Minutes

Virtual conference meeting #5 – Textile and Leather Traceability Standard Subgroups 30/06/2020, WebEx, 15:30 CET

Participants (47): Rafael Andrade (National Wildlife Federation), Valentin Barcia (Inditex), Fernando Bellese (PrimeAsia Leather Company), Emanuele Bertoli (Berbrand), Rahul Bhajekar (GOTS), Ermanno Camerinelli (Berbrand), Maurizia Contu (UNIC), Virginia Cram-Martos (Triangularity), Marie Demaegdt (European Confederation for Linen and Hemp (CELC), Claudia di Bernardino (Lawyer, project team expert)), Angelika Duckenfield (AOC), Inge Flowers (Authenticae), Karl Flowers (Authenticae), Miriam Geelhoed (Modint), Gustavo Gonzalez-Ouijano (COTANCE), Gerhard Heemskerk (UN/CEFACT), Enrico Iacovizzi (FurEurope), Cathelijne Klomp (LVMH), Tarun Kumar Agrawal (KTH Royal Institute of Technology), Kevin Latner (Leather & Hide Council of America), Ilishio Lovejoy (Fashion Revolution), Timothy Marsh (GS1), Adriana Marina (Hecho por Nosotros, Animanà), Jan Merckx (independent expert), Peter Merkert (Retraced), Liz Muller (liz mullers & partners), Alexandra Pelka (Leatherteq Limited), Lucía Patiño (INDITEX), Marco Ricchetti (project team expert), Francesca Romana Rinaldi (Bocconi University), Stephane Popescu (COSE361), Melissa Rusinek (Diverse Recycling Solutions), Debbie Shakespeare (Avery Dennison), Julian Schenten (Darmstadt University of Applied Sciences, Sofia), Deborah Taylor (project team expert), Georgina Tayler (Hecho por Nosotros), Francisco Tomas (Inditex), Rolf Wessel, Heinz Zeller (Hugo Boss), Amanda (Hecho por Nostros), Lena (Hecho por Nostros), Fausto Chiappa, Philipp

UNECE Secretariat: Maria Teresa Pisani, Olivia Chassot, Olga Kharitonova Co-leading Experts: Frans van Diepen, Niki Dieckmann, Virginia Cram-Martos

Agenda item	Discussion	Comments / Status	Action/Decision
workplan for the business process analysis for plant-based and animal-based fibers a) Explanatory Note for the BPA - Highlights from	1.a) Update on the simultaneous work underway for the three business process analyses (BPA) (generic, textile and leather traceability outputs) from a high-level and a detailed view. The generic traceability output is "as is" in order to achieve traceability and transparency for textile and leather. Three use case diagrams for generic traceability, cotton and leather were rolled out already to identify all the actors/roles, organize the processes into subprocesses to be analysed separately in the Activity Diagrams and the Business Process Descriptions, which will enable the detailed view on the information exchanged.	 released, the standard will be applicable to other leather goods. Consider that many principles and framework of the technical standard will be transferable to other industry sectors. 	The experts are invited to send their inputs and suggestions on the draft Leather Value Chain Report No1 by the 10/07 to the secretariat. The experts are invited to reach out to the BPA project team to contribute to the Activity Diagrams and



Virginia Martos

- **BPA** for the **b**) Taylor: Deborah for the Leather Value chain report no1
- **c**) textile Marco Ricchetti: Workplan introduction

Cram | The team would welcome experts' inputs and | Reference documents: contributions on the type of data and information exchanged.

- **leather value chain, 1.b)** Following the high-level description carried out for generic cotton from April, Marco Ricchetti **Update and highlights** has presented his workplan for the textile BPA. He of experts' feedbacks provided an overview of the business process descriptions received so far and those to be covered. There will be several bilateral discussions in July with the experts willing to **BPA** for the contribute in order to populate the BPA value chain, throughout the chain, notably on the type of information collected and documents exchanged in business transactions.
 - **1.c**) Deborah Taylor updated on the draft Leather Value Chain report no1, which has been complemented with valuable inputs from the experts. The report is not the technical standard, but it lays the groundwork. The use case diagram for leather will be fine-tuned with a colour coding to facilitate its reading from left (actors/initiators of the transformation) to right (service and products enabling the transformation event). An activity diagram will be drafted for each use case of the diagram. There will be several bilateral discussions organised in July with the experts offering to support populating the leather BPA. The experts with strong knowledge on post

