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Deliverables in support of the circular economy

Report – Enhancing Sustainability and Circularity of Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector: Policy Developments on Traceability and Transparency

A mapping of policies, regulations and guidelines

Summary

This document provides a detailed mapping and analysis of policies, regulations and guidelines for transparency and traceability of sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector and other industry sectors, including agri-food, fishery, mining and timber. This mapping is annexed to the Executive Summary for Policy Makers presented in document ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/11.

Document ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/INF.3 is submitted by the secretariat to the twenty-seventh UN/CEFACT Plenary for information.

I. Introduction

1. This document presents a detailed mapping of policies, regulations and guidelines for transparency and traceability of sustainable value chains. The instruments analysed and included in this mapping are grouped according to the following criteria:

- Industrial sector (agri-food, fishery, garment and footwear, mining, timber, cross-industry);
- Geographic scope (national, subregional/regional, global); and
- Chronological order.

2. For each instrument, the mapping provides a short description, an overview of the specific provisions related to traceability and transparency, the source, and other relevant information such as the type of instrument, when it was enacted, when it came into effect, and the enforcement conditions.

3. This document is annexed to the Executive Summary for Policy Makers presented in document ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/11, which describes the methodology and research process, along with key findings.

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CROSS-INDUSTRY

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Title	**OECD Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity (2017)**
Description	The Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity recommends that adhering countries build a coherent and comprehensive public-integrity system. To this end, adhering countries should i) demonstrate commitment at the highest political and management levels within the public sector to enhance public integrity and reduce corruption; ii) clarify institutional responsibilities across the public sector to strengthen the effectiveness of the public integrity system; iii) develop a strategic approach for the public sector that is based on evidence and aimed at mitigating public integrity risks; iv) set high standards of conduct for public officials.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The OECD Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity recommends adherence to safeguard integrity and the public interest at all stages of the policy process, in particular through promoting transparency and open government. It highlights that transparent and open government allows for the meaningful participation of all stakeholders in the development and implementation of public policies. In particular, part IV recommends that adhering countries enable effective accountability and encourage transparency and stakeholders engagement at all stages of the political process and recognize these things as fundamental tools in promoting accountability and the public interest. To safeguard integrity and the public interest at all stages of the policy process, the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity encourages adhering countries to a) promote transparency and an open government, including ensuring access to information and open data along with timely responses to requests for information; b) grant all stakeholders access in the development and implementation of public policies; c) prevent special-interest groups from controlling public policies by managing conflict-of-interest-situations and by instilling transparency in lobbying activities and in the financing of political parties and election campaigns.
Source	http://www.oecd.org/gov/ethics/OECD-Recommendation-Public-Integrity.pdf
Notes	This is an intergovernmental agreement and soft law instrument. The OECD Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity was adopted in 2017.

Title	**Paris Agreement (2015)**
Description	The Paris Agreement is an international agreement, applicable to all countries, that aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change and the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To achieve these goals, it aims to provide an appropriate financial flow, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity-building framework to support action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 13 (1) establishes an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, to create mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation. It provides built-in flexibility which considers Parties' different capacities. The central aim of the transparency framework is to report and review information on Parties' greenhouse gas emissions, progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions, their adaptation actions, and the financial, technological and capacity-building support needed, received and provided to developing country Parties. The enhanced transparency framework is expected to achieve mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation by • maintaining a clear understanding of the climate change actions taken to meet the objective set out in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including through clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual, nationally determined contributions, and the adaptation actions taken by Parties' (including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps), to inform the global stocktake • maintaining clarity on the support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake
Source	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17853paris_agreement.pdf
Notes	This is a universal, legally binding global climate change agreement. The Paris Agreement was adopted at the Paris Climate Conference on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016—thirty days after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention (accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 per cent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions) had deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary. To this date, 189 Parties have ratified of 197 Parties to the Convention. It replaces the Kyoto Protocol, an earlier international treaty designed to curb the release of greenhouse gas emissions.
Title	**OECD Recommendation on Public Procurement (2015)**
Description	The OECD Recommendation on Public Procurement ensures the strategic and holistic use of public procurement. It provides a 21st-century reference for modernizing procurement systems and can be applied across all levels of government and state-owned enterprises. It addresses the entire procurement cycle while integrating public procurement with other elements of strategic governance such as budgeting, financial management and additional forms of services delivery. The Recommendation

