Briefing

The Fair Work Agency: What workers need

In this short paper, Labour Behind the Label summarises the scale of worker exploitation in the UK with reference to the UK fast fashion production and – while welcoming the introduction of the Fair Work Agency – sets out demand criteria to ensure workers can benefit from this single enforcement agency and details the reforms which are still needed in order to ensure a fair and sustainable industry – at home and abroad.

Garment workers in Leicester at a 2023 rally for good jobs

The scale of the problem

It is extremely difficult to calculate the true cost of labour exploitation in the UK – both overall and within a sector. This is in part due to the barriers for workers to come forward and report issues, as well as the extended lack of resources given to monitoring and investigations.
Research by the Resolution Foundation in 2023 using data from a survey of 2,011 private sector employees revealed widespread non – compliance including

- 32% of low-paid workers underpaid the minimum wage.
- 900,000 workers received no paid holiday despite being entitled, missing out on £3.1bn of paid leave.
- 1.8 million workers did not get payslips, limiting their ability to check pay.
- 600,000 workers miss out on pension enrolment they are entitled to.
- 1 in 5 workers report experiencing work-related discrimination.
- Certain groups face higher risk of labour rights violations, including young and older workers, ethnic minorities, and migrants.
- Workers in small firms are more likely to face unlawful treatment (e.g. 14% receive no payslip)

The Low Pay Commission itself estimates that one in five workers receiving the National Living Wage / National Minimum Wage (NMW) were not provided with the correct pay in 2022. At the same time labour market intermediaries, such as umbrella companies, which oversee payment for agency workers and which can skim the wages of workers, are not yet properly regulated and are left to flourish at the expense of workers.

This will change with the Employment Rights Act 2025 in 2027.
The risk of exploitation from lack of compliance is also linked not just to worker characteristics, such as ethnic status or age, but also to job type

Insecure work increases vulnerability:

o 29% of zero-hours contract workers lack paid holiday
o 22% of temporary workers
o10% of part-time workers

Low-paid workers are most affected:

o10% receive no paid holiday (4× higher than high earners)
o 11% do not receive a payslip (double the rate of high earners)

The impact of these types of abuses on workers becomes even more clear when we look at the estimated loss by workers of around £255 million/ year in unpaid wages and £2+ billion/year in lost holiday pay. Looking at a snapshot of the garment industry in particular, Labour Behind the Label calculated that historic debts owed to underpaid workers from Boohoo supplier factories who made their goods could equal over £125 million in illegal underpayment of wages to workers. The estimate is based on calculations from the British Retail Consortium that garment workers in Leicester at the peak of the illegal pay exposes were collectively being denied £2.1m a week.

What workers need

UK workers often struggle to enforce their rights due to a reactive system, high legal costs, and complex tribunal processes. Many—especially vulnerable workers, those on precarious contracts and those with language issues —fear speaking out. Key barriers include a reliance on workers to report abuses as opposed to pro-active monitoring and investigations, financial and legal hurdles, loopholes in corporate structures, gaps in worker protections, and limited regulatory powers.

Visa dependence can trap migrant workers with abusive employers, while fear of deportation, job loss, or blacklisting discourages complaints. High legal costs and complex tribunal processes further limit access to justice. Additional challenges include unclear responsibility due to subcontracting and false self-employment, weak enforcement systems that rely on workers reporting abuses, and poor protections in sectors like agriculture and informal work. Limited support mechanisms, such as the National Referral Mechanism, also fail to fully protect the most vulnerable. A 2020 data analysis by After Exploitation shows 1 in 5 potential slavery victims who are identified by authorities are nevertheless not referred into the mechanism.
While some of the proposed reforms in the Employment Rights Bill will address these issues by strengthening protections the FWA needs to ensure that workers can obtain timely and transparent remedy.
These problems are not confined to Leicester nor to the garment industry but occur throughout UK company supply chains – both in the UK and globally.

