

Enhancing Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable Value Chains in
Garment and Footwear

Conference Call #7

Sub-groups 2&3
TT Standard Textile & Leather

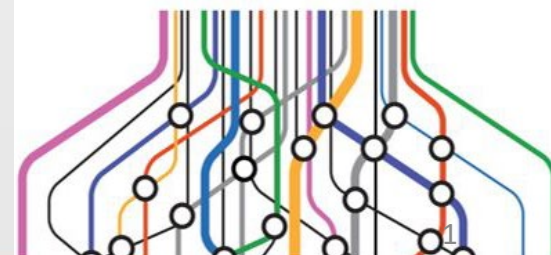
Progress on key deliverables

Maria Teresa Pisani and project team

03 | 11 | 2020, WebEx Meeting



UN / CEFACT





AGENDA 03.11.2020

1. Update on progress for the business process analysis for textile and leather

Virginia Cram-Martos

- Progress – BPA for the leather value chain, *Deborah Taylor*
- Progress – BPA for the textile value chain, *Marco Ricchetti*

2. Update on the Development of the UN/CCL Data Model to support Traceability for Sustainable Garment and Footwear VC

Gerhard Heemskerck

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

Maria Teresa Pisani

Background documents

[CUE SPACE](#)

- Explanatory note for Business Process Analysis (BPA) for the value chain and data model for traceability of information exchange
- Leather value chain report No1 and Generic use case traceability for leather + Glossary Issue 1
- Leather value chain report No2 Activities and Sustainability Risks
- Textile and Leather Reference Data Model Business Requirement Specification v0.2
- Minutes of the 6th monthly conference call 29.09.2020

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK INITIATIVE



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



O1. POLICY DIALOGUE PLATFORM, POLICY RECOMMENDATION & CALL TO ACTION

Why and how to enable and scale-up traceability systems?



O2. TRACEABILITY STANDARD & IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

What to trace and how to trace it in value chains?



O3. BLOCKCHAIN PILOT SOLUTIONS FOR SPECIFIC FIBERS AND MATERIALS

How to anchor claims to products? For Cotton/Leather/Synthetic/Wool&Cashmere



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

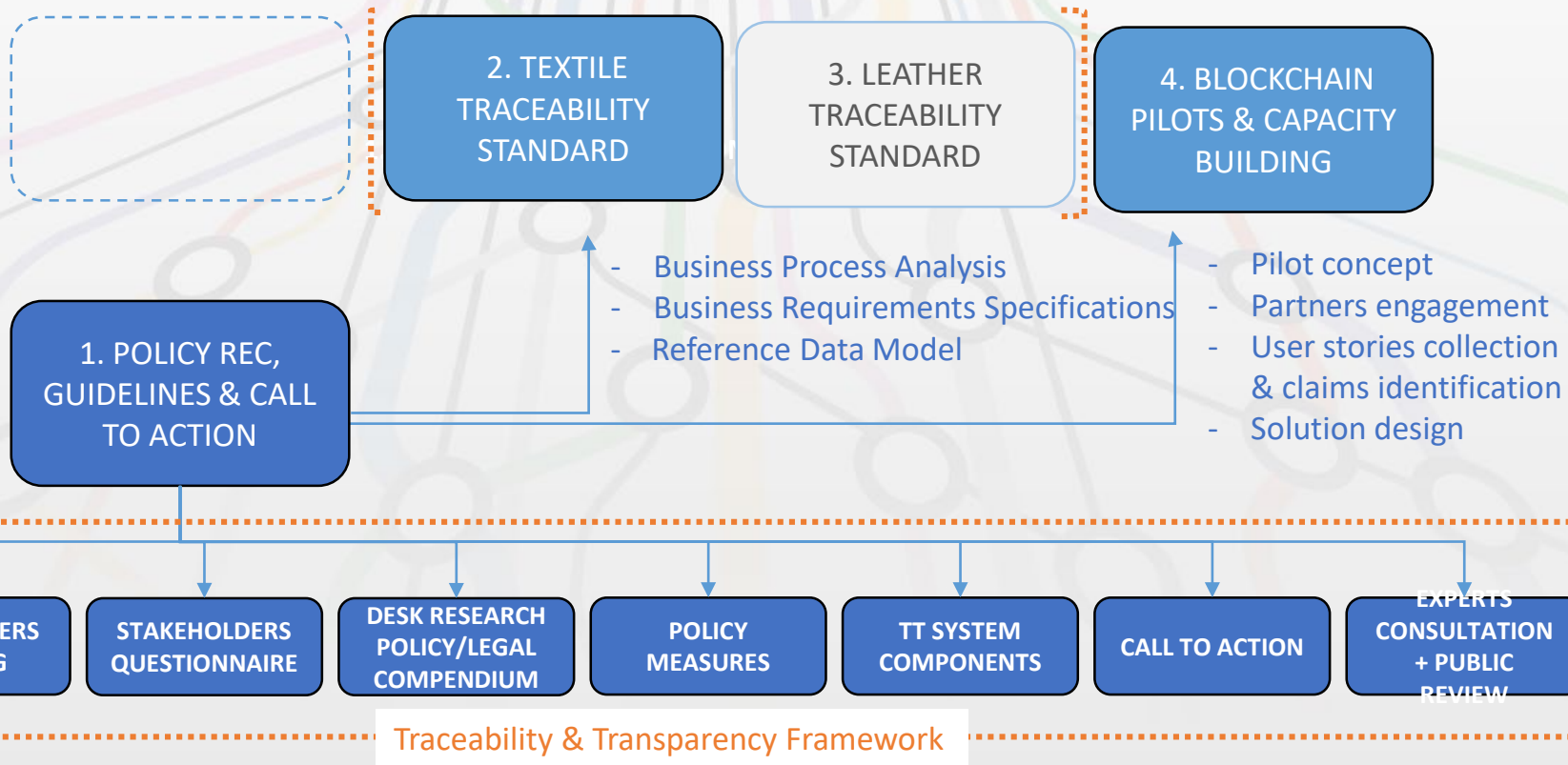
In partnership with



CONCEPT: STEPS TO DEVELOP THE RECOMMENDATION



Pilot #1 - Implementing a blockchain technology for traceability and due diligence in the cotton value chain in support of a circular economy



LAUNCH OF THE PUBLIC REVIEW



UN/CEFACT Public Review launched

20 Oct – 20 Dec 2020

- Policy Recommendation, Part I
 - Guidelines, Part II
- 03 Nov – 03 Jan
- T&L BRS High Level Process
 - T&L TT BRS and CCBDA Data Model

14 October 2020

9 UNCE-UNCEFACT "Enhancing Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear"

10

11

12 I. Recommendation n°46: Enhancing transparency and traceability for sustainable garment and footwear value chains: 4

13 A. Introduction 4

14 B. Scope 4

15 C. Target audience 7

16 D. Purpose and Benefits 7

17 E. Challenges 8

18 F. Recommendation 9

19 Policy Actions, Notes and Standards 9

20 Incentive 10

21 Research & Development 10

22 Awareness & Education 10

23 Multi-stakeholder collaborative initiatives 10

24

25 II. Guidelines for Recommendation n°46 on enhancing transparency and traceability for sustainable garment and footwear value chains: 11

26 A. Introduction 11

27 B. Traceability principles 11

28 C. Key traceability system concepts 12

29 1. Sustainability claims 12

30 2. Traceable assets 16

31 (a) Consistency of the traceable asset 16

32 (b) Traceable assets and product transformations 16

33 (c) Traceability information and data collection methodologies 17

34 3. Logistics unit 19

35 4. Change identifier (CI) 19

36 5. Abstracting traceability information across product transformations in the value chain 20

37 (a) Traceability models 24

38 (b) Product aggregation (the preferred and most demanding model) 24

39 (c) Mass balance (a less-demanding modelling method) 25

40 (d) Bookend Chain (the least demanding model) 26

41 6. Entry and exit points 26

42 7. Verification criteria 28

43 E. Verification processes: the role of audit and certification 28

44 (a) Audit 28

45 (b) Certification 29

46

47 D. Cost allocation and incentive systems 29

48 E. Supporting role of advanced technologies 31

49 F. Creating incentives in traceability systems 36

50 1. The digital divide 36

51 2. Gender considerations 36

52 3. Small- and medium-sized enterprises 36

53 4. Integrating developing countries 37

54

55 Annexes I Formulation and implementation of a traceability and transparency Action Plan 39

56 1. Define a vision statement 39

57 2. Set the objectives, carry out a feasibility study and identify related performance indicators 40

58 3. Plan the activities and define the timing 40

59

<https://uncefact.unece.org/display/uncefactpublicreview>

COVID-19 Response | Find out about UNECE's Latest Developments

About UNECE | Our work | Themes | Where we work | Open UNECE | Events | Publications | Media

UNECE **TRADE PROGRAMME** TRADE PROGRAMME

Trade Programme

Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards

UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and E-business (UN/CEFACT)

UNCEFACT

COVID-19 Response

About us

Domains

Projects

Public Reviews

Outputs

Meetings and Events

Publications

Join UN/CEFACT

Policies, Procedures and Terms of Reference

Case Study Repositories

Trade Programme

Introduction

The trade programme works to develop closer economic relations among member States, as well as to better integrate their economies into the world economy. The trade programme's inter-governmental bodies make policy recommendations, develop standards for use in trade and assist member States in implementing them. These bodies also suggest ways and means of creating legal and administrative frameworks for fostering trade. Work includes a range of activities to assist member States with: trade facilitation; regulatory and standards policy; commercial agricultural standards; and e-business standards.

Key areas of work

Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards

Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (IN/CEFACT)

Agricultural Quality Standards (WP-7)

Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies (WP-6)

Outreach and Support

SPECA

PUBLIC REVIEW: ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY FOR SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS IN GARMENT AND FOOTWEAR

This is to announce a 60-day public review until December 20, 2020 concerning the Enhancing Transparency and Traceability for Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear project. Please use the Public Comment Log provided to facilitate the preparation of a Disposition Log by the Project Team.

GUIDELINE

- Download all the files for Public Review for this project
- Take note of your comments using the Public Review Comment Template for this project
- Send by email your Public Review Comment Template to the Public Review Editor before the end of the Public Review Period

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

FROM	TO
2020-20-10	2020-20-12

PUBLIC REVIEW EDITOR(S)

Maria-Teresa Pisani

FILES FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

File	Modified
201019-3g AGRI Textile T+T Rec PublicRev.pdf	Oct 19, 2020 by Tomas Malik
201019-3g AGRI Textile T+T Rec PublicRev comment template.docx	Oct 19, 2020 by Tomas Malik

Download All



TEMPLATE TO PROVIDE COMMENTS



ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY FOR SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS IN GARMENT AND FOOTWEAR

Template for comments and observations

Please return completed templates to Maria-Teresa Pisani, maria-teresa.pisani@un.org

Date submission:	
Submitted by:	

Please make all comments using this template.

Please propose suggested changes in order to make the Draft align with your comments (only those with proposed changes can be fully considered).

Ref. (leave blank)	Draft version number	Line numbers	Type of comment ¹	Comments	Proposed changes	Working Group Observations (leave blank)

¹ Types of comments: ge = general; te = technical; le = legal; ed = editorial

(This document is inspired by the ISO/IEC/CEN/CENELEC electronic balloting commenting template/version 2012-03)

In partnership with



20 Oct – 20 Dec 2020

<https://uncefact.unece.org/display/uncefactpublicreview>

Moving Forward with the Business Process Analysis and Standards

3 November 2020

Virginia Cram-Martos



Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

Overview of Standards-Related Outputs and Status

01 Current processes

01a A high-level view (use cases) – **Done for leather, cotton and textiles**

01b A detailed view (activity diagrams and business process descriptions) **Leather done, Cotton & Textiles in progress**

02 What is needed to implement traceability & transparency?

02a A high-level view (use case diagram) **Done**

02b A detailed view (activity diagrams and business process descriptions) **1st draft done**

02c Changes to make in current processes - **Leather started, cotton and textile to be done**

03 Data identification and standards

03a Data needed **Done – in draft Business Requirement Specifications (BRSs)**

03b For data needed - Identification of existing data in the “Library” and new data components to be added– **In BRSs**

04 Data Collection

04a Existing data in processes that could be used **Work started**

04b Where and when to register needed data that is not yet collected **Waiting for 01b, 02c and 04a to be completed**

Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

Our Next Product for You? - A Guide to Business Process Analysis for Traceability and Transparency

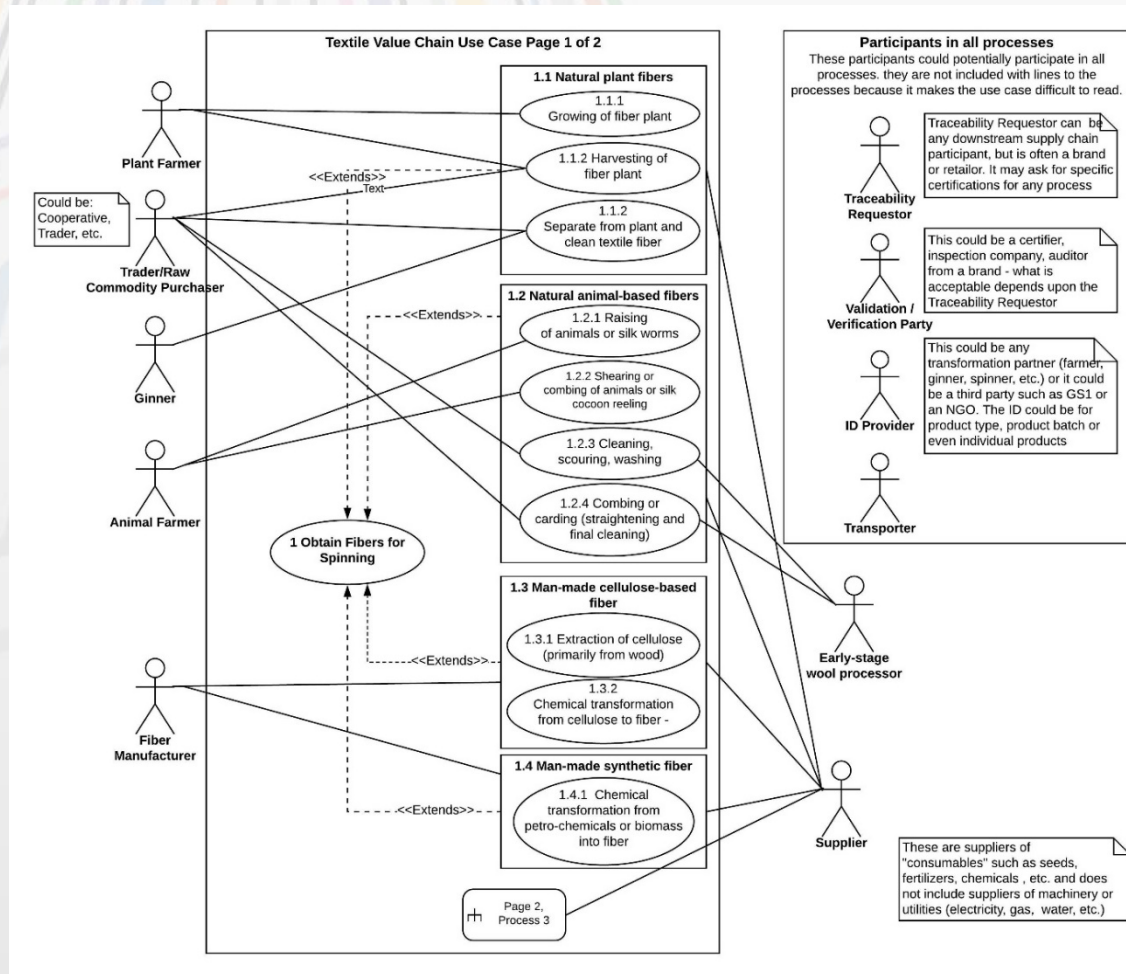
To help companies use this work to

- Analyse their own processes
- Compare them to the traceability model
- Identify existing and new data to collect

Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

Our Newest High-Level View of Current Processes – for your input

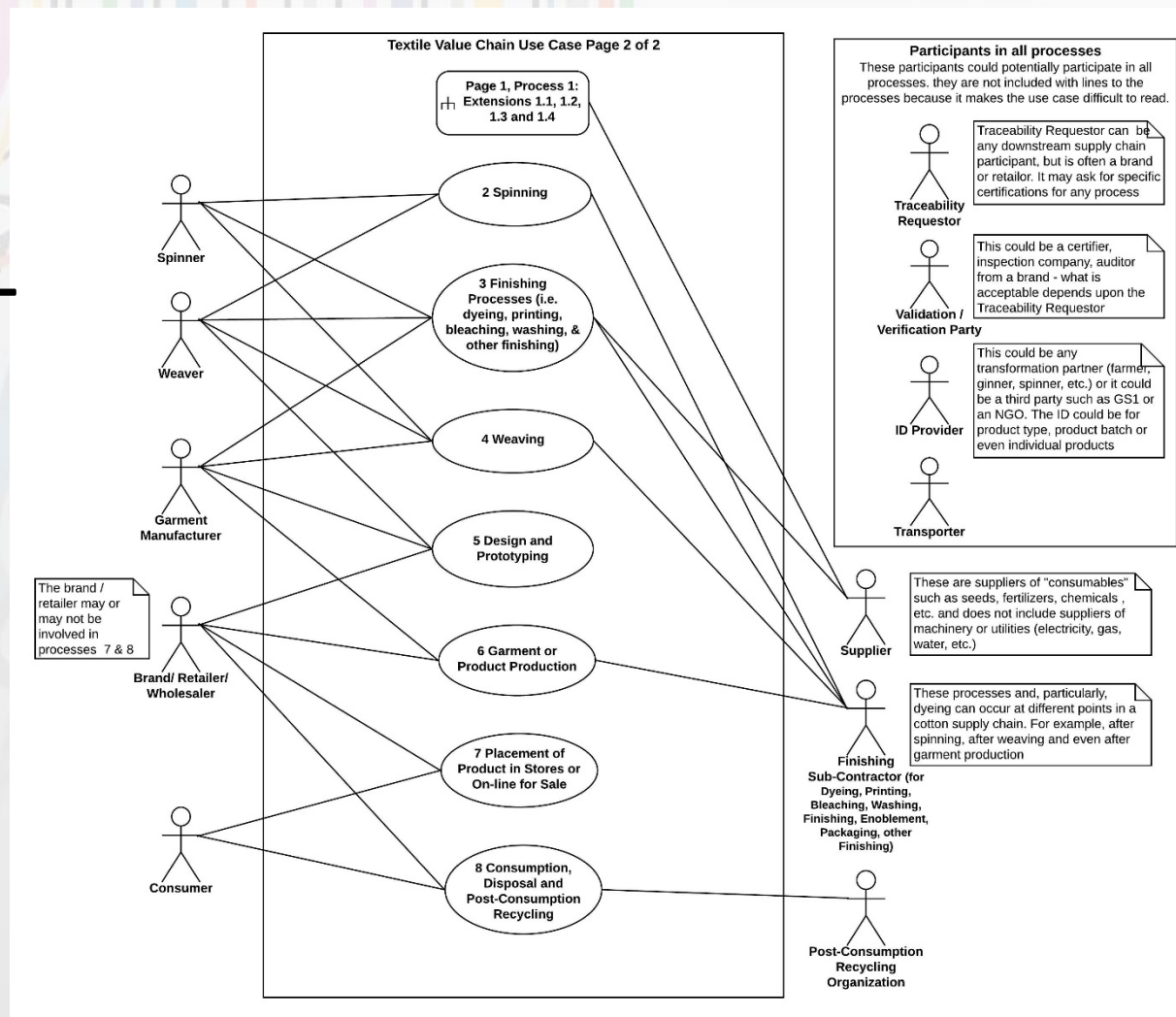
The use case diagram for Textiles Part 1 of 2 (with differentiated processes)



Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

Our Newest High-Level View of Current Processes – for your input

The use case diagram for textiles Part 2 of 2 (with common processes)

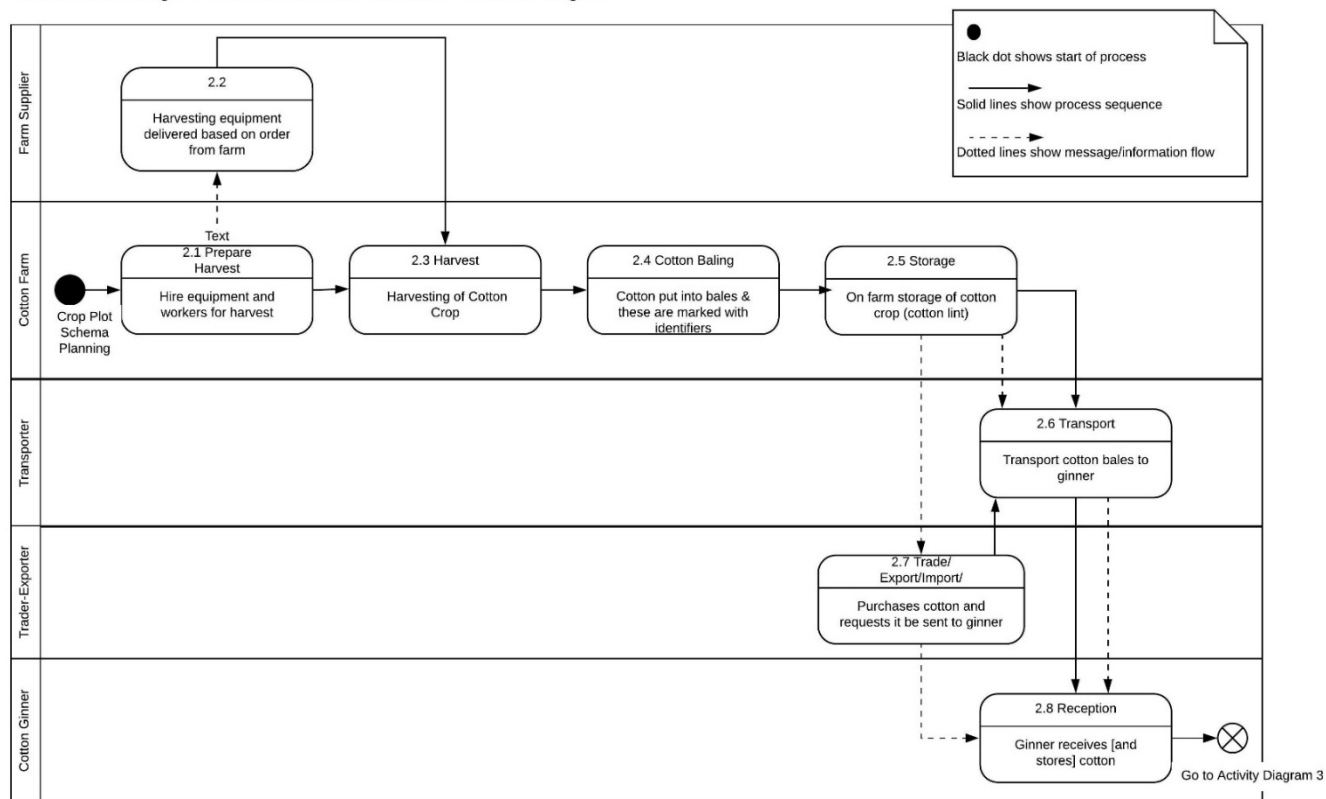


Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

A Detailed View of Current Processes - The Activity Diagram

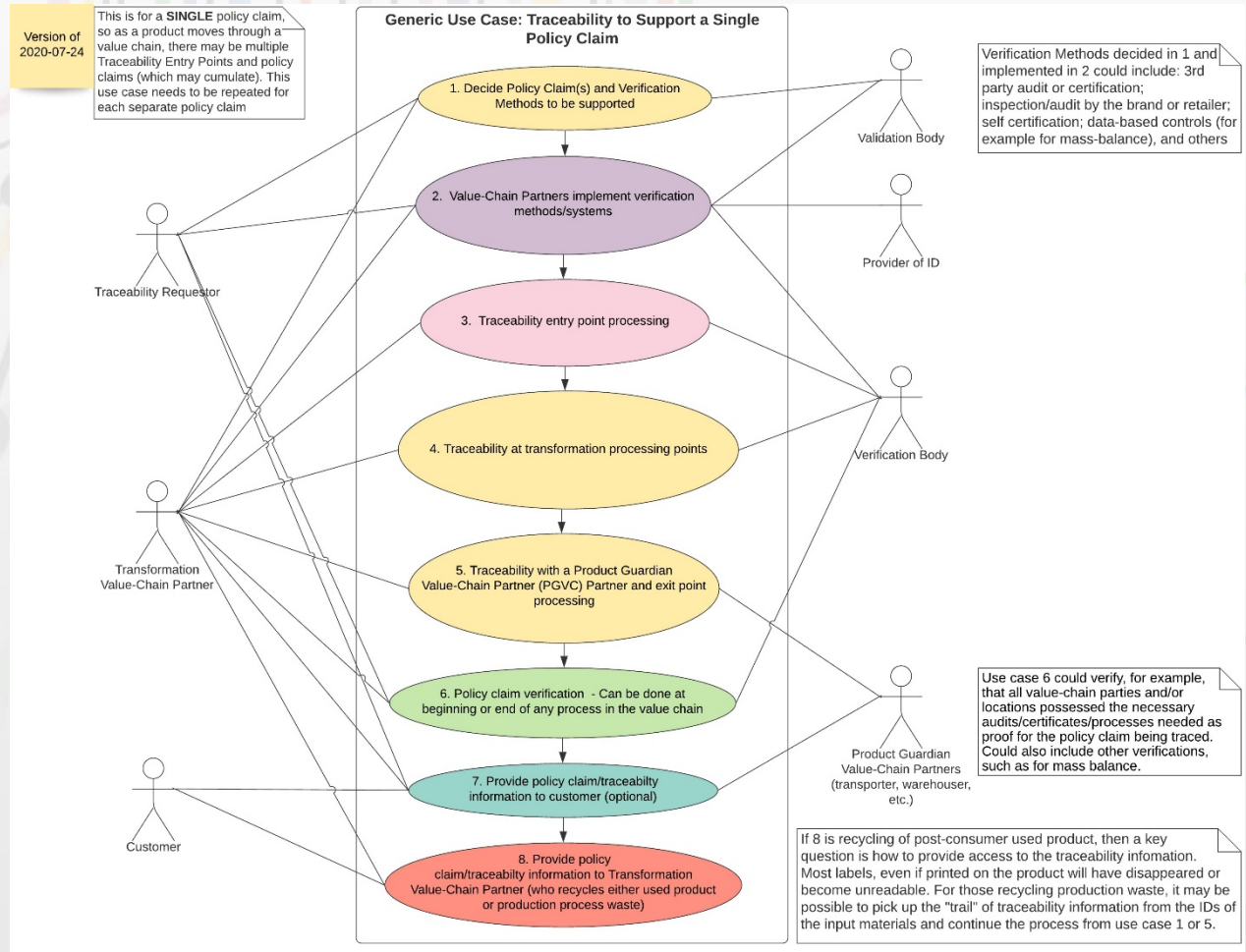
Example for cotton

2 Cotton Harvesting and Transfer from Farmer to Ginner - ACTIVITY Diagram



Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

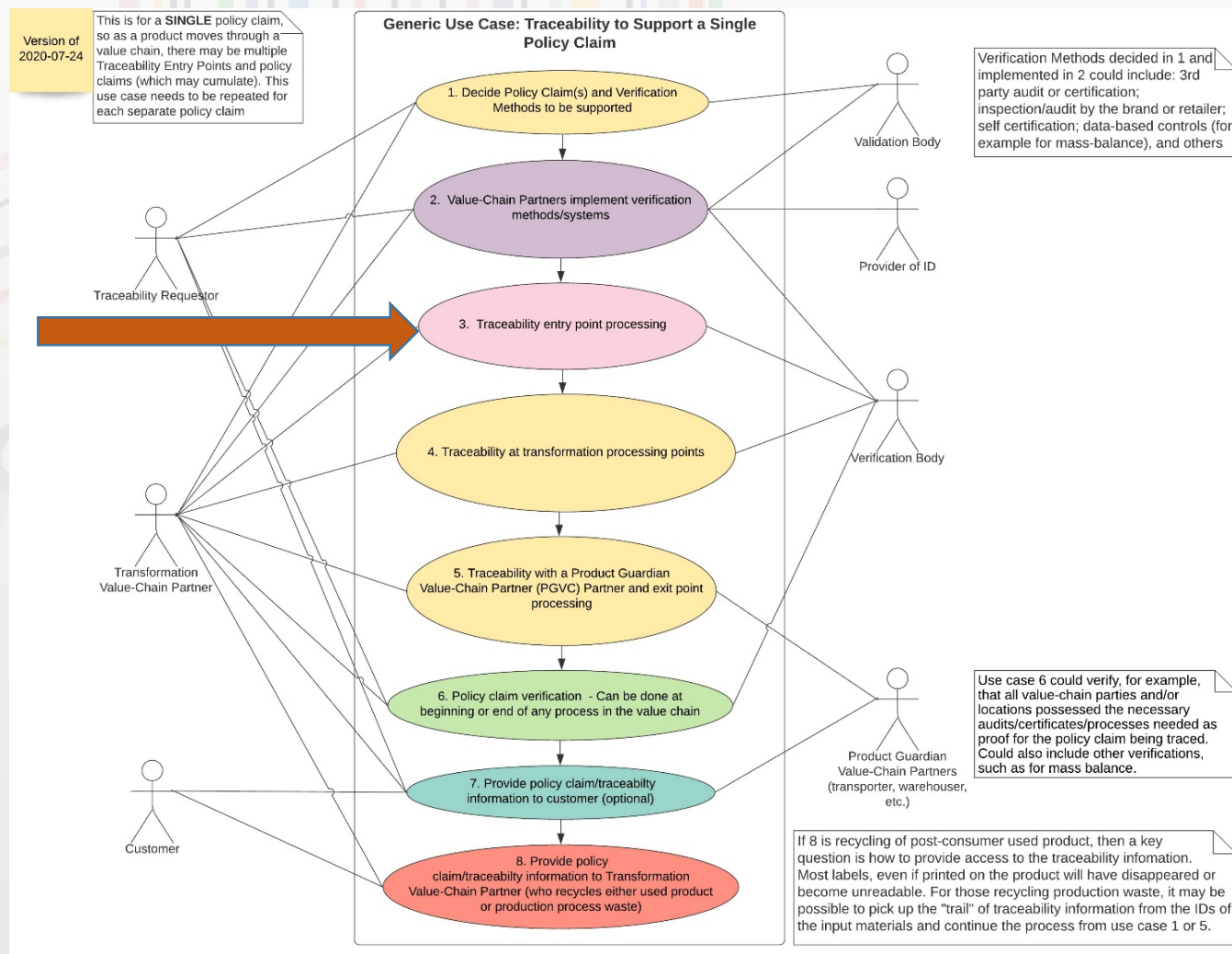
A high-level view for Implementation of Traceability and Transparency (T&T)



Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

Implementation of T&T Process #3 (Entry Point Processing)

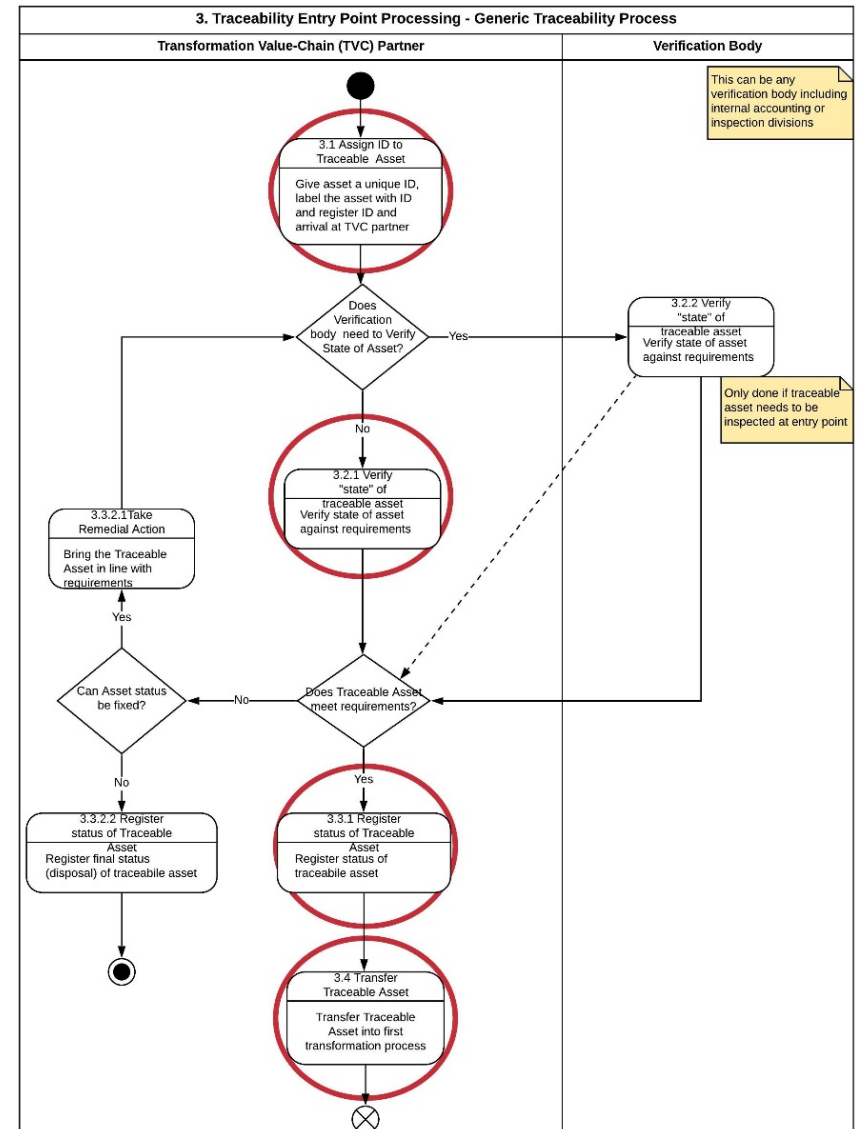
Corresponds to: Generic Cotton Process #2 (Harvest)



Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

A detailed view of what is needed to implement Traceability and Transparency

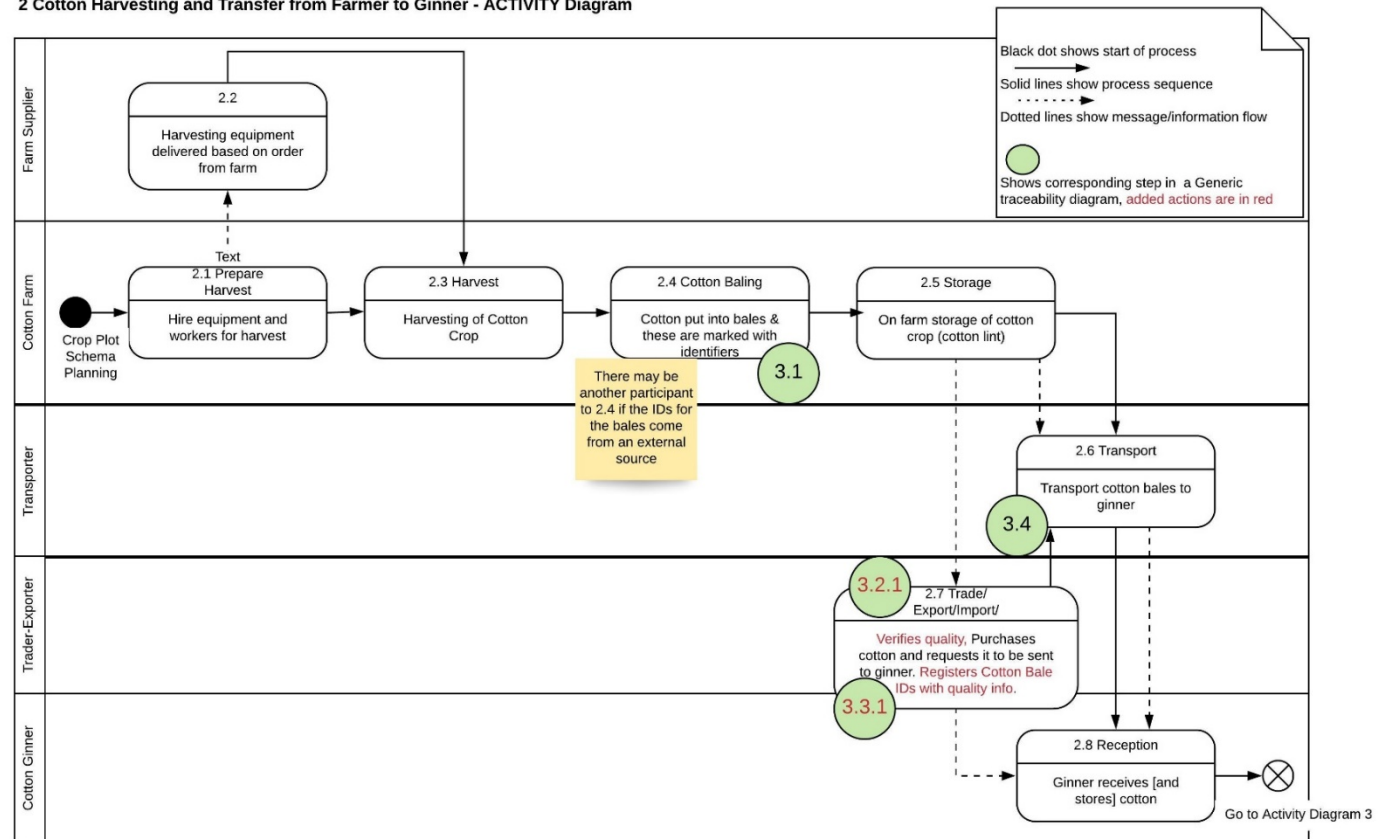
Circles in Red = Path for Cotton Process #2 (Harvest)



Data Standards for Transparency and Traceability in the Garment and Footwear Sector

Identifying
where
required T&T
data is already
registered
(black
numbers)
or
needs to be
registered
(red numbers)

2 Cotton Harvesting and Transfer from Farmer to Ginner - ACTIVITY Diagram





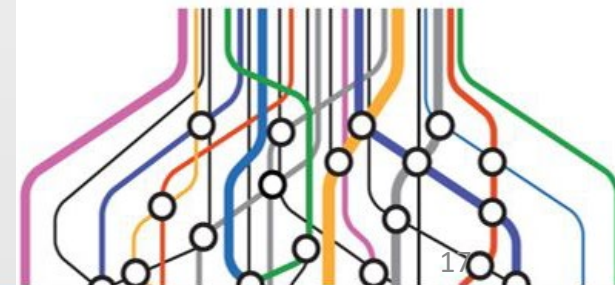
**We are working to support
transparency and traceability
through
usable, practical and high-quality business
process analyses for cotton and leather**

**Our #1 Motivation
Your Input & Assistance!**

Virginia Cram-Martos
crammartos@triangularity.net



UN / CEFACT



Progress

BPA for the Leather Value Chain (November 2020)

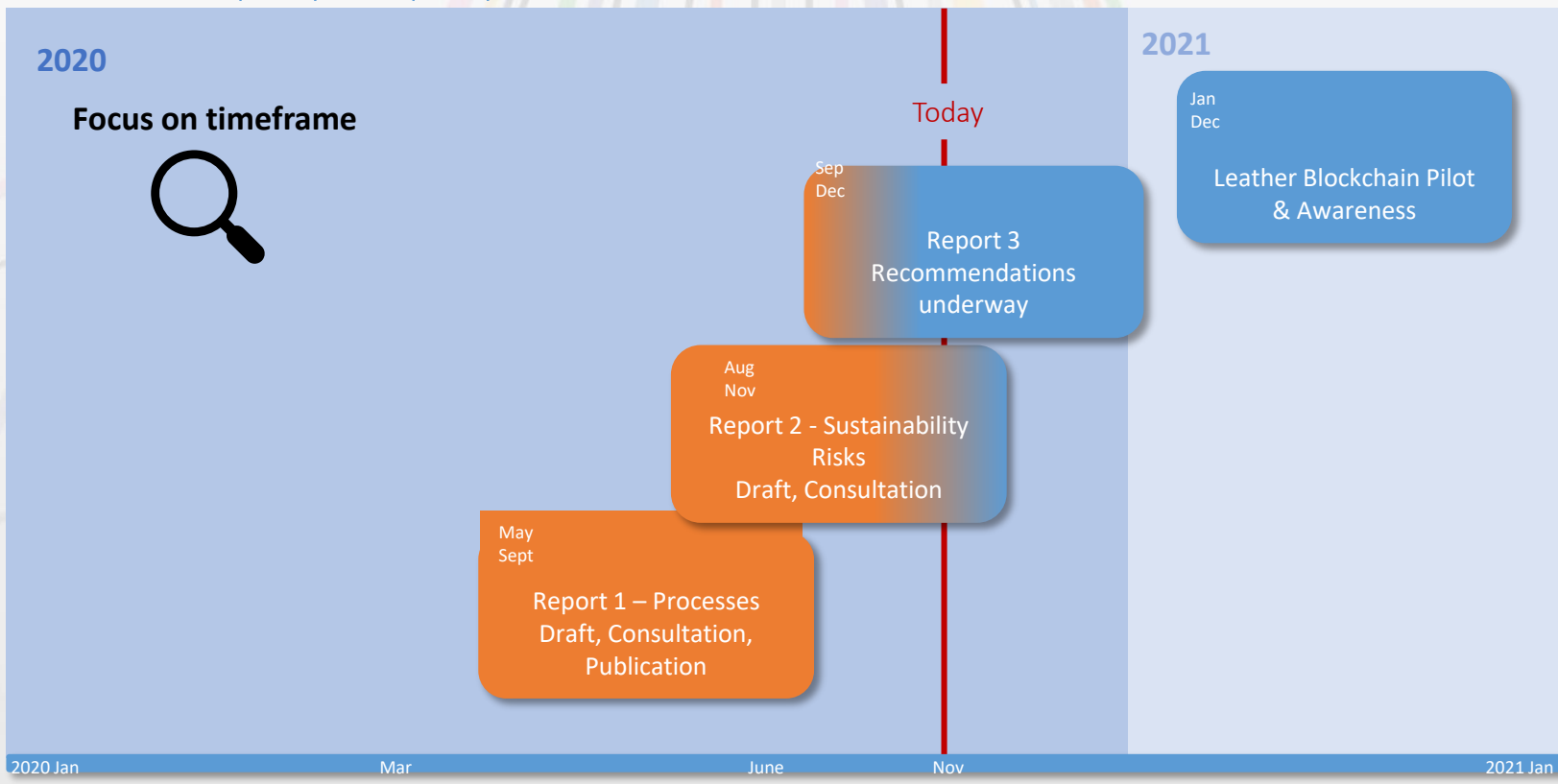
Deborah Taylor





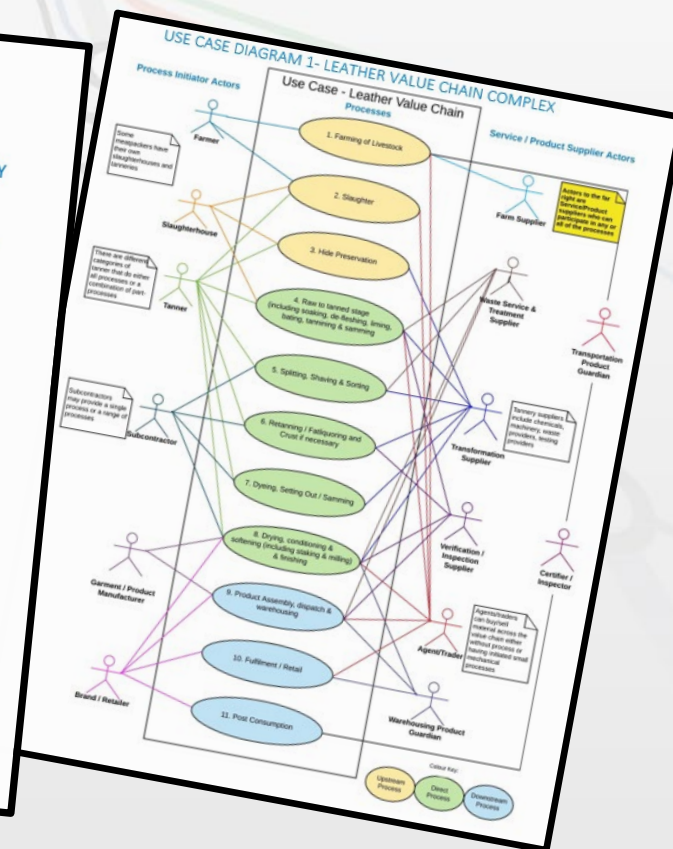
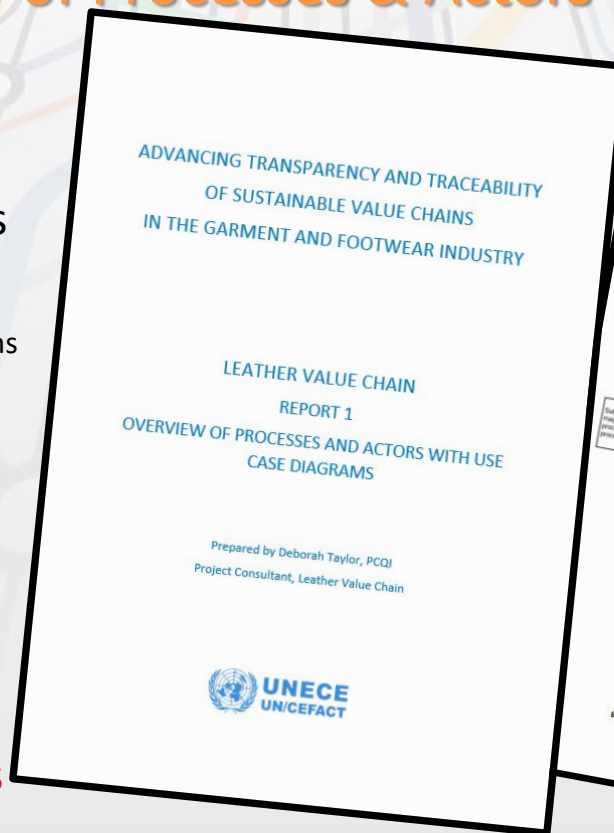
Leather Value Chain

Leather Value Chain Transparency & Transparency Standard Workstream



Report 1 – Overview of Processes & Actors with Use Case Diagrams

- 2 rounds of feedback
- 16 external industry experts
 - 5 industry associations
 - 3 brands
 - 3 certification/member organisations
 - 1 NGO
 - 1 UN NGO
 - 1 technical provider
 - 1 educational institution
- 3 core project experts (secretariat)
- Final feedback in October addressed and this report is now complete




Leather Value Chain (Oct 2020)



Report 2 – SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS & EVENTS IN THE PRODUCTION LIFECYCLE OF LEATHER

- 4 Part Report:
 - Part A – Sustainability Considerations / Risks
 - Part B – Certification / Inspection Services
 - Part C – Areas not currently considered
 - Part D – Activity Diagrams & Business Process Descriptions



Advancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector


ADVANCING TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY OF SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS IN THE GARMENT AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES

LEATHER VALUE CHAIN

REPORT 2

SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS & EVENTS IN THE PRODUCTION LIFECYCLE OF LEATHER

Prepared by Deborah Taylor, PCQI
Project Consultant, Leather Value Chain



Advancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector

PART A – SUSTAINABILITY ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN THE LEATHER INDUSTRY

This section of the report focuses on the principle sustainability sensitivities within the leather value chain. It is cross-referenced to the certification programmes in Part B (that work to safeguard against issues from these sensitivities and to provide mechanisms to avoid them) and also to the Business Descriptions in Part D.

The sustainability risks identified here are also aligned with the existing work conducted by seven governmental organisations: the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Trade Centre¹ (ITC), UN Environment Programme² (UNEP) and research from the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

A1. Labour / Social Risks (Child Labour, Slave Labour, Bonded Labour, Fair Wages, Hours & Representation, Worker Safety)

Related Value Chain Business Process Descriptions: [BPD01A](#), [BPD02A](#), [BPD03A](#), [BPD04A](#), [BPD05A](#), [BPD06A](#), [BPD07A](#), [BPD08A](#), [BPD09A](#)

Related Sustainability Risks: [A1](#) - Labour / Social Risks

Geographic Scope: Global

Certifications / Conventions: Conventions and Standards covering Freedom of Association, Collective Bargaining, Forced Labour, Child Labour, Equality of Opportunity & Treatment, Tripartite Consultation, Labour Administration, Labour Legislation, Employment Policy, Employment Promotion, Vocational Guidance & Training, Employment Security, Wages, Working Time, Occupational Safety & Health, Social Security, Maternity Protection, Social Policy, Migration Workers, HIV/AIDS, Indigenous & Tribal Peoples

Scope: The ILO brings together governments, employers and workers from 187 UN member States to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. The unique tripartite structure of the ILO gives an equal voice to workers, employers and governments to ensure that the views of the social partners are closely reflected in labour standards and in shaping policies and programmes.

The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.

