Learning Series:
Traceability in the Leather Supply Chain

TextileExchange
Creating Material Change

Webinar 1: Understanding traceability and the UNECE guidelines

May 4th, 2021

Anti-Trust Statement

Textile Exchange convenes the textile community and values diversity of views, expertise, opinions, backgrounds, and experiences. It is expected that members of this community will collaborate by sharing ideas, information, and resources of publicly available information only and avoid discussions on price, strategic plans or other private and sensitive information.

Disclaimer

The goal of the Responsible Leather Round Table is to be a platform for stakeholders in the leather industry to engage with each other, share information, and identify common challenges and opportunities. To this end, we offer opportunities for diverse stakeholders to share their knowledge and perspectives.

The views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in this webinar belong solely to the speakers. As the leader of the RLRT, Textile Exchange strives to maintain a neutral role.

5 webinars on Traceability in the Leather Supply Chain

			EDT	CET
Webinar 1:		**Understanding Traceability and the UNECE Guidelines**	May 4th	10 - 11am	4 – 5pm
Webinar 2:		**Traceability Expectations of Sustainability Standards in the Leather Supply Chain**	May 20th	11am – 12pm	5 – 6pm
Webinar 3:		**Traceability Solution Providers in the Leather Supply Chain**	May 25th	10 - 11am	4 – 5pm
Webinar 4:		Joint webinar with NWF and GRSB **Traceability at the farm level: focus on Brazil**	June 1st	10 - 11am	4 – 5pm
Webinar 5:		**The Implementation of Traceability Solutions in Leather Supply Chains: Brand Experience**	June 8th	10 - 11am	4 – 5pm

Speakers

NICOLE LAMBERT

Textile Exchange

Tool Development Coordinator

JOSEFINA EISELE

Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)

Director for Latin America

Textile Exchange

Farm Impacts Lead

DEBORAH TAYLOR

United Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

UN Consultant

Sustainable Leather Foundation

Managing Director

CALLIE WELDON

Textile Exchange

Standards Specialist

Traceability Webinar 1 Agenda:

- **Introduction to traceability: what is traceability and how can it be addressed in a supply chain?** Callie Weldon, *Standards Specialist, Textile Exchange*

- **Challenges for traceability at the farm level: from birth farm to slaughterhouse.** Josefina Eisele, *Director for Latin America at the Global Roundtable for the Sustainable Beef and Farm Impacts Lead at Textile Exchange*

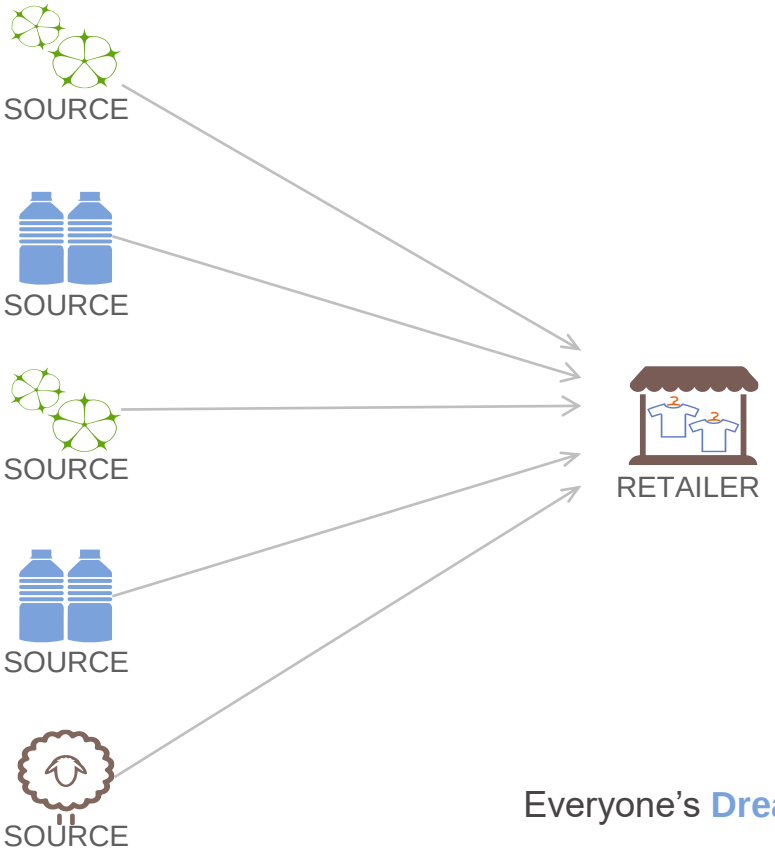
- **Updates from the UNECE on traceability in the garment and footwear sector.** Deborah Taylor, *Managing Director at the Sustainable Leather Foundation and UN Consultant at the United Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)*

- **Q&A**

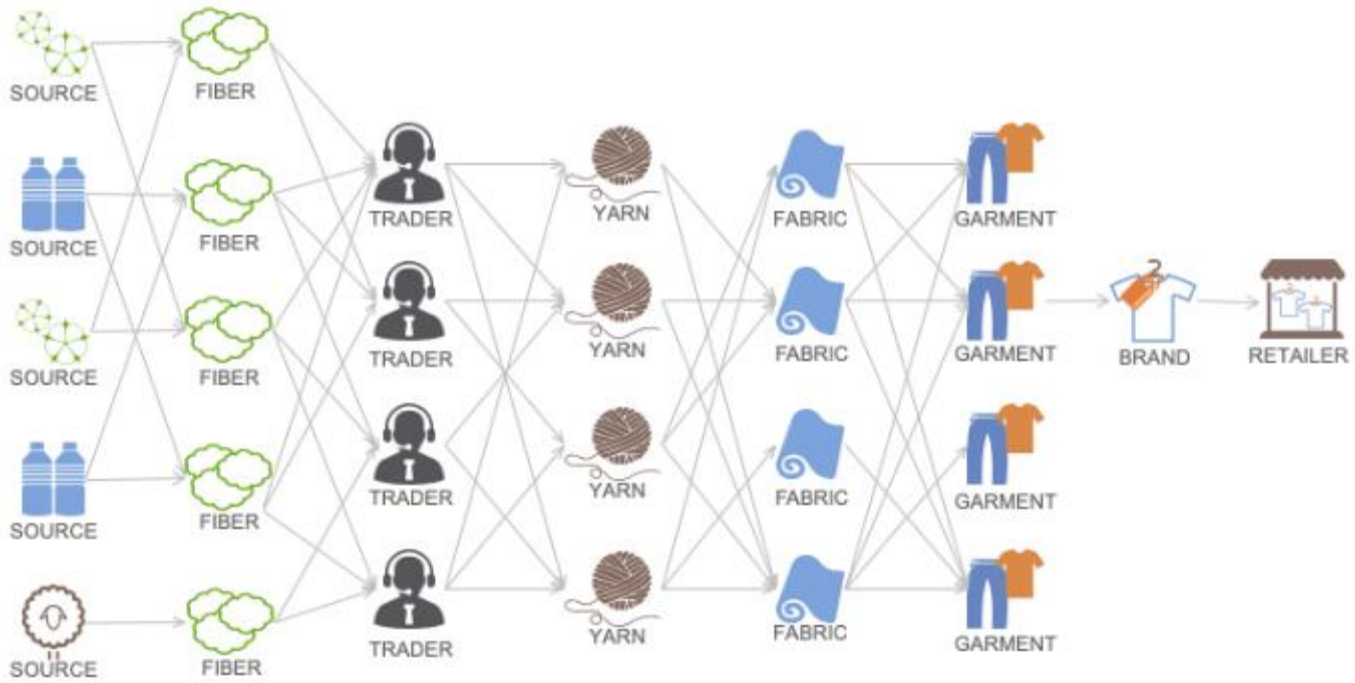
Introduction to traceability: what is traceability and how can it be addressed in a supply chain?

