

Conference Call #6

Sub-group 1 Policy Recommendation

Progress on key deliverables





1. - Progress - Draft Policy Recommendation, Part I (September 2020)

- Reminder: timeline and key milestones
- Highlights from experts' consultation

Maria Teresa Pisani

2. - Progress – Draft Guidelines, Policy Recommendation, Part II (September 2020)

Virginia Cram-Martos

3. - Progress - Draft Annex 4 Call to Action (September 2020)

Highlights from experts' consultation

Francesca Romana Rinaldi

4. - Next steps, experts' sub-group input, Q&A

Maria Teresa Pisani

Background documents

[CUE SPACE](#)




- Draft Policy Recommendation
- Draft Implementation Guidelines
- Draft Call to Action

UNECE-UN/CEFACT INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK INITIATIVE

Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Industry



KEY PROJECT OUTPUTS – TIMEFRAME 2019-2022

- 
01. POLICY RECOMMENDATION & DIALOGUE PLATFORM
2019-2022
- 
02. TRACEABILITY STANDARD AND IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES
2019-2021
- 
05. PILOTING AND CAPACITY BUILDING
2021-2022



More details: [Project's webpage](#)

In partnership with



As of Sept 2020,

170+ Experts

joined the project

190,000 +

Companies

represented

340 + Experts

in the wider network





1. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

ADVANCED DRAFT

Section 1. Policy Recommendation
 Section 2. Implementation guidelines
 Annex. Call for Action

STAKEHOLDERS ECOSYSTEM & ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

EXPERTS' INPUTS FIELD RESEARCH

35 Multi-stakeholder interviews

DESK RESEARCH

82 Legislations identified



2. TEXTILE TRACEABILITY STANDARD

DRAFT BUSINESS PROCESS ANALYSIS, BUSINESS REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS AND REFERENCE DATA MODEL for traceability of information exchange

PLANT BASED FIBERS (#1 COTTON)
 ANIMAL BASED FIBERS/MATERIALS
 SYNTHETIC FIBERS

EXPLANATORY NOTE Business Process Analysis Generic Traceability Model



3. LEATHER TRACEABILITY STANDARD

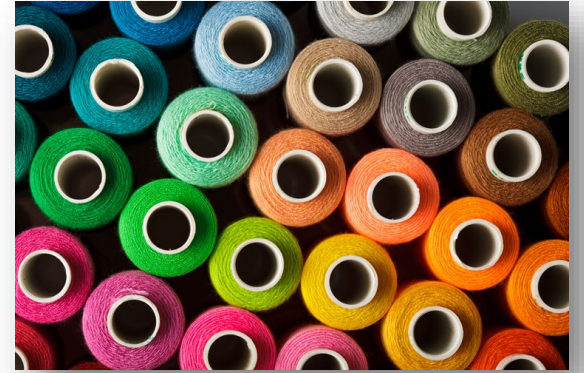


4. CAPACITY BUILDING AND PILOTS

#1 PILOT COTTON BLOCKCHAIN

Idea ✓
 Concept ✓
 Requirements ✓
 Procurement ✓

PILOTING PARTNERS - RED-LINE STORY BASED ON BPA



HUGO BOSS

WEBA
Switzerland

Albini GROUP



Haelixa
FILMAR NETWORK

OEKO-TEX®
CONFIDENCE IN TEXTILES

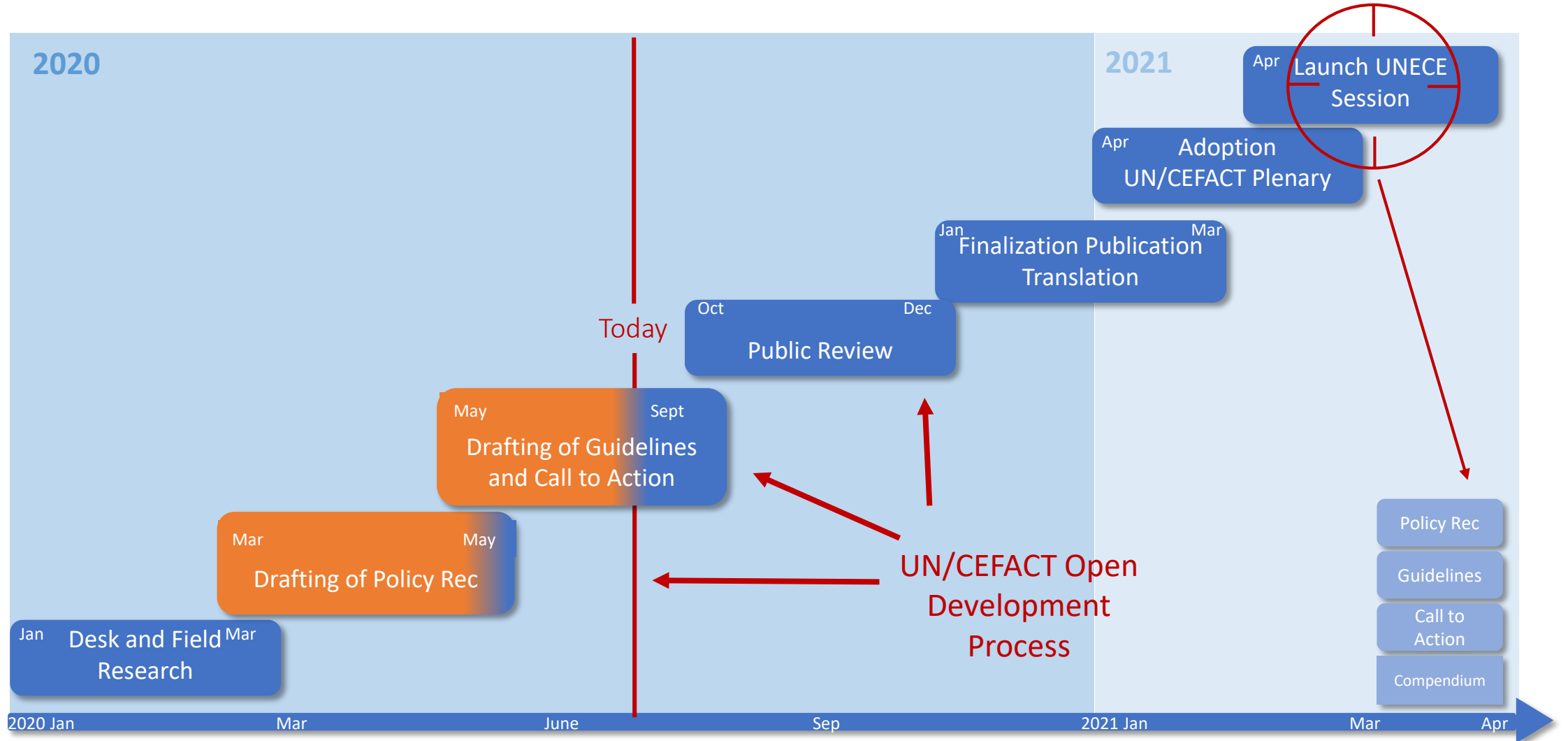
Vivienne Westwood

ZDHC

STELLA MCCARTNEY BURBERRY LONDON



#Policy Recommendation Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear



1. Progress

Draft Policy Recommendation, Part I (September 2020)



Contents

Introduction A	D Purpose & Benefits
Scope B	E Challenges
Target audience C	F Recommendation
Conclusion	Link to Call to Action – Mechanism to monitor impact and facilitate sharing of experiences and good practices

