

StamfordMUN I

2026

CHAIR REPORT

COP-30 (Conference of the Parties-30)

*[Regulating International Supply Chains and Consumer Behavior to Foster a
Circular Economy in the Fashion Industry]*

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1. Letter from the Chair(s)

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to COP-30! We are so excited to chair you guys and look forward to seeing the ideas that everybody will bring to the table! We are your chairs, and will be your first point of contact throughout the conference for anything relating to committee. Please do not hesitate to approach us or send us emails before and during the conference with any questions you may have! This letter will contain a short introduction of the chairs, introductions on the topic, and then the report itself!

Hi everyone! My name is Sidraat, and I am in the 9th grade at UWCSEA East. I have been doing Model UN for just over 2 years and am honoured to serve as your Head Chair for this conference. COP-30 is significant in the United Nations, especially in a time where salvaging our climate is critical. Moreover, this topic is extremely important in status quo because of the fast-fashion culture present in societies today causing much environmental damage, in the name of growing our economy; raising the question of whether we should sacrifice our one home for economic expansion. I am looking forward to exploring all of your ideas, and encourage you to be generous with your contributions within committee. If you have any questions, feel free to send me an email at [<nahma59162@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg>](mailto:nahma59162@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg). Best of luck, and see you guys in April!

Hello delegates! My name is Kris, and I am a senior (Grade 12) here at Stamford American International School. This is my fourth year doing MUN, and this will be my final conference ever! I am honored to serve as one of your deputy chairs for this committee.

Our topic of debate, “Regulating International Supply Chains and Consumer Behavior to Foster a Circular Economy in the Fashion Industry”, is greatly relevant today, as the empire of fast fashion and overconsumption continues to rise, with the environmental damage from it being overshadowed by the economic benefits. Additionally, major capital cities of the fashion world and their couture houses greatly, but silently, further advance the issue.

Again, I am honored to be your deputy chair, and look forward to a fruitful, productive debate full of innovative solutions to combat the issue at hand. Whether it is your first conference or your tenth, feel free to reach out to me with any questions or concerns in your interest! [<26kristoferp@sais.edu.sg>](mailto:26kristoferp@sais.edu.sg) Good luck delegates, I look forward to seeing you all at the conference!

My name is Kayla, and I am a sophomore at Singapore American School and serving as your Deputy Chair for this conference. Having participated in Model United Nations for two years, I am honored to guide committee discussions on such a pressing and timely issue. The fashion industry’s environmental footprint has grown into one of the defining sustainability challenges of our generation. And as fast fashion continues to shape consumer culture worldwide, this issue not only demands serious attention but is deeply relevant to our lifestyle. I hope this committee

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serves as a space for thoughtful debate and genuine collaboration. If you have any questions before the conference, feel free to reach out to me at [Kayla Cheong](#). I look forward to meeting you all in April!

Warm regards, Kayla, COP-30.

Again, we look forward to seeing you at committee!

2. Committee Overview

2.1 Committee History and Purpose

The Conference of the Parties (COP) was established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and entered into force in 1994. COP serves as the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC, bringing together representatives from nearly every nation to assess progress on climate commitments and negotiate collective action. Over the decades, it has produced landmark agreements including the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015), establishing itself as the world's foremost forum for international climate diplomacy.

COP-30 was held in Belem, Brazil in November 2025, a symbolically significant location at the gateway of the Amazon rainforest. It represented a critical deadline in the global climate calendar, as it was the year by which all member states are expected to submit updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Our committee, as seen, will focus specifically on the fashion industry's role in the climate crisis, examining how regulating international supply chains and reshaping consumer behaviour can accelerate the transition towards a circular economy.

2.2 Powers and Limitations

As a body operating under the UNFCCC framework, COP-30 holds significant political authority but is not a legislative institution. It can adopt decisions, resolutions, and frameworks that guide the climate actions of member states, and can call upon governments to strengthen national policies and commitments.

However, COP-30 cannot unilaterally impose binding domestic legislation, nor can it enforce compliance through sanctions or legal penalties. The effectiveness of its outcomes depends on the political will of individual nations. Within this committee, delegates may propose international frameworks, cooperative mechanisms, and policy recommendations. But, they cannot mandate specific national laws or override existing trade agreements.