	• supports the proper allocation of public resources by using public procurement as a strategic tool; • yields return through greater efficiency in public spending (a 1% saving represents 43 billion EUR per year in OECD countries); and • mitigates risks such as those of inefficiency and corruption often prevalent in major infrastructure and other complex procurement projects.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The OECD Recommendation on Public Procurement recommends that adhering countries ensure an adequate degree of transparency of the public procurement system at all stages of the procurement cycle. Part VI recommends boosting transparent and effective stakeholder participation in public procurement. Specifically, adhering countries should do the following: i) Develop and follow a standard process that promotes public consultations, invites the comments of the private sector and civil society, ensures the publication of the results of the consultation phase, and explains the options chosen, all in a transparent manner. ii) Engage in transparent and regular dialogues with suppliers and business associations to present public procurement objectives and to maintain an accurate understanding of markets. Effective communication should be conducted to provide potential vendors with a better understanding of the country's needs, and government buyers with information to develop more realistic and effective tender specifications by better understanding market capabilities. Such interactions should be subject to due fairness, transparency, and integrity safeguards, which vary depending on whether an active procurement process is ongoing. Such interactions should also be adapted to ensure that foreign companies participating in tenders receive transparent and effective information. iii) Provide opportunities for the direct involvement of relevant external stakeholders in the procurement system to increase transparency and integrity and ensure an adequate level of scrutiny, provided that confidentiality, equal treatment and other legal obligations in the procurement process are maintained.
Source	https://www.oecd.org/gov/public-procurement/OECD-Recommendation-on-Public-Procurement.pdf
Notes	This is an intergovernmental agreement, soft law instrument. The OECD Recommendation on Public Procurement was adopted in 2015. Part XII recommends that adherents apply oversight and control mechanisms to support accountability throughout the public procurement cycle, including appropriate complaint and sanctions processes. In particular, adherents should do the following: i) Handle complaints in a fair, timely and transparent way by establishing effective procedures to challenge procurement decisions and correct defects, prevent wrongdoing, and build the confidence of bidders, including foreign competitors, in the integrity and fairness of the public procurement system. ii) Develop a system of effective and enforceable sanctions for government and private sector procurement participants. iii) Ensure that internal controls and external controls and audits are coordinated, sufficiently resourced and integrated.

Title	**United Nations Global Compact and BSR, A Guide to Traceability: A Practical Approach to Advance Sustainability in Global Supply Chains (2014)**
Description	The purpose of this guide is to provide an overview of the importance of traceability for sustainability purposes, outline the global opportunities and challenges it presents and summarize practical steps for implementing traceability programmes within companies.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The guide helps companies tackle supply chain traceability. The guide is organized into three key sections. In Part 1, the guide defines traceability and explores its history, benefits and challenges, including an overview of current collaborative schemes on traceability. In Part 2, the guide demonstrates a model for best practice in traceability and provides an overview of the different models of traceability and the global initiatives operating in the arena. In Part 3, the guide provides guidance to companies around the world, large and small, on how to effectively engage in traceability.
Source	https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/supply_chain/Traceability/Guide_to_Traceability.pdf
Notes	This is a study from the *United Nations Global Compact Office and BSR.* The Guide was adopted in March 2014. It defines traceability as "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, labour (including health and safety), the environment and anti-corruption". The guide was created after the Traceability Task Force — founded by the United Nation Global Compact Advisory Group on Supply Chain Sustainability — identified the need for additional guidance and information.
Title	**United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011)**
Description	The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) are a set of global standards for States and companies to prevent, address and remedy human rights abuses that are committed as a result of business activities. The UNGPs apply to all States and all businesses worldwide.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	I. **The State duty to protect human rights** A. Foundational principles 1. States must protect against human rights abuse within their territory and/or jurisdiction by third parties, including business enterprises. This requires taking appropriate steps to prevent, investigate, punish and redress such abuse through effective policies, legislation, regulations and adjudication. Commentary …

States also have the duty to protect and promote the rule of law, including by taking measures to ensure equality before the law, fairness in its application, and by providing for adequate accountability, legal certainty, and procedural and legal transparency.

…

B. Operational principles

General state regulatory and policy functions

3. In meeting their duty to protect, States should do the following:

a) Enforce laws that are aimed at, or have the effect of, requiring business enterprises to respect human rights, and periodically to assess the adequacy of such laws and address any gaps.
b) Ensure that other laws and policies governing the creation and ongoing operation of business enterprises, such as corporate law, do not constrain but enable business respect for human rights.
c) Provide effective guidance to business enterprises on how to respect human rights throughout their operations.
d) Encourage, and where appropriate require, business enterprises to communicate how they address their human rights impacts.