UNECE-UN/CEFACT "Enhancing Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear"

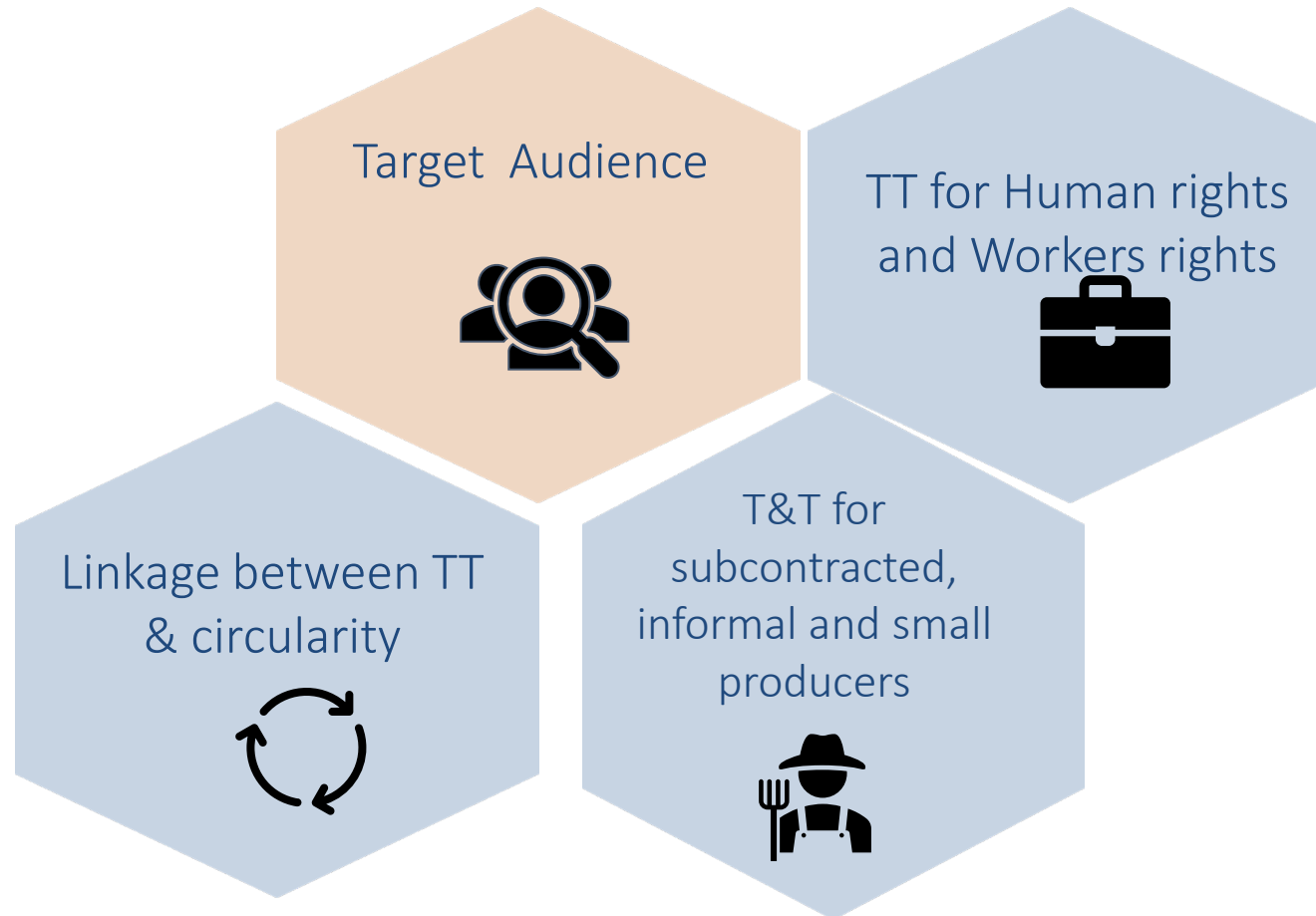
UNECE Policy Recommendation on Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear

II. Guidelines for Recommendation n°45 on enhancing transparency and traceability for sustainable garment and footwear value chains

A. INTRODUCTION	3
B. TRACEABILITY PRINCIPLES	4
C. KEY TRACEABILITY SYSTEM CONCEPTS – A MORE IN-DEPTH APPROACH	5
D. THE TRACEABILITY SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE – A MORE IN-DEPTH APPROACH	9
1. CLAIMS	9
2. TRACEABLE ASSETS	10
2.1 Granularity of the traceable asset	10
2.2 Maintenance of Referential Integrity	11
2.3 Traceable Assets and Product Transformations	11
3. UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS (UIDs)	11
3.1 Maintaining the integrity of UIDs across product transformations	12
4. TRACEABILITY MODELS	13
4.1 Product aggregation (most demanding model)	14
4.2 Mass balance (moderately demanding model)	14
4.3 Book and Claim (least demanding model)	14
5. ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS	15
6. TRACEABILITY INFORMATION AND DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGIES	15
7. VERIFICATION OPTIONS	16
8. INDICATORS (TO BE DEVELOPED)	16
9. VERIFICATION PROCESSES: THE ROLE OF AUDIT AND CERTIFICATION	16
9.1 Audit	17
9.2 Certification	17
E. COST ALLOCATION AND INCENTIVE SYSTEMS	18
F. SUPPORTING ROLE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES	20
G. DATA ANALYSIS	22
FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACTION PLAN	23
DEFINING A VISION STATEMENT	23
SET THE OBJECTIVES AND RELATED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	23
PLAN THE ACTIVITIES AND DEFINE THE TIMING	24
DEFINE THE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	24
ALLOCATE RESOURCES	25
MONITOR RESULTS	25
COMMUNICATING THE RESULTS AND RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS	27
CREATING INCLUSIVENESS IN TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS	27
INTEGRATING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND SMALL STAKEHOLDERS	28
GENDER CONSIDERATIONS	29
SUPPORT TO SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES	30

Highlights from experts' consultation

A. Introduction, C. Target audience, D. Purpose and Benefits, E. Challenges



22 April 2020

UNECE-UN/CEFACT "Enhancing Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear"

UNECE Policy Recommendation on Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable and Circular Garment and Footwear Value Chains

