Traceability in Global Supply Chains

Garments and Textiles Industry

Wednesday 19 November 2014 at 10am EDT
Technical Difficulties: If you have technical issues, please let us know by typing a message in the Questions pane (A). You can raise your hand (B) if we do not respond.

Q&A: We will be taking questions on content at the end, but you can send them to us throughout the webinar by using the Questions pane (A). Please specify to whom the question should be directed.

Example: Question for John Doe: What is Human Trafficking?
Welcome and Introduction

Elena Bombis, Advisor, Supply Chain Sustainability, UN Global Compact

Presentation of “A Guide to Traceability” by UN Global Compact and BSR

Tara Norton, Director, Advisory Services (EMEA), BSR
Member of UNGC Advisory Group on Supply Chain Sustainability - Traceability Task Force

Traceability in the Textile Industry

Anne Gillespie, Director of Industry Integrity, Textile Exchange

Traceability in the Down Supply Chain

Rachelle Jackson, Director, Sustainability & Innovation, Arche Advisors
Member of UNGC Advisory Group on Supply Chain Sustainability

Special Remarks: a Business Perspective on Traceability

Andy York, Ethical Trading Manager, N Brown Group
Member of UNGC Advisory Group on Supply Chain Sustainability

Q & A: Remaining Time

United Nations Global Compact
# Agenda / Objectives

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<th>Agenda</th>
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<td>1. Definition and overview</td>
<td>Understand definition of traceability for sustainability purposes</td>
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<td>2. Traceability models &amp; traceability schemes</td>
<td>Understand the different traceability models and their pros and cons</td>
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<td>Gain an overview of the landscape of global traceability schemes</td>
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<td>3. Practical steps for implementation</td>
<td>Consider the Seven Steps that you can take to practically implement traceability</td>
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<td>4. Considerations for commodities relevant to the garment Industry</td>
<td>Look at an overview of traceability issues and solutions for cotton and leather</td>
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DEFINITION: Traceability for sustainability

The ability to identify and trace the history, distribution, location and application of products, parts and materials, to ensure the reliability of sustainability claims, in the areas of human rights, labor (including health and safety), the environment and anti-corruption.
Traceability Models

Supply Chain Traceability Types

- Traceability Models
  - Product Segregation
    - Bulk Commodity
    - Identity Preservation
  - Mass Balance
  - Book and Claim
The Product Segregation model implies that certified materials and products are physically separated from non-certified materials and products at each stage along the value chain.

**Better Cotton Initiative** – Physical segregation until the bale of cotton is formed

**Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO)** – Product segregation for bananas, other fresh fruits, coffee, flowers, nuts, rice and spices

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)** – “FSC Pure Products”

**Organic Food Labels**

**Responsible Jewelry Council** Chain-of-Custody standard

**Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)** – RSPO Segregated System

**Textile Exchange** standards

**UTZ Certified** – Traceability Programme “Segregation Physical Link”

**Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)**
With the Mass Balance model, certified and non-certified materials can be mixed. The exact volume of certified material entering the value chain must be controlled and an equivalent volume of the certified product leaving the value chain can be sold as certified.

**Better Cotton Initiative** – Mass Balance model once the bale of cotton is broken and split into yarn

**Bonsucro** – Mass Balance Chain of Custody Standard

**Fairtrade Labeling Organization (FLO)** – Mass balance model for cocoa, sugar, tea and juice

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)** – FSC volume based system

**Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)** – RSPO Mass Balance System

**UTZ Certified** – Mass Balance Traceability Programme
The Book and Claim model does not seek to have traceability at each stage in the supply chain. Instead, it relies on the link between volumes of certified materials produced and the amount of the certified product purchased, and on sustainability certificates issued and purchased.

**NOTE:** The Mass Balance and Book and Claim models are open to criticism for commodities where Product Segregation is available.

- Bonsucro – Credit trading system (Book and Claim)
- Roundtable for Responsible Palm Oil (RSPO) – Book and Claim system
- UTZ Certified – Trading & Traceability Programme used
- Book and Claim Trading Platform
- Renewable Energy Certificates
## Global traceability schemes

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Best practice in traceability

THE MODEL: COLLABORATION IS BEST PRACTICE FOR TRACEABILITY

A clear model has emerged of best practice in traceability based on interviews and research conducted in developing this guide. The model has three distinctive features:

1. One independent, multi-stakeholder Global Collaborative Scheme. This organization provides guidance and works on commodities to advance traceability.

2. Focus. The traceability scheme is focused on a limited number of issues, both in terms of the number of commodities and the sustainability attributes that must be traced.

