

**Minutes**

**Virtual conference meeting #6 – Textile and Leather Traceability Standard Subgroups**

**29/09/2020, WebEx, 15:30 CET**

**Participants (60):** Carla Albornoz (Hecho por Nosotros), Rafael Andrade (National Wildlife Federation), Danielle Arzaga (Blue Collars), Cornelia Bamert (Nettle Circle), Valentin Barcia (Inditex), Fernando Bellese (PrimeAsia Leather Company), Emanuele Bertoli (Berbrand), Lisa Bour (RISE), Rahul Bhajekar (GOTS), Ermanno Camerinelli (Berbrand), Luca Canevelli (Kering), Maurizia Contu (UNIC), Virginia Cram-Martos (Triangularity, UN/CEFACT project expert), Aurélien Debeyer (AQC), Marie Demaegdt (European Confederation for Linen and Hemp (CELC), Piero de Sabbata (ENEA - EURATEX), Claudia di Bernardino (Lawyer, UN/CEFACT project expert), Niki Dieckmann (RVO, the Netherlands - UN/CEFACT project expert), Egbert Dijkers (Smit & zoon), Paul Donohoe (INTRASOFT International) Angelika Duckenfield (AQC), Inge Flowers (Authenticae), Karl Flowers (Authenticae), Sabrina Frontini (ICEC), Mauricio Gazzola (UNTIL), Miriam Geelhoed (Modint), Gerhard Heemskerck (UN/CEFACT project expert), Enrico Iacovizzi (FurEurope), Ivan Kral (UNIDO), Kevin Latner (Leather & Hide Council of America), Xiaohui Liang, Timothy Marsh (GS1), Jan Mercx (independent expert), Franzisca Markschlaeger (GIZ), Andreas Meyer (German Leather Federation VDL), Roberto Mollica (Europroject), Francisco Tomás Navarro Garbayo, Nicole, Prem Nair (UNTIL), Liz Muller (liz mullers & partners), Hania Othman (SmartB city), Alexandra Pelka (Leatheriteq Limited), Thierry Poncet (Centre technique cuir), Marco Ricchetti (UN/CEFACT project expert), Francesca Romana Rinaldi (Bocconi University, UN/CEFACT project expert), Francesca Poggiali (GS1), Stephane Popescu (COSE361), Andrea Redaelli (UN/CEFACT project expert), Melissa Rusinek (Diverse Recycling Solutions), Cesare Saccani (ICMQ), Julian Schenten (Darmstadt University of Applied Sciences, Sofia), Evonne Tan (Textile Exchange), Deborah Taylor (UN/CEFACT project expert), Georgina Tayler (Hecho por Nosotros), Frans van Diepen (RVO, the Netherlands – UN/CEFACT expert domain coordinator), Rolf Wessel (Seeburger), Heinz Zeller (Hugo Boss, UN/CEFACT project expert)

**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
<p><b>1. Update on the workplan for the business process analysis for plant-based and animal-based fibers</b></p> <p><b>a) Moving forward with the business</b></p>	<p><b>1.a)</b> The Business Process Descriptions have been revised encompassing now a part on circularity aspects to include the waste generated for each process. The minimum requirements for traceability are set out in the Policy Recommendation and Guidelines, not in the Business Process Analysis (BPA). The role of the traceability requestor has been clarified in the Guidelines. Instead of “policy claim” all documents now refer to “claim” to avoid confusion and share a common understanding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the National Technical Agreement by the Dutch standardization body on circular textiles (<a href="https://www.nen.nl/nta-8195-2020-nl-269944">https://www.nen.nl/nta-8195-2020-nl-269944</a>)</li> <li>• Consider the Savory Institute which looks at regenerative agriculture/ranching.</li> </ul> <p>--</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The experts are invited to send their comments on the Explanatory Note for the BPA, and specifically upon the actors involved in circularity processes.</li> </ul>