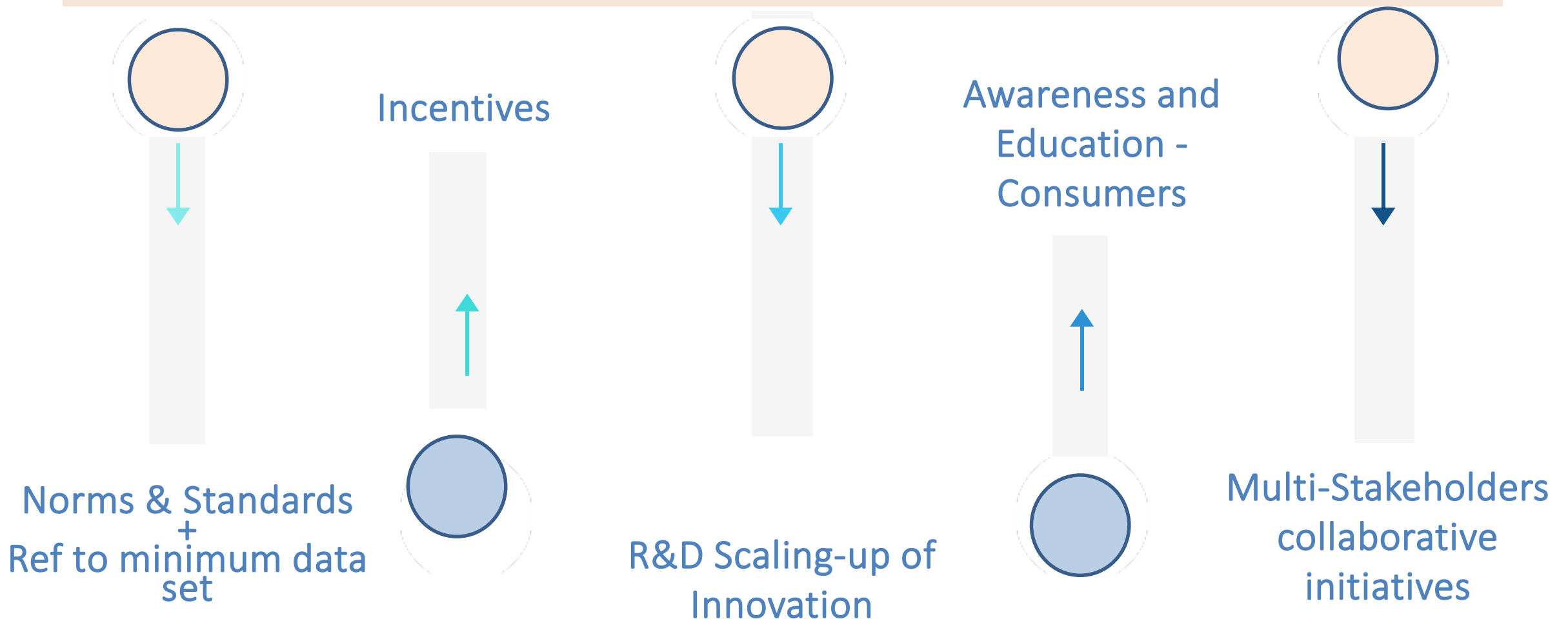
Annotated Outline

Note
Acknowledgements
Foreword
Contents

I. Recommendation n°XX: Enhanced transparency and traceability for sustainable Garment and Footwear value chains	3
A. Introduction	3
B. Scope	4
C. Target audience	5
D. Purpose and Benefits	5
E. Recommendation	6
II. Guidelines for Recommendation n°XX on enhancing transparency and traceability for sustainable Garment and Footwear value chains	6
A. Introduction	6
B. Organisation of a Traceability Framework	6
C. The Architecture of a Traceability Framework	6
1. Policy Claim	6
2. Traceable Assets	6
3. Entry and Exit Points	6
4. Traceability Conditions and Rules	6
5. Incentive systems and cost allocation	6
6. Certification and Audit: Governance of Entry/ Exit Criteria	6
D. Supporting role of advanced technology	6
1. Indicators and data collection methodologies	6
2. Data analysis	6
E. Policy formulation and action plans	6
1. Policy formulation and action plans	6
2. Communicating the results and related recommendations	6
F. Considerations when implementing a Traceability Framework	6
1. Integrating Developing Countries and Small Stakeholders into the Traceability System	6
2. Gender considerations	6
3. Capacity development	6

1

F. RECOMMENDATION 5 cluster areas



2. Progress

Draft Implementation Guidelines Part II (Sept 2020)

Highlights from experts' consultation

The logo for UN / CEFAC features a vertical stack of thin, multi-colored lines (purple, green, blue, orange, grey) that transition into a network of interconnected nodes and lines at the bottom, resembling a circuit board or data network. The text "UN / CEFAC" is positioned below the lines.

UN / CEFAC

UNECE-UN/CEFACT "Enhancing Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear"

UNECE Policy Recommendation on Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear

II. Guidelines for Recommendation n°46 on enhancing transparency and traceability for sustainable garment and footwear value chains

- A. INTRODUCTION 3
- B. TRACEABILITY PRINCIPLES 4
- C. KEY TRACEABILITY SYSTEM CONCEPTS 5
- D. THE TRACEABILITY SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE – A MORE IN-DEPTH APPROACH 9
 - 1. CLAIMS 9
 - 2. TRACEABLE ASSETS 10
 - 2.1 Granularity of the traceable asset 10
 - 2.2 Maintenance of temporal integrity 11
 - 2.3 Traceable Assets and Product Transformations 11
 - 3. UNITS IDENTIFIERS (UIDs) 13
 - 3.1 Maintaining the integrity of UIDs across product transformations 13
 - 4. TRACEABILITY MODELS 14
 - 4.1 Product aggregation (most demanding mode) 14
 - 4.2 Asset balance (moderately demanding mode) 14
 - 4.3 Risk and Chain (least demanding mode) 14
 - 5. ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS 15
 - 6. TRACEABILITY INFORMATION AND DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGIES 15
 - 7. VERIFICATION OUTCOMES 16
 - 8. INDICATORS (TO BE DRAFTED) 16
 - 9. VERIFICATION PROGRAMS: THE ROLE OF AUDIT AND CERTIFICATION 16
 - 9.1 Audit 17
 - 9.2 Certification 17
- E. COST ALLOCATION AND INCENTIVE SYSTEMS 18
- F. SUPPORTING ROLE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES 20
- G. DATA ANALYSIS 22
- H. FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACTION PLAN 23
 - 1. DEFINE A VISION STATEMENT 23
 - 2. SET THE OBJECTIVES AND RELATED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 23
 - 3. PLAN THE ACTIVITIES AND DEFINE THE TOBING 24
 - 4. DEFINE THE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE 24
 - 5. ALLOCATE RESOURCES 25
 - 6. MONITOR RESULTS 25
 - 7. COMMUNICATING THE RESULTS AND RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS 27
- I. CREATING INCLUSIVENESS IN TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS 27
 - 1. INITIATING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND SMALL STAKEHOLDERS 28
 - 2. GENDER CONSIDERATIONS 28
 - 3. SUPPORT TO SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES 29



Target audience?

High Level Government and Private Sector Managers
With Implementation Responsibility

What?

Practical Guidance on the Development of Traceability Systems To Support Claims and Regulatory Compliance For Sustainable and Circular Garment and Footwear Value Chains

Why?

Make a positive contribution to the UN SDGs, their owners and stakeholders

Contents

Introduction

A

D

Cost Allocation and
Incentive Systems

Traceability Principles

B

E

Supporting Role of
Advanced Technologies

Key Traceability System
Concepts

C

F

Creating Inclusiveness in
Traceability Systems

Annex

Action plan

TT Framework

TT Principles

9 Principles

Key TT system concept

8
components

TT Action Plan

processes,
procedures
and
technology

Step by step
implementation
approach

Governance structure

supporting policies, norms, standards, incentives,
promotion, capacity building & collaborative initiatives

B. Traceability Principles

1. Awareness



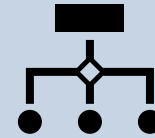
3. Risk-based analysis



4. Commitment



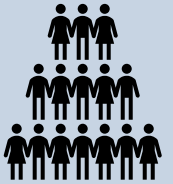
4. Structured implementation



7. Norms and Standards



9. Inclusiveness



2. Knowledge



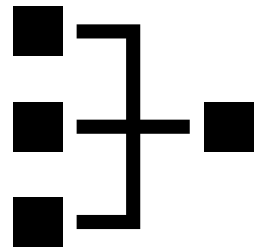
6. Engagement



8. Appropriate Technology



C. Key Traceability System Concepts



1.Claim
Why traceability? What is its objective?