Key issues include:

- ·**Precarious Employment & Subcontracting:** workers are employed in insecure, often unregistered, subcontracted factories, making it hard to identify the employer for legal action. Many workers are increasingly being given zero hours contracts while some have no formal contract.
- ·**Fear and Vulnerability:** Workers' fear losing jobs, retaliation, or action against their immigration status if they speak out, especially given "hostile environment" policies.
- ·**Lack of English and Information:** Language barriers and limited knowledge of UK labour rights restrict workers' ability to report violations.
- ·**Economic Desperation:** Low wages and lack of savings, exacerbated by poverty wages and debt, mean workers cannot risk unemployment to fight for rights.
- ·**Weak Enforcement & Access to Justice:** State enforcement agencies, have limited resources and are often lengthy processes. Individual employment tribunals are often inaccessible.
- ·**Brand Accountability Gap:** Fast-fashion brands put pressure on suppliers through low prices and last-minute changes, resulting in illegal, low-cost production models. The lack of mandatory due diligence means there is a lack of accountability for brands to ensure workers are paid legal rates.

A Fair Work Agency: Finally

Labour Behind the Label welcomes the introduction of the Fair Work Agency which was originally proposed as the Single Labour market Enforcement Body under previous governments.
The Fair Work Agency (FWA) will bring together worker protection under a single enforcement body. Its purpose is to simplify a fragmented system, strengthen action against non-compliant employers, and offer a central source of guidance on issues like minimum wage, holiday pay, and statutory sick pay.

What the FWA will do:

- **Unified enforcement:** Combines the Employment Agency Standards Inspectorate (EAS), the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA), and HMRC's minimum wage enforcement into one organisation.
- **Stronger powers:** Can inspect workplaces, demand documents, and recover unpaid wages or entitlements without workers needing to file claims.
- **Proactive approach:** Supports businesses to comply with the law while taking tougher action against exploitative practices.
- **Expanded scope:** Covers a broader range of rights, including holiday pay, statutory sick pay, and modern slavery enforcement.
- **Worker-focused support:** Acts as a single access point for advice and protection, especially for vulnerable workers.

According to the government, The FWA will "provide better support to businesses on how to comply with the law and will take tough action against rogue employers who exploit their workers. That is fair for workers, and fair for businesses too." This is a tough balancing act considering the power of employers and the current barriers for workers to gain redress.

The idea of a single enforcement body looking at labour enforcement has been long awaited with numerous criticisms of the current fragmented approach to labour market enforcement. The FWA will present a single place where workers and employers can turn for help. Crucially, the FWA will have stronger powers to investigate and act against businesses that flout the law, to level the playing field for compliant businesses.

At the same time, the new Employment Rights Act 2025 (ERA) also introduces major reforms to improve worker protections in the UK.

- More secure working conditions by limiting exploitative zero-hours practices - giving workers rights to notice of shifts, compensation for cancellations, and access to guaranteed hours. These rights also cover agency workers.
- Stronger family leave rights with paternity leave and unpaid parental leave become available from day one, and adding a new bereavement leave - bringing the UK closer to stronger international standards.
- Better protection from unfair dismissal whereby workers can claim unfair dismissal after 6 months (instead of 2 years), and "fire and rehire" practices are restricted.
- Increased trade union rights:

The Act importantly removes some key anti-union laws, makes it easier for unions to organise and gain recognition, and protects workers taking industrial action.

With the introduction of the Employment Rights Act, the UK will shift back to standards within the EU and other OECD countries – reversing the trend of anti-labour regulations in the previous decades. The benefits of stronger labour laws are clear – providing security for workers and employers alike and supporting employment and productivity. While some gaps remain – notably in employment status, together, these reforms of the previous regulatory environment hold big potential to tackle widespread worker exploitation in the private sector.

Properly designed and funded, the FWA would significantly strengthen vulnerable workers' ability to report abuses and enforce their rights. For this to happen the following points are crucial.