Callie Weldon, Standards Specialist, Textile Exchange

Managing Supply Chain Complexity



Everyone's **Dream**



Everyone's **Reality**

Traceability

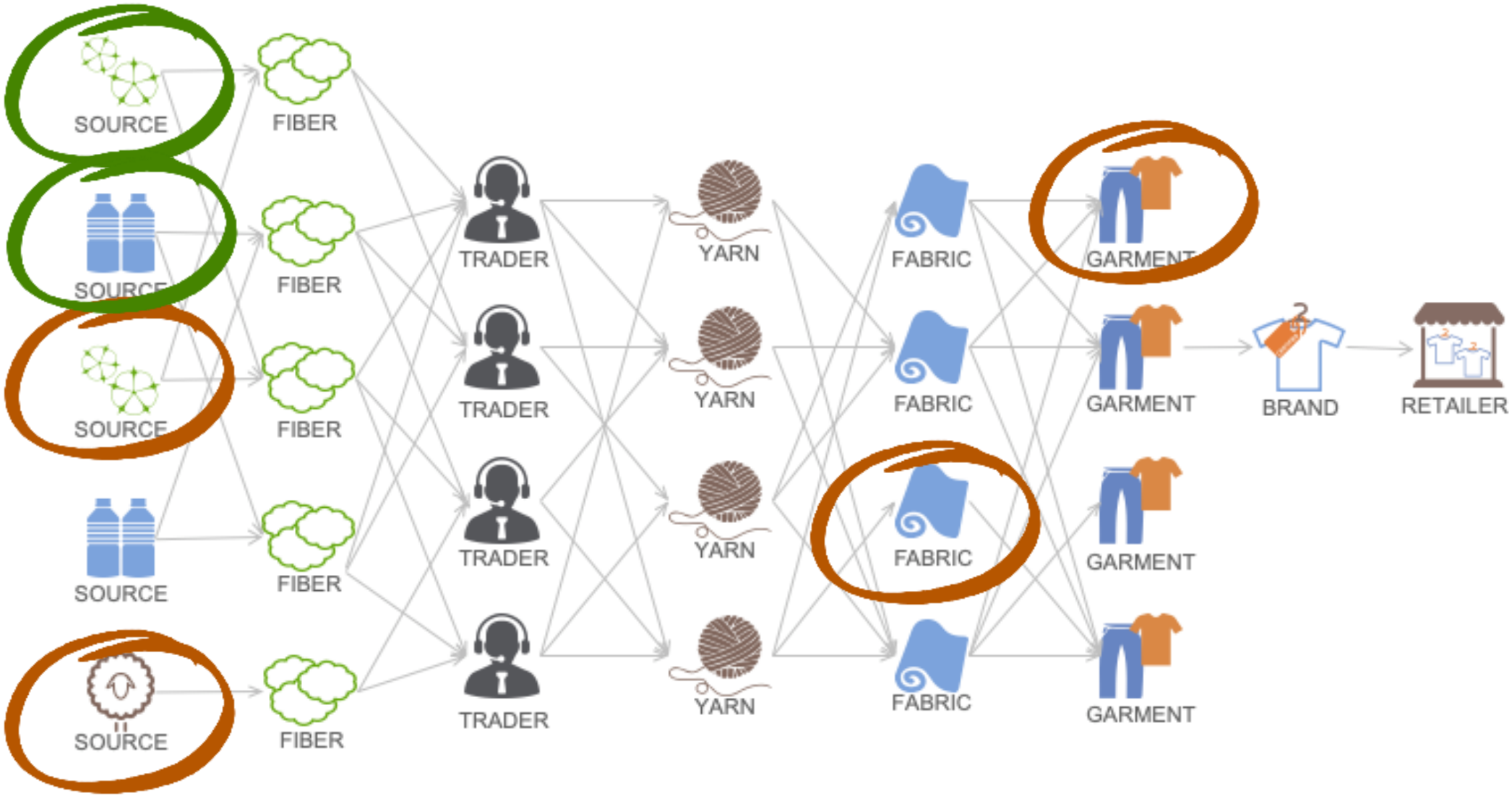
The ability to verify the history, location, or application of an item by means of documented recorded identification.

≠

Chain of Custody

‘The custodial sequence that occurs as ownership or control of the material supply is transferred from one custodian to another in the supply chain’.

Source: ISEAL “Chain of custody models and definitions”


SOURCE
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GARMENT
GARMENT
GARMENT
GARMENT
BRAND
RETAILER

Types of Tracers

In Product

The identifier is embedded into the product at its place of origin, and the unification with the product can typically only be dissolved by physically destroying the product.

E.g. DNA, dyes, particle markers.

On Product

The identifier is supplied 'onto the product' at its place of origin, and going forward forms a unit with the product. It can however be removed through physical force or chemical process.

E.g. RFID, barcodes, NFC

Off Product

The identifier is supplied on a medium that is provided alongside the product at its place of origin, and accompanies it going forward.

E.g. Certificates, digital trace

In Product

Tracer type	Examples Brands
Fluorescent	IntegriTex, In-Code, Stardust, FiberTrace
DNA molecule	Haelixa, AppliedDNA, Identigen
Isotopes	Oritain
Microbiome	CoreBiome, Phylagen
Ink	Stardust, DigiMarc

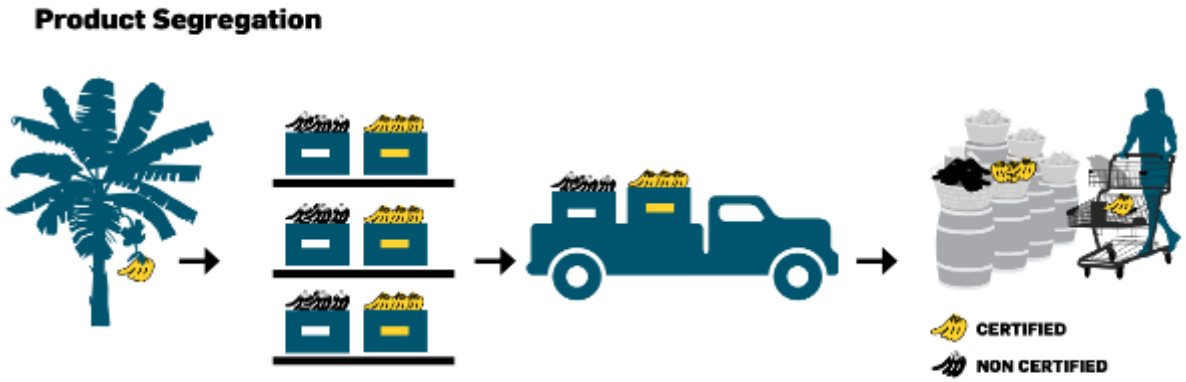
On Product

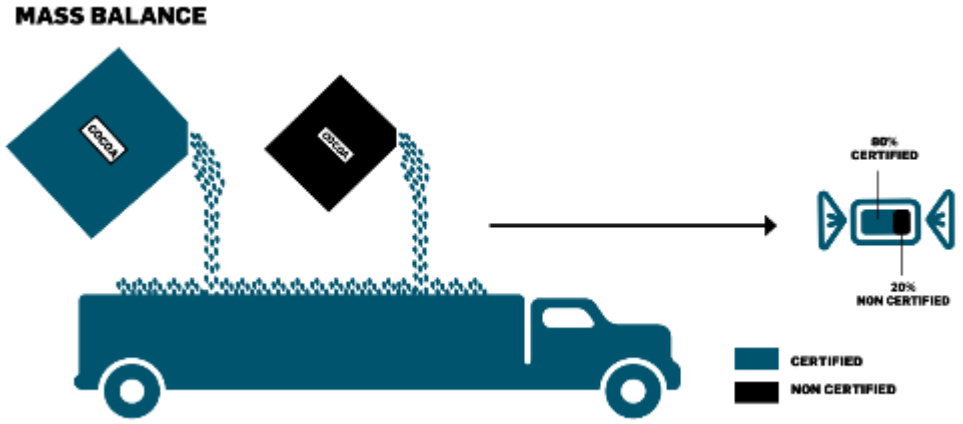
Tracer type	Examples Brands
NFC	SMART Textiles, In-Code,
RFID	Arfidex, UBSolutions,
Barcodes	GS1

Off Product – Digital Solutions

Tracer type	Examples Brands
Distributed (Blockchain)	Bext360, TrusTrace, InfiniChain, Astratum, MonoChain, Lukso Blockchain, Consensys, Convergence, Provenance, Textile Genesis,
Centralized	SupplyShift, ChainPoint, SourceTrace,
Visualization	SourceMap, Open Apparel Registry