2.Traceable Asset
What is being traced?

3.Logistics Unit
How are traceable assets transported?

4.Identifiers (IDs)
How to follow the path of a traceable asset?

5.Entry and Exit points
When does traceability take place?

6.Traceability models
How is the flow of traceable assets organized?

7.Verification Criteria
What is the info to be collected to verify the claim?

8.Verification Process
How do you prove that the traceability process is working?



Key Traceability System Concepts

1. Claim

Why traceability? What is its objective?

A claim is a high-level statement about a **characteristic of a product, or about a process or an organization associated with that product** (traceable asset).

In order to show that the characteristic is true, **it is necessary to trace the asset as it moves through the value chain.**

#1 Example of sustainability Claim

(From Brand Y) **Imported knitwear** contains **ethically grown and traded cotton** from Country A and is obtained in compliance with the **XYZ standard** for ensuring **responsible business conduct**.

#2 Example of sustainability Claim

(From Brand X) **Imported Ready-made-garments** from suppliers in Country B have been manufactured using **good labour practices in accordance with the ILO fundamental labour standards**, which supports **sustainable sourcing**.

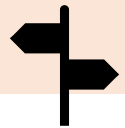
Key Traceability System Concepts

2. Traceable Asset

What is being traced?

The claim should be linked to a traceable asset, which is the material or product to be traced. It can be defined at different levels:

- **Individually** (for example a single garment)
- In **batches** from raw material production or manufacturing processes (for example a bale of cotton or one machine load of dyed fabric or all of the thread or all of the products produced by one machine during a specified period such as a work shift or a day)
- In **trade units**, which are quantities used for buying and selling (for example a package of shirts or a container-load of thread).



Depend upon the **objective(s)**, the selected **traceability model**, **processes** in the value chain, and the **capabilities**



Key Traceability System Concepts

3. Logistics Unit

Which package(s), pallet(s), container(s) are my traceable assets being transported in?

- Logistics units contain traceable assets for transport and/or storage.
- Most often they contain **aggregated traceable assets** (for example, multiple fabric rolls in a container), but logistic units may also contain **disaggregated traceable assets**.
- Logistics units are given **IDs** in order to follow the traceable assets they contain. This is done by **recording the IDs** of the traceable asset(s) and linking them to the ID of their logistics unit. As a result, if a logistics unit is lost, the sender or receiver will be able to immediately identify the traceable assets it contained.
- Chain of IDs can also be used for **detecting fraud**.
- If there is a need to calculate **CO2 emissions**, then the information from the logistics provider about transportation routes and modes for a logistics unit needs to be linked to the traceable assets contained in the logistics units.



Key Traceability System Concepts

4. Identifiers (IDs)

How do you know what happens to what is being traced?

- To follow the path of a traceable asset, you need to collect information linked to it and to do that, the traceable asset must have a **unique Identifier (ID)**.
- IDs are also required for all of the traceability/transparency components that information is collected about; e.g. enterprises, locations, processes and transportation units.
- Whenever possible, IDs should be based on **open non-proprietary standards** in order to support **interoperability** (for example, ISO/IEC 15459).
- Many IDs are attached directly to **individual traceable assets** (products, batches or trade units) or a logistics unit. This is best practice, but is not always possible, especially during transformation processes.
- For transformations, the IDs and quantities of inputs are recorded, the quantity of output is measured and a new ID is given to the output which is linked to its input IDs.



Accessible



Findable



Interoperable



Reusable



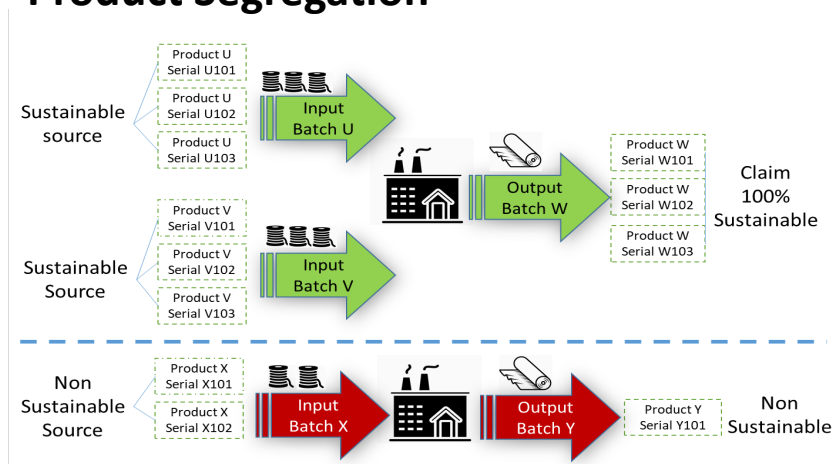
Accurate

Key Traceability System Concepts

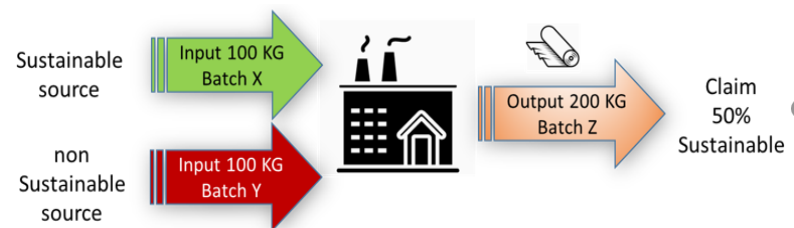
5. Traceability Models

- There are three basic models for organizing the flow of traceable assets within a value chain to support a claim:
 1. Product segregation
 2. Mass balance
 3. Book and claim.
- These are applicable across a value chain

