

Minutes
Virtual conference meeting #1 – Textile Traceability Standard
21/01/2020, WebEx, 15:30 CET

Participants (24): Libby Annat (Elisabeth Annat Consultancy Services), Danielle Arzaga (Candiani Denim), Piero de Sabbata (ENEA – Euratex), Niki Dieckmann (RVO, the Netherlands), Gerhard Heemskerk (UN/CEFACT), Pranav Khanna (Hecho por Nosotros), Merel Krebbers (H&M), Ilishio Lovejoy (Fashion Revolution), Franzisca Markschlaeger (GIZ), Timothy Marsh (GS1), Thomas Mason (Organic Cotton Accelerator), Luca Massardi (ECOM AGROINDUSTRIAL CORP), Liz Muller (liz mullers & partners), Stephane Popescu (COSE361), Mariana Reina (Hecho por Nosotros), Melissa Rusinek (Diverse Recycling Solutions), Mark Sebastian (GOTS), Andreas Schneider (GCS Consulting GmbH), Debbie Shakespeare (Avery Dennison), Frans van Diepen (UN/CEFACT Domain Coordinator – RVO, The Netherlands), Ana, George.

UNECE Secretariat: Maria Teresa Pisani, Olivia Chassot **Co-leading Experts:** Frans van Diepen, Niki Dieckmann, Libby Annat

Agenda item	Discussion	Comments / Status	Action/Decision
<p>1. Standardization of information exchange in textile value chains <i>Frans van Diepen, Niki Dieckmann</i></p>	<p>Building upon UN/CEFACT standards, the purpose of this mapping is to have all the product information required for the production of a piece of garment. Therefore, this mapping is not about tracking & tracing, but about maintaining the product information with a generic structure throughout the supply chain and all the supply nodes from the cotton farm up to the ginnery, meaning from batch to end product (c.f. sequence diagram). The diagrams showcase the main information entities (e.g. party types such as farmer, production site, etc.) required for the information exchange.</p> <p>There are 7 basic information entities (party; transport facility; location; facility; process; product type; product batch) that can be adapted afterwards for different supply chain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider that all the information entities from seed to ginnery (<i>kindly refer to III. Class diagram basic structure elements</i>) can be reduced at the farm level and provided by the cotton bale through the use of QR codes. • Consider that the purpose of the standardization of information exchange document is to ensure that all the product's information entities can go through the supply chain and their inner relations to better define the type of message structure required for tracking and tracing in one single container. Traceability does not provide product characteristics, thus they have to be defined beforehand through this current exercise. The certification schemes enable to reduce the breadth of data entities by using certificates (e.g. mass balance or segregation processes). The message structure for tracking and tracing will be further discussed in the coming meetings, along with the information set of that repository. This first piece of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Luca Massardi</i> to share the information set compiling the supply chain information at farm level on a cotton bale from seed to ginnery. • <i>Andreas Schneider</i> to share the work underway with a group of European companies on data model with the Secretariat and the core standard's drafting team. • The <i>Secretariat</i> will work on elaborating an introduction page to the

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	<p>partners and processes. The point is to consider the type of message and the level of granularity required in the information exchange to get comprehensively the product characteristics.</p> <p><i>Reference documents: Standardization of information exchange in Textile Value Chains; Data Model BRS presentation, UN/CEFACT Business Requirement Documentation Template (CUE Space)</i></p>	<p>aims at having a full mapping of the information entities in an abstract way to adapt them afterwards to use cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITC's Sustainability Map and SAC HIGG entities' classification and certification schemes (VII) can be connected to the social and environmental product characteristics and covered by certificates. • One question to address from a business policy standpoint is whether the message structure will include also non certified parties / product batches in the supply chain. This information model is opened to support both certified and uncertified parties and products. • The next meeting will address the difference and assumptions between the product information mapping and the message structure aimed at for the technical standard for traceability. 	<p>Standardization of information exchange to explain how this work fits into the overall framework of the traceability standard development and on a questionnaire to collect the experts' views on the preview of the data model so far prepared.</p>
<p>2. Ecosystem for the textile traceability standard <i>Libby Annat</i></p>	<p>Presentation of the updated stakeholder ecosystem mapping structured as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suppliers / Producers / Retailers 2. Academia / Civil society organisations / Platforms 3. Services and Support 4. International governmental / Governmental organisations / Regulators <p>Red circles: priority stakeholder groups. Blue circles: less impactful groups.</p> <p>Further work will focus on ranking stakeholders according to influence within each of the quadrants.</p> <p><i>Reference document: Draft Stakeholder Ecosystem Mapping (CUE Space)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on leather data (garment importing and producing countries) is pending, as the country list is primarily focused on textiles. • Cambodia will be added to this list as discussed with the Policy recommendation's subgroup. • This country list exercise is starting from trade volumes data (WTO) for importing and producing garment countries, however this exercise will be repeated at the raw material level for textile fiber and leather levels. This work will be conducted separately as the work move forward with the cotton value chain. • Consider finance institutions, banks and lenders as critical stakeholders regarding smallholders' livelihood and access to finance issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Liz Muller</i> to share with Secretariat and project team the methodology used with YESS and the RMI to discuss to rank countries of most importance (i.e. highest risk of harm) underpinned by the OECD Due diligence guidance. • 1st round of consultation on the ecosystem stakeholder mapping: 20/01 to 29/01. • Synthetizing experts' feedbacks and

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the need to link the ecosystem stakeholders mapping and the business requirements of the information exchange for a certain product batch. 	<p>recommendations: 29/01 to 02/02.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leather experts to provide data on critical importing and exporting countries outside EU region. 2nd round of consultation: 03/02 to 13/02 (including face to face meetings at OECD Forum 11-13 February 2020, Paris). Final report including conclusion of recommendations of stakeholders to engage with: 20/02.
<p>2. Next conference call (Textile traceability standard subgroup)</p>	<p>Next call: Tuesday 18/02/2020 at 15:30 CET (Geneva)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project events during the 2020 OECD Due Diligence Forum on the Garment and Footwear sector (11-13 February 2020, Paris). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11/02 Project meeting from 10:30-12:30, followed by light lunch (Room CC16, OECD) 12/02 ad hoc meetings and bilateral meetings to be scheduled. 13/02 Garment Tech Talk from 14:00-14:30. Save the date: Project meeting during the 35th UN/CEFACT Forum (27-28 April 2020, Geneva) 	