2.3 Voting Procedures

Decisions within COP-30 are generally made by consensus, ensuring all parties have a voice and no nation feels excluded from the process. When consensus cannot be reached, matters may be put to a vote; procedural decisions require a simple majority, while substantive decisions require a two-thirds majority of parties that are ambitious in scope yet sensitive to the varying capacities and circumstances of member states.

3. Topic Introduction

3.1 Topic Overview

Every year, the global fashion industry produces over 100 billion garments— more than the world’s population could ever need, let alone within annually. Much of this is driven by “fast fashion”: a business model built on producing cheap, trendy clothing at enormous speed and volume, designed to be worn briefly and discarded. The problem is that making and disposing of all these clothes comes at a massive environmental cost. The fashion industry is responsible for around 10% of global carbon emissions, consumes vast quantities of water, and generates millions of tonnes of textile waste each year; much of which ends up in landfills or incinerators in lower-income countries. Behind the clothes we wear lies a long and complex global supply chain, stretching from cotton farms and textile mills to factories and shipping routes, often with very little transparency or accountability.

What makes this issue so difficult to solve is that it crosses borders. A single T-shirt might be designed in Europe, made from cotton grown in India, stitched together in Bangladesh, and sold in the United States— meaning no single country can fix the problem alone. At the same time, consumers in wealthier nations are accustomed to buying more and spending less, making behavioural change a significant challenge. A circular economy offers a promising alternative: rather than the current “take, make, dispose” model, it envisions a system where clothes are designed to last, be repaired, resold, and eventually recycled back into new materials. Getting there, however, requires coordinated international regulation and a fundamental shift in how both industries and consumers perceive fashion.

3.2 Key Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
Fast Fashion	A business model where clothing brands produce large quantities of cheap, trend-driven garments at high speed, encouraging consumers to buy frequently and discard quickly.
Circular Economy	An economic system designed to eliminate waste by keeping materials in use for as long as possible— through reuse, repair, remanufacturing, and recycling.
Supply Chain	The entire sequence of steps involved in producing and delivering a product, from sourcing raw materials to manufacturing, shipping, and selling to the customer.
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	A policy approach that holds manufacturers financially/physically responsible for the end-of-life management of their products, including collection and recycling.
Textile Waste	Clothing and fabric materials that are thrown away, either by consumers or during the manufacturing process, contributing significantly to landfill and pollution.

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Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Climate action plans submitted by each country under the Paris Agreement, outlining their individual targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Due Diligence	The process by which companies are required to identify, prevent, and address environmental and human rights risks within their supply chains.
Carbon Footprint	The total amount of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, release into the atmosphere as a result of a particular activity or product's lifecycle.

4. Historical Background

4.1 Origins of the Issue

While there is no clear start to consumer behaviour within the fashion industry, the evolution is one that can be drawn back towards the Industrial revolution; a point in history clearly marking the beginning of a switch between localized handicrafts, and large scale production; globalizing the industries and markets worldwide. This network, became one that masked social and environmental disparities in the name of economic growth.

This rise raises concerns on multiple levels, given that the primary destination has been in either landfills or incineration. Landfills cause a significant amount of contamination into the soils that they are left upon (including toxic dyes), causing risks of soil infiltration and in turn risks of contaminated groundwater.

Since then, society has seen the development of “fast fashion”, coined by the New York Times in 1989. Critics of this globalization affirmed multiple times that the quick selling of cheap materials based on “trends”, creates a significant amount of waste. Notably, textile waste has almost tripled since then due to the demand for cheap and fast-turnover clothes. This also marked the start of burning textile waste, a process that still affects the environment due to toxic fumes and pollution; causing a loose-loose situation no matter how the waste is disposed.

These concerns have come to the attention of many countries worldwide, especially the European Union who has been pushing in recent years to tackle this environmental burden, through methods such as the “EU Circular Textiles”, a strategy to address the production and consumption of common textiles.