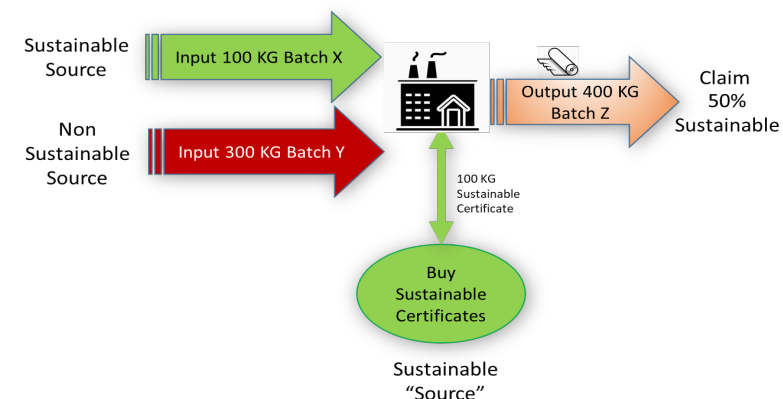
Product Segregation



Mass Balance



Book&Claim

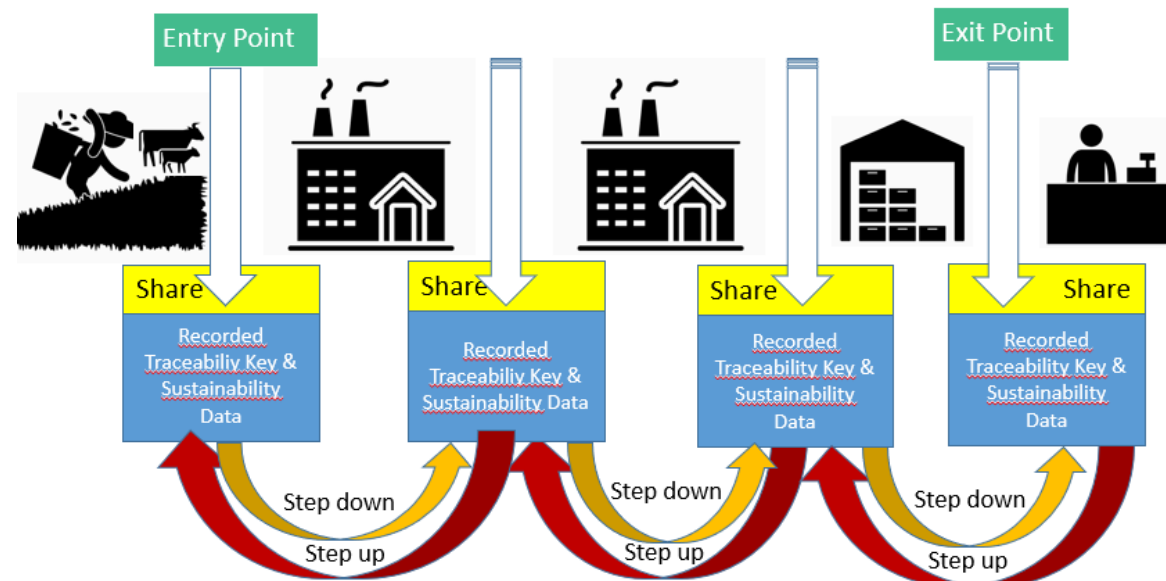


Key Traceability System Concepts

6. Entry and Exit Points

When does traceability take place?

- Entry and exit points are **the events (activities)** at the start and the end of the traceability process within the value chain. At each of these points the traceable asset needs to meet specified criteria.
- For example, if the entry point is “harvesting cotton,” the entry point criteria could be “that the cotton must have been raised according to an organic standard”.



Key Traceability System Concepts

7. Verification Criteria

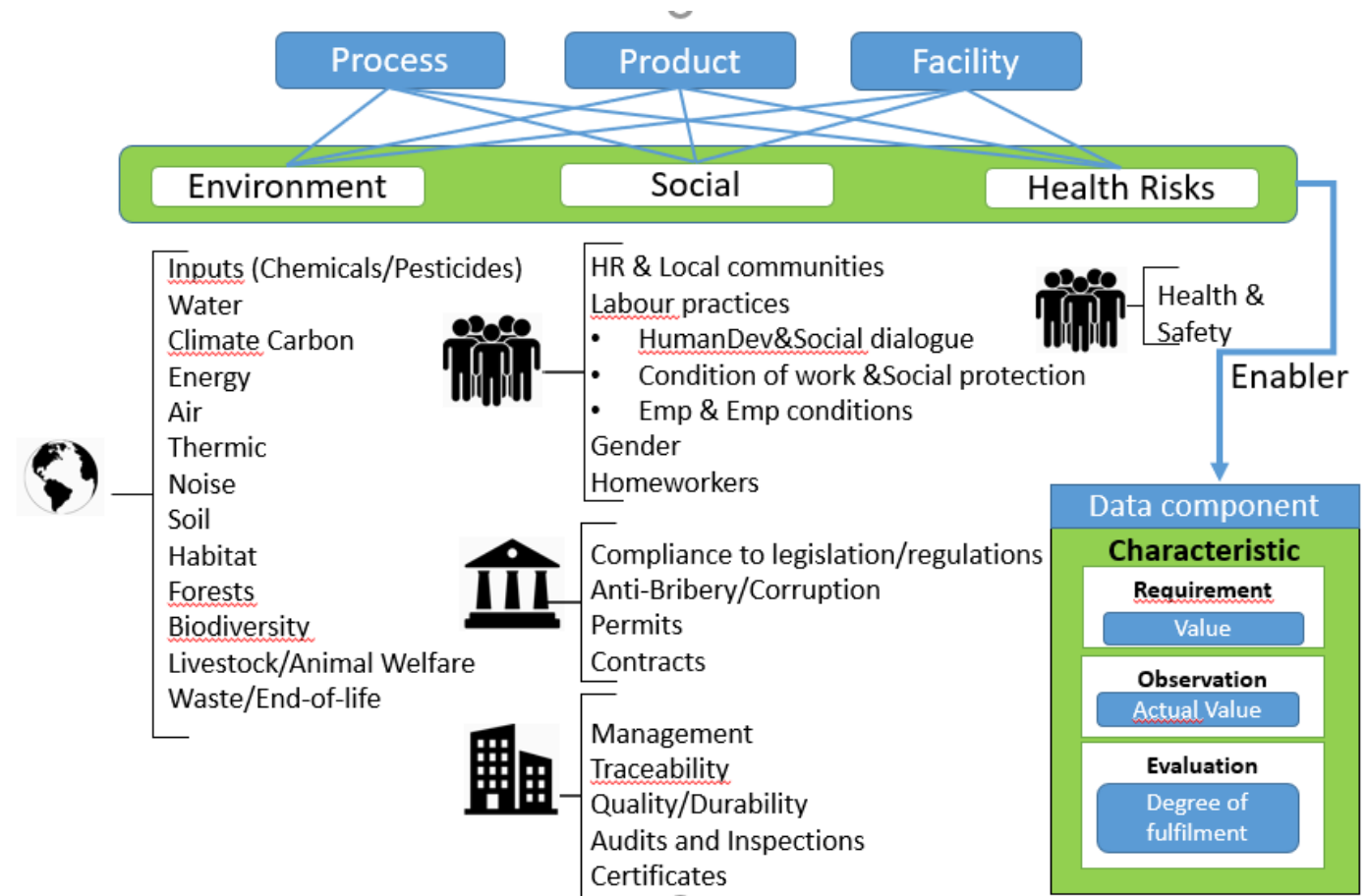
Why should anyone believe the claim?

What is the information that needs to be collected in order to verify the claim?

Verification criteria define the **information to be collected** about the traceable asset, and the **scope of the verification process**.

They should be objective.

These criteria are set by the verification requestor.



Key Traceability System Concepts

8. Verification Process

How do you prove that your traceability process is working?

Who is checking to be sure that the data is accurate and that no one is cheating?

Verification is “confirmation of a claim, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled”.⁵ It is carried out by a verification (audit) body that analyses traceability events and validates the information about them against the verification criteria and any other transparency system rules.

Based upon risk analysis, independent verification may only be needed for selected stages of the value chain.