Website: <https://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm>

¹ OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, OECD Publishing, Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/978925436587-en>

² ILO Standards Map available at <https://www.ilo.org/standards/information/Publications/standards-at-a-glance/lang-en/index.htm>

UNEP (2002) Earth Report for industry and sustainability in textile value chains (to be issued in September)

United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Convention on the Rights of the Child. <https://www.unhcr.org/refugees/549624c1.html>

International Labour Organisation (ILO), Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138). <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/convenc/declaration/t/138/index.html>

International Labour Organisation (ILO), Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 (No. 182). <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/convenc/declaration/t/182/index.html>

International Labour Organisation (ILO), Forced Labour Convention 1947 (No. 29). <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/convenc/declaration/t/29/index.html>

International Labour Organisation (ILO), Abolition of Slave Practices Convention 1926 (No. 105). <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/convenc/declaration/t/105/index.html>

International Labour Organisation (ILO), Forced Labour Convention 1947 (No. 29). <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/convenc/declaration/t/29/index.html>

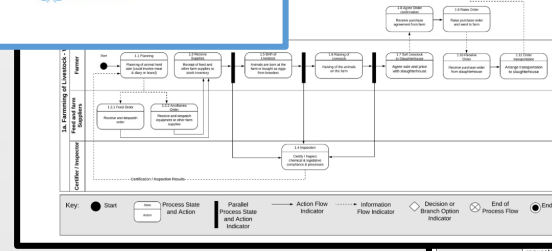
Sustainability Requirements & Events in the Production Lifecycle of Leather

Draft Issue 1.

5

02/11/2020

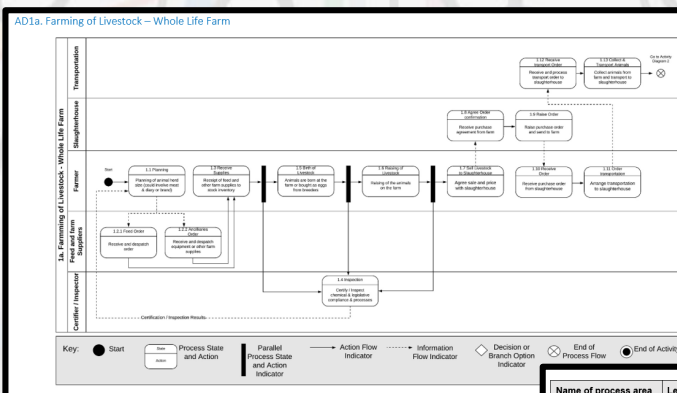
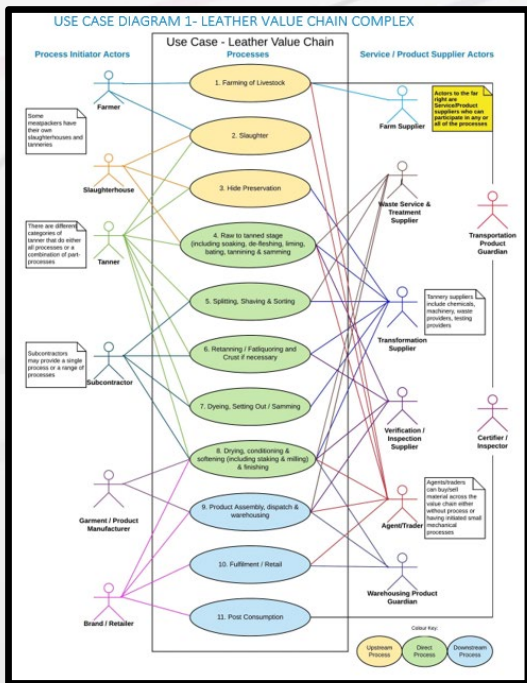
jck - Whole Life Farm			
Feed (this could involve liaison with Brands or could be part of the meat & dairy industry)			
Validation / Inspection of chemical & biological compliance & processes can take place at the farm at different parts of the production cycle			
Trigger of activity	Required DOCUMENTS	Required OTHER INFORMATION / communication / method	TRACEABILITY Actions & Data required
Place order	Purchase Order to Feed Supplier Invoice from Feed Supplier	Any feed requirements? (i.e. no GM or similar) Order from farmer: email, mobile phone, SMS, WhatsApp	Record of receipt of feed supplies
Order / Place or offer	Purchase Order to Feed Supplier Invoice from Feed Supplier	Order from farmer: email, mobile phone, SMS, WhatsApp	Record of receipt of feed supplies
Receipt of supplies	Dispatch notes confirming goods received	Order confirmation from supplier, email, mobile phone, SMS, WhatsApp	Inventory of feed & materials to be registered at the farm
Product / Positive pass as	Confirmation of inspection visit dates	Order from brand / farmer / manufacturer: email, mobile phone, SMS, WhatsApp	Proof of successful inspection e.g. certification or corrective measures if not successful





Leather Value Chain (Oct 2020)

Report 2 – SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS & EVENTS IN THE PRODUCTION LIFECYCLE OF LEATHER



Each Activity Diagram has an accompanying Business Process Description



Each Process from Report 1 Use Case Diagram has an accompanying Activity Diagram

Leather Value Chain				
Name of process area	1a. Farming of Livestock – Whole Life Farm			
Name of business process activity (use case)	1a. Farming of Livestock – Whole Life Farm			
Process participants	Farmers, Egg Breeders, Farm & feed suppliers, Transportation Product Guardians, Slaughterhouses/Abattoirs, Certifiers/Inspectors			
Input & criteria to enter/begin the process	Planning of livestock herd (this could involve liaison with Brands or could be part of the meat & dairy industry)			
Parallel Processes	1a.4 Inspection: Certification / Inspection of chemical & legislative compliance & processes can take place at the farm at different parts of the process.			
Description of Activities	DESCRIPTION	Required DOCUMENTS	Required OTHER INFORMATION / communication method	TRACEABILITY Actions & Data required
A step by step description of what happens in the process. If parallel or overlapping steps must be finished before the next step, the first two digits of the number should be the same with a third digit added.				
1a.1 Planning: Planning of animal herd size (could involve meat & dairy or brand).				
1a.2.1 Feed Order: Place order with suppliers	Purchase Order to Feed Supplier Invoice from Feed Supplier	Any feed requirements? (i.e. no GM or similar) Order from farmer: email, mobile phone SMS, WhatsApp		Record of receipt of feed supplies
1a.2.2 Ancillaries Order: Place order for equipment or other farm supplies	Purchase Order to Feed Supplier Invoice from Feed Supplier	Order from farmer: email, mobile phone SMS, WhatsApp		Record of receipt of feed supplies
1a.3 Receive supplies: Receipt of feed & other farm supplies to stock inventory	Despatch notes confirming goods received	Order confirmation from supplier: email, mobile phone SMS, WhatsApp		Inventory of feed & materials to be registered at the farm
1a.4. Inspection: Inspect / Certify chemical & legislative compliance & processes as requested	Confirmation of inspection visit dates.	Order from brand / farmer / manufacturer: email, mobile phone SMS, WhatsApp		Proof of successful inspection e.g. certification or corrective measures if not successful

Leather Value Chain (Oct 2020)



Report 2 – SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS & EVENTS IN THE PRODUCTION LIFECYCLE OF LEATHER

A1. Labour / Social Risks

(Child Labour, Slave Labour, Bonded Labour, Fair Wages, Hours & Representation, Worker Safety)

Related Value Chain Business Process Descriptions:	BPD1a , BPD1b , BPD2 , BPD3 , BPD4 , BPD5 , BPD6 , BPD7 , BPD8 , BPD9
--	---

Child labour is a global social sustainability risk with varying degrees of tolerance to the practice. Almost all countries have specific local and national, substantive laws governing child labour and protection of children's rights however there is no common international law applicable globally.

There are conventions that are globally recognised including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁴ which lists a child as anyone under the age of 18 unless otherwise noted in national legislation and the International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s Minimum Age Convention (no 138)⁵ where minimum age is established at 15 years (with 14 years being allowed for a specific period). The ILO Convention also stipulates that for work with a hazardous, safety or moral risk, the age is 18, whereas for light work that would not interfere with schooling or health then 13-15 years can be allowed.

In addition, there is also the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (no 182)⁶ which covers all forms of slavery, trafficking of children, forced recruitment and hazardous work, designed to protect against danger to health, safety or morals of children.



Whole Life Farm
1.1 feed suppliers, Transportation Product Guardians, Slaughterhouses/Abattoir
1.2 could involve liaison with Brands or could be part of the meat & dairy industry
1.3 / Inspection of chemical & legislative compliance & processes can take place

Required DOCUMENTS	Required OTHER INFORMATION / communication method	TRACEABILITY / Records & Data requirements
Purchase Order to Feed Supplier Invoice from Feed Supplier	Any feed requirements? (i.e. no GM or similar) Order from farmer: email, mobile phone SMS, WhatsApp	Record of receipt of feed supplies
1a.2.2 Ancillaries Order: Place order for equipment or other farm supplies Purchase Order to Feed Supplier Invoice from Feed Supplier	Order from farmer: email, mobile phone SMS, WhatsApp	Record of receipt of feed supplies
1a.3 Receive supplies: Receipt of feed & other farm supplies to stock inventory	Despatch notes confirming goods received	Inventory of feed & materials to be registered at the farm.
1a.4. Inspection: Inspect / Certify chemical & legislative compliance & processes as requested	Confirmation of inspection visit dates Order from brand / farmer / manufacturer: email, mobile phone SMS, WhatsApp	Proof of successful inspection & certification or corrective measures if not successful

B1. The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Related Value Chain Business Process Descriptions:	BPD1a , BPD1b , BPD2 , BPD3 , BPD4 , BPD5 , BPD6 , BPD7 , BPD8 , BPD9
Related Sustainability Risks:	A1. Labour / Social Risks
Geographic Spread:	Global
Certifications / Conventions	Conventions and Standards covering Freedom of Association, Collective Bargaining, Forced Labour, Child Labour, Equality of Opportunity & Treatment, Tripartite Consultation, Labour Administration, Labour Inspection, Employment Policy, Employment Promotion, Vocational Guidance & Training, Employment Security, Wages, Working Time, Occupational Safety & Health, Social Security, Maternity Protection, Social Policy, Migrant Workers, HIV/AIDS, Indigenous & Tribal Peoples
Scope:	The ILO brings together governments, employers and workers from 187 UN member States to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. The unique tripartite structure of the ILO gives an equal voice to workers, employers and governments to ensure that the views of the social partners are closely reflected in labour standards and in shaping policies and programmes. The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.
Website:	https://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm

The document has live links between sections to see how they relate to each other.

Report 2 – SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS & EVENTS IN THE PRODUCTION LIFECYCLE OF LEATHER

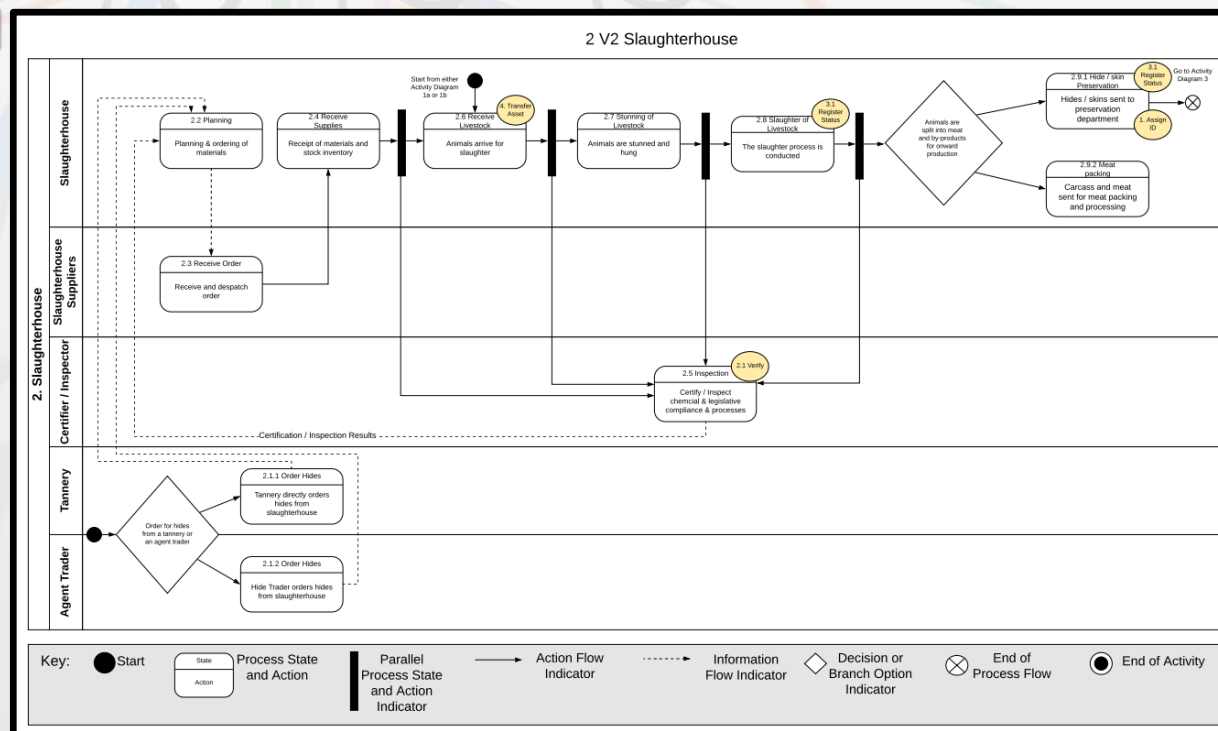
- This is a first draft. Feedback, comments and additional information will be gratefully received.
- Please note that the certification and inspection organizations listed in Part B are not intended to be a fully inclusive, global list. This is just an attempt to provide a cross section of the most recognised companies within the leather value chain
- Wherever possible, UN or other internationally recognised references and definitions have been referred to
- Definitions & terms from this report will be added to the Glossary once feedback is complete (if not already included within it).

Leather Value Chain (Oct 2020)



Report 3 – RECOMMENDATION FOR DATA AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR A TRANSPARENCY SYSTEM FOR THE LEATHER VALUE CHAIN

- Layering of generic traceability requirements and exchanges on the identified Activity Diagrams
- Identification of the gaps
- Recommendation of the solution





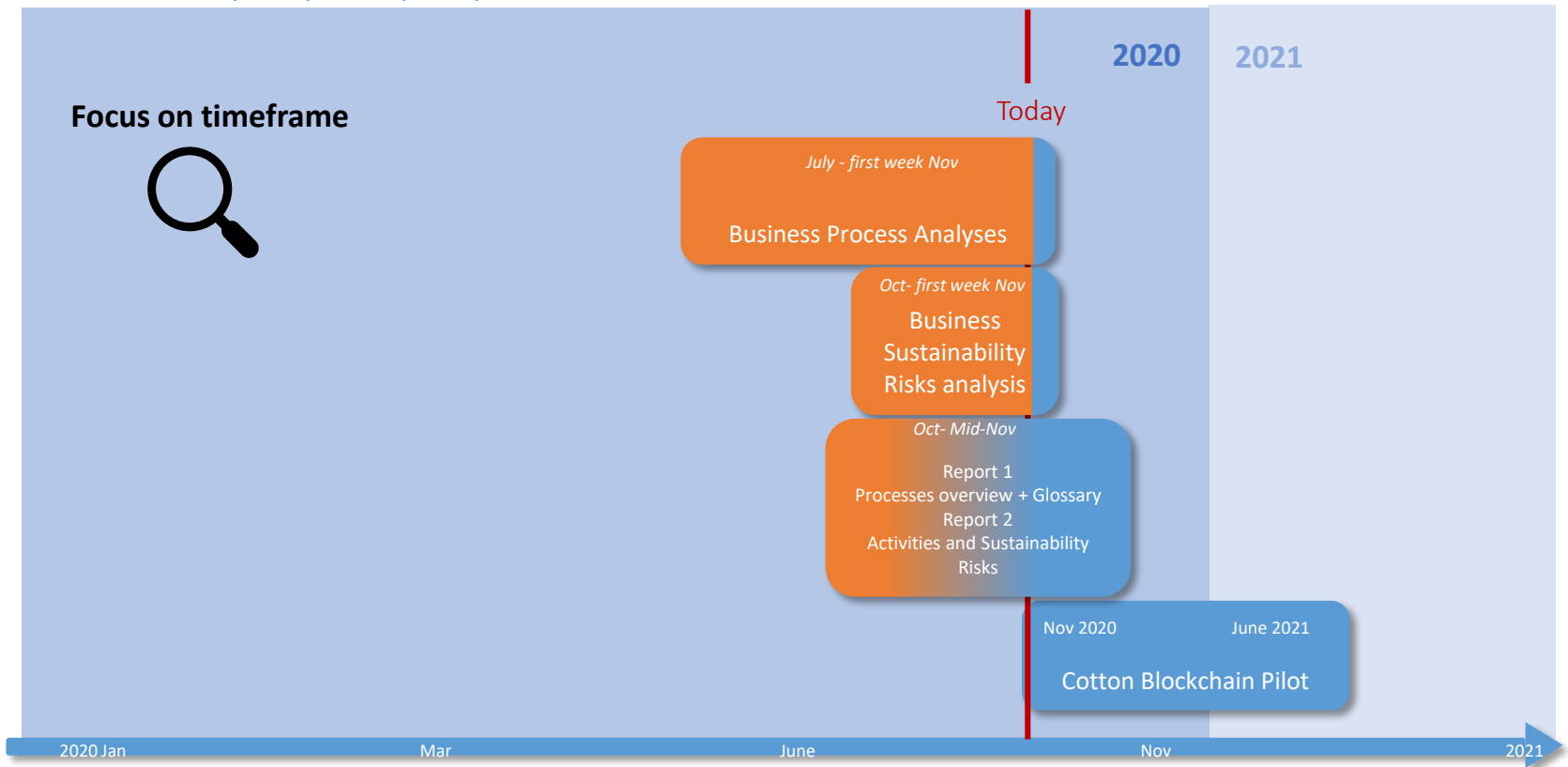
Progress

BPA for the Cotton Value Chain (November 2020)

