

Transparency, traceability and sustainability in the garment and footwear industry and beyond:

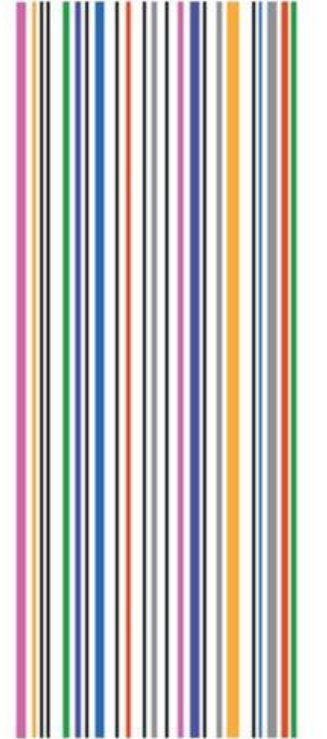
# Takeaways from relevant policies, legislation and regulations



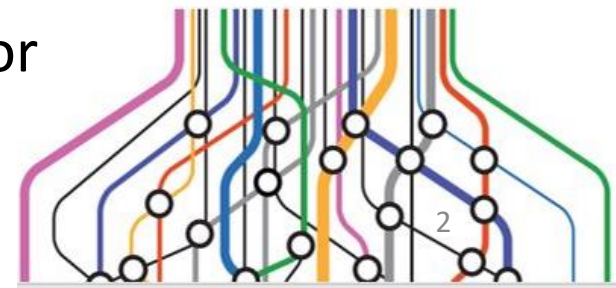
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Annex: shared mapping of Policies, regulations and guidelines for transparency and traceability



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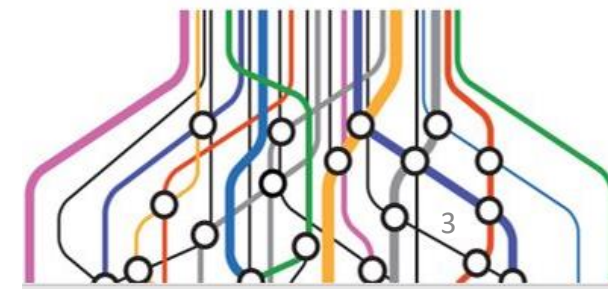
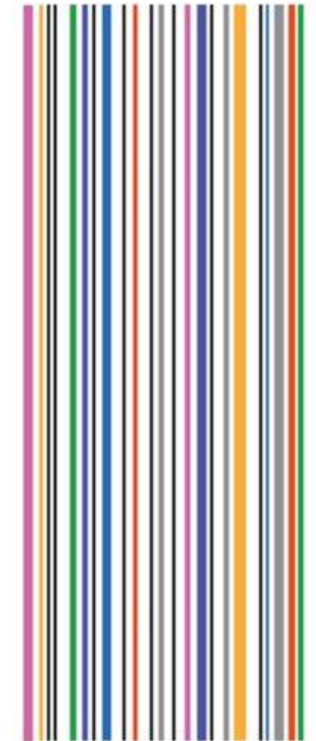
# 1. Methodology for the mapping

- **Desk research**

Activity	Status
Mapping of policies, regulations and global guidelines for transparency and traceability	<i>In progress</i> (Completed the integration of suggested policies and regulations)
Drafting of the <i>complete Report</i>	<i>In progress</i>

- **Field research** (in-depth interviews with transparency and traceability experts for the selected industries, e.g. garment and footwear + agri-food, fishery, mining, timber etc...)