4.2 Key Historical Events

- **The Rise of Global Trade - 19th century** - A period of time where raw cotton and other manufactured textiles began to globalize and export across the world.
- **Usage of synthetic products - 1931** - This marked the start of using synthetic fabrics that are non-biodegradable (meaning they cannot break down), creating challenges when mitigating waste from resources such as nylon.
- **Disposable Fashion - 1950s** - Shortly following World War II, there was an increase in demand for clothing causing for it to become cheaper, and for disposable fashion to become a more popular concept.
- **Globalization of Production - 1970s** - When the production of clothes shifted to low cost countries where supply chains could cheaply produce apparel at the cost of the environment.

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- **“Fast Fashion” term coined - 1989** - The first time that this word was coined (By the New York Times) to condemn the fashion brand Zara and their business model which was based on fast fashion.
- **Fashion Revolution - 2010** - A time where consumers began to become more aware of their purchases through this not-for-profit, partnering with over 90 countries to question the industries and demanding transparency.
- **Rana Plaza Disaster - 2013** - The collapse of an eight story building causing over 1,000 casualties raising discourse over ethics in fast fashion.
- **Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) - 2016** - Over 4 years by organisations in The USA, The UK, Japan, and Japan have all worked together to form a certification to ensure clothing adheres to international environmental standards.

4.3 Evolution of International Response

Tackling the waste from fast fashion has been something that the general population has realised is a time-sensitive issue that needs to be addressed. The term of the “circular economy” was primarily popularised in 2010, when global awareness began to reach its peak. Society adopted multiple changes in consumer behaviour; with clothing rental, and thrifting increasing in popularity. Moreover, multiple slogans such as “Buy Less, Choose Well” emphasise the importance of minimising clothing purchases and investing in clothing articles that are biodegradable.

To add onto this, society has worked together to create multiple NGOs, and campaigns to create international pressure upon brands to ensure fair labor and environmental practices, beginning to call out behaviours such as “greenwashing” and unaccountability by uniting through social media platforms.

5. Current Situation

5.1 Present-Day Overview

Society has seen much development and international cooperation with fast fashion, with countries (especially within the EU) pushing for action plans. Unfortunately, only 8.6% (2021 est) of global markets are fully circular, proving that much work needs to be done to tackle this.

Fast fashion has remained a high-volume business model, with the entire industry responsible for 2-8% of global carbon emissions and textile waste. Shockingly, approximately 60% of all apparel produced has an unsustainable end of its life yearly.

Unfortunately, even with society becoming more and more aware of greenwashing and environmental harms pertaining to fast fashion, social media and the culture of overconsumption has led to consumers buying more than what they need; simply adding to this issue.

5.2 Key Stakeholders

- 1) **France** - France is considered a “pioneer” and a global leader in the fight against fast fashion. France has implemented multiple different environmental grades and standards (Coût Environnemental) as well as multiple taxes per item, with penalties should an entity choose not to comply with such laws.
- 2) **Bangladesh** - Bangladesh is responsible for a significant amount of apparel production worldwide, known as a global supplier. This nation has the world’s highest LEED Platinum-certified factories and is actively providing subsidies and grants to ensure that factories are able to install the necessary green approaches.
- 3) **Vietnam** - Vietnam is a primary producer for multiple brands such as Nike, relentlessly pushing for their exports to be “greener” to maintain this industry. The Vietnamese government has adhered to the new EU laws on imports, agreeing to make the switch to renewable energy.
- 4) **Sweden** - Sweden works closely with the entity H&M, causing a significant amount of waste (90,000 tonnes annually). Due to this, the nation has been proactive in moving towards circular practices through substantial research projects and investments backed by the state and the government.
- 5) **China** - China is a dominant nation when it comes to the world of fast fashion, known as a country that is able to cheaply and efficiently make clothes. Unfortunately, 85% of clothing produced through their models has a unsustainable end of life.
- 6) **The Ellen MacArthur Foundation** - This foundation is the most influential global NGO, creating substantial development such as tangible blueprints for large industries to rethink sustainability. Their key mission is to implement a circular economy in retail, plastics and packaging, as well as in critical minerals. They have united over 1,000 public organisations to tackle pollution.