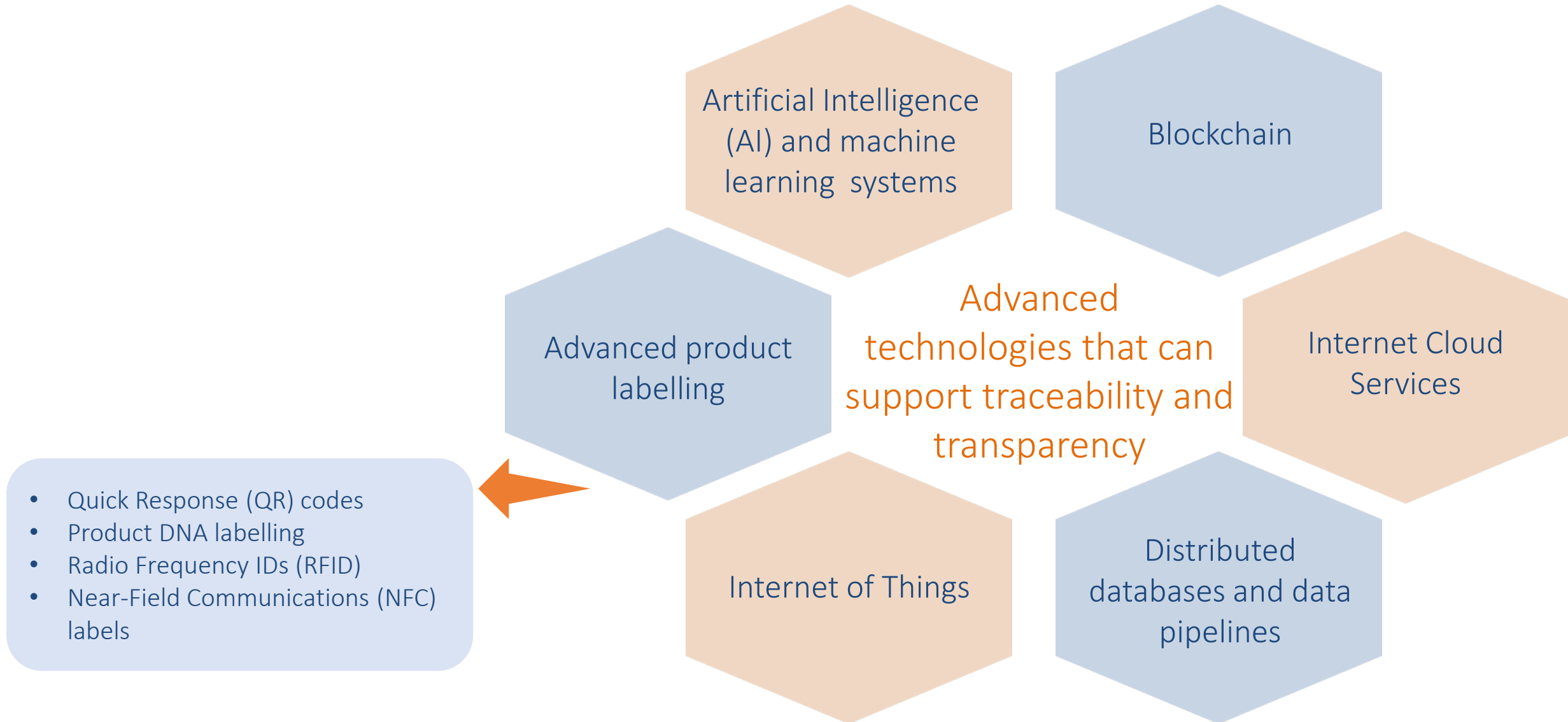
An independent verification agency could be from:

- (i) The **public sector**, such as a ministry; (ii) The **private sector**, such as an inspection service or industry association, or (iii) A **public private sector partnership (PPP)**, such as an inspection agency appointed by the government.

The role of the verification process is to:

- Request from stakeholders selected traceability data from the relevant Entry/Exit Points and from business processes between the Entry and Exit Points (i.e. traceability events)
- Ensure that the data recorded for traceability purposes reflects what is actually happening in the supply chain (for example through field inspections)
- Monitor and safeguard traceability by ensuring that assets meet entry/exit conditions and verification criteria (rules) are applied correctly

E. Supporting Role of Advanced Technologies



F. Supporting Role of Advanced Technologies

Ease of use (“user friendliness”)

Interoperability

Use of existing international standards such as UN/CEFACT standards

Automatic rules and system flexibility

Virtual and physical training

Simple, lean and accessible processes

Criteria for
selecting
technology-based
solutions tools for
traceability

Differentiated information access rights

Quick and efficient scaling solutions and partnerships

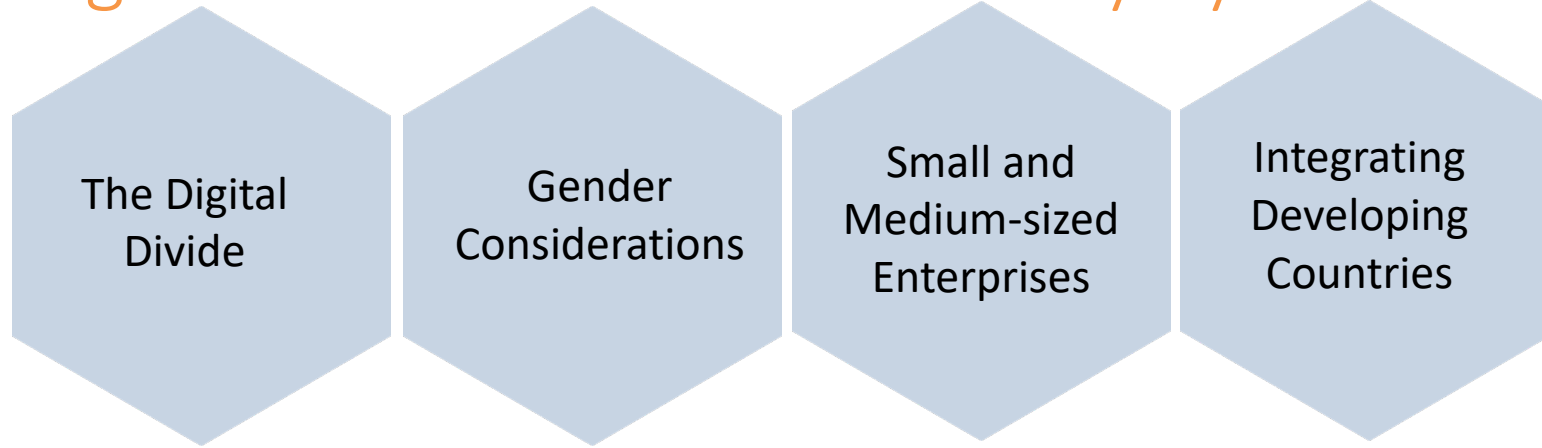
Access to real-time information on sustainability

Technology solutions that do not create “lock-ins”

Support for SMEs

Quick and efficient scaling solutions and partnerships

F. Creating Inclusiveness in Traceability Systems



Samples of gender-related Claims

The apparel item (product/part/component) from *X suppliers* in *Y country* was manufactured in a factory which provides job opportunities for women in working conditions which comply with the standard Z.

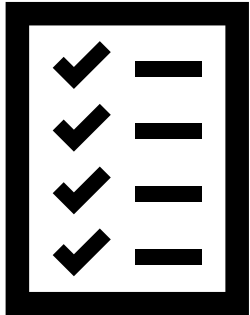
The apparel item from *X suppliers* in *Y country* was manufactured in a factory which has women in leadership and management positions based upon policies which comply with the standard Z.

The apparel item (product/part/component) from *X suppliers* was manufactured in *Y factory* which endorses the standard Z promoting equal remuneration for women and men workers for work of equal value

The imported apparel item (product/part/component) from *X suppliers* was manufactured in *Y factory* which endorses the standard Z complying with a due diligence exercise carried out on gender-based discrimination and violence in the workplace.