Sufficient resourcing

To complete the government's wider reform agenda on workers' rights will require significant resourcing. It is still not clear what budget the FWA will have, how many staff it will have and how well resourced its greater powers will be. Without financial and logistical capacity, the FWA's potential may fall at the first hurdle. Currently the UK has just 0.29 labour market inspectors per 10,000 workers which leaves us in the bottom third of similar OECD countries.

Any cost savings achieved through the consolidation of existing enforcement functions must be reinvested directly into the new body. These resources should be used to expand the number of labour inspectors, increase the frequency of inspections, strengthen victim support services, and improve enforcement capacity. Savings must not be diverted to other departments as a mechanism to reduce overall public spending. Indeed, additional funding will be needed to remedy years of underinvestment in regulation and under resourcing of inspections and oversight.

Stakeholders and multi-agency collaboration

In designing the new enforcement body, the government must ensure that the role of key stakeholders is strengthened rather than diminished. The body should operate within a clear transparent multi-agency enforcement framework, actively incorporating the expertise and involvement of external actors.

Trade unions, in particular, play a critical role in identifying non-compliance, supporting vulnerable workers, and bringing cases forward. Their involvement should be formally recognised and embedded within enforcement and monitoring structures. There must be proper dialogue involving trade unions, community organisations, local councils, public welfare, and employment agencies to engage in remedial actions to tackle in-work poverty, and to develop outreach and support for vulnerable workers.
The new enforcement body should also establish sector-based multi-stakeholder forums. These forums would bring together key actors within specific industries—such as textiles, food production, hospitality, and social care—including worker representatives, regulators, and civil society organisations. Their purpose should be to identify sector-specific risks, monitor patterns of abuse, and develop targeted enforcement strategies capable of addressing the particular vulnerabilities present within each sector.

LBL welcomes the reports that a Fair Work assembly will be established bringing external stakeholders into a supporting advisory and mobilising community.We hope plans to establish this body will be rapidly implemented.

Worker voice

Even a well-resourced single enforcement body with comprehensive powers will not be able to ensure compliance on its own. Effective enforcement requires the active participation of workers and their representatives. Worker voice must therefore be central to the enforcement framework. If a single body is created, its mandate, powers, oversight arrangements, enforcement mechanisms, sanctions, and engagement with stakeholders—including trade unions and victims—must be fully transparent and subject to clear accountability.

There is currently an enforcement gap - Partnerships between the FWA, local authorities, unions, enforcement agencies and local stakeholders such as community organisations will be central in tackling the "gap between the number of workers thought to be exploited, on the one hand, and those being able to challenge and remedy that exploitation".

This was already recognised in the 2022 report by the Low Pay Commission on Leicester textiles sector which looked directly at the reasons why enforcement agencies uncovered far fewer non-compliance cases than local NGOs and community groups – highlighting that the 'reluctance of workers to make a complaint or provide intelligence to enforcement officers is a problem for enforcement activity.'

The Low Pay Commission was also clear that the overall numbers of workers who report underpayment is far lower than the statistical estimates of underpayment and this gap continues to increase. In April 2019, the Commission estimated 345,000 workers were underpaid but in the same year ACAS received just over 8,000 calls related to the minimum wage, of which only 2,730 were referred onto HMRC.

Clear outreach and accessibility

A single enforcement body could make it much easier for workers—particularly victims of modern slavery—to report violations and obtain support. However, this outcome will depend on the introduction of a strong, well-funded communication strategy alongside the new body. Workers need clear information about their rights and the ways they can report abuse.

This strategy should provide multilingual materials, accessible reporting channels, and full support for victims throughout the enforcement process. Alongside digital resources, there must also be in-person advice and support services, as many vulnerable workers—especially those who are not fluent in English—need direct help to navigate complaints procedures.