3. Appropriate collaboration along the supply chain. The supply chain actors along the way are participating in the scheme in a manner appropriate to their position in the supply chain, and are communicating with their immediate business partners.

Independent, multi-stakeholder Global Collaborative Scheme
Focus: One commodity, specific sustainability attributes

- Responsible for the overall traceability of the commodity
- Sets standards/certification requirements
- Monitors commodity source and each step in the chain of custody
- Ensures the flow of data as appropriate between sources

1. Producers / Raw Material Sources
   - Certified to global scheme
   - Subject to independent audits
   - Share data

2. 2nd Tier & Beyond Indirect Suppliers
   - Certified to scheme
   - Document chain of custody
   - Top management support
   - Resources to implement
   - Subject to audits
   - Share data

3. 1st Tier Direct Suppliers
   - Certified to scheme
   - Document chain of custody
   - Top management support
   - Resources to implement
   - Subject to audits
   - Share data

4. Brands / Sellers
   - Participation in scheme
   - Strong buyer adherence to internal policy
   - Top management support
   - Integrated procurement processes
   - Resources to implement
Seven Steps to traceability implementation

1. Identify the key commodities.
2. Gain a full understanding of all relevant sustainability issues to those commodities and identify whether traceability is the best way to mitigate those risks.
3. Develop the business case for traceability.
4. Take traceability action.
   - If there is an existing traceability scheme, get involved.
   - If there is not an existing scheme for that commodity, reach out to peers and stakeholders (and the UN Global Compact) to encourage or start one.
5. Engage internally with key staff, and develop solid internal practices and processes.
7. Stay the course!!

Traceability is a long-term investment; be prepared to stick with it over the long-term.

Focus on those commodities that are most material to your business, and areas where you have the greatest risk and leverage.

Devote time, effort and resources to collaboration.

Strong supplier relationships and good communication are key to success.
Cotton

- One of the most polluting commodities – 10% of chemicals are possessed worldwide
- Growing demand for fair trade and organic cotton
- 8% of global cotton consumption engaged in the Better Cotton Initiative

Key Issues
- Reducing use of water and chemicals
- Carbon footprint
- Fair compensation for small-scale farmers
- Child labour
- Illegal logging

Relevant Actors
- Textile Exchange
- Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)
- Sustainable Trade Initiative
- Fair Trade Labelling Organization International (FLO)
- Traceable Down Standard

Gaps & Opportunities
- Scale
- Sharing of good practices
Leather

Key Issues

• Deforestation
• Land rights of indigenous people
• Forced labour and child labour
• Animal welfare: prevent animal mistreatment at farm and during transport to slaughter

Relevant Actors

• The Leather Working Group (LWG)
• Euroleather (initiated by COTANCE and European Trade Union)
• EMAS – the European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme

Gaps & Opportunities

• Scale
• Greater alignment
Thank you.
UN Global Compact
Traceability in the Textiles and Garments Industry

Anne Gillespie
Director of Industry Integrity
November 19th, 2014
Non-profit, textile-focused organization founded in 2002.

Originally focused on organic cotton, growing the market from $240 million in 2001 to over $5 billion in 2010. Organic remains a core, signature program.

20 staff and ambassadors in 8 countries

2010-2015: Expanding our focus to include sustainable textiles in step with our members and the industry

Over 300 Farmer members and 165 Industry members, representing approximately $755 billion of retail sales in 2011.
What We Do

Advocate product and industry integrity.

Help bring positive innovations to scale.

Convene, inform, and build capacity in our membership base and across the industry.

Create partnerships that accelerate sustainable practices across the global textile industry.

Improve organic farmers’ visibility, access to stable markets, and better develop business capabilities through education.
How We Work

3rd Party body accredits the Certification Body to ISO and Textile Exchange requirements to ensure that the CB is qualified and ethical.

The certification body has the only formal relationship with the certified company. They handle certification to the requirements of the TE standard.

Accreditation Body

Accreditation Requirements

Certification Bodies

Standard

Certified Company

Certified Products

Certified Products

Certified Products

TE develops, owns and administers the standard. TE does not do any certification activities, but does keep record of the certified companies, supplied by the certification bodies.
What We Believe

To tell the truth, you need to know the truth.
TE Standards

Global Recycled Standard

Organic farm standard
Recycled Input Requirements
Recycled Input Requirements
Geese requirements
Wool Requirements
Angora Requirements

~ Animal Welfare ~
Content Claim Standard

1. Identity Preservation
2. Material movement
TE Content Claim Standard

- Tracks the flow of raw material from source, through the supply chain, to the final product
- Addresses product flow, documentation, mass balance calculations, and segregation of materials
- Third party certified
- Based on scope and transaction certificates for maximum levels of verification and tracking
- Raw materials are verified separately
1. Body issuing the certificate (name and address)
   **Name of CB’s issuing office**
   **Address**