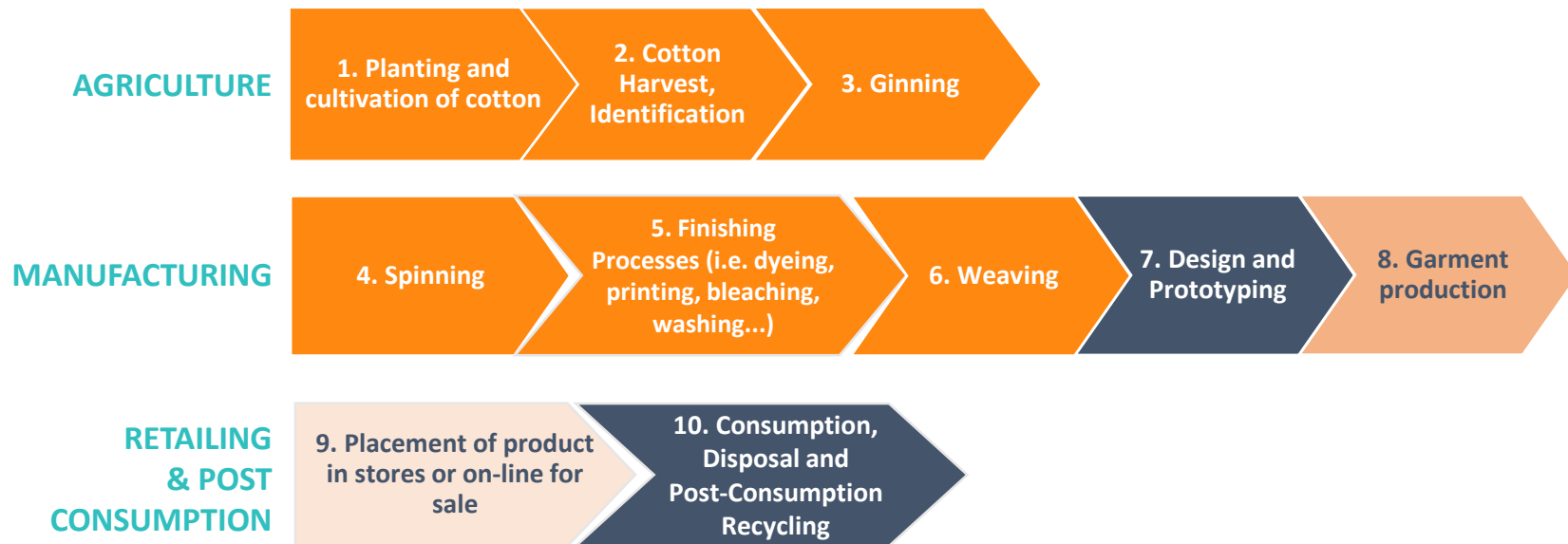
Marco Ricchetti







Leather Value Chain Transparency & Transparency Standard Workstream



BUSINESS PROCESS ANALYSES



-  DONE
-  FINAL STAGE
-  ONGOING
-  STARTING

Sustainability risks, verification methods, related laws / legislation mapped for the 10 processes

The mapping is based on the research undertaken by the project team that has compared relevant documents by several inter-governmental organizations, including OECD, ITC, UNEP.

Mapping of Sustainability Risks, Criteria and Hot-spots
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTANABILITY RISKS
Insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers use
Hazardous chemicals and toxics use
Water consumption and pollution, Lack of wastewater treatment
Greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution
Energy consumption/efficiency, CO2 emissions, Energy efficiency of equipment/machineries
Soil and land degradation, Resource and fossil fuel depletion, Extensive land use
Biodiversity, Ecosystems depletion, Lack of biodegradability
Deforestation, Habitat loss
Waste
Animal welfare (animal-based fiber), Lack of freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition, physical and thermal discomfort, pain, injury and disease, fear and distress, Lack of freedom to express normal patterns of behaviour
SOCIAL SUSTANABILITY RISKS
Child labour
Forced and compulsory labour/Slavery and forced labour
Sexual harassment, Gender inequality, Discrimination
Lack of freedom of association and right to collective bargaining, Disciplinary practices
Low wages , Non-compliance to minimum wage legislation
Excessive working hours
Occupational health and safety, Lack of economic rights/social security, Limited social security, Temporary employment
ETHICS
Bribery and corruption
ECONOMIC, MANAGEMENT, QUALITY
CONSUMERS AND COMMUNITY PROTECTION
Negative influence on responsible consumption patterns
Lack of product quality/durability

Related laws, rules, regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989 ILO, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) ILO, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) ILO, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) 	Sustainability Risks, Criteria and Verification	Sustainability risks (hot spots) within this process	Sustainability criteria and standards to address the risk	Verification methods for criteria and standards	Measurements		
ENVIRONMENTAL	Insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers use	No Risk, but at Spinning level the segregation of cotton is required by cotton standards that address planting and growing risks GOTS OCS Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) BASF e3® Sustainable Cotton Responsible Brazilian Cotton program (ABRAPA) Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) Fairtrade cotton	Verification methods for certifications and type of traceability GOTS: Verification (annual); certification by 3rd party. Identity preservation Traceability OCS: Verification (annual); certification by 3rd party. Identity preservation Traceability BCI: Mass Balance Traceability BASF e3®: identity preservation Traceability ABRAPA: segregation Traceability CmiA: Mass Balance Traceability Fairtrade cotton: certification by 3rd party, Mass Balance Traceability	Certified Yes/No				
	Hazardous chemicals and toxics use.	Guidelines : AFIRM, Greenpeace DETOX, ZDHC, Sustainable Apparel Coalition Higg index Main Standards/certifications: GOTS, Oeko-tex 100 , Bluesign The traceability of cotton is required by the following cotton standards that address planting, growing and harvesting risks. OCS, Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), BASF e3® Sustainable Cotton, Responsible Brazilian Cotton program (ABRAPA) Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) Fairtrade cotton	Verification methods for certifications GOTS: Verification (annual); certification by 3rd party. Identity preservation Traceability Oeko-tex: Laboratory test compliant with Oeko-Text P-RSL by accredited laboratories. 4 "certification classes available: I,II,III,IV Bluesign: Bluesign inspection For the traceability requirements of certifications relevant to cotton planting and growing see the specifications above in the "Insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers" row	Compliant to MRSL-PRSL Yes/No	<p>2</p> <p>id fossil fuel extensive</p> <p>No major risk</p>			
					depletion	<p>No risk, but the traceability of cotton is required by the following cotton standards that address planting, growing and harvesting risks. GOTS, OCS, Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), BASF e3® Sustainable Cotton, Responsible Brazilian Cotton program (ABRAPA), Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) Fairtrade cotton</p> <p>Risks in the Spinning process can also be evaluated in the framework of LCA type measurements</p>	See specifications above in the "Insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers" row	Certified Yes/No
						<p>Sustainability Criteria Waste recycling / management to recycle (zero Waste processes). No standard currently defined for waste recycling</p>		
					SOCIAL	<p>Child labour</p> <p>ILO, UN conventions (see above) Standards/certifications: GOTS The traceability of cotton is required by the following cotton standards that address planting, growing and harvesting risks. OCS Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) Responsible Brazilian Cotton program (ABRAPA) Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) Fairtrade cotton</p>	See specifications above in the "Insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers" row	Certified Yes/No
						<p>Forced and compulsory labour/Slavery and forced labour</p> <p>ILO conventions (see above) Standards/certifications GOTS Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) Responsible Brazilian Cotton program (ABRAPA) Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) Fairtrade cotton</p>	See specifications above in the "Insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers" row	Certified Yes/No



Developing the UN/CCL Data Model to support Traceability & Transparency



Progress

Developing the UN/CCL Data Model to
support Traceability & Transparency
(November 2020)