Importantly, they also deserve clear information about expected outcomes and timelines. Far too often workers navigate multiple challenges and barriers to report violations only to be left in the dark for significant amounts of time about the outcomes of their complaints.
The enforcement framework must also explicitly address the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, including workers on zero-hours contracts and homeworkers. These workers frequently lack formal contracts and often have limited knowledge of the identity of their ultimate employer, making it extremely difficult to report labour rights violations. Their specific vulnerabilities must be reflected in both the legislative framework and the operational priorities of the enforcement body. Multiple overlapping factors (such as language, skills, poverty) can limit workers' ability to organise, change jobs, and access remedies, compounding their vulnerability. However, exploitation is not just about worker circumstances—it is driven by broader business practices and weak regulation.

At the same time, linked to over a decade of austerity the local support services for vulnerable workers have been decimated. The cost-of-living crisis, alongside a reduction in outreach and voluntary services have increased worker vulnerability and driven a rise in insecure employment, such as subcontracting and gig work. Insecure jobs reached 3.7 million in 2022, while growing reliance on food banks shows that millions of working households still face poverty and hardship.

Breaking the link with immigration

In addition, the current direct linkage between labour market enforcement and immigration control acts as a significant deterrent preventing migrant workers from reporting abuse. This approach undermines enforcement and allows exploitation to continue unchecked. Labour law breaches must therefore be investigated independently of a worker's immigration status. Without this separation, migrant workers will continue to avoid reporting violations and exploitation will be driven further underground. All vulnerable workers—including those in precarious employment and migrant workers—must be able to report abuse and seek redress without fear.

New immigration reforms including those proposed in November 2025, will as Flex clearly state, serve to "further push people seeking safety into the arms of exploiters. The increasingly temporary status will lead to even more wariness of challenging poor working conditions, especially when they have little time left on their grant of leave." For many people, these proposals would deepen a two-tier workforce by excluding people who fled for safety from labour protections and weakening the government's commitment to fair employment standards.

The UK Labour Market Enforcement Strategy 2025 to 2026 (annex) stated clearly that workers avoid reporting problems because they fear negative consequences, especially that their personal data could be shared with Immigration Enforcement. To address this, reporting systems must be safe and protect confidentiality. One key solution is creating a clear separation ("firewall") between employment rights enforcement and immigration enforcement, as recommended by the ILO and EU. Stakeholders also suggest either setting up an independent, confidential reporting body outside government to enable secure whistleblowing. The FWA must act on these serious concerns which deeply undermine worker reporting to labour market enforcement and ensure there is a clear separation between the different bodies.

Transparency and accountability

To be both accountable and encourage worker engagement the FWA must publish detailed, timely data on inspections, enforcement actions, sector risks, and how it operates (proactive vs reactive enforcement).

At the same time, it must encourage sharing with a wide range of stakeholders and encourage a culture of openness and agility. As mentioned earlier, when workers do try to bring complaints to enforcement bodies, they are not kept up to date on the progress of cases, while the impact of enforcement actions – including taskforces like Operation Tacit (which looked at the garment industry in Leicester) remained generally secretive in terms of actual impact, case hearings and outcomes for workers. Not only would this data support engagement, clarity and potential reforms needed but it would also help policymakers, stakeholders and the public identify significant gaps in enforcement, emerging trends and needed reforms.

Transparency of supply chains

A lack of publicly available information on the supply chains allows brands to profit whilst workers who make their clothes are kept living in poverty. Transparency is essential to improving the conditions of workers in the industry and helps workers claim their rights.
Transparency also helps customers to make choices and hold brands to account.

The UK government should require companies sourcing in the UK and globally to regularly report on their supply chain, including details of their supplier factories as well as wage and worker related data n line with the Transparency Pledge as a minimum. The UK should also amend customs-related regulations to ensure that all companies that import goods into the country are required to disclose the name and address of the manufacturer to the relevant customs authorities, and make this data publicly available.