- Part 2 of the Policy Recommendation, Guidelines: key concepts and elements of traceability system
- -Minutes conference call#4 subgroup 2&3 (28 May 2020)
- Report of Virtual Policy Dialogue 27-28 April 2020 (CUE Space)
- -Explanatory note for Business Process Analysis (BPA) for the value chain and data model for traceability of information exchange (draft April 2020)
- Presentation, Final PPTsubgroup 2-3 TTStandard 30June2020 (CUE Space)

to the Business Process Descriptions for the textile. leather and generic traceability outputs by the 31/07.

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consumption/brand refinement, farm levels in the leather value chain are strongly encouraged to get in touch with the secretariat and Deborah. A report No2 will be in the making and underpin the work on the activity diagrams.

Virginia Cram-Martos further made the point by emphasizing the need to collect inputs from experts doing traceability already to review and complement the high-level descriptions of what data needs to be exchanged and the minimum activity to achieve traceability (e.g. information exchange examples, supporting data for transparency and traceability).

2. Update on the Business Requirements Specification and data modelling

Gerhard Heemskerk

the Update on the data standard work underway as • part of the Business Requirements Specification (BRS) and data modelling. The purpose is to update the UN Core Component Library (CCL) with the data subsets for sustainable information in garment and footwear. Currently the requirements for the data and existing standards (eBIZ, Higg Index, GS1) are being assessed to be encompassed in the UNECE traceability standard. Looking at the library of data components, Gerhard underscored that for traceability to happen, there should be unique identifiers for the traceable product, also for the party, location, shipment, consignment, facility, associated with a code list of sustainability characteristics which will be attached to the product (country code, certificate type). Other key data elements

- Consider that defining the minimum technical characteristics the sustainability claims have to meet is not part of the work on the data modelling.
- The draft of the Guidelines (Part II of the Policy Recommendation) starts describing the contents and structure of a policy claim, the minimum data components to achieve a traceability system and support a policy claim. It all depends on the policy claim the traceability requestor wants to support, and the data selected to be associated with those products and IDs.

 Specification (BI and the data modell will pursue from J to September 2020.

 The experts are invited to review description of here.
- Consider that the sustainability risks, impacts and hotspots in all the processes is an important discussion. The project intends to define a minimum set of criteria for the main fibers encompassing existing acknowledged standards, certification schemes and principles. The purpose

The work on the Business Requirements Specification (BRS) and the data modelling will pursue from July to September 2020.

The experts are invited to review the description of how policy claims should be structured in the Guidelines, Policy Recommendation, part II, draft May 2020 on the *CUE Space*.

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supporting traceability are the party, the product,
the product batch, the facility, the data around
transport, processes and location which should be
recorded when events are happening within the
supply chain depending on the entry and exit
points. The seven data elements to support
traceability and sustainability are policy claim,
traceable asset, enter and exit points,
transformation, aggregation, auditing &
certification and inspection. In the UN CCL the
relevant data subsets for this work are agriculture,
trade, transport, payment and they will be enriched
by sustainability data. New subsets will be created
comprising all the data components relevant for
textile and leather industry. Recording
sustainability and traceability data, identities
downstream and upstream enables to create the
chain for traceability.

- is to provide guidance on how you do traceability on a claim, product, process, party.
- Consider that the minimum set of criteria for sustainability starts with legal requirements. Specific claims are for brands/retailers to decide.
- Rather than a minimum standard, consider a model that could give the possibility to reach higher and lower standards.
- Consider the importance of governance in terms of setting a standard for sustainability which shall be accepted by the industry and the level of requirement. Consider the idea of a Governance subgroup.
- Consider the nature of a standard encapsulating the characteristics of a claim (transparent, traceable, beyond legal requirements, environmental and social aspects).

3. Next steps and experts' subgroup input Maria Teresa Pisani

- Meeting #6 Sub-groups 2& 3 mid-September 2020 at 15:30 CET (WebEx teleconference) (date tbc)
- Virtual Policy Dialogue or Physical meeting in the Palais des Nations in November, Geneva (tbc)