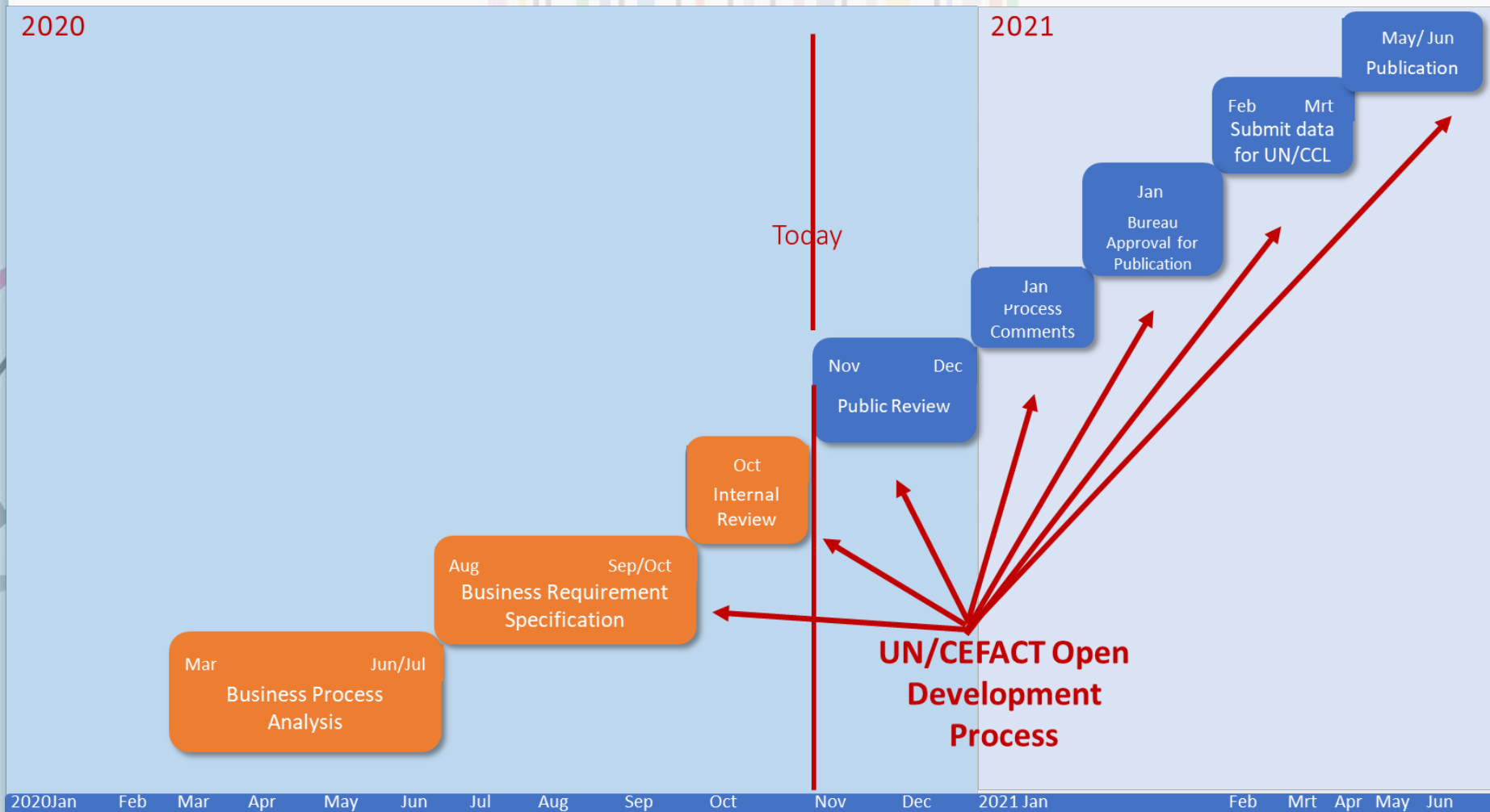
Gerhard Heemskerck



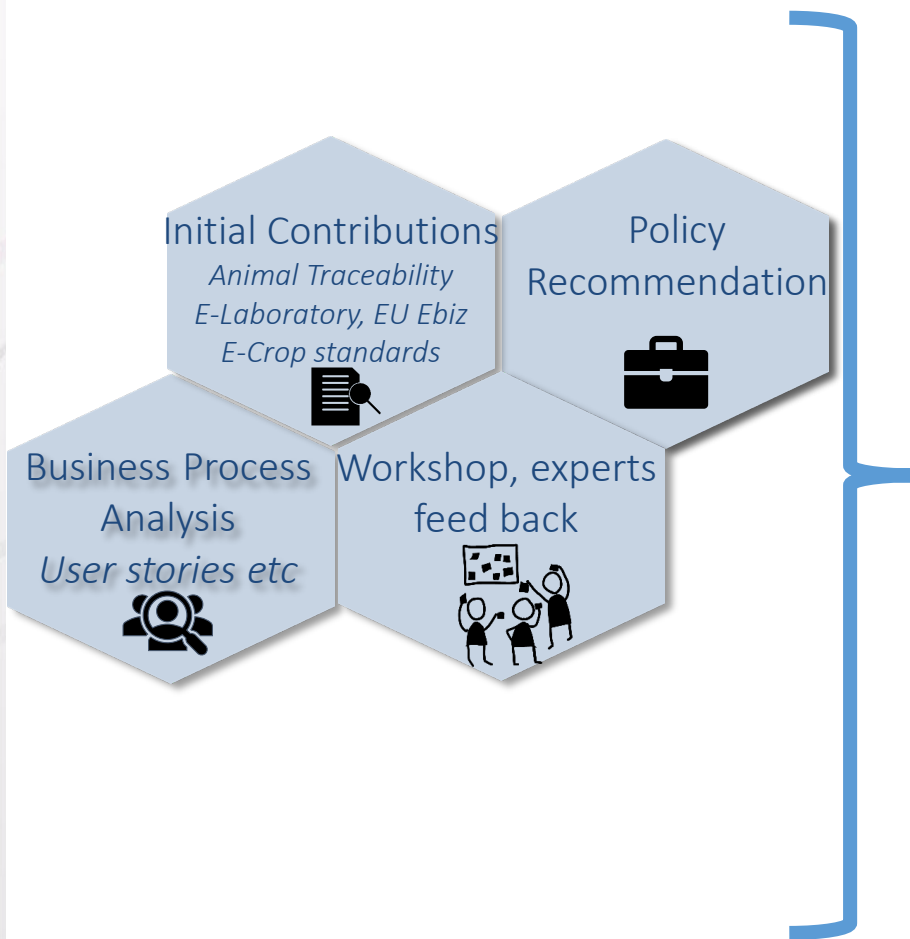
UN / CEFACT



Focus on timeline



UN/CEFACT Developing the Data Model to support Traceability & Transparency



1

BRS Textile and Leather High Level Process & Data Model

Textile & Leather Data Model Supporting sustainability

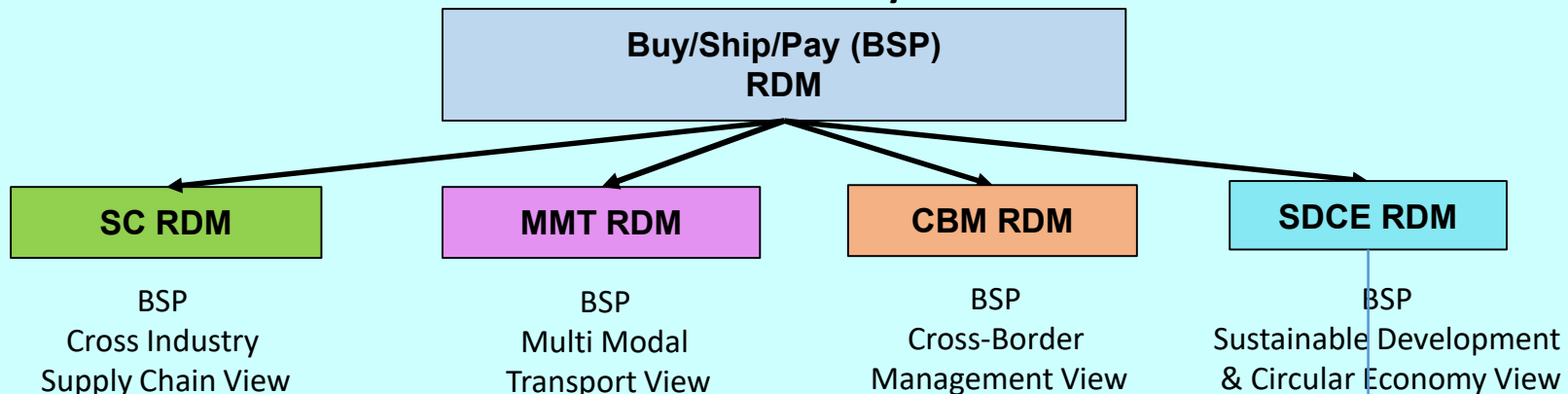
2

BRS Textile and Leather Traceability and Transparency Process & CCBDA Data Model

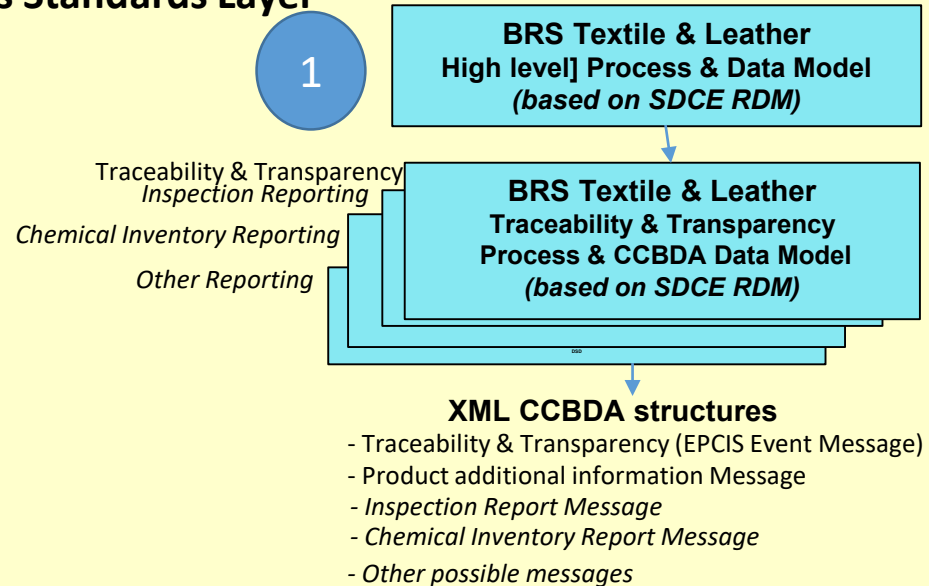
Textile & Leather Message Data Models Supporting sustainability

UN/CEFACT International Supply Chain Reference Data Model Family - Future

Architecture Layer



Business Standards Layer





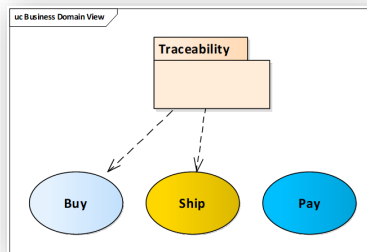
1

Business Requirement Specification

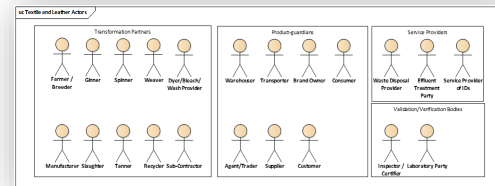
Requirement List

Nr.	Partner	Description
1	Agent / Trader	An agent or trader is a person who has been legally empowered to act on behalf of another person or an entity.
2	Brand Owner	A person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.
3	Consumer	A person who purchases goods and services for personal use.
4	Customer	A person or company who buys goods or services from another company.
5	Dye/Bleach, Wash provider	A person or company whose trade is the dying, bleaching or washing of cloth or other material.
6	Effluent Treatment Party	An individual, group, or body having a role in effluent treatment meaning cleaning industrial effluents, contaminated water from rivers and lakes, and so on in order to reuse the water for additional purposes. Along such lines, water is recycled and sustained.
7	Farmer	A person or company engaged in agriculture business, field crop growing, cattle rearing for the meat or other products (hides, milk, egg, wool, etc), breeders, raisers, finishers etc.
8	Ginner	A person or company who operates a cotton gin machine which separates the seeds and hulls from the cotton fiber.
9	Inspector / certifier	A person or company who inspects something, such as a product, process, organization, to assure that it complies to requirements or regulations.
10	Laboratory Party	An individual, group, or body having a role in laboratory observations.
11	Manufacturer Party	A person or company which makes finished products from raw materials or intermediate products in order to make a profit.
12	Recycler	A person or company who recycles, or uses machines to recycle.
13	Retailer	A person or company that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.
14	Slaughterer	A person or company (slaughterhouse) who slaughters animals, most often to recycle food for humans, but also for the skins (hides).

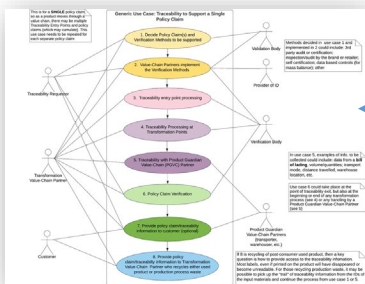
Scope



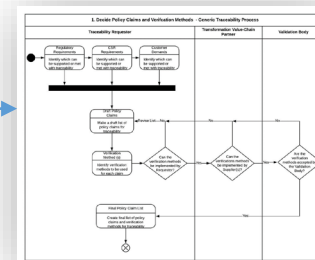
Business Partners



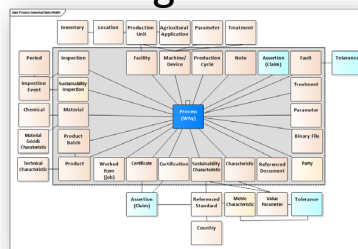
Processes (+ details in annex)



Activities



Overview data & diagrams



Definitions

Term	Description
slaughter (slaughterhouse)	"place" where animals are sent for slaughter at end of life
agent/trader	organization- buys and sells material at different stages of production and may conduct a small operation on the material that does not chemically alter it
online leather	countable leather whose natural grain is clearly visible either without a surface coating or with a non-pigmented surface coating
anilification	MBF: The thickness of non-pigmented surface coating is usually less than or equal to 0.1 mm MBF: process- mild alkali treatment to ensure completion of tanning e.g. treating the material tanned stock with a slurry to forming a large aggregate of metabolic components and enabling reactive groups of skins to complex with tanning material countable- ex-situ process moved with an insert carrier used to selectively remove unwanted constituents of hides and skins
Rate	hide that has optimum activity in the pH range of 8 to 5
alkali bath	bath that has optimum activity in the pH range of 8 to 5
collator bath	bath that has optimum activity in the pH range of 8 to 5
boiling	the process of removing unwanted inter-fibrillar proteins by treating the hides and skins with water to obtain soft and pliable leather with a smooth grain surface
beam	equipment- convex wooden slab sloping downwards from about waist height over which a hide is placed for unslitting, trimming off excess flesh and ragged edges and scudding by hand knife
brand agent	organization- buys and sells finished leather on behalf of brands without any transformation of material

Data details (as XLS annex)

Type	Short Name	Definition	Min	Max
Entity	Organization Characteristic	A prominent attribute or aspect of an organization characteristic.		
ATR	ID	A unique identifier for this organization characteristic.	0	unbounded
ATR	Type Code	The code specifying the type of organization characteristic.	0	1
ATR	Description	A textual description of this organization characteristic.	0	unbounded
ATR	Value Measure	A measure of a value for this organization characteristic.	0	unbounded
ATR	Value Number	The value, expressed as a number, for this organization characteristic.	0	1
ATR	Measurement Method Code	The code specifying the measurement method for this organization characteristic.	0	1
ATR	Condition	A condition, expressed as text, for this organization characteristic.	0	1
ATR	Value	A value, expressed as text, for this organization characteristic.	0	unbounded
ATR	Value Code	The code specifying the value of this organization characteristic.	0	1
ATR	Value Date Time	The value for this organization characteristic expressed as a date, time, date time, or other date time value.	0	1



Requirements based on user stories and more

A.14	Inspection results	<p>User story 19 Dyeing, bleaching, washing & transfer to weaver: <i>As a worker, I want to save dyeing substances and water, so that I can reduce my environmental impact.</i></p>
	Req. List	
A.16	Product information & Claim	<p>User story 20 Dyeing, bleaching, washing & transfer to weaver: <i>As a Standard Organization / Consumer, I want to make sure that a dyestuff cannot be used for production if it has been identified to be based on chemicals that are listed in Restricted Substances Lists (RSL) or Manufacturing Restricted Substances Lists (MRL) so that the ready-made garments I wear won't contain harmful substances.</i></p>
A.17	Recycling	
A.18	Product information, including sustainability information	<p>User story 30 Weaving & transfer to Fabric Finisher(s): <i>As a laboratory assistant, I want to control what the supplier declare in terms of quality and sustainability, so that I can ensure an easy exchange of technical documents or certification with the suppliers.</i></p>
A.19	Used materials	
A.20	Production process information	<p>User story 40 Weaving & transfer to Fabric Finisher(s): <i>As a fabric mill, I want to upload proof of residual chemical testing report issued by a testing laboratory in the blockchain, so that I can demonstrate that the Garment Maker receives Fabric matching with buyer RSL requirements as confirmed by a testing laboratory.</i></p>
A.21	Transport & related sustainability information	
A.22	Transaction references	<p>User story 73 Post-Consumption Recycling: <i>As a sorting/recycling company, I want to know the composition and recyclability information and the certificates (pe. Organic Cotton, REACH, Higgs) linked to the product (at sorting point), so that the clothing/footwear can be re-used/recycled to the highest value in full compliance to legal requirements (pe. REACH).</i></p>
A.23	Agricultural Products Information	

Information relevant for sustainable trade in Textile and Leather



Sustainability Matrix

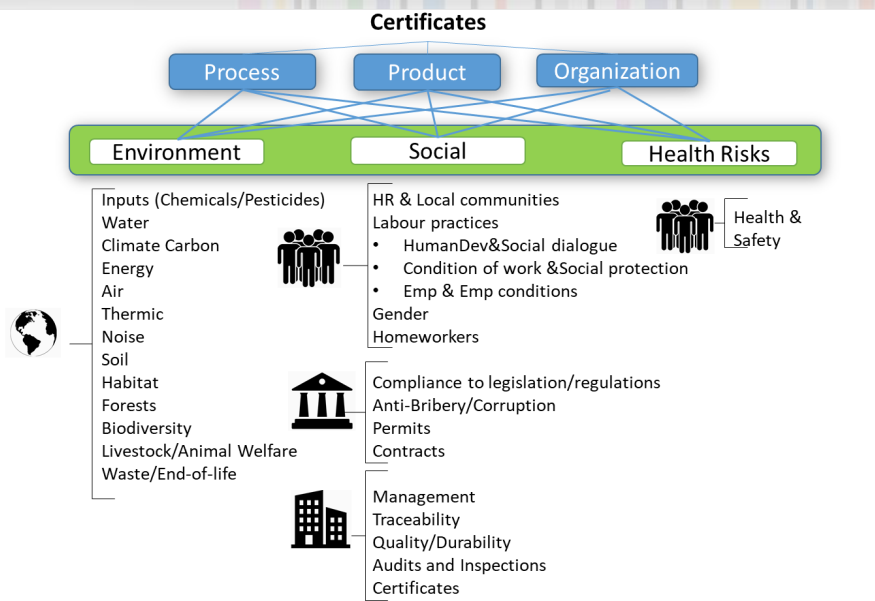
Table 5-3 Sustainable Matrix

Product-related information	Process-related information	Organization/Facility-related information	Transport-related information
Origin → - Country and/or Region Composition → - Materials components - Product components Technical Specifications → - Materials specifications - Product specifications Product identification (IDs) → - Individual product/material - Product/material batch - Product/material trade unit Quality → - Characteristics - Inspections - Certificates/audit reports (product/materials) Other management information → - Cost(s) - Sales data - Surplus or damaged materials/product - Risks Sustainability → <i>See table below on sustainability data</i>	Process inputs and outputs → - Input volumes/weights - Output volumes/weights Process events occurrence → - Data - Time Process identification (IDs) → - Process (product) inputs - Process (product) outputs - Type of process - Equipment (machine) - Machine operator Sustainability → <i>See table below on sustainability data</i>	Economic-operator details → - Supplier - Manufacturer - Subcontractor Location → - Main production unit(s) - Subordinate production unit(s) Facility & economic-operator identification (IDs) → - Economic Operator - Main facility - Subordinate facility Sustainability → <i>See table below on sustainability data</i>	Economic-operator details → - Transport or freight forwarding company - Owner/Operator of the means of transport Location → - For picking up logistics units - For delivering logistics units Transportation (IDs) → - Logistics Units - Conveyance means (truck, railcar, ship, container if applicable) Sustainability → <i>See table below on sustainability data</i>

Sustainability related information ¹		
Environmental	Social	Health & Safety
Inputs (Chemicals/Pesticides) Water consumption and pollution CO2 generated Energy Air pollution Thermal pollution Noise pollution Soil and land degradation Habitat loss Deforestation Biodiversity and ecosystem depletion Livestock/Animal welfare Waste/End-of-life → - Durability - Recyclability - Reusability Environmental management standards implementation	Human resources & Local communities → - Child labour - Forced and compulsory labour - Land use Labour practices-Human development & Social dialogue → - Work & social protection conditions - Trade unions and collective bargaining - Wages - Working times Employment & Employment conditions → - Sexual harassment - Gender inequality - Discrimination - Homeworkers	Health & Safety → - Norms and standards implementation Ethics Compliance with legislation/regulations Anti-bribery/corruption Permits Contracts
Sustainability Certificates (or Inspection Reports)		
Certificate Type Certificate ID Issue and expiry dates Issuing agency ID (optional: name & address) Standards certified/inspected for Claim and approved or not Additional data		



Moving towards structured data

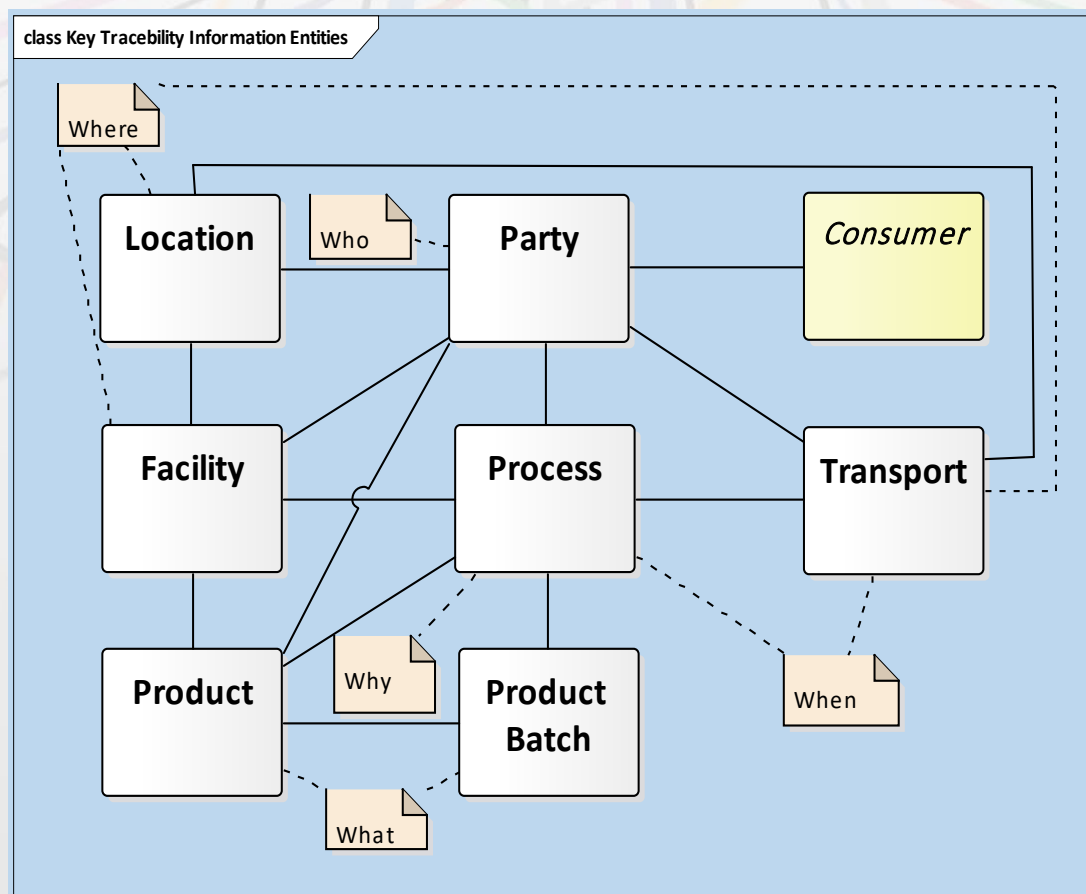


Information Entities

Certificate	Characteristic	Parameter	Tolerances
ID	ID	ID	Information
Type Code	Category Code	Type Code	Minus Quantity
Purpose Code	Type Code	Type Text	Surplus Quantity
Description	Description	Description	Minus Percent
Date Time	Value Measure	Name	Surplus Percent
Date Time	Value Numeric	Value Text	Margin Numeric
Issue Reason Code	Value Text	Value Measure	Margin Percent
Effective Date Time	Value Code	Value Allowed Indicator
Applicable Object Code	Value Date Time	Status Code	
Applicable Object ID	Value Indicator	Status Value	
Issuing Party ID	Measurement Method Code	..	
.....	Condition		
		