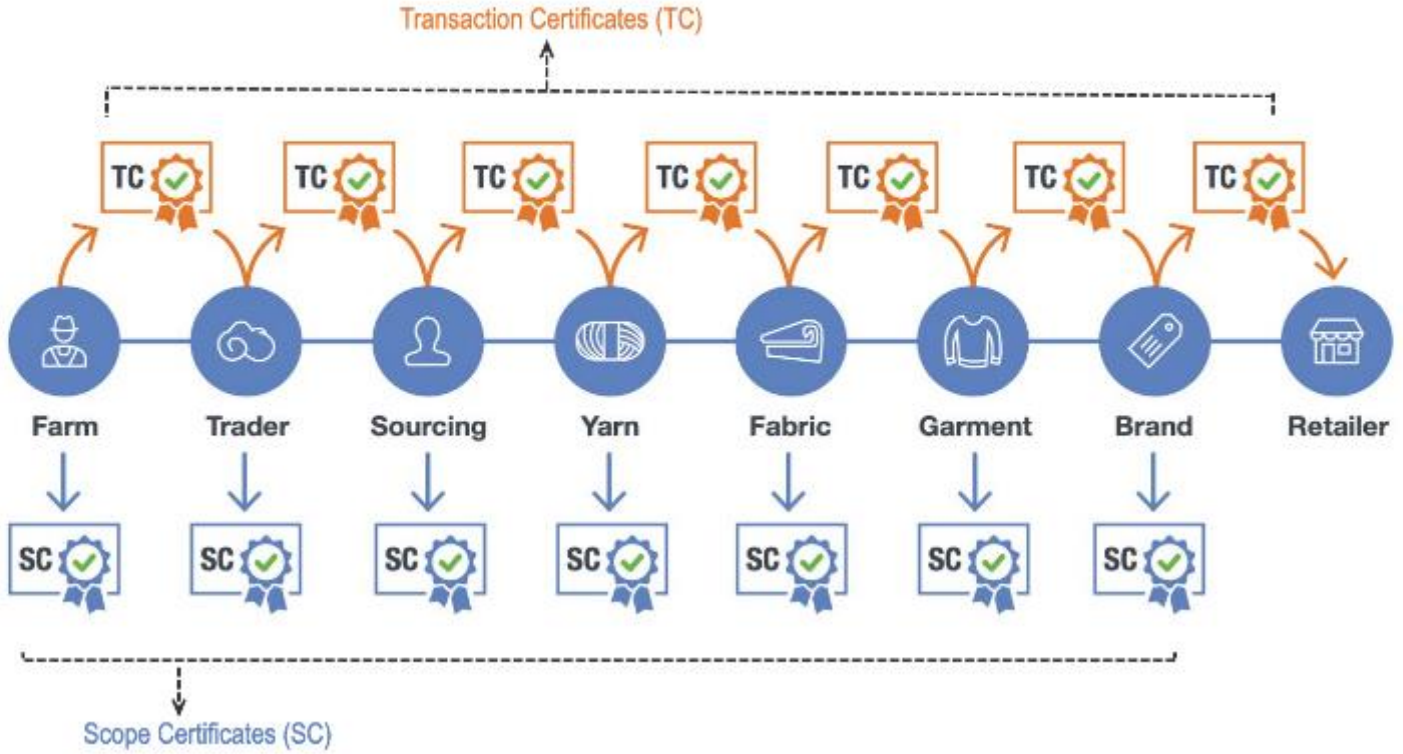
Chain of Custody Options





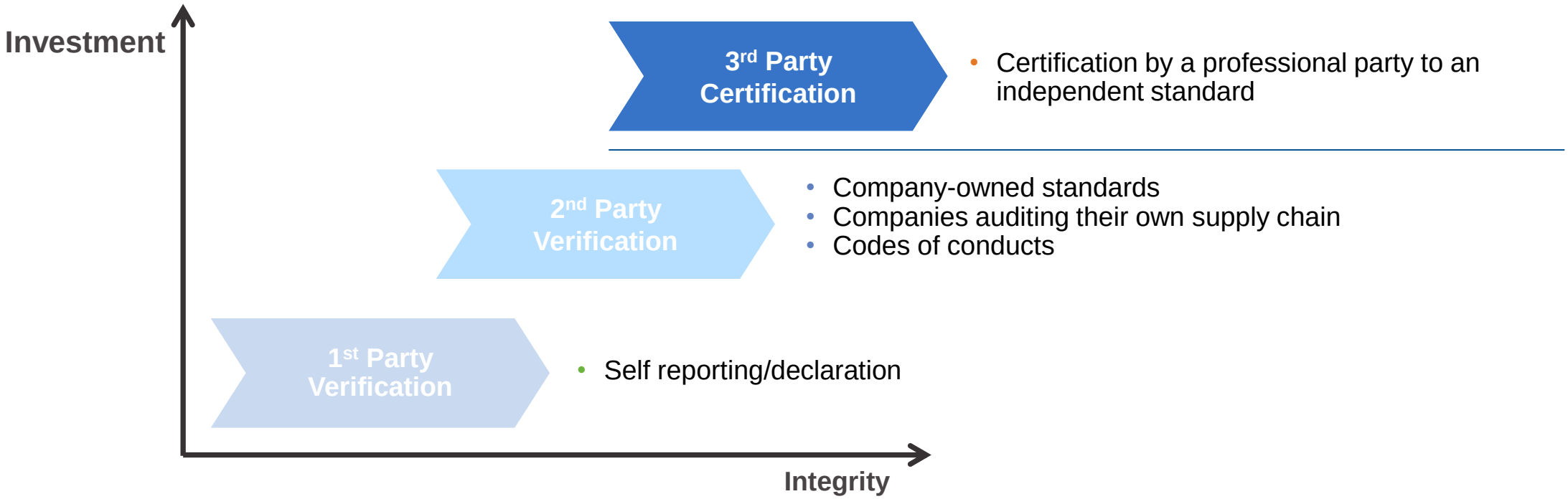
Chain of Custody for Textile Exchange Standards

The aim of chain of custody, is to preserve the identity of the claimed material, and to track its movement through the supply chain up to the final product. This is done through 1 Scope Certificates (SC) and 2 Transaction Certificates (TC)



The forward product path is ensured, but suppliers are able to preserve confidentiality if desired.

Methods of Verification



Traceability at the Farm Level in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay & Uruguay

Josefina Eisele, Textile Exchange

Meaning of traceability

Traceability systems are designed to enable **identification** of any issue related to quality, damage or any deficiency that the product presents, with the consequent opportunity to take corrective measures at the very link of the process and -and in a preventive manner - for the coming production.

Traceability for livestock requires a proper **identification** of the animal. **Identification** is a step that combined with other important and already existing data allows us to speak of a livestock production with traceability.

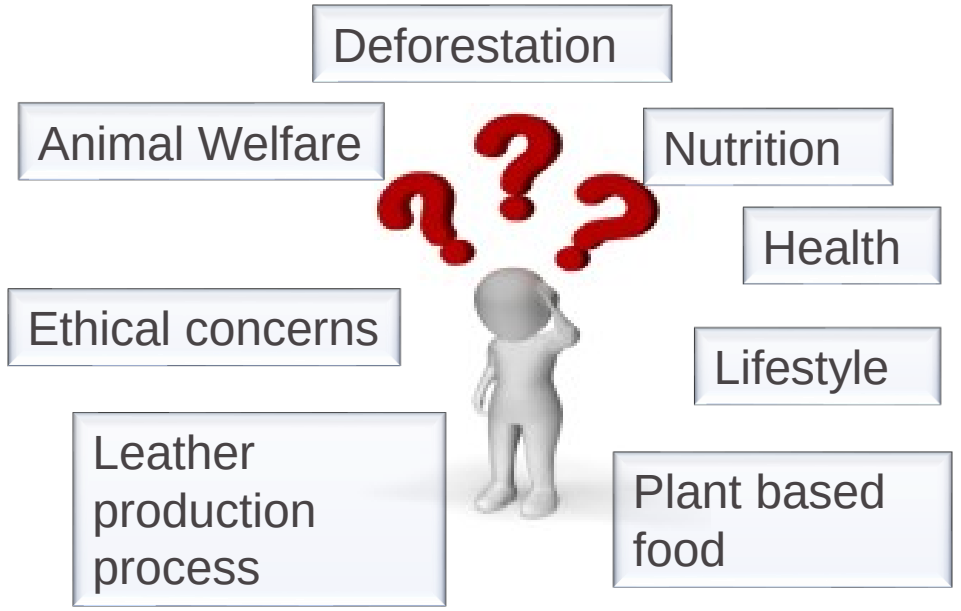
Meaning of traceability

The benefits of traceability therefore include:

- process control;
- error correction,
- origin of the products (who made it and how),
- reliability of the value chain and the product itself,
- sharing of information and,
- joint work between the different links of production and marketing.

Why traceability?

- ✓ Traceability is increasingly required in livestock production.
- ✓ **Beef is a basic food product, with obvious health implications, acquired by consumers who are evolving: consumers are now informed about the benefits of healthy diets and nutritional requirements.**
- ✓ **With leather , consumers concerns are related to the animal treatment, pollution of the processing, and other environmental concerns.**



Traceability in Latin America

For beef from Latin America, European Union regulations in this area have raised the requirements and necessitated implementation of measures in this regard. Initial concerns about the traceability of beef arose in Europe as a result of trans boundary diseases including Foot and Mouth Disease and later Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), which produced an abrupt drop in consumption.

According to these regulations and their current application in the different countries mentioned above, traceability in livestock is an attribute that allows the cuts, quarters or pieces of beef to be properly identified with each animal or with each group of animals, if this group identification is presented as sufficient to guarantee the veracity of the identification tag of the cut

Argentina

No socio-environmental or Animal Welfare requirements

No UNIQUE software system with data from different governmental departments (AFIP, SENASA, Min. if Agriculture, etc)

Land that has been illegally deforest can still have livestock or other

Since 2007 all animals have individual traceability

FARMS are registered in **RENSPA** (SENASA's registration) (area, number of animals of all species, etc)

No environmental information, mostly on farm production.

Identification of the animal (yellow ear tag)
CUIG: Unique Livestock Identification Code

The identification tag must be applied: to the first movement/change of ownership /performance of sanitary tasks or treatments with medications that require it (whichever comes first).

SIGSA: All animal movements are registered in Senasa's Local Offices through the Integrated Animal Health Management System (Sigsa).

DTA: Documento de Transito Animal
DT-e SIGSA

TRI: Tarjeta de Registro Individual de Tropa

Libro de Registro de Movimiento y existencias (where tags, births, deaths, entries, and exits must be registered)

Slaughter house

Brazil

Sisbov system in Brazil is used to authorize **exports to the EU**. Individual Animal Traceability- **NO Sustainability criteria**, only sanitary issues are covered (vaccinations, diseases, etc)

GTA - which is the **animal transit guide** and tracks batches of animals whenever they move to a different farm

CAR (Rural environmental Registry of properties) all farms in Brazil are registered in CAR and update the information every year.

Solution for a national traceability system with sanitary + environmental issues

Link the GTA (animal transit guide) **with the CAR** (rural environmental registry of properties)

Brazil

All FARMS in Brazil are registered in **CAR (Cadastro Ambiental Rural)**

Only animals with destination **EU** have ear tags and traceability **(SISBOV,** System of Identification and Certification of Cattle Origin)

SISBOV Ear Tag

GTA (Animal Transit Guide)

EU

Full traceability Individual animal

Expensive and hard to implement with 100% of the Brazilian herd

Only a small % of total production. It helps with access to stricter markets

Other

No traceability. Only Voluntary systems

- **Socio- Environmental traceability is not included in these traceability systems.**
- **PRODES** is the official monitoring system for deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado.

Possible solutions

Public info from GTA+CAR+PRODES (or other social/labor information)+ a system/tool to process the data (Blockchain):

- They are both national systems so they have immediate scale across Brazil
- They are already in use so no additional cost or management burdens for producers (that's a huge benefit)
- Much more cost-effective than ear tags, RFID, etc.
- Much faster to deploy than an individual tracking system at scale
- Besides environmental information the following can also be added: slave labor list, embargoes, protected areas, conservation units, indigenous territories

ViSIPEC: and add-on traceability tool that Works with existing monitoring systems used by Brazilian meatpackers to provide the cattle sector with enhanced supply chain visibility and more effective deforestation monitoring

Paraguay

Farms and Livestock and its owners are refistered in **SIGOR**

- Vaccines
- Number of cattle
- Farm code
- District

COTA (Sanitary Doc) + Transport Guide)

For Export to other markets or local consumption

SIGOR

- Information on the farms, owner of the animals and animal movements.
- Basic sanitary requierements
- Batch level information

For Export on high demanding markets

SITRAP

- Same information than SIGOR.
- Individual animal traceability
- Sanitary and nutritional events are registered
- At slaughter each animal/carcass is identified

Paraguay

- **SIGOR II** (Livestock information system of Paraguay): it's the obligatory system for all farms and livestock in Paraguay
  - batch level information from origin to destination.
  - Very basic information. Its useful for health emergencies.
  - Its managed by SENACSA and The Rural Association

- **SITRAP** (Voluntary, only establishments registered for export) Provides information on INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY, more detailed information, provides the guarantees for Export certification.