Commentary

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Communication by business enterprises on how they address their human rights impacts can range from informal engagement with affected stakeholders to formal public reporting.

…

II. **The corporate responsibility to respect human rights**

…

B. Operational principles

…

Human rights due diligence

…

21. In order to account for how they address their human rights impacts, business enterprises should be prepared to communicate this externally, particularly when concerns are raised by or on behalf of affected stakeholders. Business enterprises whose operations or operating contexts pose risks of severe human rights impacts should report formally on how they address them. In all instances, communications should

a) be of a form and frequency that reflect an enterprise's human rights impacts and that are accessible to its intended audiences; and
b) provide information that is sufficient to evaluate the adequacy of an enterprise's response to the particular human rights impact involved;
c) in turn not pose risks to affected stakeholders, personnel or to legitimate requirements of commercial confidentiality.

Commentary

The responsibility to respect human rights requires that business enterprises have in place policies and processes through which they can both know and show that they respect human rights in practice. Showing involves communication, providing a measure of transparency and accountability to individuals or groups who may be impacted and to other relevant stakeholders, including investors.

…

III. **Access to remedy**

…

B. Operational principles

…

Effectiveness criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms

31. In order to ensure their effectiveness, non-judicial grievance mechanisms, both State-based and non-State-based, should be as follows:
    a) Legitimate: enabling trust from the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and being accountable for the fair conduct of grievance processes
    b) Accessible: being known to all stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and providing adequate assistance for those who may face particular barriers to access
    c) Predictable: providing a clear and known procedure with an indicative time frame for each stage, and clarity on the types of process and outcome available and means of monitoring implementation
    d) Equitable: seeking to ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms
    e) Transparent: keeping parties to a grievance informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake
    f) Rights-compatible: ensuring that outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights
    g) A source of continuous learning: drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms

    Operational-level mechanisms should also be based on engagement and dialogue, consulting the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended on their design and performance and focusing on dialogue as the means to address and resolve grievances.

Commentary

…

e) Communicating regularly with parties about the progress of individual grievances can be essential to retaining confidence in the process. Providing transparency about the mechanism's performance to wider stakeholders, through statistics, case studies or more detailed information about the handling of certain cases, can be important to demonstrate its legitimacy and retain broad trust. At the same time, confidentiality of the dialogue between parties and of individuals' identities should be provided where necessary.

…

Source	https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf
Notes	The UNGPs are the most authoritative international statement to date regarding the responsibilities of business with respect to human rights, however they are not binding international law. The United Nations Human Rights Council endorsed the Guiding Principles in its resolution of 16 June 2011. In the same resolution, the United Nations Human Rights Council established the United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights.

	The UNGPs are the result of six years of research and extensive multi-stakeholder consultations around the world on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.
Title	**OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2011)**
Description	The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises aims to ensure that the operations of these enterprises are in harmony with government policies, to strengthen the basis of mutual confidence between enterprises and the societies in which they operate, to help improve the foreign investment climate and to enhance the contribution to sustainable development made by multinational enterprises.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Chapter III is dedicated to disclosure. It recognizes the importance of clear and complete information on enterprises for a variety of users, ranging from shareholders and the financial community to other constituencies such as workers, local communities, special interest groups, and governments. The guidelines demand enterprises be transparent in their operations and responsive to the public's increasingly sophisticated demands for information in order to improve public understanding of enterprises and their interaction with society and the environment. Enterprises should ensure that timely and accurate information is disclosed on all material matters regarding their activities, structure, financial situation, performance, ownership and governance. This information should be disclosed for the enterprise as a whole and, where appropriate, along business lines or geographic areas. Enterprises disclosure policies should be tailored to the nature, size and location of the enterprise and consider business confidentiality and other competitive concerns. Enterprise disclosure policies should include, but not be limited to, material information on a) the financial and operating results of the enterprise; b) the enterprise objectives; c) the major share ownership and voting rights, including the structure of a group of enterprises and intragroup relations, as well as control enhancing mechanisms; d) the remuneration policy for members of the board and key executives, and information about board members, including qualifications, the selection process, other enterprise directorships and whether each board member is regarded as independent by the board; e) the related party transactions; f) the foreseeable risk factors; g) the issues regarding workers and other stakeholders; and h) the governance structures and policies, in particular the content of any corporate governance code or policy and its implementation process. Enterprises are encouraged to communicate additional information that could include a) value statements or statements of business conduct intended for public disclosure including, depending on its relevance for the enterprise's activities, information on the enterprise's policies relating to matters covered by the guidelines; b) policies and other codes of conduct to which the enterprise subscribes, their date of adoption and the countries and entities to which such statements apply; c) its performance relative to these statements and codes;