Annex I. Action Plan

Action Plan Summary



1. **Vision:** define a vision statement

2. **Objectives:** set the objectives, carry out a feasibility study and related performance indicators

3. **Activities:** plan the activities and define the timing

4. **Governance structure:** define the governance structure

5. **Resources:** allocate financial and human resources

6. **Outputs:** monitor results based on the performance indicators

3. Progress

Draft Annex 4 Call to Action (September 2020)

Highlights from experts' consultation

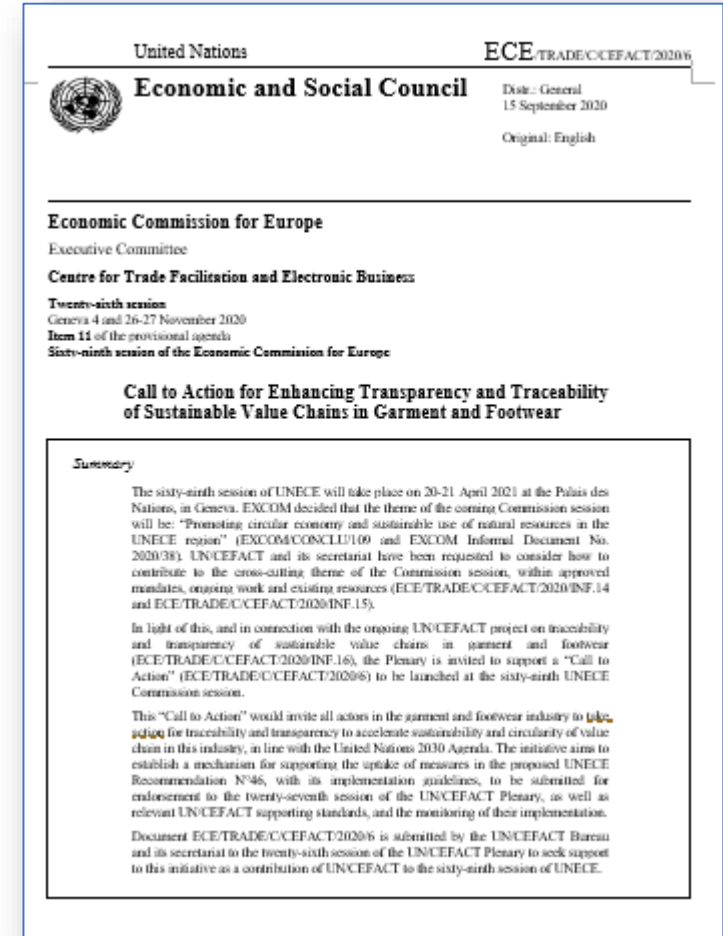


Self-standing document

Establish a mechanism for supporting the uptake of measures

Call to Action for all actors in the industry

Commitment to action (s) are to be submitted on the UNECE website




Monitoring initiatives
and measuring
outcomes

Commitment: new
and existing
measures and
initiatives

Highlights from experts' consultation

United Nations ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/6

 **Economic and Social Council** Dist.: General
15 September 2020
Original: English

Economic Commission for Europe
Executive Committee

Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business

Twenty-sixth session
Geneva 4 and 26-27 November 2020
Item 11 of the provisional agenda
Sixty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Europe

**Call to Action for Enhancing Transparency and Traceability
of Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear**

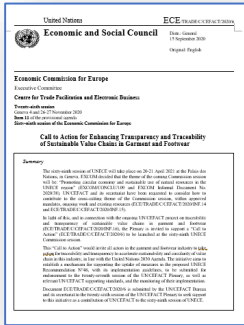
Summary

The sixty-ninth session of UNECE will take place on 20-21 April 2021 at the Palais des Nations, in Geneva. EXCOM decided that the theme of the coming Commission session will be: "Promoting circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources in the UNECE region" (EXCOM/CONCLU/109 and EXCOM Informal Document No. 2020/38). UN/CEFACT and its secretariat have been requested to consider how to contribute to the cross-cutting theme of the Commission session, within approved mandates, ongoing work and existing resources (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/INF.14 and ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/INF.15).

In light of this, and in connection with the ongoing UN/CEFACT project on traceability and transparency of sustainable value chains in garment and footwear (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/INF.16), the Plenary is invited to support a "Call to Action" (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/6) to be launched at the sixty-ninth UNECE Commission session.

This "Call to Action" would invite all actors in the garment and footwear industry to take action for traceability and transparency to accelerate sustainability and circularity of value chain in this industry, in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda. The initiative aims to establish a mechanism for supporting the uptake of measures in the proposed UNECE Recommendation N°46, with its implementation guidelines, to be submitted for endorsement to the twenty-seventh session of the UN/CEFACT Plenary, as well as relevant UN/CEFACT supporting standards, and the monitoring of their implementation.

Document ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/6 is submitted by the UN/CEFACT Bureau and its secretariat to the twenty-sixth session of the UN/CEFACT Plenary to seek support to this initiative as a contribution of UN/CEFACT to the sixty-ninth session of UNECE.

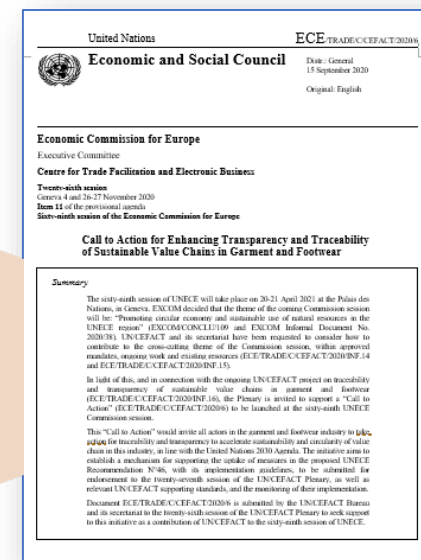
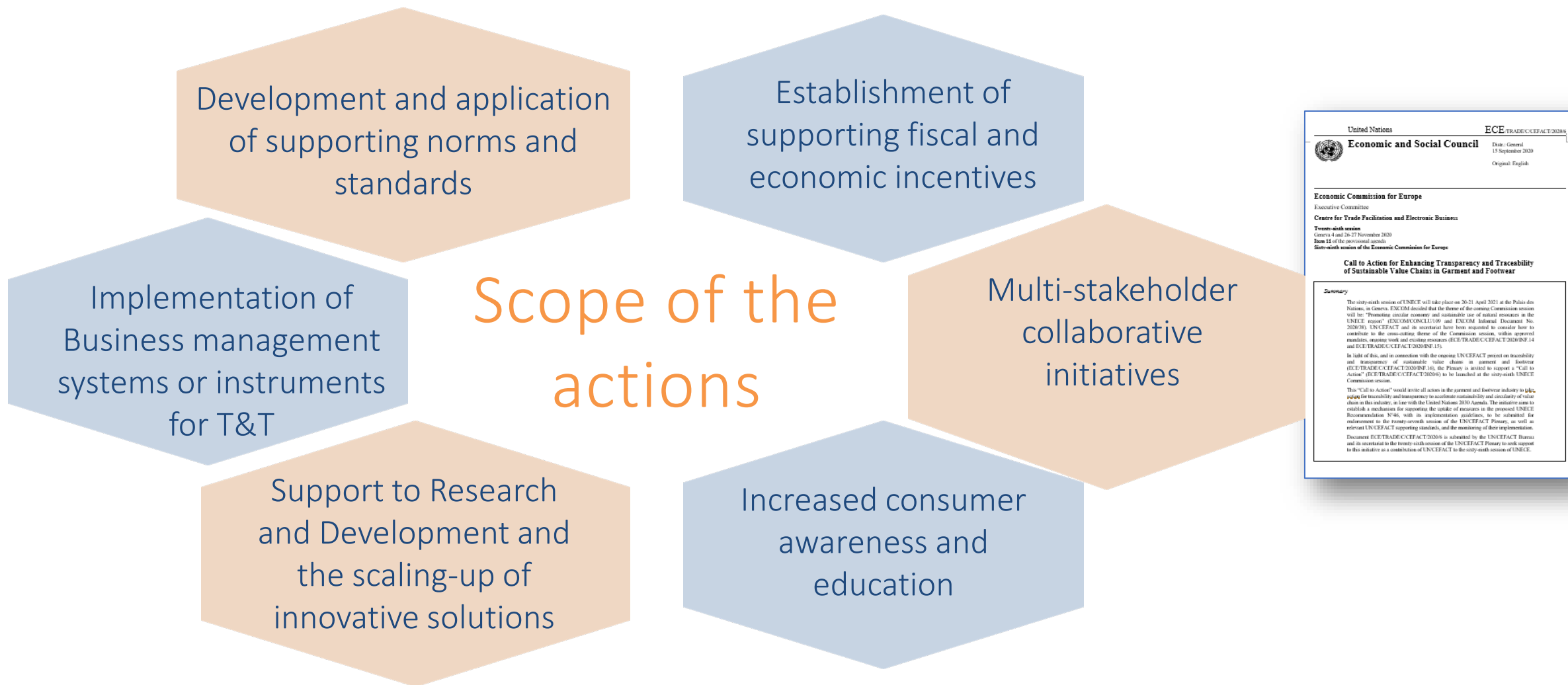