5.3 Current Challenges

- 1) **Consumer and Business practices** - Given the recent surge in an “overconsumption culture”, as well as brands wishing for their sales to increase; circular models are deemed less favourable as they would require compromise from both parties.

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- 2) **Technological challenges** - Circular models require new technology and clothing that will require for companies to invest a significant amount of their profit into this technology.
- 3) **Job risk** - Apart from risking not meeting demand or not meeting the profit, millions of garments workers in Bangladesh and Vietnam have their entire livelihoods threatened by this. Approximately 75 million to 80 million people are employed directly by the garment industry, with the fashion industry as a whole sustaining the livelihoods of 300 million people worldwide in its current form.

6. Past International Actions

6.1 UN Resolutions and Declarations

[The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Resolution 70/1] ([September 2015])

A resolution that established the Sustainable Development Goals and set the foundation for laws relating to circular economies; particularly Target 12.5 stating that all nations must substantially reduce waste. Countries were strongly encouraged to “substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.” The broader implications of this include an idea and a guide for many nations.

[The UNEA Resolution 4/1] ([2019])

This adoption was the first of its kind, the first to name the “circular economy” as one of the most important solutions. It was the first to urge member states to transition to circular models. It put waste management at the forefront of concern with system redesign forming into international policy that signalled nations to act.

[The UNEA Resolution 6] ([2024])

This is the most recent resolution, calling upon nations to support each other and to put a focus on recycling materials when it comes to textiles. This pushed the broad principles in previous resolutions into actionable tasks.

6.2 International Treaties and Agreements

- 1) **EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles** - A regional strategy for all brands in Europe to comply to. They are beginning to impose laws (confirmed as of 2026), requiring multiple strict laws that everyone must adhere to. All nations within the European Union signed this union, despite concerns from Bangladesh and India regarding feeling excluded from the decision making process.
- 2) **The Basel Convention** - This convention is created to manage hazardous waste, holding all parties accountable to ship waste and to maintain it. Concerningly, the United States did not sign this treaty, even though they have multiple states that are assets to production such as California.
- 3) **The UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action** - This was a voluntary initiative that encouraged for multiple different unsustainable practices to be phased out from industries in order to continue functioning. Major brands such as Shein and Walmart have avoided signing these agreements.

6.3 Assessment: What Has Worked and What Hasn't

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The fashion industry is complex, one that does not work with simple “pledges” or “agreements” due to the relentless demand and the need to make profit. Many brands have avoided talking about sustainability (Green-hushing) or have been overinflating their attitude towards sustainability (Green-washing). Moreover, when a lack of accountability occurs and when laws are not strictly enforced, corruption and other harms expand.

The rise of stricter laws and mandatory requirements (as seen in the EU, particularly in France) have been effective and have forced companies to pick a path. Comply, or leave. Forcing brands to do this has created a forced compliance that although extrinsic, helpful.

What has worked:

- 1) Textile recycling programmes
- 2) Awareness campaigns and NGOs
- 3) Legitimate, action based UN resolutions
- 4) Thrifting and resale culture

What hasn't worked:

- 1) Sustainability pledges
- 2) Verbal or written promises

7. Bloc Positions and National Perspectives

7.1 European Union and Western Europe

The EU is widely regarded as the global leader in circular economy legislation and is the most proactive bloc on this topic. The EU's Green Deal and its Sustainable Products Regulation push for stricter standards on textile durability, repairability, and recyclability, while its Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive holds companies legally accountable for environmental and human rights risks in their supply chains. Key priorities include mandatory product labelling, banning the destruction of unsold goods, and establishing extended producer responsibility schemes across member states. France and Germany have been particularly vocal, with France already implementing some of the world's first national fast fashion penalties. The EU generally supports ambitious, binding international frameworks and will likely push for strong regulatory language in resolutions.