Key Traceability Entities

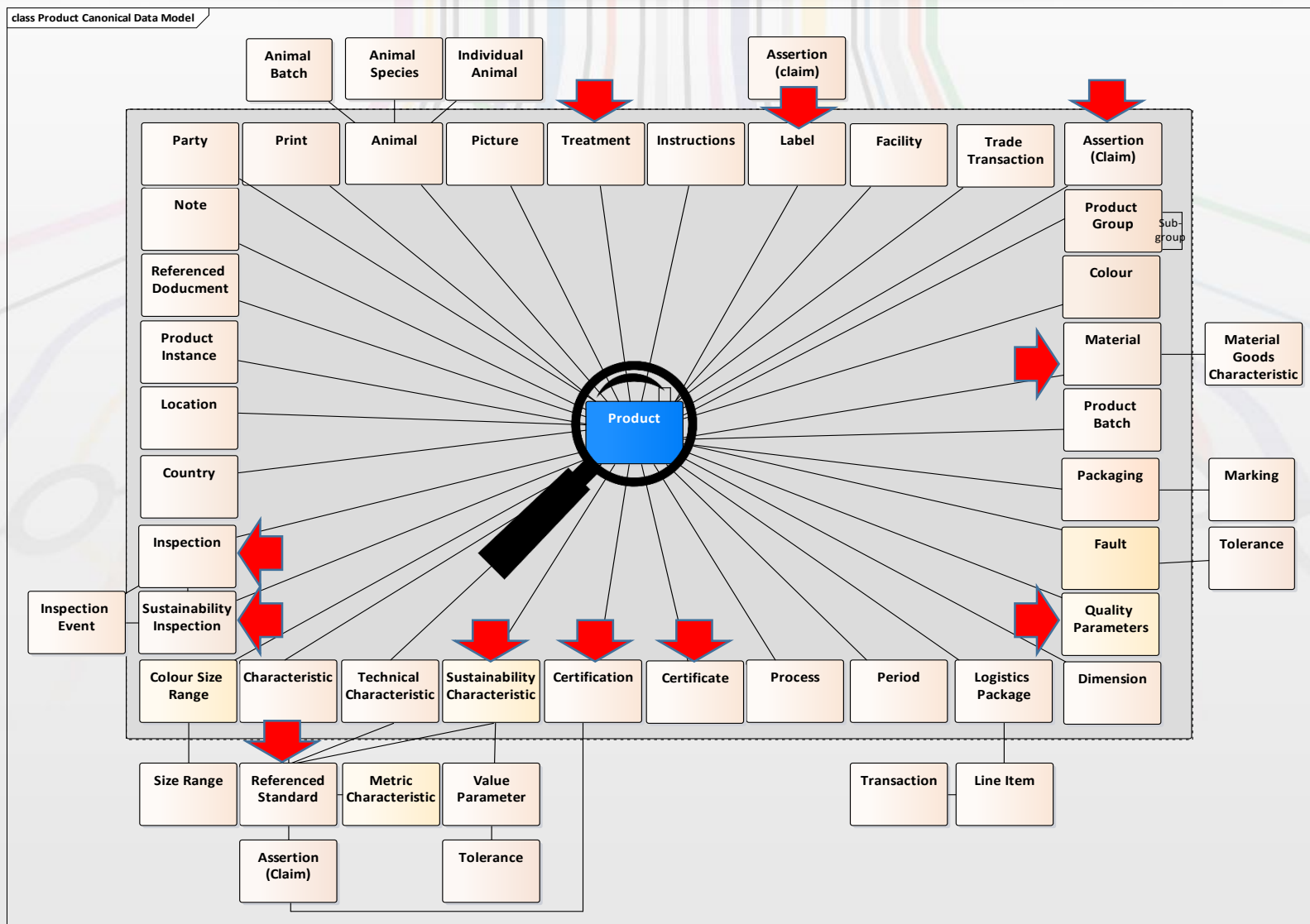
Basic data is collected on key traceability information entities so they can be identified and sustainability information is then linked to them



Linking sustainability information to the key traceability entities

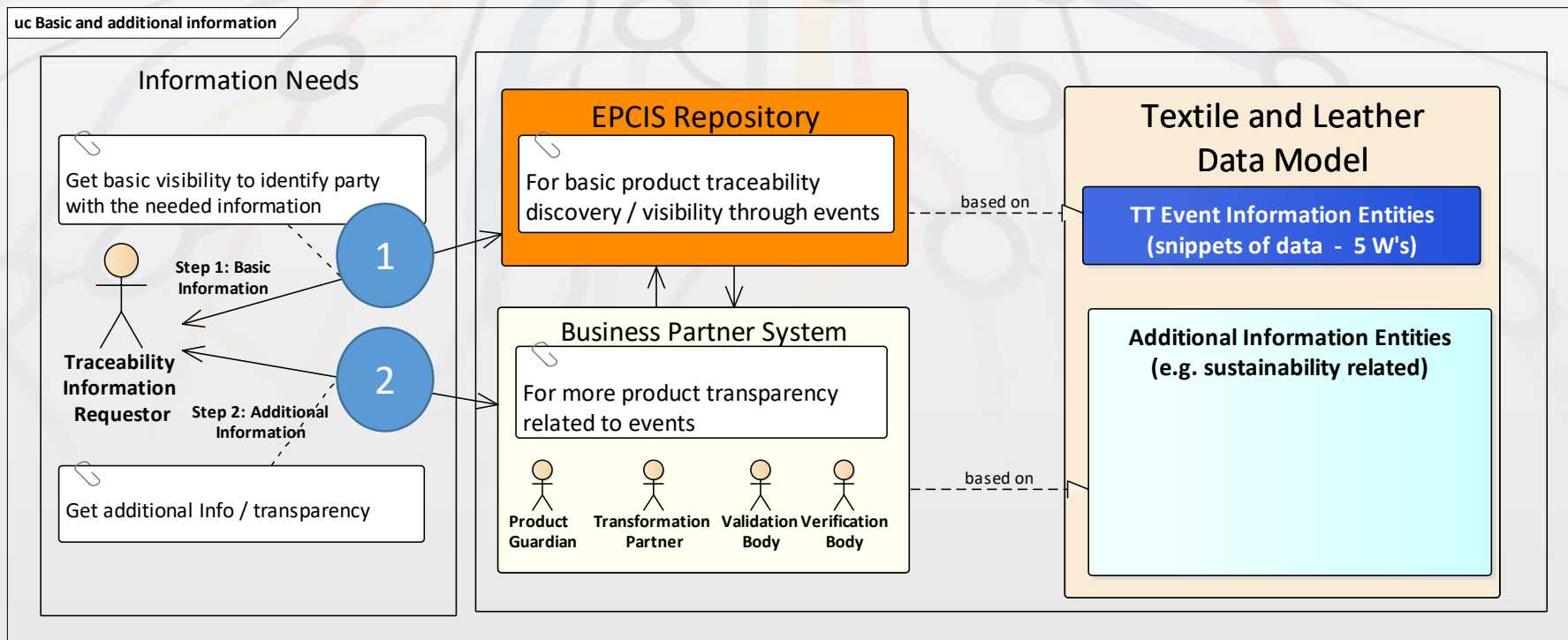
<p>Party/Organization</p> <p>Product Certificates Process Certificates Organization Certificates Sustainability Characteristics Sustainability Claim Sustainability Inspection </p>	<p>Production Facility</p> <p>Product Certificates Process Certificates Organization Certificates Sustainability Characteristics Sustainability Claim Sustainability Inspection </p>	<p>Production Process</p> <p>Product Certificates Process Certificates Organization Certificates Sustainability Characteristics Sustainability Claim Sustainability Inspection ...</p>	<p>Product</p> <p>Product Certificates Sustainability Characteristics Sustainability Claim Sustainability Inspection </p>
<p>Product Batch</p> <p>Product Batch Certificates Sustainability Characteristics Sustainability Claim Sustainability Inspection </p>	<p>Material</p> <p>Product Certificates Sustainability Characteristics Sustainability Claim Sustainability Inspection </p>	<p>Transport Movement</p> <p>.. Process Certificates Organization Certificates Sustainability Characteristics Sustainability Claim Sustainability Inspection ...</p>	<p>Referenced Location</p> <p>.. Sustainability Characteristics Sustainability Claim Sustainability Inspection </p>

Zooming in on Product Data...



How to exchange, get the needed information?

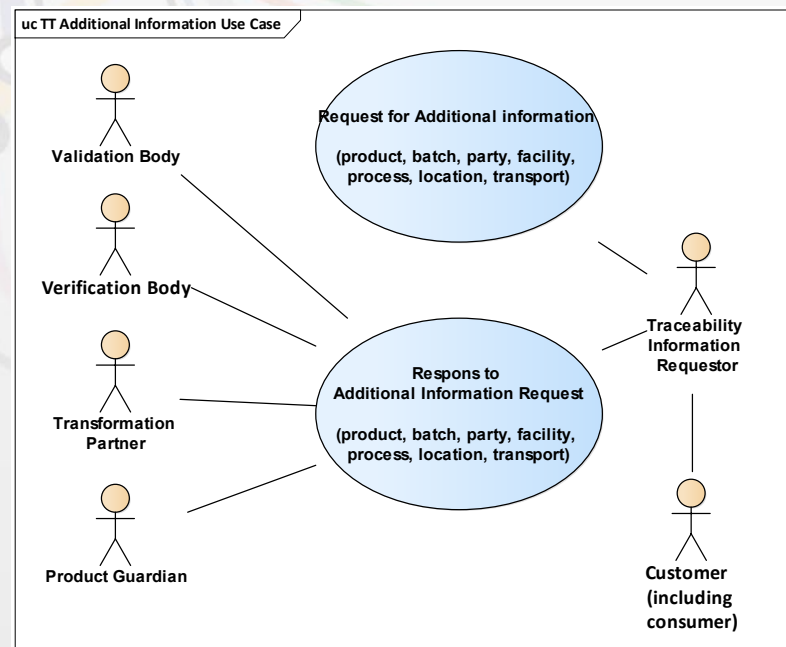
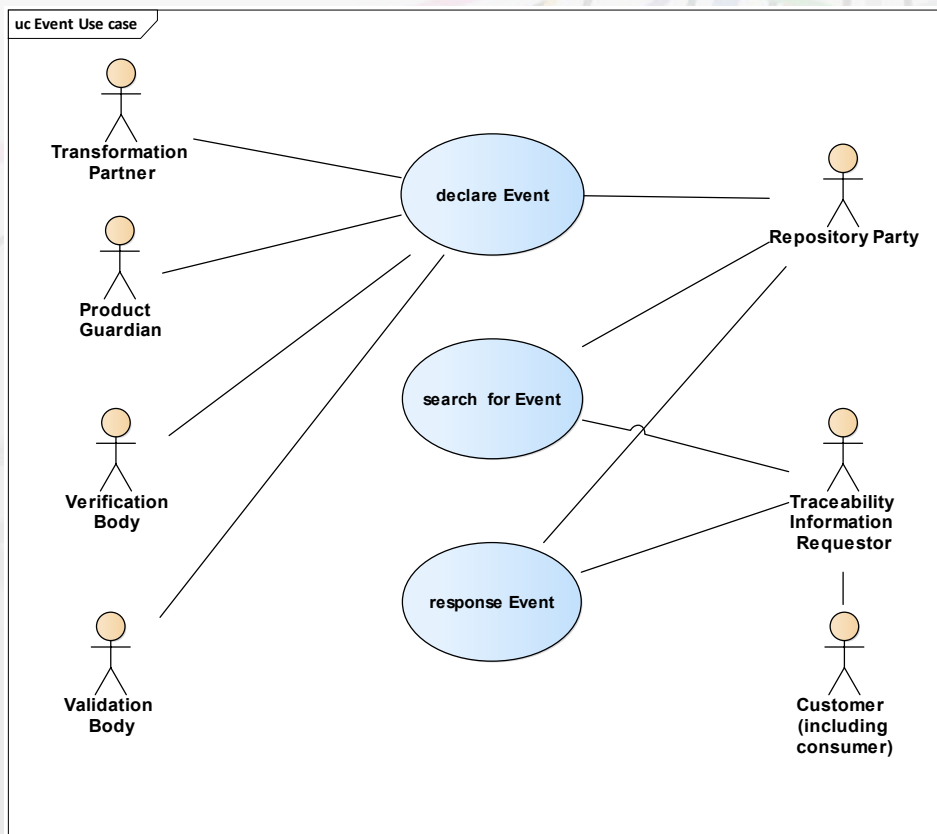
- Step 1: Sharing -> All partners record value-chain events in repository
 : Discover Basic Event data -> where it is Visible (in repository)
- Step 2: Request additional information from business partner
 identified in step 1 (B2B)



Declare, search and response

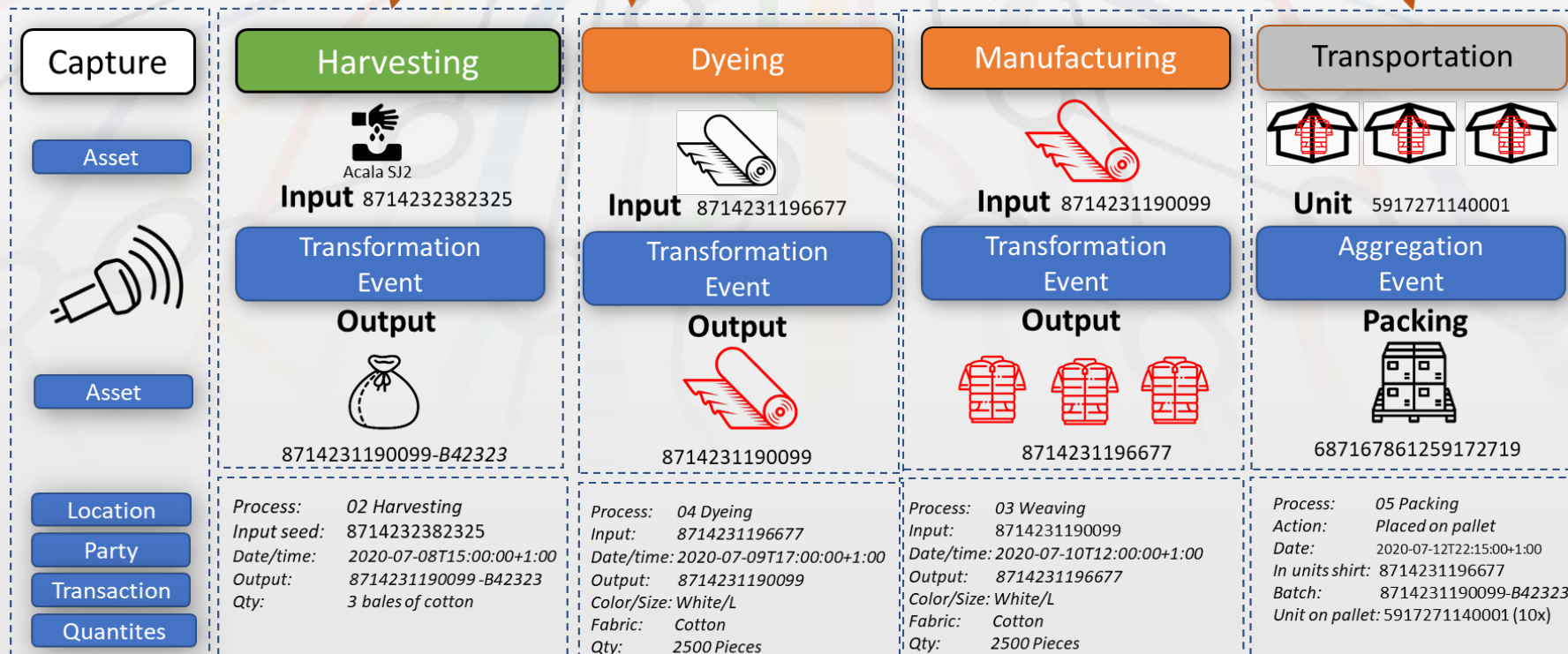
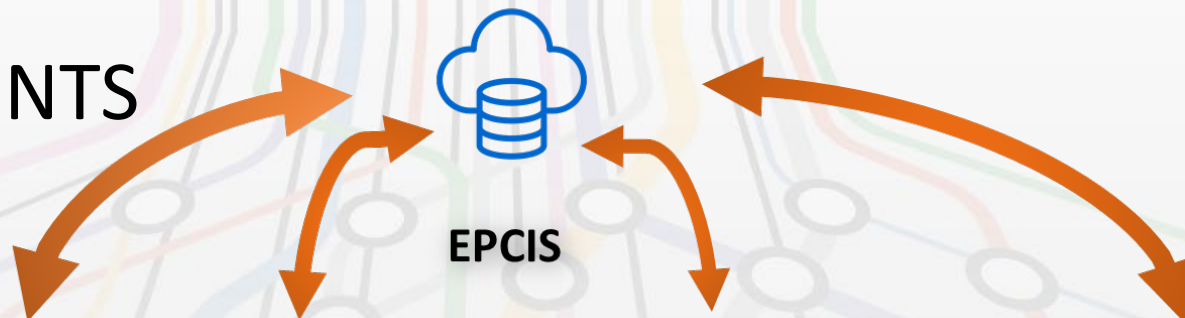
Declare, search and response events