	d) information on internal audit, risk management and legal compliance systems; and e) information on relationships with workers and other stakeholders. Enterprises should apply high quality standards for accounting, financial and non-financial disclosure including environmental and social reporting where they exist. The standards or policies under which information is compiled and published should be reported. An annual audit should be conducted by an independent, competent, and qualified auditor in order to provide an external and objective assurance to the board and shareholders that the financial statements fairly represent the financial position and performance of the enterprise in all material respects. Chapter IV is related to human rights and highlights that States have a duty to protect human rights, and that enterprises should 1. respect human rights, which means they should avoid infringing on the human rights of others and should address adverse human rights impacts with which they are involved; 2. within the context of their own activities, avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts and address such impacts when they occur; 3. seek ways to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their business operations, products or services by a business relationship, even if they do not contribute to those impacts; 4. have a policy commitment to respect human rights; 5. carry out human rights due diligence as appropriate to their size, the nature and context of operations and the severity of the risks of adverse human rights impacts; and 6. provide for or cooperate through legitimate processes in the remediation of adverse human rights impacts where they identify that they have caused or contributed to these impacts.
Source	https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/48004323.pdf
Notes	This is an intergovernmental agreement, soft law instrument. Recommendations addressed by governments to multinational enterprises. The guidelines are supported by an implementation mechanism of national contact points (NCPs): agencies established by adhering governments to promote and implement the guidelines. The NCPs assist enterprises and their stakeholders to take appropriate measures to further the implementation of the guidelines. They also provide a mediation and conciliation platform for resolving practical issues that may arise.
Title	**OECD Committee on Consumer Policy, Environmental Claims: Findings and Conclusions (2011)**
Description	The Environmental Claims: Findings and Conclusions of the Committee on Consumer Policy (CCP) paper examines ways that information on the environmental characteristics of products could be improved so that consumers can make more informed choices. The paper is the result of a workshop between government, business and civil society to exchange views on how to improve the value and effectiveness of environmental claims, in support of the OECD Declaration on Green Growth which called on the organization to develop a horizontal green growth strategy aimed at achieving economic recovery and sustainable economic growth.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability

The CCP identifies several basic principles that could enhance the value and effectiveness of claims. Stakeholders could explore avenues to ensure that

- claims are relevant, targeting the key environmental aspects of the products concerned;
- environmental claims are sufficiently substantiated and supported by adequate and proper tests, as appropriate;
- claims are subject to adequate monitoring and verification;
- measures to combat misleading, confusing and false environmental claims are effective;
- compliance and enforcement of consumer protection laws and regulations are strong, clear and transparent with respect to claims; and
- regulatory frameworks are coherent, focusing on raising the quality and reliability of claims.

Delegates further agree on the benefits of

- encouraging the development of claims that are clear (i.e. easy to understand) and comparable (i.e. claims can be easily compared when evaluating competing products);
- promoting consumer education on and awareness of the meaning and proper interpretation of claims;
- promoting education for businesses concerning the proper development and use of environmental claims; and
- heightening consumer awareness of the environmental consequences of their purchases.

The importance of the cooperation among stakeholders in support of the above is stressed.

Finally, delegates concur that further work by international organizations that are active in the field would be beneficial in several priority areas, as follows:

- *Best practices for environmental claims policy:* A review of the types of policy instruments now in place and best practices in their effective use by governments and self-regulatory organizations is seen as beneficial as it could facilitate the development of improved policies. Such work, however, would need to recognize that factors influencing consumer perception of green claims may vary among countries; policy approaches might therefore must be tailored to the specific circumstances of each jurisdiction. Areas that could be reviewed include the following:
    - *Definitions*: Definitions and guidance can be created for the use of terms such as “carbon neutral” or “climate neutral”, “biodegradable” and “recyclable”, and “sustainable”.
    - *Standards:* These standards could define requirements for self-declared environmental claims (ISO 14021 Type II)—e.g. that they are specific, relevant, based on evidence and data, relate to the lifecycle of products, and use agreed calculation methodologies that facilitate comparability, such as for greenhouse gas emissions.
    - *Labelling:* Requirements for environmental labels, such as visibility and placement and use of certain terms (*e.g.* energy efficient, organic, ecological) could be defined.
    - *Business green guides*: These are recommendations regarding general, product- and attribute-specific environmental claims made by businesses.