7.2 United States, Canada, and Other Developed Nations (Outside EU)

This bloc broadly supports sustainability goals but tends to favour market-based and voluntary approaches over binding regulation, reflecting domestic concerns about government overreach and trade competitiveness. The United States has taken some steps at the state level— California's Responsible Textile Recovery Act being a notable example— but lacks comprehensive federal legislation regarding fashion. This bloc is likely to support transparency measures, consumer education initiatives, and industry-led sustainability commitments, while resisting language that could be interpreted as possible trade barriers or that places disproportionate burdens on businesses. Canada and Australia sit in a similar position, supportive in principle but cautious about the scope of obligations.

7.3 Asia-Pacific (Major Manufacturing Economies)

Countries such as Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cambodia, India, and Indonesia occupy a uniquely complex position in this debate. They are home to the factories and workers that produce the world's clothing, and their economies are heavily dependent on the textile and garment sector. While these nations broadly support the long-term vision of a circular economy, they are deeply concerned that stricter international regulations could disadvantage their main industries, raise production costs, and threaten millions of livelihoods without adequate support. Their priorities centre on securing financial and technical assistance from wealthier nations, ensuring that any transition is gradual and just, and having their voices meaningfully heard in the design of new frameworks. China, as both a manufacturer and an increasingly significant consumer market, holds additional influence and tends to advocate for national sovereignty in determining the pace of its own green transition.

7.4 Africa

African nations are among the most acutely affected by the consequences of fast fashion, despite contributing least to the problem. Countries like Ghana and Kenya have become dumping grounds for second-hand clothing from wealthier nations — a trade that, while providing some affordable options for local consumers, has devastated domestic textile industries and created

enormous waste crises. The Kantamanto Market in Accra, Ghana, for instance, receives millions of garments weekly, with a significant portion ending up as waste. The Africa Group's priorities include demanding that wealthier nations take responsibility for the waste they export, securing funding for domestic textile recycling infrastructure, and protecting local industries from being undercut by cheap imports. This bloc is likely to push for strong language on waste dumping and financial transfers from developed nations.

7.5 Latin America and the Caribbean

This bloc encompasses a diverse range of countries with varying relationships to the fashion industry. Brazil, as the host of COP-30 and a significant textile producer, holds a particularly important position— it has shown growing ambition on environmental issues domestically and is likely to use its host status to champion progressive outcomes. Other countries in the region, particularly smaller Caribbean and Central American states, are concerned primarily with the environmental damage caused by textile waste and microplastic pollution in their waterways and coastlines. The bloc generally supports a circular framework but will emphasise the need for financial support, technology transfer, and solutions that account for the economic realities of developing nations.

8. Key Questions for Debate

1. Addressing a core tension and/or trade-off in the issue:
 - To what extent should environmental policy limit the growth of developing economies reliant on textile exports?
 - How can governments reconcile national economic interests with the global pursuit of circularity in fashion?
 - Should circular economy regulations prioritize reducing emissions or protecting jobs in the fashion supply chain?
2. Implementation and enforcement:
 - What mechanisms can ensure accountability and transparency in transnational textile production?
 - To what extent is it feasible to introduce a binding global framework for circular economy compliance in fashion?
 - How might the UN or WTO monitor and enforce environmental due diligence in supply chains without stifling innovation?
3. Balancing competing interests:
 - What trade-offs exist between affordability for consumers and the cost of sustainable production for manufacturers?
 - Should wealthier nations bear more responsibility for transitioning to circular models given their consumption patterns?
 - How can fashion reforms avoid deepening inequalities between developed and developing states?
4. Roles of specific entities of interest:

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- How can the fashion industry, influencers, and advertising regulators collaborate to curb overconsumption?
 - Should large fast fashion retailers like Shein and Zara be mandated to disclose their full supply chain emissions?
 - How can education systems, NGOs, and cultural campaigns reshape public attitudes toward sustainable fashion?
5. Funding and resources:
- Should subsidies or tax incentives be the primary tools to promote sustainable textile innovation?
 - To what extent should high-income nations fund green infrastructure and waste reduction in developing countries?
 - How can climate finance mechanisms be adapted to support ethical fashion initiatives globally?
6. Long-term vs. short-term solutions:
- Should immediate bans on unsustainable materials take precedence over gradual systemic reform?
 - How can governments encourage both quick consumer action and deep industry transformation?
 - What timeline is realistic for achieving a fully circular fashion economy without economic disruption?