Addressing systemic issues

Any enforcement body and the broader enforcement strategy must move beyond addressing individual cases in isolation. The current system focuses too heavily on individual victims rather than the structural causes of labour rights violations. Enforcement policy must instead prioritise systemic labour law compliance, including strengthening relevant legislation, increasing penalties for violations, and introducing clear legal responsibility for labour standards across supply chains, particularly for lead companies. Addressing the structural drivers of exploitation is essential if enforcement efforts are to deliver lasting improvements in labour standards.

Wider mandatory human rights and due diligence legislation

The UK government needs to ensure that retailers and brands comply with their responsibilities under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and not simply refer rely on commercial social audits or refer to unworkable codes of conduct which often shift responsibility onto suppliers.

In order to ensure that fashion companies are held legally and financially responsible for the abuses found in their supply chain – often caused by abusive purchasing practices which drives prices down, creates insecurity for worker and employer alike and which encourage non-compliance and low paid work – the UK must implement a collective overarching mandatory human rights and environment due diligence legislation – such as a Business and Human Rights Environment Act. This would enable effective action can be taken against those who create and benefit from the exploitation and illegal activity in the industry – at home and abroad – including suppliers, brands forcing low prices onto their supply chain and unscrupulous factory owners. Without this exploitation and labour abuses linked to the fashion industry will continue.

Conclusion

While the government appears committed to improving worker protections and strengthening labour enforcement, it must ensure workers – all workers – are able to have access to remedy without fear of reprisal. This includes ensuring that workers are supported in making their case, even when they may not have access to details such as payslips. The government must also take on the extensive evidence of the enforcement gap – as a result of worker reluctance and lack of resourcing. For further worker perspectives on the lack of clear support mechanisms, see Labour Behind the Label's Impact of Brand Behaviour on workers (weblink).

Abuses in the fashion industry globally have been well documented over many years. These abuses, which are systemic in their nature and global in their impact, are facilitated by relentless pressure on suppliers by brands. Pressures include production in short time scales and at very low or even no profit margins. The purchasing power wielded by brands has pushed the grave impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic onto smaller suppliers and workers while the structure of brands' supply chains allows them to profit from exploitation, evading legal accountability. Urgent action is needed both to ensure all workers in the garment industry – in the UK and beyond – are protected, and to curb the abusive business practices of retailers/brands that have contributed to this situation.

Most crucially the UK government must recognise that until companies at the top of the supply chain – including in this case fashion companies and retailers are held to account, exploitation will continue. Brands must be made to be transparent, their purchasing practices reformed to enable proper supply/buyer collaboration and brands must be held responsible for undertaking reasonable due diligence throughout their supply chain.

Abuses in the UK textile sector must be seen within a wider landscape of laws and business practices that are clearly failing to provide adequate protections to garment workers across the UK. For too long there has been a lack of government oversight on business practice in this sector to drive meaningful change. The government must take action to curb the abusive business practices of brands and urgently assess the need for mandatory due diligence.

We urgently need a strong, mandatory law—such as a Business and Human Rights Environment Act—that forces companies to take responsibility for exploitation and environmental harm across their entire supply chains. It must hold everyone accountable: suppliers, brands driving down prices, and abusive factory owners, both at home and abroad. Without decisive action, exploitation and environmental damage in the fashion industry will continue unchecked.

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LABOUR BEHIND THE LABEL

Appendix I – Worker interviews on reporting wrongdoing at work

The following quotes present a snapshot of garment workers in Leicester and their experience of reporting wrongdoing at work. These interviews were collected between 2022 and 2025. The quotes below represent a small portion of the rich qualitative evidence gathered from 63 workers in the course of our fieldwork in Leicester. The workers quoted below have been given pseudonyms to maintain workers' privacy and reduce any risk of retaliation. They are presented here to illustrate what workers see at their work, how they perceive wrong-doing at work and how they encounter barriers to reporting or resolving wrong-doing at work.

The main themes across the testimonies shared here clearly reflect the issues and recommendations raised in the body of this report.