Activity	Status
Defining key questions for the interviews with experts	COMPLETED, thank you for your support
Carrying out interviews with experts	Started on February 3, to be completed by the end of February
Drafting of the <i>complete Report</i>	<i>In progress</i>



# 1. Methodology for the mapping

The database has been built as shown in the table below (sample structure):

EUROPE	Cross-industries	Garment and Footwear	Agri-food	Fishery products	Timber	Minerals
<b>Name</b>	UK Modern Slavery Act (2015)	Regulation (EU) 907/2006 REACH	Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 EU Parliament and Council 28/01/2002	Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009	Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 EU Parliament and Council 20/10/2010	Regulation (EU) 2017/821 EU Parliament and Council 17/05/2017
<b>Sections related to traceability/transparency</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Source</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Notes</b>	...	...	Mandatory nature...	Pilot projects on traceability tools..	...	Supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers...

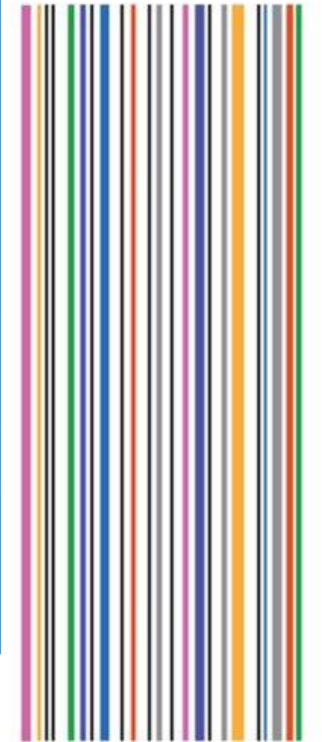
**Total number** of Policies and Regulations and Guidelines mapped: **31**

**Geographical areas considered:**

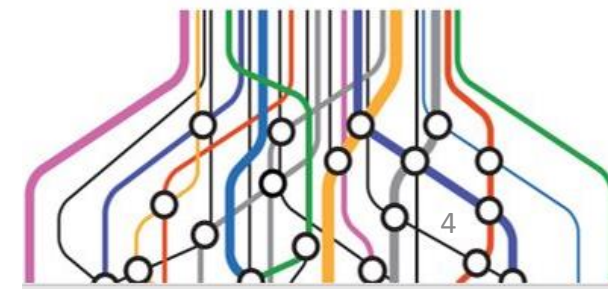
- Policies and Regulations: EUROPE (20), USA (3), CHINA (1), TAIPEI (1), JAPAN (2)
- Guidelines: GLOBAL (4)

**Industries considered:**

- Cross-industries (8)
- Garment and Footwear (8)
- Agri-food (7)
- Fishery products (2)
- Timber (3)
- Minerals (3)



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## 2. Policies, regulations and guidelines for transparency and traceability:

### a) Sample highlights from the Desk Research

- **Mandatory nature**

- Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of **food law**, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety: “necessary to establish a **comprehensive system of traceability** within food and feed businesses” ...”**The traceability of food, feed, food-producing animals, and any other substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food or feed shall be established at all stages of production, processing and distribution**” **“from farm to table”**

- **Full supply chain traceability:**

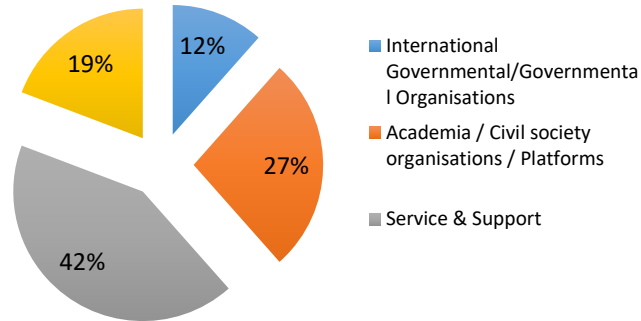
- Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the EU Parliament and Council of 17/05/2017 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of **tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas** “In accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, upstream economic operators such as smelters and refiners should **undergo an independent third-party audit of their supply chain due diligence practices**, with a view to also **being included in the list of global responsible smelters and refiners**”

- **Pilot projects:**

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a **Community control system** for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common **fisheries policy** “In order to assess the technology to be used, Member States, on their own initiative or in cooperation with the Commission or the body designated by it, **shall carry out pilot projects on traceability tools** such as genetic analysis before 1 June 2013.”