CALL TO ACTION

OPEN to ALL STAKEHOLDERS
and **ACTORS** in global value
chains committed to
embracing

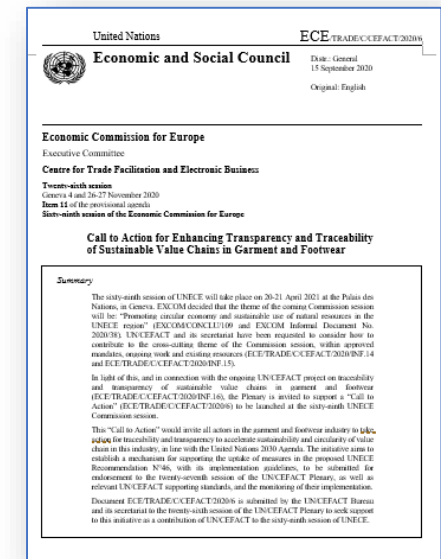
TRANSFORMATIONAL
CHANGE for a **RESPONSIBLE**
and **SUSTAINABLE** industry

Submitting Actions



Possible Outcomes of the action/s

- **Enhanced visibility of compliance** with sustainability and circularity requirements
- **Enhanced traceability** of the social/environmental/ethical attributes of product(s)/materials, processes and organizations along the value chain,
- **Measurable impact on sustainability** in value chains over time, eventually verified through life-cycle assessments and/or sustainability certifications;
- Increased environmental and socially **responsible consumption and production** patterns
- **Special attention** to SMEs, small producers, farmers, and other groups including, women, young workers, home-based workers and migrant workers, who are often affected by unfair practices in this sector



Monitoring Implementation and Assessing Impacts

Monitoring initiatives and measuring the results (KPIs for the Action)

Asking about the link with relevant goal(s) and specific target(s) of the UN 2030 Agenda

Asking about “good practices” and strategic/public awareness activities in support of the action

III. Monitoring Implementation and Assessing Impacts

11. In order to monitor implementation, assess impacts, and facilitate experience sharing, industry actors are requested to report on the implementation of their commitments to the UNECE – UN/CEFACT secretariat starting from 2022 and, thereafter, every two years. Commitments are to be expressed in accordance with this Call to Action, which is open to all industry stakeholders and actors embracing transformational change in order to create the responsible and sustainable garment and footwear industry of the future.

Please go through the Call to Action Document and Template for Submission of Actions:

Please send your feedback by 15/10

ANNEX I: PROPOSED TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSION OF ACTIONS	
1. Submitting Country, Organization, Company	2. If Organization or Company, indicate the approximate number of employees
ACTION 1 (Note: the entire table should be repeated for each additional action)	
3. Title of action (please also indicate the website, if available)	
4. Partners	
5. Type of Initiative (please check the applicable option): <input type="checkbox"/> Private initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Public initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society collaboration initiative	
6. Description of action	7. Type of action (please check all applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> Traceability <input type="checkbox"/> Transparency <input type="checkbox"/> Norms and standards <input type="checkbox"/> Incentives <input type="checkbox"/> Research and Development of Innovative Solutions <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborative initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe _____
8. Scope of the action including a description of the value-chain processes that are covered (please include the objective, commitments and value chain scope)	
9. Timeframe and/or milestones for the action (please include when it was launched)	
10. Reference instruments and sources used (including relevant standards and certification schemes)	



Next steps, experts' sub-group input, Q&A

COLLABORATIVE UN/CEFACT ENVIRONMENT SPACE

Where to find the project and meeting materials ?

The screenshot shows the UNECE website interface for the Sustainable Textile and Leather Traceability and Transparency Project. It includes a search bar, navigation menu, and a calendar for February 2020. Key documents listed include 'Project Brochure September 2019', 'Description of Project Action April 2019', 'Call for expression of interest', 'Group of Experts Composition 30 Octob', 'UN/CEFACT rules of procedures', and 'UNECE publications'. The calendar shows several events, including virtual meetings and draft development sessions.

Ongoing consultations before public review

- Policy Recommendation, Part I
- Guidelines, Part II
- Annex 4 Call to Action



Deadline for next round of comments
15 October



SUB-GROUPS 2 & 3

TECHNICAL STANDARD
FOR TRACEABILITY
TEXTILE & LEATHER

Tuesday 29/09 AT 15:30

CET

[link to the WebEx call](#)

Upcoming

▪ Virtual conference meeting #7 – Policy Recommendation

Monthly conference call

SAVE THE DATE 29 October 2020

▪ UNECE Multi-stakeholder Policy Dialogue III

Virtual and on-site

SAVE THE DATE 23-24 November 2020

back to back with the UN/CEFACT Plenary

Accelerating action for Sustainable and Circular
Value Chains in Garment & Footwear

Join us 23 & 24 November 2020

in person or online for the

3rd Multi-stakeholder Policy Dialogue

in conjunction with UN/CEFACT 36th Plenary



To discuss progress on policy recommendations, technical standards, the enabling role of blockchain, and the call to action to key industry actors

23 and 24 November 2020, 10:00–13:00 and 15:00–18:00
Palais des Nations, Geneva, Room XXVI
and via WebEx Videoconference

Registration by 30 October 2020 at [Maria Teresa Pisani](#), [Olivia Chassot](#), [Olga Kharitonova](#) UNECE Secretariat

Under the UNECE project "Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector"



Find out more: [Project's page](#)