Uruguay: Traceability from Farm to Fork

Farm and individual animal information is registered. Breed, genetics, vaccines, land use.

Ownership and movement Guide
(breed, brand, means of transport, cattle movement)

DICOSE (Self declaration)
- Name and location fo the farm
- Land Use
- Number of cattle
- Birth and disease of animals

SNIG
National Livestock Information System (Data based system)

SNIG became the information database used for the operation of the **SIRA** (Sistema de Identificacion y Registro Animal) since 2006

National System, not voluntary

Ear tags and electronic chips

Includes environmen-tal and Animal Welfare information

Conclusion

- The only countries with full traceability at **individual animal** level is Uruguay and Argentina, all the rest is at **batch level**. The individual traceability is voluntary according to market requirements
- **Costs o**f the traceability system: Ear tags and electronic chips and a national system that can concentrate all the information have a high cost. , producers are not willing to pay that cost.
- Socio-environmental and Animal Welfare information is not provided by most of the traceability systems, only Uruguay.
- Only a few markets demand full traceability, and none of them require socio-environmental traceability. Its a B2B requirement
- Many traceability systems are still paper based, for this reason, information cannot be made rapidly available and cannot be used to improve the quality of beef processing or correct other problems in time.

Enhancing Traceability and Transparency for sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector

Presentation prepared for

Textile Exchange

4th May 2021

Deborah Taylor
UN/CEFACT UNECE Consultant

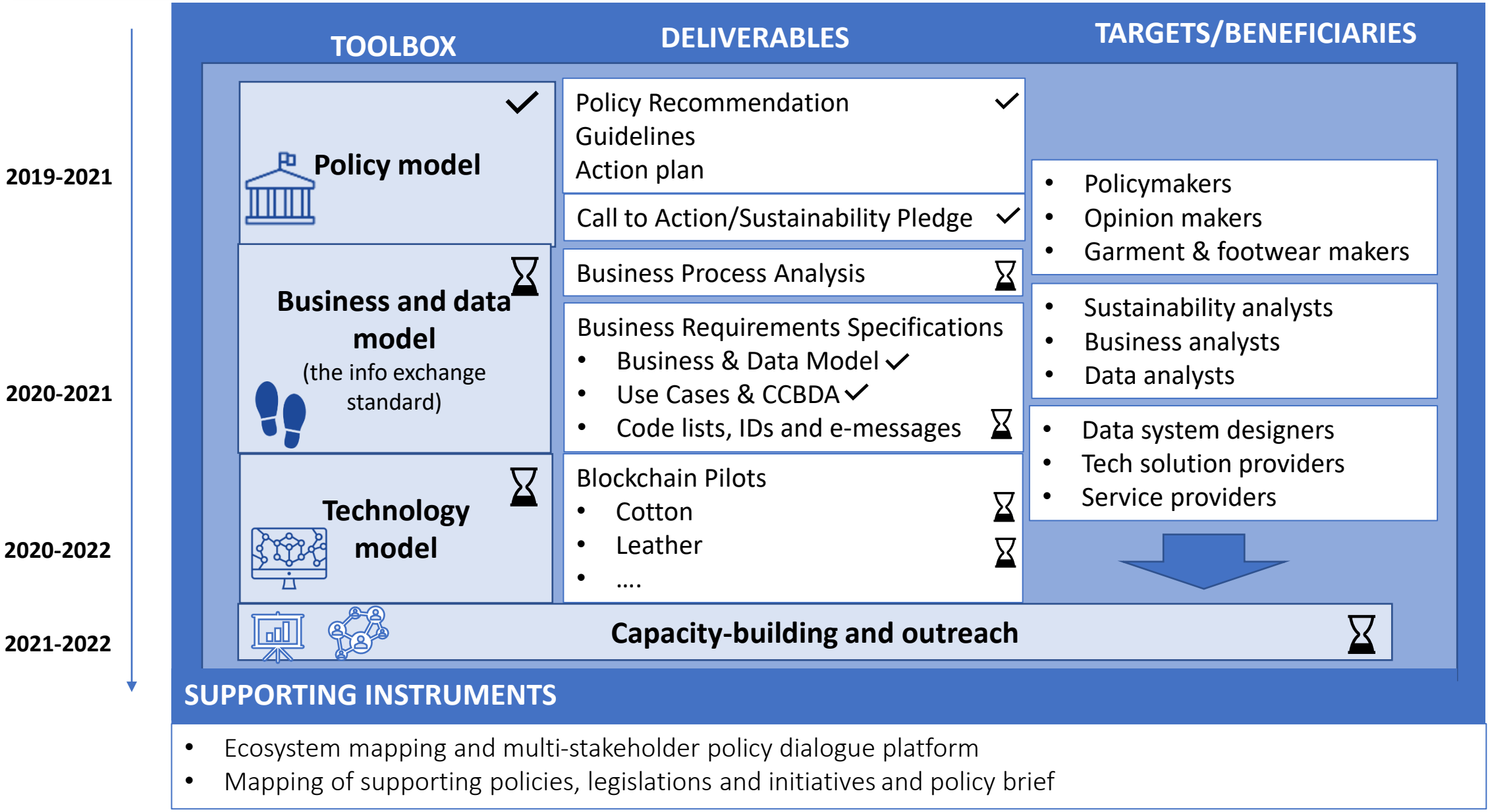
UNECE

An Overview of work to date:

1. Creation and formal adoption of Policy Recommendations and Guidelines
2. Creation and formal adoption of Call to Action
3. Creation of Business Process Analyses (BPAs) – Generic, Textile and Leather
4. Creation and harmonisation of code lists for the CCL and other data repositories
5. Blockchain Pilots
6. Capacity Building and Training
7. Communication

UN / CEFACT

1. Toolbox


TOOLBOX
DELIVERABLES
TARGETS/BENEFICIARIES
2019-2021
2020-2021
2020-2022
2021-2022
Policy model
Policy Recommendation
Guidelines
Action plan
Call to Action/Sustainability Pledge
Business and data model
(the info exchange standard)
Business Process Analysis
Business Requirements Specifications
• Business & Data Model
• Use Cases & CCBDA
• Code lists, IDs and e-messages
Technology model
Blockchain Pilots
• Cotton
• Leather
• ….
Capacity-building and outreach
• Policymakers
• Opinion makers
• Garment & footwear makers
• Sustainability analysts
• Business analysts
• Data analysts
• Data system designers
• Tech solution providers
• Service providers
SUPPORTING INSTRUMENTS
• Ecosystem mapping and multi-stakeholder policy dialogue platform
• Mapping of supporting policies, legislations and initiatives and policy brief

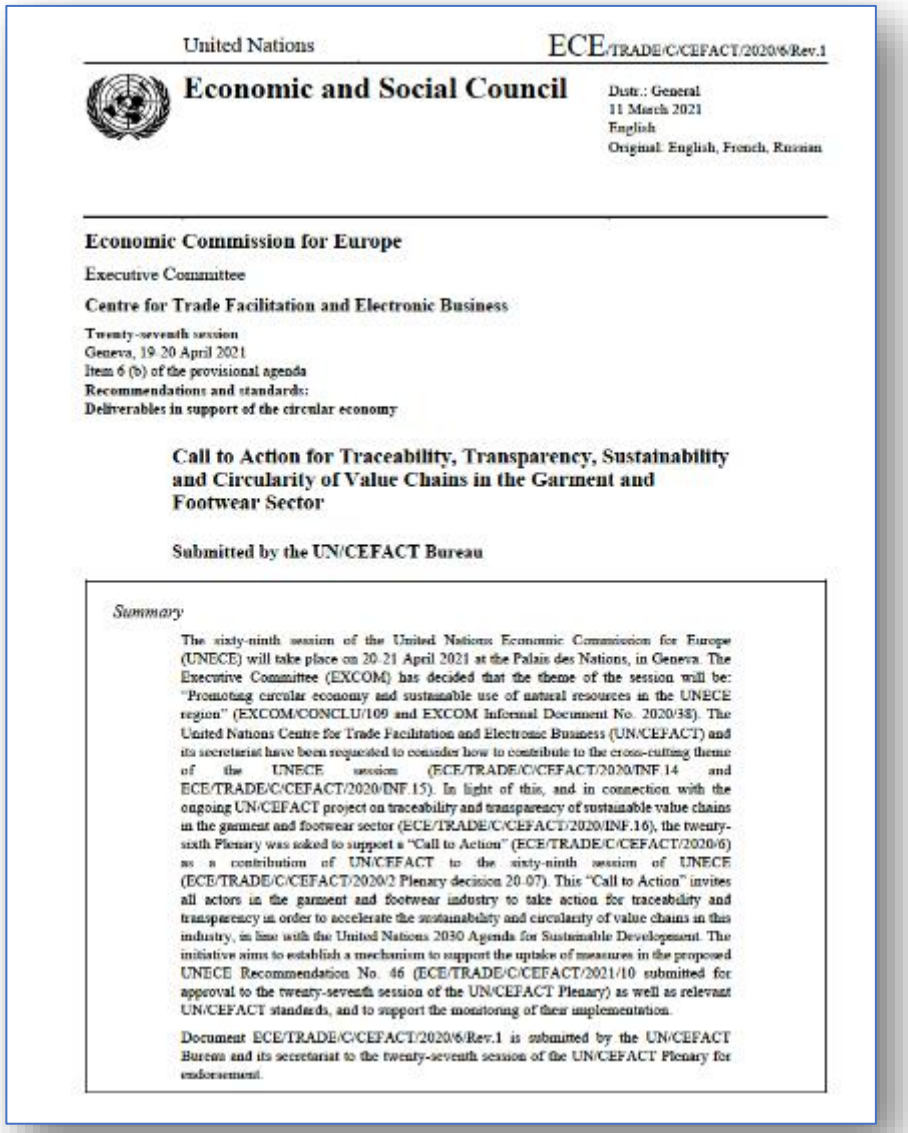
1. Outcomes of the 27th UN/CEFACT Plenary and 69th ECE Session