<p><b>process analysis and standards</b> <i>Virginia Cram Martos</i></p> <p><b>b) BPA for the leather value chain, Update and highlights of experts' feedbacks for the Leather Value chain report no1</b> <i>Deborah Taylor:</i></p>	<p>The analysis the “what is”, at the moment prior to traceability, is almost completed via the use case diagram carried out for the major processes throughout the cotton value chain. It is complemented with a detailed “what is” through with an activity diagram. Prior to starting traceability, the supporting reference document is the generic traceability business process. The next step is the overlaying which means combining existing activities and new ones identified in the “what is”.</p> <p><b>1.b)</b> The report no1 “Overview of processes and actors with use case diagrams” and glossary have been revised and shared. Report no2 “Sustainability requirements &amp; events in the production lifecycle of leather” will be shared shortly. Report no3 “Recommendation for data and information requirements for a transparency system for the leather value chain” overlays the generic traceability requirements on the top of existing activity diagrams identified in report 2. Report no2 details each of the process areas identified in report no1 and is more granular (sustainability risks, criteria &amp; standards, verification methods, regulations, certification schemes). Other comments referred to including other species, fur and leather goods. While the project comprises leather livestock and exotic, once the framework is in place, it should be adaptable to suit other industry types. The terminology, methods and terms have also been more standardized and</p>	<p><i>Reference documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Policy Recommendation, Part I &amp; Guidelines, Part II (public review 20 October 2020 - 20 December 2020)</i></li> <li>- <i>Explanatory note for Business Process Analysis (BPA) for the value chain and data model for traceability of information exchange (draft April 2020)</i></li> <li>- <i>Leather Value Chain report no1, generic use case traceability for leather, glossary issue 1</i></li> <li>- <i>Textile and Leather Reference Data Model Business Requirement Specification (v0.2) (CUE Space)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leather value chain report no1, the generic use case traceability for leather and glossary issue 1 have been revised after two rounds of feedbacks. Some comments will also be reflected in report no2 to be shared shortly with the experts for comments. The experts are also invited to share their inputs regarding leather practice certification schemes and programmes.</li> <li>• The experts are invited to reach out to the BPA project team to contribute to the Activity Diagrams and to the Business Process Descriptions for the textile, leather and generic traceability outputs by the 30/10.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>c) BPA for the textile value chain,</b> <i>Marco Ricchetti</i></p>	<p>include post consumption possibilities. Report no3 layers the generic traceability requirements and exchanges on the activity diagrams, identifies gaps and possible solution.</p> <p><b>1.c)</b> The BPA for all steps of cotton value chain from cotton cultivation to garment production is being completed and will be reflected in report no1. The analysis for packaging, consumption and post-consumption will shortly follow. The business process descriptions and the activity diagrams cover elements where a transfer of information may occur. In parallel, the analysis of the sustainability hotspots and risks, legislations and verification methods mapping specifically for textile agriculture, manufacturing and retailing/consumption/recycling, is also ongoing.</p>		
<p><b>2. Update on the Developing the UN/CCL Data Model to support Traceability and Transparency</b> <i>Gerhard Heemskerck</i></p>	<p>The BPA is informing the work on the development of the UN Core Component Library (CCL) data model to support traceability and transparency, as part of the Business Requirement Specification (BRS). The purpose is to update the UN Core Component Library (CCL) with the data subsets for sustainable information in garment and footwear. The BRS reference data model was developed based upon existing UN/CEFACT agriculture domains about traceability of animal and exchanging lab results inspections, crops and e-BIZ; the draft policy recommendation and the BPA. The main part of the BRS is the reference data model (RDM) subset of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q: When developing the map of the best practices, standards, certifications applicable to traceability aims (animal welfare, social auditing, environmental topics), consider the level of credibility, completion and objectivity of the criteria defining them.</li> <li>• A: Consider that the framework to be built under the project will allow for tracking of products and the conditions in which they were produced in line with sustainability criteria and standards. The sustainability standards considered draw</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reference data model BRS for textile and leather will undergo public review from early November notably on the requirement list, the processes and activities, and on the data structures &amp; elements for textile and leather domain. Meanwhile, experts are invited to send their comments on the reference data model BRS by the</li> </ul>

	<p>textile and leather which reuses 70 per cent of the components of the UN/CCL and developed 30 per cent of new components related to transparency and sustainability data. Overall, 147 data components have been collected around the work on sustainability and traceability and will constitute the basis for the messages. Once in the UN/CCL, the messages will be generated automatically based on the specifications in the sub-BRS. The specifications of the BRS are made up of several components as follows: requirement list, scope, business partners, activities, data details, data overview, glossary, processes. For the public review, support will be appreciated on new technologies (IOT, Blockchain, API, DNA and RFID markers, traditional EDI), on sustainability aspects (collected from ITC Sustainability map, OEKO-TEX) in order to map the information into the components of the BRS.</p>	<p>upon the OECD due diligence guidance for responsible supply chains in garment and footwear, ITC sustainability map and UNEP. It is not in the scope of the project to run the analysis of the best sustainability standards and criteria, not to assess the certification schemes against standards and criteria but rather to refer and build upon existing analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main consideration regarding the data model is to know who will carry the standardized and globally harmonized data from one point to another, and not judging upon the criteria and certificates which are exchanged.</li> <li>• Consider that as technology, traditional EDI should be different than adopting XML or JSON messages. EPCIS might be considered as a sort of “conventional” platform for data sharing (wider category than EPCIS). The data model developed under this project is syntax neutral (for now it is XML).</li> </ul>	<p><b>30/10</b>, before it goes into public review. The final drafts will have to be completed by the secretariat by <b>15/11</b>.</p>
<p><b>3. Next steps and experts’ subgroup input</b> <i>Maria Teresa Pisani</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting #7 Sub-groups 2&amp;3 Tuesday – <b>3<sup>rd</sup> November 2020</b> at 15:30 CET (WebEx teleconference)</li> <li>• Virtual Multi-stakeholder Policy Dialogue <b>23-24 November 2020</b> 13:00-17:00 CET</li> </ul>		