They are:

-Lack of knowledge of rights: workers report they spent years in poor working conditions without knowing that the conditions were illegal, dangerous or exploitative.
-Lack of knowledge about available support: when workers do report an issue, it tends to be internally within their workplace. This rarely gets resolved in the worker's interest, but they have no clear escalation option. For example, whenever auditing is mentioned, workers indicate they don't feel they can share their grievances with auditors.
-Language barriers: workers struggle to understand and use English and therefore they either cannot or think they cannot access help.
-Lack of time or resources: workers do shift work; they can't fit accessing support or learning about their rights around their shift patterns. Many women workers juggle home responsibilities with paid work and have little time.

Sharif, male, former garment worker

They say so much good things when inspection comes. One example is that they say they give us 2 breaks and 1 lunch. But the truth is that the bell only rings when they want to give break, and that is when officers, inspection or when work is slow and when they want to show someone, they are doing legal way. Other time they say sorry no break today as very busy and order needs to go out and do not ring the bell for break.

Maqsood, male, former packer in a garment factory

The government does not care. Since I have worked in a garment factory, not even one person had come to ask me how I feel about the work. There is no organisation out there that can help us. The Council does not care. The boss gets away with everything. Even when there is a visit from the officers, he makes the factory look in a perfect condition.

Shama, female, packer in a garment factory

We get told yes there is leave and can take it, but every time we want to book leave the supervisor denies it by saying there are not enough staff. We are not in control of our own leave. Sometimes it goes on that the year just pass, and it gets forgotten. When only some workers who question this, they get an answer by saying we will pay it off for those days you have not taken leave.

Arifa, female, garment worker

We also struggle with getting incorrect payments where there are so many errors and always, we end up compromising some amount. Which means money taken from our wages. We do not understand or know how to complain about this or who to go to who can help us.

Mohammed, male, garment worker

I feel so cold all the time because the doors are kept open due to strong chemical smell. I get headache smelling the paint all the time. We do not get mask that stops the smell. Breathing becomes difficult, I once spoke to supervisor to give me mask, and I was told that I am new and already started to show tantrum. I was told to get used to it and if not then to walk out the door, I was told that many people are looking for work and are in line who will work quietly without any demands.

Akki, female, makes samples

Nothing has changed except that the money by brands have been invested not for workers but in the factory to make the factory look good from outside and inside so when another organisation walks in it looks fancy to them. However, the ways are still same, treatment and low pay is still same, health and safety issues still exist.

The barriers to resolution:

Sikku, female, garment worker

It is hard to sort paperwork as I don't know how to speak, read or write English. I go to a private agency local to me who takes money to do whatever work we want, to translate one letter is £10. Then there are other charges like making a call on your behalf or filling form or sorting out council issues, tax issues etc.

Maya, female, garment worker, sharing experience of sexual harassment

I explained my situation to her [a friend] and she was very upset to hear what I was going through. She suggested that I speak to my supervisor or boss directly. I knew that my supervisor was his friend [the abuser] so he would never give me any support and would even call me a liar. So I went straight to my boss, I found it very difficult to tell him about my situation, I was very embarrassed and scared. He did not support me as the uncle worked in his factory for many years and, he knew many different skills than I did. He was also his relative and does multitasking work. My boss instead threatened me that I should not make this factory have a bad name and if this continues, he will not have an option but to throw me out.

Ibrahim, male, garment worker

Just knowing where and whom to get help from takes time, we don't even have time to go and see someone who can explain to us our rights, we do long hours and offices are not open when we are not working. Sometimes when we go to ask help, we do not get good treatment, we have to wait for hours in queue, we do not get clear answers, we get told only the point we ask but do not get explained properly. They also do not do their work properly. They don't know our background where we come from and how much we know and what we need to know. They say they only do their job how much they are told, this is not right, first you need to know our situation in order to help us.

Tejal, female, garment worker

At the moment we don't know how to raise our concerns to higher authorities, we don't know who is in charge above our boss if he treats us wrong. I feel there should be an easy way where we can put our issues forward for someone to look in and deal, maybe it is just confusion we want to clear or understand things better.