27th UN/CEFACT Plenary
19 April - 20 April 2021

UNECE 69th Commission Session
20 April - 21 April 2021

DOCUMENT TITLE AND DOCUMENT SYMBOL	Status
Recommendation No. 46: Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/10 (EN – FR – RU)	Adopted*
Call to Action for Recommendation No. 46: Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/6/Rev.1 (EN – FR – RU)	Endorsed*
Executive Summary for Policymakers : Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector and Report on **Policy Developments on Traceability and Transparency** ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/11 (EN) & ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.3 (EN)	For information
Policy Brief – Harnessing the Potential of Blockchain Technology for Due Diligence and Sustainability in Cotton Value Chains ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/12 (EN)	For information

2. Call to Action



United Nations ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/6/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
11 March 2021
English
Original: English, French, Russian

Economic Commission for Europe

Executive Committee

Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business

Twenty-seventh session
Geneva, 19-20 April 2021
Item 6 (b) of the provisional agenda
Recommendations and standards:
Deliverables in support of the circular economy

Call to Action for Traceability, Transparency, Sustainability and Circularity of Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector

Submitted by the UN/CEFACT Bureau

Summary

The sixty-ninth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) will take place on 20-21 April 2021 at the Palais des Nations, in Geneva. The Executive Committee (EXCOM) has decided that the theme of the session will be: "Promoting circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources in the UNECE region" (EXCOM/CONCLU/109 and EXCOM Informal Document No. 2020/38). The United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) and its secretariat have been requested to consider how to contribute to the cross-cutting theme of the UNECE session (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/INF.14 and ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/INF.15). In light of this, and in connection with the ongoing UN/CEFACT project on traceability and transparency of sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/INF.16), the twenty-sixth Plenary was asked to support a "Call to Action" (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/6) as a contribution of UN/CEFACT to the sixty-ninth session of UNECE (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/2 Plenary decision 20-07). This "Call to Action" invites all actors in the garment and footwear industry to take action for traceability and transparency in order to accelerate the sustainability and circularity of value chains in this industry, in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The initiative aims to establish a mechanism to support the uptake of measures in the proposed UNECE Recommendation No. 46 (ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/10 submitted for approval to the twenty-seventh session of the UN/CEFACT Plenary) as well as relevant UN/CEFACT standards, and to support the monitoring of their implementation.

Document ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/6/Rev.1 is submitted by the UN/CEFACT Bureau and its secretariat to the twenty-seventh session of the UN/CEFACT Plenary for endorsement.

NEXT KEY DATES

By May 10th
Letter inviting actors to submit the Pledges

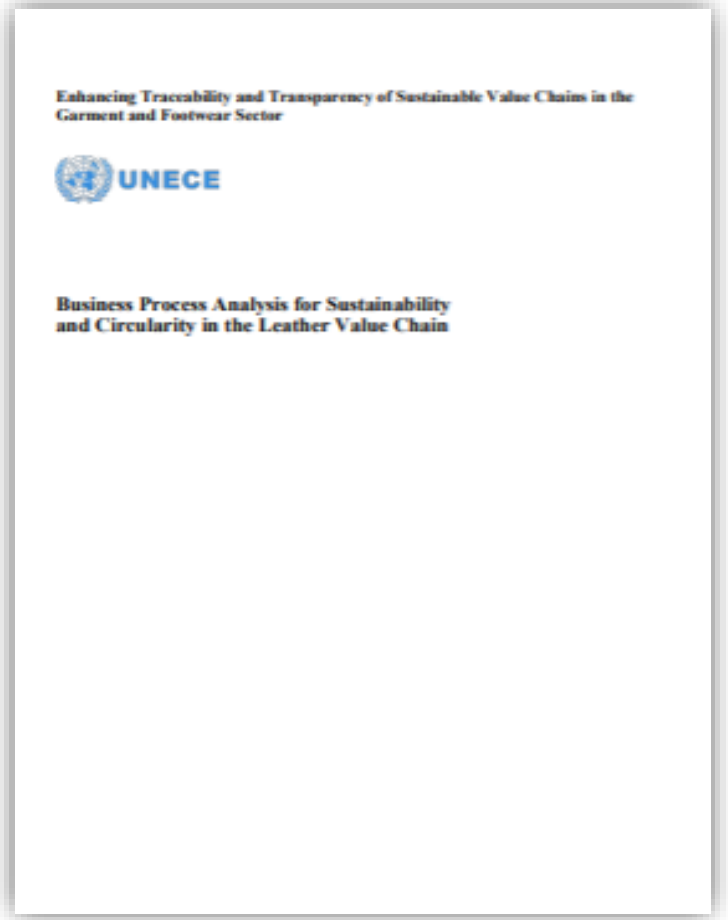
By September 10th
Deadline to submit Pledges

September 21st
Presentation of Pledges

3. Business Process Analyses (BPA)s for textile and leather

Creating the Value Chain BPAs

- Both textile and leather BPAs use the same methodology, just applying it to different processes which use different materials:
  1. Identify the processes and actors
  2. Identify the risks
  3. Identify the data and information exchanges required for traceability and transparency
- All 3 steps in the methodology look at what exists now and seek to identify gaps which need to be filled in order to fully support traceability and transparency


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

UNECE

Business Process Analysis for Sustainability and Circularity in the Leather Value Chain

Textile Value Chains
Draft: https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/E320_BPA-SVC-textile.pdf
Leather Value Chains
Draft: https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/E320_BPA-SVC-leather.pdf

UNECE
UN/CEFACT

3. Processes and Actors

1. Planting and cultivation of cotton
2. Cotton harvest identification & transfer from farmer to ginner
3. Ginning & transfer to spinner
4. Spinning & transfer to dyer, bleacher, washer
5. Dyeing, bleaching, washing & transfer to weaver
6. Weaving & transfer to fabric finisher

7. Garment or product production & transfer to enoblement
8. Product Enoblement & packaging and transfer to "retailer"
9. Placement of product in stores or on-line for sale
10. Consumption and disposal
11. Post consumption recycling

1. Farming of Livestock
2. Slaughter
3. Preservation
4. Tanning (raw to tanned)
5. Splitting, shaving and sorting
6. Retanning, fatliquoring and crusting

7. Dyeing, setting out and sammying
8. Drying, conditioning, softening and finishing
9. Product assembly
10. Fulfilment & retail
11. Post consumption

UNECE
UN/CEFACT

3. Risks

Deforestation

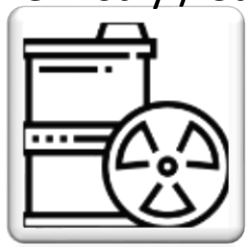
Biodiversity

Animal Welfare

Air Pollution

Water Pollution

Hazardous Chemistry / Salt

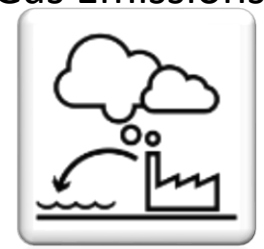


Solid Waste

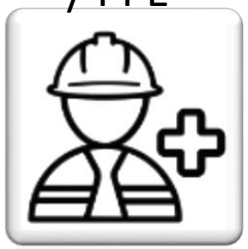
Value Chain Processes – Textile or Leather

Energy Consumption

Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Health & Safety / PPE

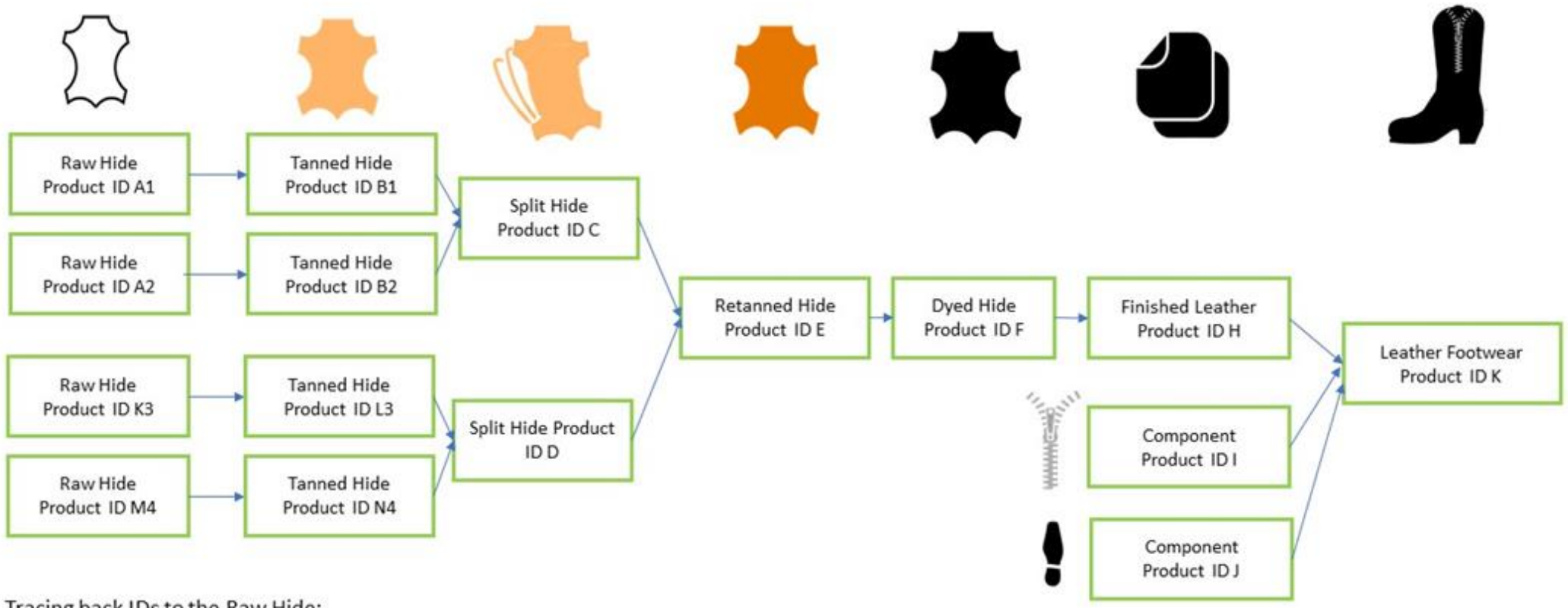


Human Rights

Labour Risks

Water Use

3. Information / Data Requirements



Tracing back IDs to the Raw Hide:
K-H-F-E-C-B1-A1 or K-H-F-E-C-B2-A2 or K-H-F-E-D-L3-K3 or K-H-F-E-D-N4-M4

3. How to Use the Information / Data

- Later in the agenda, the connection of how the work of the BPAs is used practically within the blockchain pilot system to create the traceability and transparency of the value chain will be demonstrated.