Request/Response additional information

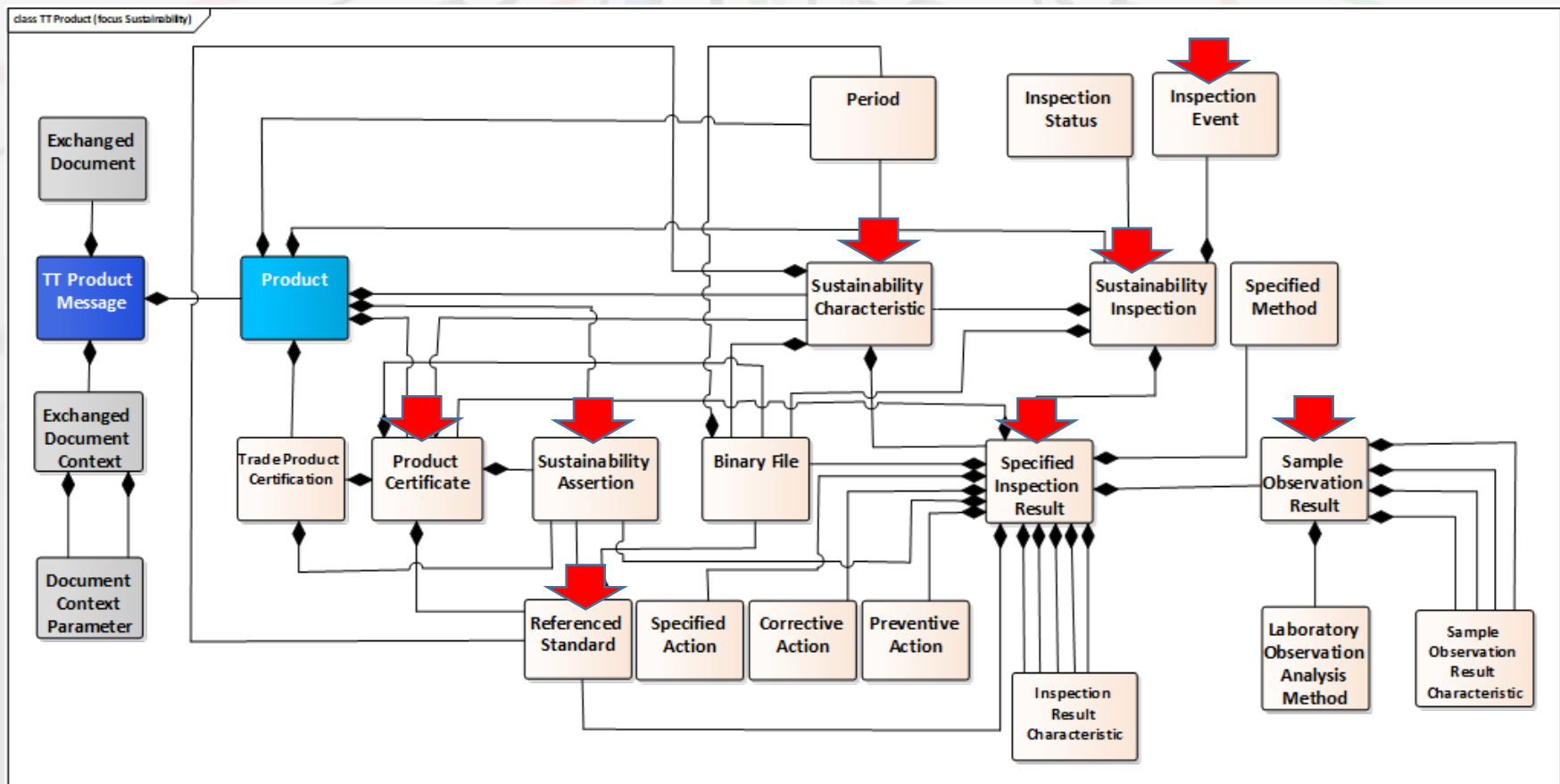


UN/CEFACT EPCIS based on ISO 19987

Sharing EVENTS

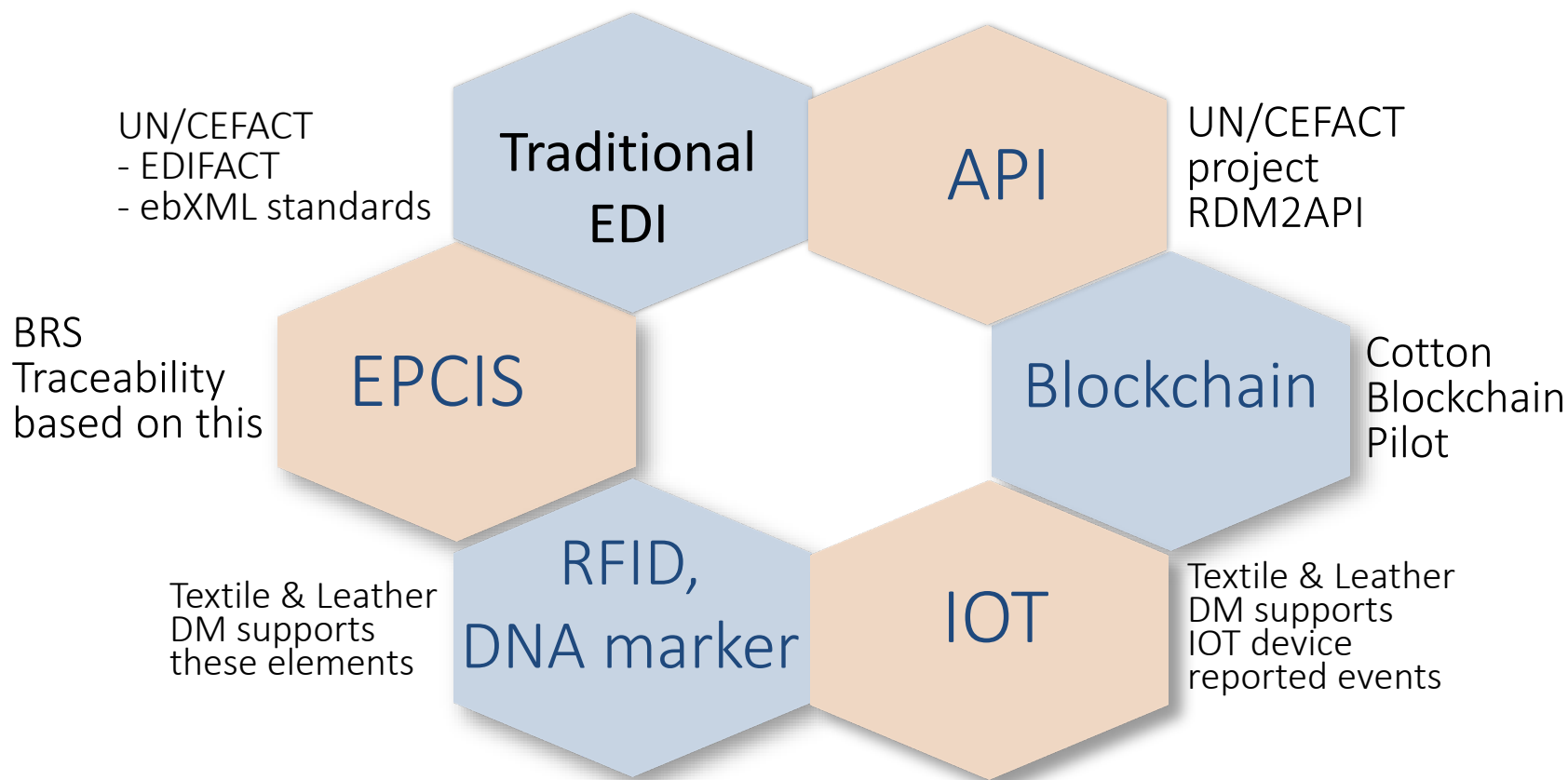


Additional information about a product that could be related to an event (example)



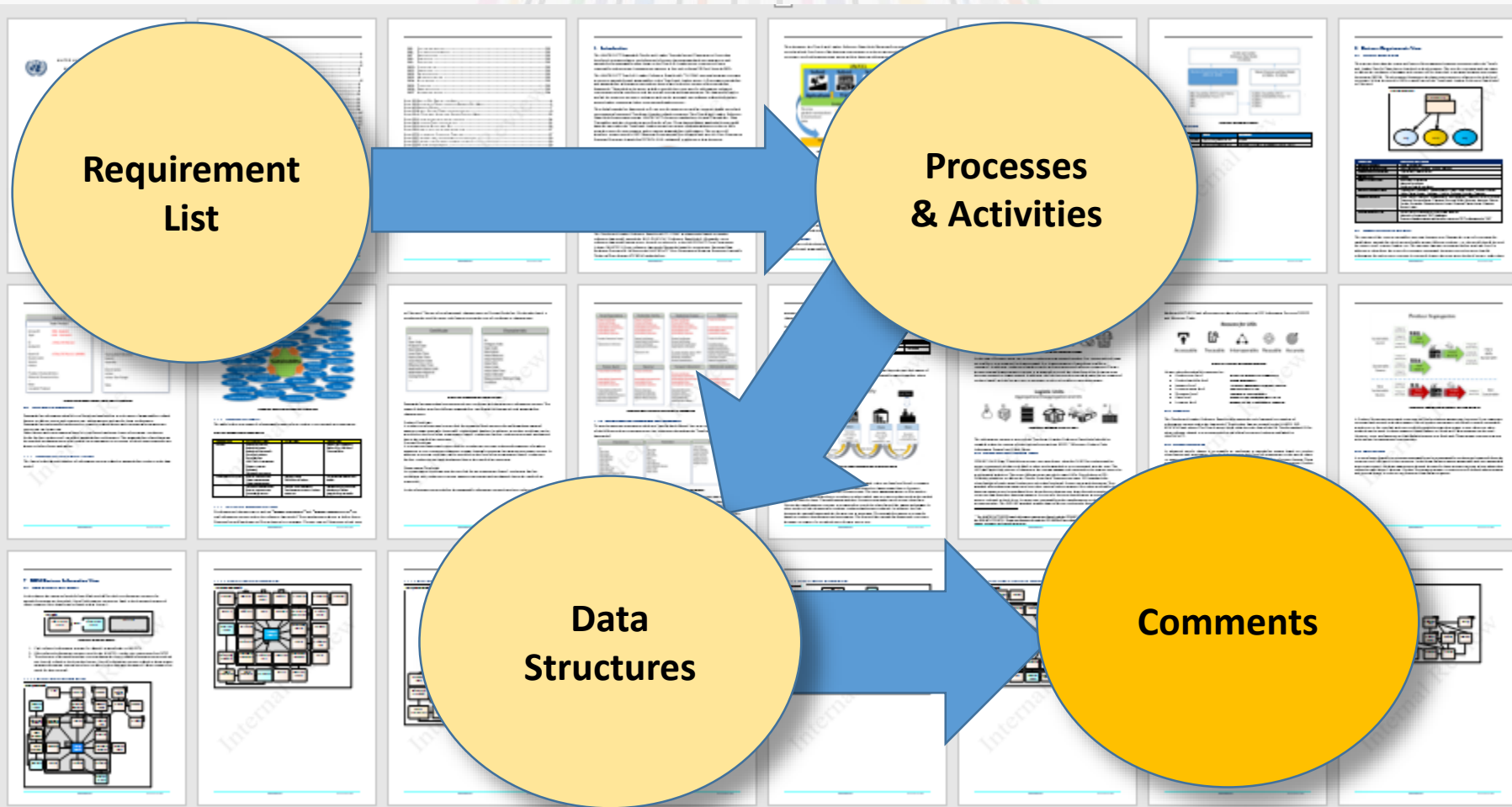


Support for technologies





Public Review BRSs: Nov/Dec 2020

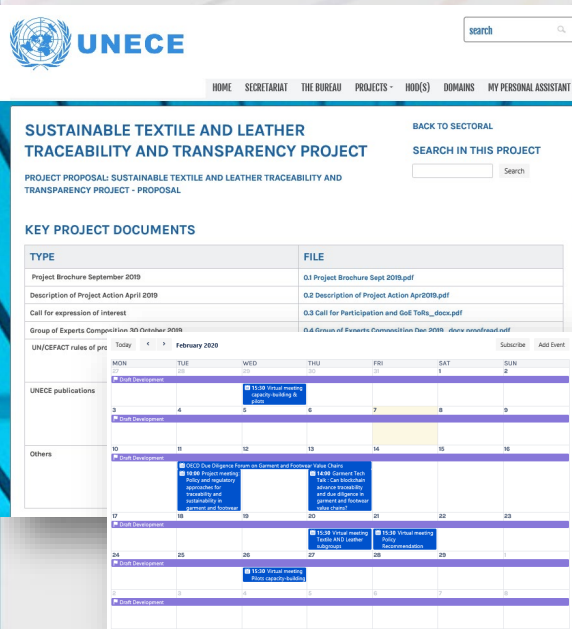


Next steps, experts' subgroup input, Q&A



COLLABORATIVE UN/CEFACT ENVIRONMENT SPACE

Where to find the project and meeting materials



SUSTAINABLE TEXTILE AND LEATHER TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY PROJECT

PROJECT PROPOSAL: SUSTAINABLE TEXTILE AND LEATHER TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY PROJECT - PROPOSAL

KEY PROJECT DOCUMENTS

TYPE	FILE
Project Brochure September 2019	0.1 Project Brochure Sept 2019.pdf
Description of Project Action April 2019	0.2 Description of Project Action Apr2019.pdf
Call for expression of interest	0.3 Call for Participation and G&E ToR ₁ _docs.pdf
Group of Experts Competition 30 October 2019	0.4 Group of Experts Competition 30 Oct 2019 - docx unctad.pdf

UN/CEFACT rules of procedure February 2019

UNECE publications

Others

Ongoing consultations

Leather value chain report No1 and Generic use case traceability for leather + Glossary Issue 1

Comments by

N/A (completed)

Leather value chain report No2 Activities and sustainability risks

16 Nov. 2020

Policy Recommendation part I and II

20 Dec. 2020

Textile and Leather Reference Data Model Business Requirement Specification v0.2

03 Jan. 2021



5. Next steps and experts' subgroup input, Q&A

Upcoming meeting



23-24 November 2020

3rd Multi-stakeholder Policy Dialogue

13:00-17:00 CET via WebEx videoconference

back to back with the 26th 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 26th 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](#)