

<https://www.fashionrevolution.org/about/transparency/>

- Publishes the *Fashion Transparency Index*, which ranks 250 of the world's largest fashion brands based on how much they disclose about their social and environmental policies, practices, and supply chains.

<https://goodonyou.eco/>

- Uses a simplified 5-point rating system (from "We Avoid" to "Great") to help shoppers evaluate brands on three pillars: People (labor rights), Planet (environmental impact), and Animals (animal welfare).

<https://wrap.org.uk/>

- Their *Textiles 2030* initiative is a voluntary agreement for the UK fashion and textile industry. It brings together brands and retailers to set science-based targets for reducing carbon and water footprints and moving toward a circular economy.

<https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/topics/fashion/overview>

- Works to redesign the fashion industry so that clothes are used more, made to be made again, and made from safe, recycled, or renewable materials. They focus on eliminating waste and pollution at the design stage.

<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/putting-brakes-fast-fashion>

- This specific source highlights the environmental "brakes" needed for fast fashion. UNEP advocates for global policy changes to address the fact that the industry is responsible for 8–10% of global carbon emissions and massive water pollution.

<https://www.wri.org/>

- WRI provides the technical data and "Global Forest Watch" tools used to track how textile production (like viscose from forests or leather from grazing land) contributes to deforestation and climate change.

<https://ourworldindata.org/environmental-impacts-of-food>

- Provides high-level visualizations of how land use, water withdrawals, and greenhouse gas emissions are divided globally. It helps contextualize fashion's impact against other industries like agriculture and energy.

<https://www.patagonia.com/our-footprint/>

- A pioneer in "responsible business." Their footprint data is exceptionally transparent, documenting their transition to 100% preferred materials (recycled/organic) and their goal to become carbon neutral across their entire supply chain.

<https://purpose.nike.com/reports>

- Their "Move to Zero" campaign. Nike's purpose reports focus on innovation in materials (like Flyknit) and absolute carbon reduction targets, emphasizing the scale of their global manufacturing.

<https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sustainability/>

- Decoupling growth from environmental impact. Adidas focuses heavily on circularity (recyclable shoes) and scaling the use of recycled polyester to replace virgin plastics.

<https://hmgroupp.com/sustainability/>

- Scaling circularity for the masses. As a giant in fast fashion, H&M's reports focus on their goal to use 100% recycled or sustainably sourced materials by 2030 and their investment in textile-to-textile recycling technology.

<https://www.levistrauss.com/sustainability-report/>

- Water stewardship and worker well-being. Being a denim company, Levi's reports emphasize their "Water<Less" manufacturing techniques and their leadership in chemical management (Screened Chemistry).

<https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/textiles-material-specific-data>

- The U.S. federal agency for environmental protection, provides the hard data on textile waste in the United States. Their reports track exactly how many millions of tons of clothing end up in landfills versus how much is actually recycled or burned for energy recovery each year.