BPA Work

1. **Establish value chain processes and actors**
2. **Establish risks and mitigation options**
3. **Establish information and data required**

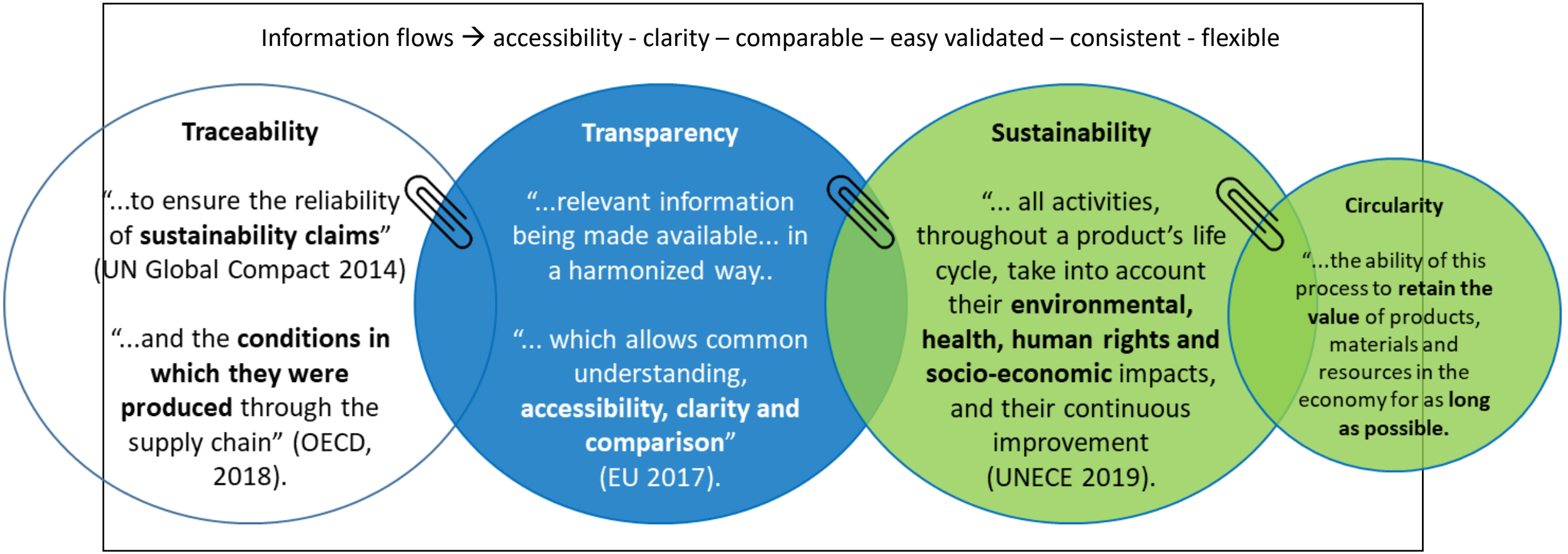
Core Component Library – Codes and Identifiers

Block-chain Pilot

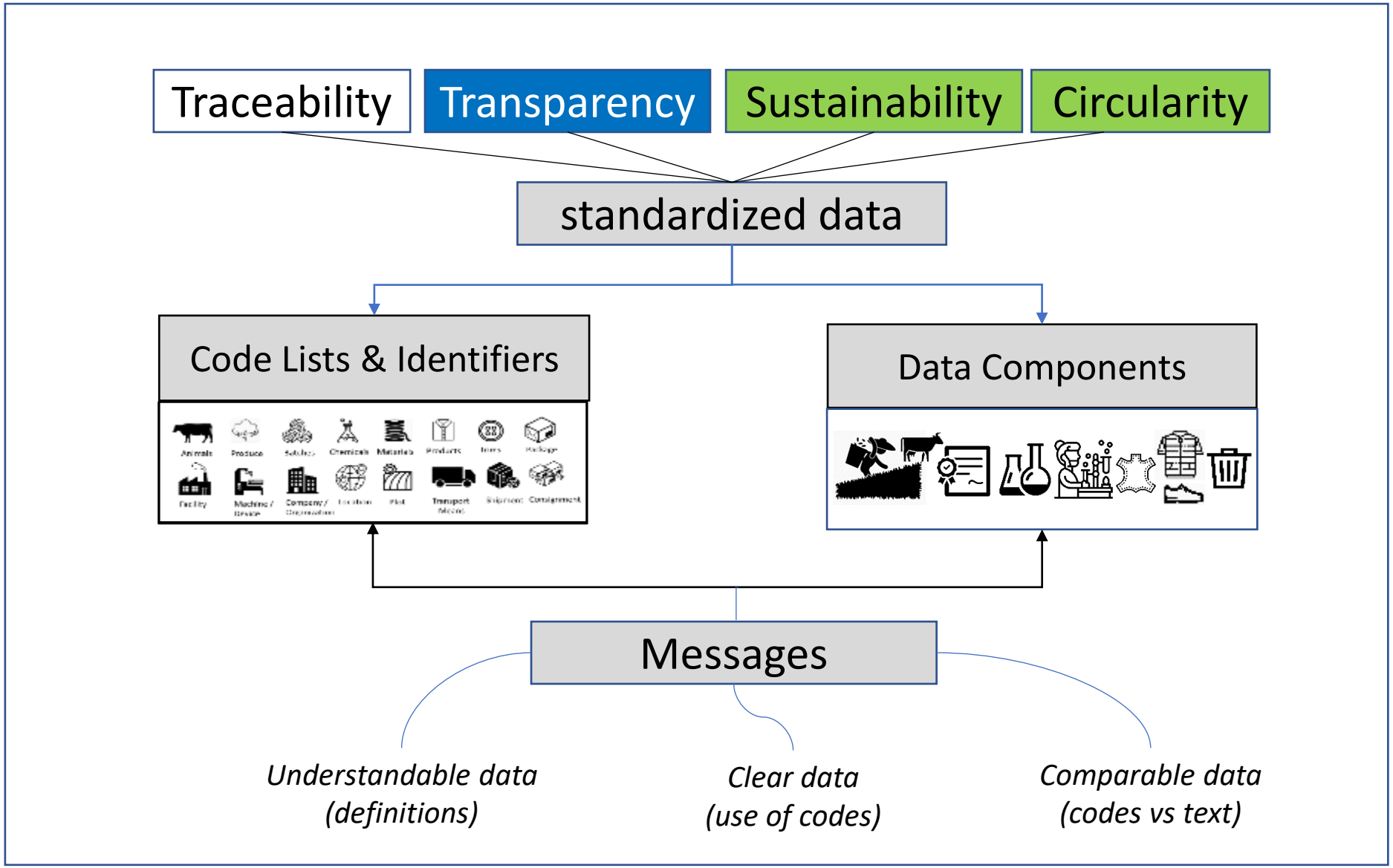
4. **Use the above within a system of traceability & transparency to provide a more sustainable value chain**

