е формирање 17 одржливи развојни цели со нивните 169 подцели. Политиката, бизнисот и граѓанското општество се подеднакво повикани да дадат свој придонес во остварување на целите.

Во практичниот дел на семинарот, учесниците поделени во тимови ќе се запознаат со проблемите во целиот синџир на набдување на облека, со техниките за иновации и интеграција, а крајниот резултат е порименување на синџирот на вредности во пракса.

Термини **13.09 – 16.09.2022 секој ден од 10 00 -14 00 часот**

Предавач: **Bianca Seidel Consulting , Dizeldorf – Weis ConsultingAsoc**

Локација: **Универзитет Гоце Делчев - Штип**

17 Sustainable Development Goals



17 SDGs with a focus on the textile industry



Eradicating extreme poverty in the world by 2030 is one of the key development goals. However, extreme poverty is defined with a current threshold of 1.25 US dollars available per person per day. Critics consider this value to be significantly too low.

Trend: Extreme poverty continues to decline - but the decline has slowed. The proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty was 10 per cent in 2015, compared to 16 per cent in 2010 and 36 per cent in 1990. Projections indicate that 6 per cent of the world's population will continue to live in extreme poverty in 2030, which would fall short of the goal of eradicating extreme poverty.

The SDGs prescribe fair remuneration for workers. Wages must cover basic needs, and employers must provide some discretionary income. Furthermore, there must be no deductions from wages to be used as a disciplinary measure.

17 SDGs with a focus on the textile industry



To reduce global maternal mortality to below 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. Preventable deaths of newborns and children under five are to be prevented. In the targets, the elimination of the AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria epidemics as well as neglected tropical diseases are of particular importance, as is access to health care for all.

Trend: Significant progress has been made in extending life expectancy, reducing maternal and child mortality and combating communicable diseases. However, at least half of the world's population still lacks access to basic health care. In 2018, 81 per cent of births worldwide took place with the help of an experienced birth attendant; a significant improvement from 69 per cent in 2012.

Organic farming is practised without use of hazardous pesticides or synthetic fertilisers, hence reducing farmers' exposure to harmful chemicals, and the pollution of air and water from these sources. For processing stages, the SDGs mandates that working conditions must be safe and hygienic.

17 SDGs with a focus on the textile industry



The most important target states that by 2030 it should be ensured "that all girls and boys complete free and quality primary and secondary education on an equal basis". Other targets set benchmarks for pre-primary education, higher education and vocational training.

Trend: Despite significant progress in access to education, 262 million children and adolescents (aged 6 to 17) were still out of school in 2017. More than half of all children and adolescents did not meet the minimum requirements in reading and mathematics skills. In 2016, around 750 million adults were illiterate; two-thirds of them women.

When textile workers receive a decent income, they can send their children to school. The ban on child labour in the SDGs leads to more opportunities for children to get an education.

17 SDGs with a focus on the textile industry



The goal is to "strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries". To this end, climate protection measures must be integrated into national policies, strategies and planning. It explicitly recalls the commitment of developed countries to provide 100 billion US dollars annually for climate protection in developing countries from 2020 onwards.

Trend: With rising greenhouse gas emissions, climate change is happening faster than expected and its impacts are being felt worldwide. Rising greenhouse gas emissions are driving climate change. In 2017, greenhouse gas concentrations reached a new high of 405.5 ppm (up from 400.1 ppm in 2015). To meet 2030 emissions targets consistent with the 2°C and 1.5°C goals, emissions must be reduced rapidly.

The SDGs mandates that local legal norms for air emissions, waste water and sludge disposal must be followed. It prohibits on-site waste burning or uncontrolled land-filling of waste. In organic farming, the soil serves as a sink for atmospheric CO₂. Thus, SDGs significantly contributes to the reduction of the total global emissions through carbon sequestration.

17 SDGs with a focus on the textile industry



By 2025, all forms of marine pollution are to be stopped or significantly reduced. It also aims to sustainably manage marine and coastal ecosystems and combat ocean acidification. Effective regulation of fishing activities and an end to overfishing are also sought.

Trend: The negative impacts of overfishing and increasing ocean acidification due to climate change are progressing. Policy measures are not sufficient to conserve and sustainably use marine resources at all levels.

The SDGs prohibit the use of harmful chemicals. In addition, it is recommended that wastewater be treated before discharge. Strict standards regulate the pH, temperature, organic content and oxygen demand of wastewater discharged by businesses.

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17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The industrialised countries are called upon to honour their pledges of official development assistance, in particular the allocation of 0.7% of their gross national income for these tasks. Increased North-South and South-South cooperation in the field of science, technology and innovation is to be promoted. The targets also include the creation of an equitable multilateral trading system under the umbrella of the World Trade Organisation.

Trend: Major challenges remain: Official Development Assistance (ODA) is declining, private investment flows are not sufficiently aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), there remains a significant digital divide and there are persistent trade tensions. Increased international cooperation is needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The SDGs are a result of harmonisation and are evolving in partnership. We are working with stakeholder organisations representing organic farming, the textile and chemical industries, but also the interests of workers, retailers and consumers, as well as with other standardisation organisations, NGOs and governments.

The Risk Analysis and its 10 focus questions

#1 - Assistance for a regular risk analysis in one's own business area

What human rights or environmental risks exist in your own business area?

Implementation of the Supply Chain Act

Due diligence obligations according to § 3 Supply Chain Act

1. Establish a risk management system to identify, minimise and prevent human rights violations.
2. define the internal responsibilities.
3. Conduct regular risk analyses to identify human rights and environmental risks in its own business and with direct suppliers.
4. issue a policy statement on the company's internal human rights strategy.
5. Anchor prevention measures within the own business unit and vis-à-vis direct suppliers.
6. Take remedial action.
7. establish a complaints procedure.
8. Implement due diligence with respect to risks at indirect suppliers - this means nothing other than that you do not have to address human rights risks in the lower links of your supply chain preventively, but rather when there are concrete indications of such risks.
9. Document their efforts and publish reports.