### 3. Initial highlights from the In-depth interviews

\*Stakeholders' type (total interviews=26)



- 26 multi-stakeholder\* in-depth interviews (open questions, 45 minutes) planned with experts in February
- 2 versions: one for “garment and footwear experts”, one for “other industries experts”
- 27 questions, 4 sections:
  1. *Vision, regulatory objectives, needs and expectations*
  2. *Accountability, distribution of costs and role of technology*
  3. *Standardisation of reporting methods and role of certification*
  4. *Identification of best practices, lessons learned and final suggestions*

- Inputs to be inserted in the Annotated Outline



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

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

##### Annotated Outline

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### 3. Initial highlights from the In-depth interviews

#### Some relevant quotes from the first 5 interviews:

*“With technology you can **CONNECT DIRECTLY** with workers to source information about working conditions, lessen the costs and broaden the scope of what can be measured”*

Stakeholder engagement Expert for Responsible Supply Chains



*“Main needs are: **1. Standardized criteria to measure impact and 2. A common taxonomy and a unique identifier for a product to track and trace in the supply chain.**”*

Miriam Geelhoed, consultant at Modint



*“I believe that the most effective incentive is the **PUBLIC VISIBILITY**, which means to have exposure in a platform where you can check the reputation based on decentralized identities.”*

Fabian Vogelsteller, Founder and Chief Architect at LUKSO



*“Technology is an enabler that supports in creating efficiency, the real issue is what is the **PURPOSE** of the data that we want to collect and publish in transparent way? How are these data being collected? What is the quality of the data? Are they structured in a standardized way? Are we trusting the data that is put in the system? But also, are we empowering the suppliers upstream with methodology that supports them to better collect the data?”*

Nina Shariati, Sustainability strategist

## 4. Takeways for Policy Recommendation document and in-depth interviews

### 1. Including mandatory nature

We could suggest a system where all product claims must be verifiable and, when relevant, supported by traceability. We could agree on a **mandatory minimum set of traceability information**.

### 2. Supporting full supply chain traceability

We could specify what kind of traceability information shall be kept, for how long, to which authorities the firms shall refer to; suggest to undergo independent third-party audits; **create a list of global sustainable suppliers for full supply chain traceability, specific for each industry**.

### 3. Being specific

We could specify the characteristics or performance parameters that must be met and **specify which kind of document accompanying the goods is needed**.

### 4. Enhancing circularity

We could support circularity mentioning **which relevant circular information shall be included in controlled and auditable statements**.



## 4. Takeways for Policy Recommendation document and in-depth interviews

### 5. Focusing on Pilot projects

We could include an **EU Community control system and carrying out pilot projects on traceability tools** (more than one)

### 6. Identifying the competent Authority

We could identify the competent Authority **to publish the relevant information on its website in name of the transparency principle**

### 7. Asking for specific consumer information

- we could suggest to conduct **an open and transparent public consultation**, including with stakeholders, directly or through representative bodies, during the preparation, evaluation and revision of garment and footwear traceability information law
- we could mention the following priorities: **consumer protection, health & safety, informed choices, education and information campaigns, improving consumer understanding, labels clear and understandable, easy accessibility and legibility**

## 5. Next steps for policies, regulations and global guidelines for transparency and traceability mapping

- **Desk Research**

Activity	Status	How to contribute?
Mapping of policies, regulations and global guidelines for transparency and traceability	In progress	Double-check the complete mapping and suggest additional policies, regulations and global guidelines

- **Field research** (in-depth interviews with transparency and traceability experts for the selected industries, e.g. garment and footwear + agri-food, fishery, mining, timber etc...)

Activity	Status	How to contribute?
Defining key questions for the interviews with experts	COMPLETED	COMPLETED, thank you for your support
Carrying out interviews with experts	Started on February 3, to be completed by the end of February	Share availabilities