4. Why use codes and identifiers?

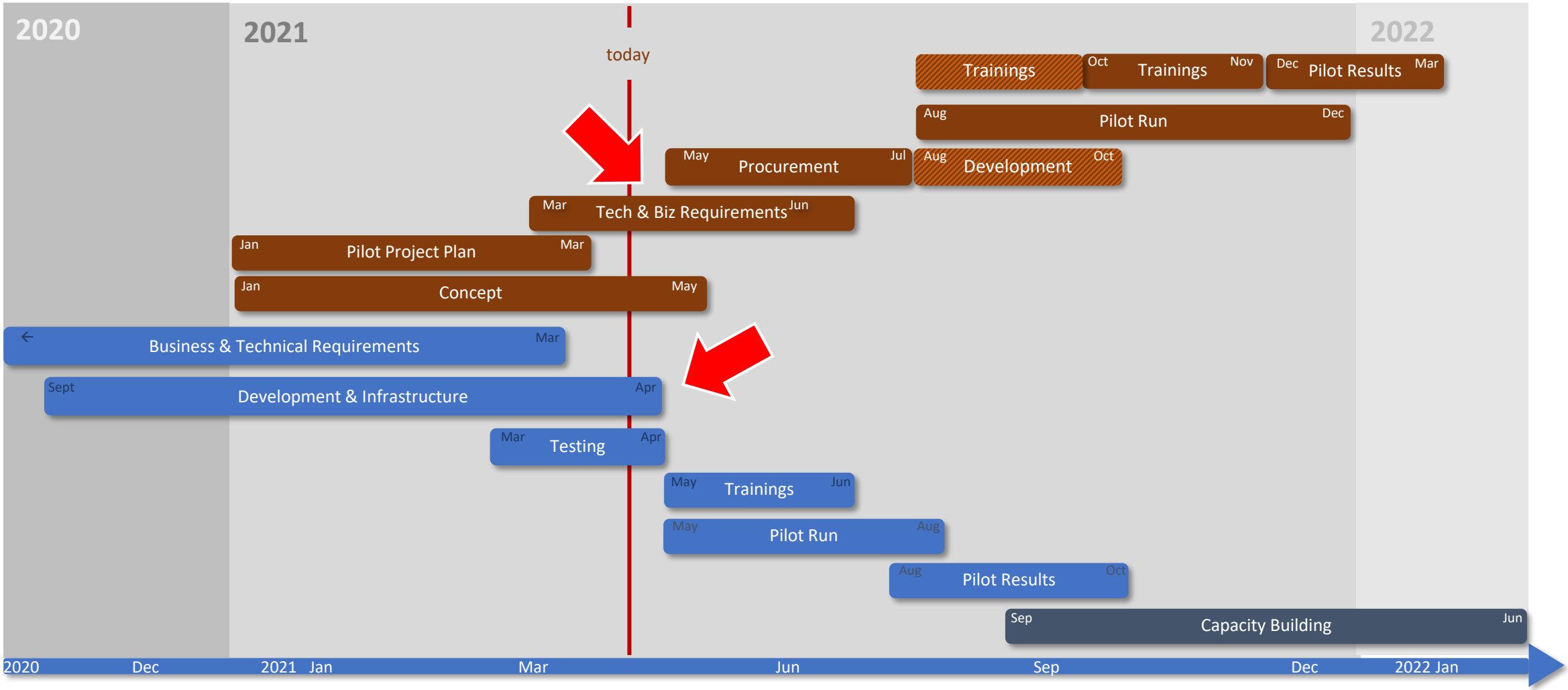
Codes and identifiers are an essential component of any Machine-To-Machine information flow. They have been developed over time to facilitate the flow of standardized data that can be easily validated for correctness to ensure consistent semantics, being relieved from any ambiguity and inconsistency. It enhances accessibility and findability of information much more efficient (data resources).



4. Harmonized data, code lists and identifiers



5. Blockchain Pilots: timeline and milestones

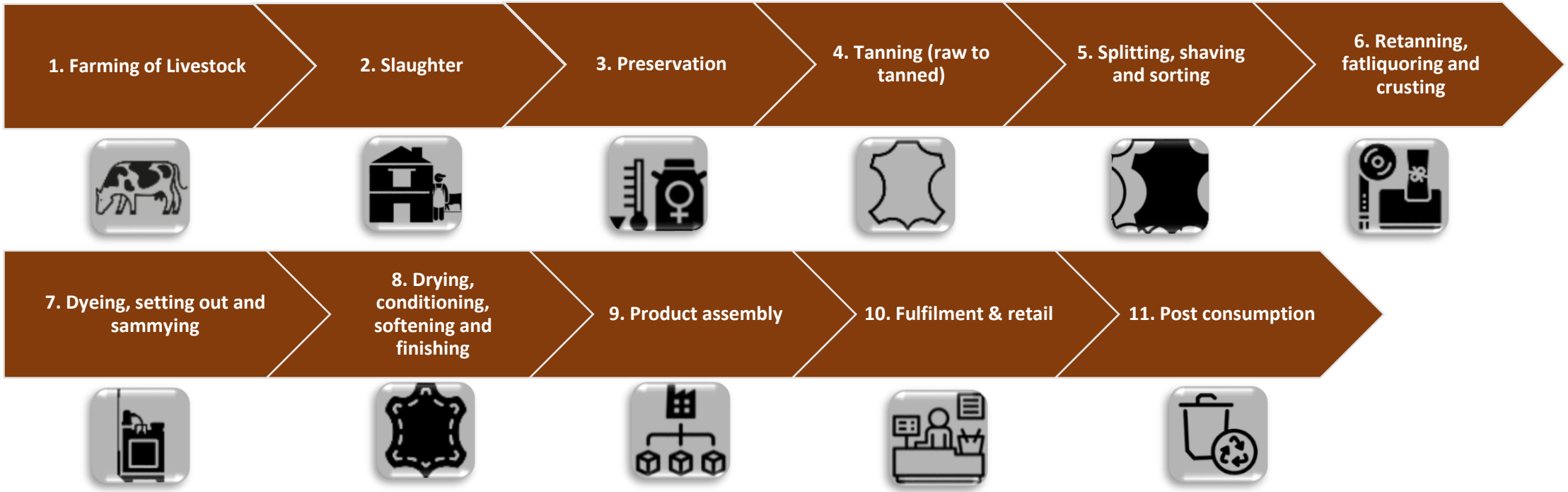


Pilot #1 – COTTON
Pilot #2 – LEATHER

5. Pilot Process

Step 1: Value Chain(s) Selection: Materials, Partners and Processes

Standard Leather value Chain



VALUE CHAIN
- *Farms*
- *Tanneries*
- *Traders*
- *Product Manufacturers*

MATERIAL
- *Leather*
- *Components*
- *Finished Goods*

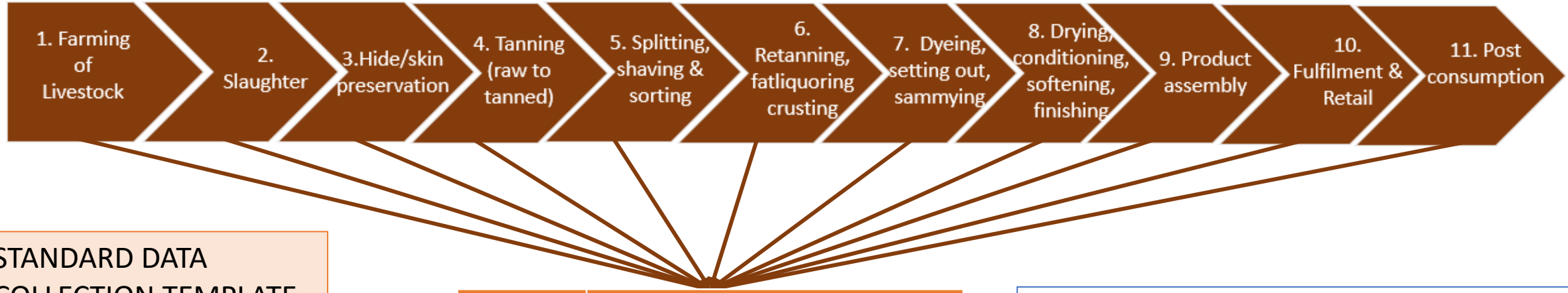
PARTNER
- *Farmers*
- *Manufacturers*
- *Retailers*

PROCESS (VC STEP)
- *Farming*
- *Tanning*
- *Production (incl. transformation phases)*

5. Pilot Process

Step 2. Identify the information exchanges / data within the Value Chain(s) Selection

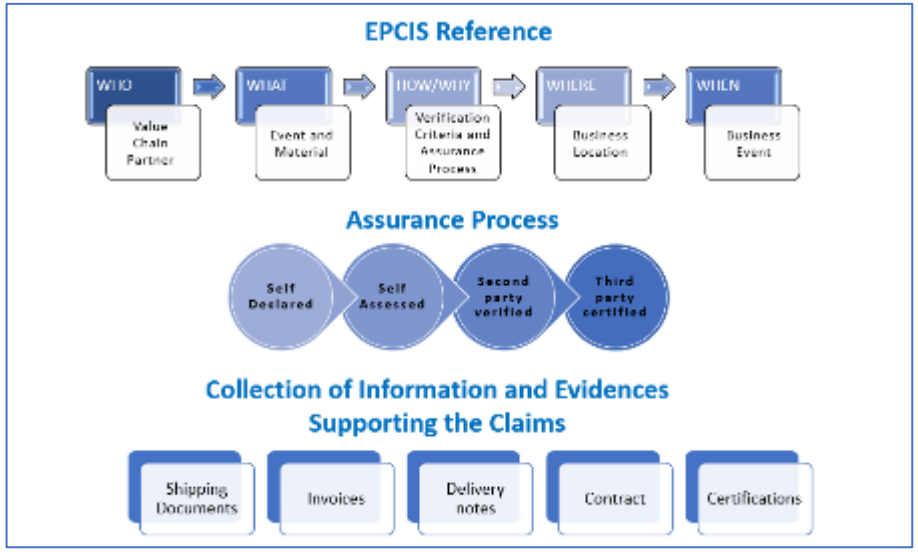
Standard Leather Value Chain



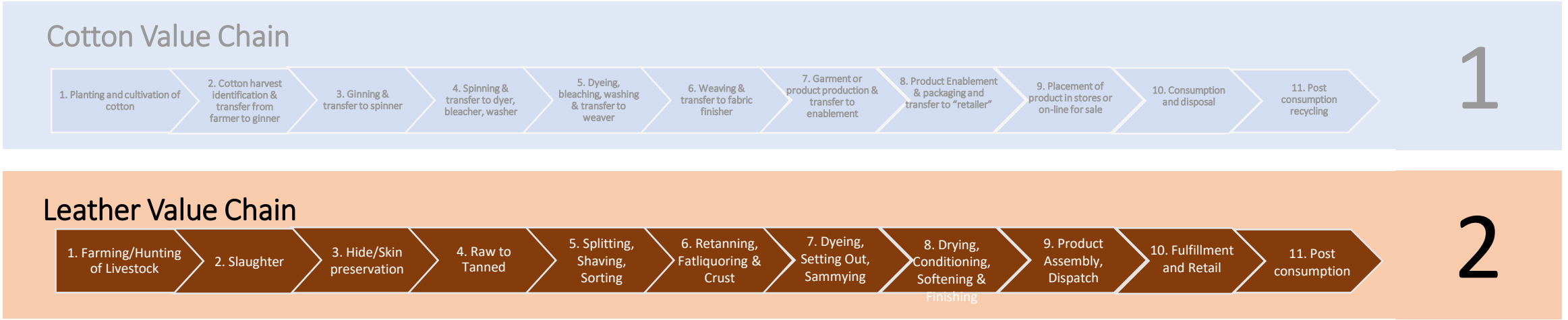
STANDARD DATA COLLECTION TEMPLATE

available to be used in all the business steps of the value chain - for all type of sustainability claims

5 Ws	Definition
WHO	Value Chain Partner
WHAT	Event Type Material
WHY HOW	Verification Criteria & Validation Process
WHERE	Business Location
WHEN	Business Event TIme



Step 3. Identify the User Story – What do you want to achieve?