Tip: Good questions often start with 'How can...!', 'To what extent should...!', 'What role should...!', or 'How can the committee balance...!'

9. Country List

- Australia
- *Bangladesh
- Brazil
- Chile
- *China
- *Denmark
- Finland
- *France
- Germany
- Ghana
- Guatemala
- *India
- *Indonesia
- *Italy
- Japan
- Kenya
- *Morocco
- Netherlands
- Pakistan
- Spain
- *Sweden
- Turkey
- *United Kingdom
- *United States
- *Vietnam

10. Resources for Further Research

10.1 Official UN Resources

- Sustainability and Circularity in the Textile Value Chain (UNEP):
<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/41383>
 - Comprehensive UN report on how to make textile value chains circular, including business models, overproduction, and policy options.
- UNEP Textiles Work & Fashion Industry Initiatives:
<https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/textiles>
 - Overview of UNEP's Textile Flagship Initiative, priority areas like shifting consumption patterns, and links to related projects.
- UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion:
<https://unfashionalliance.org/>
 - UN-wide platform coordinating agencies to tackle environmental and social harms of fashion, with country cases, initiatives, and policy ideas.
- EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles (EU, useful policy reference):
<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/legislative-train/theme-a-european-green-deal/file-eu-textiles-strategy>
 - Shows how one major bloc plans to make textiles durable, recyclable, largely recycled, and “fast fashion out of fashion” by 2030.

10.2 News and Current Events

- Earth.Org – “Emissions of Fast Fashion Giant Shein Balloon in 2024”:
<https://earth.org/fast-fashion-giant-sheins-emissions-balloon-in-2024/>
 - Explains how ultra-fast fashion drives rising emissions and waste, with easy statistics delegates can quote in speeches.
- Geneva Environment Network – “Environmental Sustainability in the Fashion Industry”:
<https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/resources/updates/sustainable-fashion/>
 - Summarizes global fashion impacts (pollution, water, carbon, human rights) and links to multiple UN initiatives on sustainable fashion.
- Forbes – “Ultra-Fast Fashion Causes Industry Emissions To Rise For First Time”:
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/oliviapinnock/>
 - Accessible article on how ultra-fast fashion reversed progress on emissions reductions in recent years.

10.3 Accessible Explainers

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Include sources written for general audiences, like videos, interactive websites, or youth-focused publications.

- “What is Circular Fashion?” (YouTube – Rediscovery Centre):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W4kNnjJnJfs>
 - Short, 2-minute video explaining circular fashion with simple language and clear visuals, suitable for younger delegates.
- UNCRD “Circular Economy and Textile & Fashion Industry” (slides):
https://uncrd.un.org/sites/uncrd.un.org/files/12th3r_ps7-3-p6.pdf
 - Slide-style overview of key circular strategies: recycling, upcycling, extended producer responsibility, standards, and awareness-raising.
- Textile Exchange Climate+ Vision:
<https://textileexchange.org/climate-vision/>
 - Explains industry targets to cut raw material emissions 45% by 2030, with charts and FAQs that help delegates grasp data and targets.
- EU Sustainable and Circular Textiles Strategy (simplified explainer):
<https://www.eeuropa.org/sustainable-and-circular-textiles-strategy.html>
 - Plain-language breakdown of why the EU is targeting textiles and what “durable, recyclable, recycled fibres” mean in practice.

10.4 Country Research Resources

- CIA World Factbook (for basic country information): [cia.gov/the-world-factbook/](https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/)
 - Country overviews, economies, and environment sections useful for understanding textile dependence and development levels.
- UN Member States Portal: [un.org/en/about-us/member-states](https://www.un.org/en/about-us/member-states)
 - Official links to each country’s UN mission and statements, which can hint at climate and trade positions.
- Climate Policy Database:
<https://climatepolicydatabase.org/>
 - Searchable database of national climate and energy policies; delegates can check if their country has policies touching industry, waste, or circular economy.
- Textile Exchange Materials Market Reports (by region/sector):
<https://textileexchange.org>
 - Offers data and insights on fiber production and sourcing that can help delegates see how important textiles are to their country or region.