Kiran, female, machinist

When people from auditing or other organisation comes to see us and talk to us, such as unions or council etc, we get told in advance either to say we don't know anything or to say everything is fine and we want no change. We are happy and how wonderful our work is. We wouldn't dare speak against the factory or the supplier. They warn us and threaten us.
Always the outsider thinks all is well and that everything is fine, and nothing needs to be changed. Agency just collects information for their own need and purpose and then they forget us.

Jayshree, female, garment worker

I once made a complaint to my supervisor that how come everyone in the factory doesn't get national minimum wage. She threatened me by saying don't raise your voice or you will be in big trouble. You will also be blacklisted, and no one will give you work.

Simmi, female, garment worker

I don't feel free to ask questions relating work issues. I feel scared to approach my manager, team leader, supervisor, boss. I am also shy in asking, I also feel they may think I don't trust them, I also feel that they will think I have no understanding or knowledge and I don't want them to think that as it could give a negative image about me. This fear is because I am not aware of what I should know and that I can be out of job if I waste time by asking minor issues (for them) which are important issues for me.

If I start talking about health & safety, then this factory should be closed. The amount of time I had to save myself from tripping over electric cables is so many that I could have had lifelong injuries. We find so much rubbish on the floor that we end up hurting ourselves.

Sometimes we stamp on open scissors fallen on the floor, there are needles on the floor, so many garment pieces on the floor. The machine tables cover is damaged, and we get wood splinters on our hands because the surface is very rough.

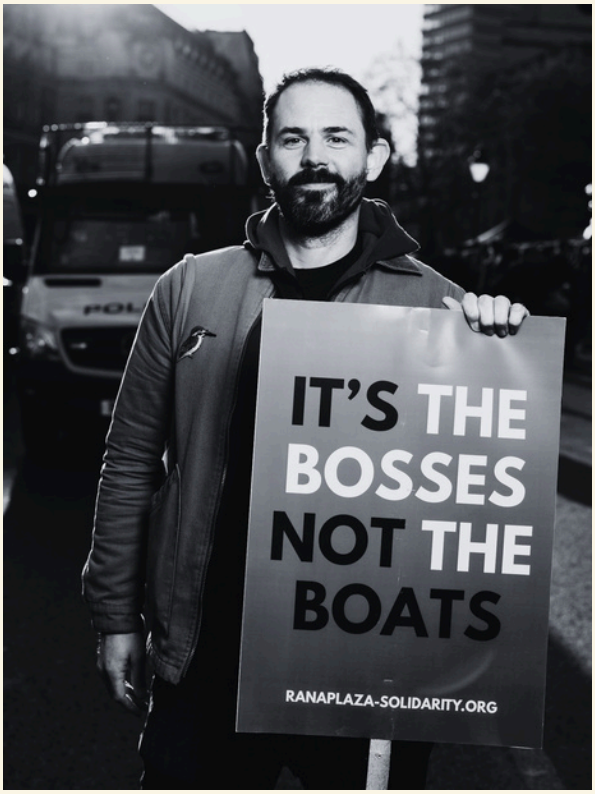
Who is there that looks at these minor issues that becomes our daily issues in which we get some sort of discomfort from it. I don't see anyone coming to check or change this. Days pass by and we work in same conditions and sometimes worse as equipment's starts getting very old and worn which does not get replaced easily.

Jagruti, female, garment worker

If we are not aware of our rights, we will feel everything is ok and when anyone comes to investigate or to check if everything is fine or not, we will just accept and say all is fine.

Anisha, female, garment worker

There should be an easier complaint system where we can anonymously report issues at work even against the bosses.



Labour Behind the Label campaigns for garment workers' rights worldwide. We support garment workers' efforts to improve their working conditions and change the fashion industry for the better. We raise awareness, provide information and promote international solidarity between workers and consumers. We are a member of the Clean Clothes Campaign in the UK.

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