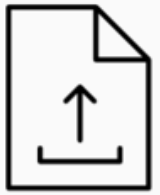
What is your core business?
How does it impact the leather value chain?

Where do you position your user story in the leather value chain ?

Who are the most relevant business partners in your value chain?

5. Pilot Process

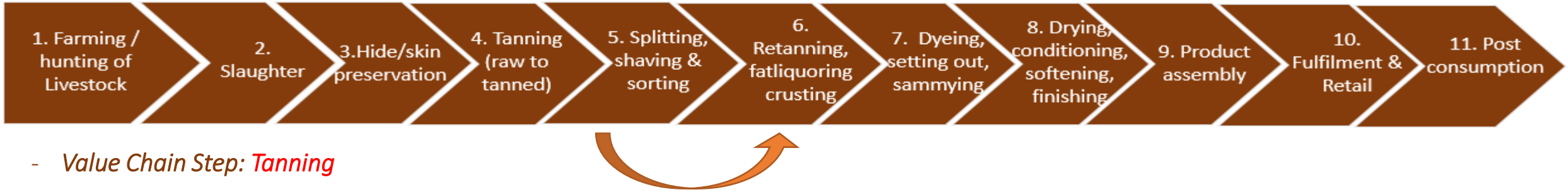
Step 3 cont. How to build the User Story - Example

User story #10 –		
AS A	**I WANT TO**	**SO THAT**
Spinning mill 	Upload the organic cotton certificates I receive from agricultural partners and certification entities 	I can show the traceable origin of the cotton fibers I use 
Spinner 	Upload the GOTS Transaction certificate issued by the certification body in the blockchain 	I can demonstrate that the fabric maker receives GOTS certified yarns matching with GOTS certificate approved on-site by the third-party certification body. 

User Story LVC: Complete		
AS A	**I WANT TO**	**SO THAT**
Leather Manufacturer 	Ensure that leather manufactured in my tannery does not contain hazardous chemistry by buying chemicals from suppliers who are compliant with REACH regulations 	No adverse health effects are suffered by people who use or wear products manufactured with leather produced at my tannery. Testing of the leather will be conducted by 3rd party verified testing companies to demonstrate this compliance and test reports will be uploaded to the blockchain platform in order to create transparency. 

5. Pilot Process

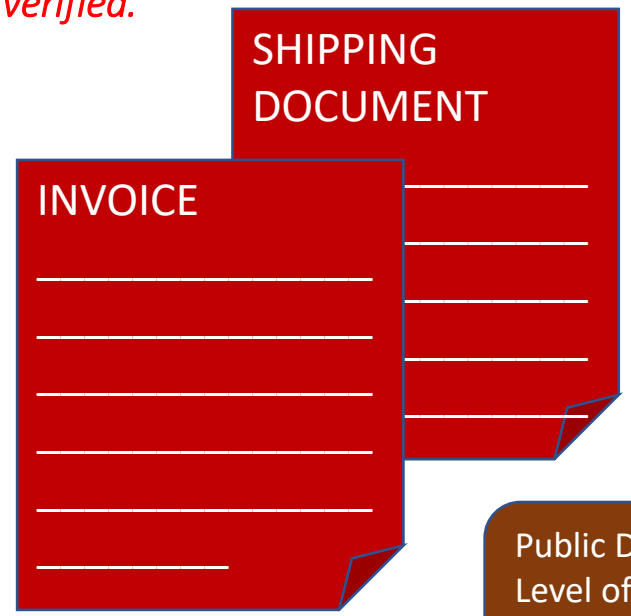
Step 4. To enable your user story – select your claim and validation method (this example is origin)



- *Value Chain Step: Tanning*

- *User Story: In order to prove the transfer of ownership of the wet-blue tannery to the finishing tannery, the wet-blue tannery issues an invoice and a shipping list that confirms the transaction. Assurance Process: Second Party verified.*

- *WHO:*
  - *From Tannery Name "ABC"*
  - *To Tannery Name "XYZ"*
- *WHAT:*
  - *Event (transformation): Tanning*
  - *Material: Bovine Wet-Blue "A" grade, full substance*
  - *Verification Criteria (Evidence/Standard): Invoice from Tannery "ABC" to Tannery "XYZ"*
- *WHERE*
  - *Operation Location Tannery Location "ABC" address*
- *WHEN*
  - *Event Date and Time: Date and Time*
- *WHY*
  - *Business Operation: Continuation of process to complete leather manufacture*



Public Disclosure
Level of Transparency:

Business to Business

5. Participation Structure

Pilot Scenario(s) preparation: Working Groups

Roundtable Organization: a phased-in expanding series of working groups as the pilot develops

Gap Analysis	Pilot Scoping	Support	Validation
Working group to undertake a gap analysis for cotton vs leather, and investigation on physical markers (PRO and CONs analysis, tender(?): **Team to be determined from cotton and leather pilots**	Working Group for scoping the pilot objectives and desired outcomes: **Made up of Direct Project Partners plus Secretariat and Consultant Team**	Working Group to assist with gaps in value chains and expert input **Made up of Direct Project Partners, Support Project Partners, plus Secretariat and Consultant Team**	Working Group to provide physical pilot run and validation **Direct Project Partners, Support Project Partners, Validation Partners, plus Secretariat and Consultant Team**

6. Training plan, capacity-building

6 workshops → 3 days duration each → key beneficiaries → in focus regions/countries

Garment and footwear makers

Policymakers

Opinion makers

When and Where (tbc)

21-23 Sept 2021
W1 Europe/Milan

Nov 2021
W2 Africa/ Addis Ababa

Feb 2022
W3 Latin America/ Santiago

Mar 2022
W4 North America/ New York

Apr 2022
W5 South East Asia/ Bangkok

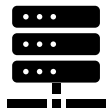
May 2022
W6 SE Central Asia/ Tashkent

Module 0: The UNECE initiative and toolbox for transparency and traceability (TT)

Module 1: Scaling-up: the Sustainability pledge and Toolbox branding

Module 2: Traceability and transparency as enablers of sustainability and circularity

Module 3: Principles and components of a traceability system



Module 4: Making TT work for small actors and vulnerable groups

Module 5: Formulation and implementation of a traceability and transparency action plan

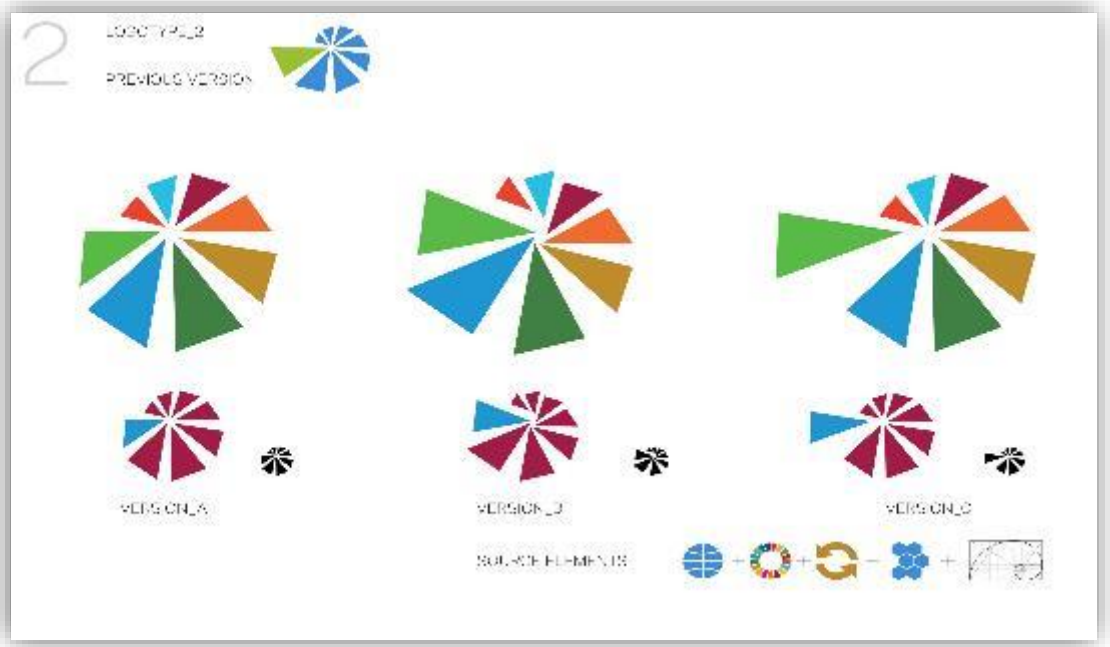
Module 6: The business process analysis (BPA) for sustainable and circular textile and leather value chains

Module 7: The business and data model (Part I) and the use cases and core components business data assembly (CCBDA) structures (Part II) for traceability and transparency of sustainable and circular value chains in textile and leather

Module 8: The Technology Model for TT and due diligence in textile and leather

- Blockchain systems
- Markers
- Data privacy and security

7. Project Communication



Interested to learn more or participate?

Secretariat: Maria-Teresa Pisani at: maria-teresa.pisani@un.org

Visit: https://unece.org/trade/traceability-sustainable-garment-and-footwear

Thank you

Thank you

TextileExchange.org