

ABSTRAK

KOMITMEN BANGLADESH TERHADAP PERJANJIAN LINGKUNGAN INTERNASIONAL SEBAGAI NEGARA PRODUSEN FAST FASHION

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Industri fast fashion merupakan salah satu penggerak ekonomi global sekaligus sumber kerusakan lingkungan melalui penggunaan energi, bahan kimia berbahaya, serta produksi limbah dan emisi. Dalam rantai pasok global, Bangladesh menempati posisi sebagai produsen fast fashion terbesar dunia dan bergantung pada sektor *ready-made garment*. Di sisi lain, Bangladesh telah meratifikasi Paris Agreement, Basel Convention, dan Stockholm Convention yang mewajibkan pengendalian emisi, pengelolaan limbah berbahaya, serta penghapusan bahan kimia beracun. Namun, pencemaran industri serta limbah tekstil masih terus berlangsung dan menimbulkan pertanyaan mengenai kepatuhan Bangladesh terhadap komitmen lingkungan internasionalnya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis komitmen dan upaya Bangladesh sebagai negara produsen fast fashion dalam memenuhi kewajiban lingkungan internasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan metode studi kepustakaan yang bersumber pada perjanjian internasional, dokumen resmi pemerintah Bangladesh, laporan lembaga internasional, dan jurnal akademik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Bangladesh secara aktif mengimplementasikan kewajiban internasionalnya melalui berbagai kebijakan dan program seperti pelaporan emisi, regulasi limbah berbahaya, serta pengendalian bahan kimia beracun. Namun, komitmen ini dinilai hanya karena tekanan global buyer. Ketergantungan ekonomi pada sektor garmen, dan keterbatasan kapasitas, menyebabkan kerusakan lingkungan domestik tetap tinggi, sehingga menciptakan kesenjangan antara kepatuhan formal terhadap perjanjian internasional dan realitas lingkungan di tingkat nasional.

Kata kunci: Bangladesh, *fast fashion*, industri garmen, kerusakan lingkungan, perjanjian internasional

ABSTRACT

BANGLADESH'S COMMITMENT TO INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS AS A FAST FASHION PRODUCING COUNTRY

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The fast fashion industry is one of the drivers of the global economy and a source of environmental damage through its use of energy, hazardous chemicals, and production of waste and emissions. In the global supply chain, Bangladesh ranks as the world's largest producers of fast fashion and relies on the ready-made garment sector. On the other hand, Bangladesh has ratified the Paris Agreement, the Basel Convention, and the Stockholm Convention, which require the control of emissions, the management of hazardous waste, and the elimination of toxic chemicals. However, industrial pollution and textile waste continue to occur, raising questions about Bangladesh's compliance with its environmental commitments. This study aims to analyze Bangladesh's commitments and efforts as a fast fashion producing country in fulfilling its international environmental obligations. This study aims to analyze Bangladesh's commitment and efforts as a fast fashion producing country in fulfilling its international environmental obligations. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a literature study method sourced from international agreements, official Bangladeshi government documents, international agency reports, and academic journals. The results show that Bangladesh actively implements its international obligations through various policies and programs such as emissions reporting, hazardous waste regulations, and toxic chemical control. However, this commitment is considered to be solely due to pressure from global buyers. Economic dependence on the garment sector and limited capacity have resulted in high levels of domestic environmental damage, creating a gap between formal compliance with international agreements and the environmental reality at the national level.

Keywords: Bangladesh, environmental damage, fast fashion, garment industry, international agreements