2a) Licensing code of the certification body
   **[Standard] [CB] [no.]**

2b) Reference number of the certificate
   **[Licensee no. of seller] [TC no.]**

3. Seller of the product(s) (name and address)
   **Name of seller of certified product(s)**
   **Address**

4. Inspection body (name and address)
   **Name of Inspection body**
   **Address**

5. Last processor of the product(s) (name and address)
   **Name of last processor of certified product(s)**
   **Address**

6. Country of dispatch
   **Country of dispatch**

7. Buyer of the product(s) (name and address)
   **Name of buyer of certified product(s)**
   **Address**

8. Consignee(s) of the product(s) (Address of the place of destination)
   **Name of Consignee**
   **Address**

9. Country of destination
   **Country of destination**

10. Product and shipment information
    **Minimum Information:**
    - Units and names of the product(s) as they appear on the invoice
    - Label grade, if applicable (e.g. for GOTS, organic, or ‘made with organic’, for OE: 100% or OE blended)
    - Fibre material composition of the product(s) (% of each fibre in the product by weight)
    - Invoice number and date
    - Reference to transport document (number, date, transport company, truck no., container no.)

11. Gross weight (kg)
    **kg**

12. Net weight (kg)
    **kg**

13. Commercial weight (kg)
    **kg**

14. Declaration of the body issuing the certificate
    **This is to certify that the [fibre material name] used for the products designated above has been produced in accordance with [standard’s name, e.g. GOTS, OE] and that the products have been processed in accordance with the [standard’s name, e.g. GOTS, OE]. Compliance with this standard is continually monitored by the inspection body named in box 4.**

15. Additional declaration (if appropriate)
    **Stamp of the issuing body**
    **Stamp of the standard**

16. Place and date of issue
    **Signature of the authorized person**
    **of the body detailed in box 1**

Name

**[If applicable. This electronically issued document is the valid original version]**

Transaction certificate, page 1 of 2
TE Standard Development and Revision Participation Model

**International Working Group (IWG)**

- **Steering Committee**
  Set goals and scope, guide development, participate in key decisions.

- **Decision Making Authority**

- **Technical Group**
  Actively engaged in research and writing.

- **Advisory Group**
  Consulted on specific areas of experience and expertise.

**Stakeholder Group**
Any persons or groups concerned with or directly affected by the standard. There will be active outreach to stakeholders to provide feedback on drafts and key developments.

**Public**
Any person or group may view the standard drafts and meeting summaries on the TE website and submit comments.
Goose Down Traceability

Rachelle Jackson
Arche Advisors
Arche Advisors

Arche is Greek for “first principles”

We help you get back to the basics.

We support businesses throughout the sourcing process to improve sustainability for workers, communities, and brands.

Arche is also Greek for “origin”

Our experts have been there from the start.

We have nearly 2 decades of experience in sustainable supply chain practices, including human rights, labor, traceability, and sustainability.

We have worked in 75 countries and with a range of companies- small local suppliers to fortune 500 companies.

entrustworthy
Goose Down Protests

• 2009, Swedish TV program explored live plucking
• 2010, German NGO Four Paws began campaign against force-feeding and live-plucking of geese
Companies Respond

• 2011, Companies respond to campaign

• OIA Down Task Force
  – Develop standard for goose down in supply chains
  – Set parameters for traceability of non-live plucked, non-force fed down

[Logos of Patagonia, The North Face, Jack Wolfskin, and Outfittery]
Pilots in Down Supply Chains

• Patagonia worked with Arche to field test early down standard
• Map supply chains
• Identify risk areas
  – Collector chains
  – Legally allowed practices
• Understand constraints
  – Geese raised for meat
  – Limited influence of down buyers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hatchery ID No.</th>
<th>Strain ID No.</th>
<th>Farm ID No.</th>
<th>Vet Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2740</td>
<td>100123</td>
<td>123456</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Hatchery ID No.**: 2740
- **Strain ID No.**: 100123
- **Farm ID No.**: 123456
- **Vet Certification**: None
# Traceable Down Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certifies supply chains as free from forced-fed or live-plucked down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracks goose from hatchling to slaughterhouse, with good animal welfare practices and traceability documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeling and segregation of down from slaughterhouse to factory required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you for joining us today.
Presentation slides and a recording of the webinar will be available on the UN Global Compact website. (www.unglobalcompact.org)

If you have any additional questions, please contact
Elena Bombis: bombis@unglobalcompact.org