- *Monitoring compliance*: These are techniques that are used to ensure that policies are being adhered to.
- *Enforcement*: Criteria could be developed to determine the types of penalties and the extent of enforcement actions against environmental claims.

- *Research on consumer perceptions and behaviour*: Research suggests that many consumers are uncertain about and sceptical of green claims. On the other hand, many appear to want to see companies do more to promote environmentally responsible options. To this end, further research on how consumers understand green claims would be beneficial, as would research on how claims affect consumer behaviour. How the framing of information influences consumers needs to be addressed.
- *Educating consumers:* Effective approaches for raising consumer awareness and for designing consumer education on the use of green claims are endorsed. Such research could assist in the design of education initiatives, such as information campaigns, educational materials, and curriculum design.
- *Other research*: Further research on the following topics would also be beneficial. This includes how and to what extent the use of claims affects the sale of the products concerned; what could be further done to raise the quality and reliability of claims; and what could be done to enhance media literacy with respect to green claims issues.

Source	https://www.oecd.org/sti/consumer/48127506.pdf
Notes	This report was finalized and declassified by the CCP at its 80th Session in November 2010.

Title	**OECD Green Growth Strategy (2011)**
Description	The Green Growth Strategy aims at fostering economic growth and development, while preventing costly environmental damage and inefficient resource use. It provides concrete recommendations and measurement tools to support countries' efforts to achieve economic growth and development, while at the same time ensure that natural assets continue to provide the ecosystems services on which our wellbeing relies. The strategy proposes a flexible policy framework that can be tailored to different country circumstances and stages of development to help ensure that green growth policies contribute to greater economic integration, technological cooperation and reduced pressure on scarce environmental resources. OECD Green Growth Papers complement the OECD Green Growth Studies series with the objective to incentivize discussion and analysis on specific topics and obtain feedback from interested audiences.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Green Growth Strategy considers different instruments which draw from two broad sets of policies. The first set includes framework conditions that mutually reinforce economic growth and the conservation of natural capital, which can maximize the efficient allocation of resources. These include core fiscal and regulatory measures applied through tax and competition policy. The second set includes policies that aim to incentivize the efficient use of natural resources and make pollution more expensive and price-based, among others policy instruments.
Source	http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/towards-green-growth-9789264111318-en.htm
Notes	The Green Growth Strategy responds to a request from the ministers of the 34 countries who signed the Green Growth Declaration in 2009, committing to strengthen their efforts to pursue green growth strategies as part of their responses to the climate crisis.

Title	**OECD Declaration on Green Growth (2009)**
Description	The Declaration on Green Growth aims to strengthen efforts of the signatory countries to pursue green growth strategies as part of their responses to the crisis and beyond. The central idea is that 'green' can promote growth. This can be achieved by getting the framework conditions right, by setting the price signals and regulatory actions that provide incentives to substitute away from scarce environmental resources and by fostering innovation, productivity and human capital.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The signatory countries expressed their commitment to • encourage green investment and sustainable management of natural resources; • encourage domestic policy reform, with the aim of avoiding or removing environmentally harmful policies that might thwart green growth; • ensure careful coordination of green growth measures with labour market and human capital formation policies; and • strengthen international cooperation. They invited the OECD to develop, as a horizontal project, a Green Growth Strategy to achieve economic recovery and environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth.
Source	https://www.oecd.org/env/44077822.pdf
Notes	This declaration was signed on 25 June 2009 by 32 countries.
Title	**UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (1998)**
Description	The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) establishes a number of rights of individuals and their associations with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities at the national, regional or local levels will contribute making these rights effective.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Aarhus Convention acknowledges that we owe an obligation to future generations. It establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders. It links government accountability and environmental protection, focuses on interactions between the individuals and their associations and public authorities in a democratic context and it encourages processes for public participation in the negotiation and implementation of international agreements. The Aarhus Convention safeguards transparency through information disclosure.
Source	https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf

Notes	This is a multilateral environmental agreement. This agreement was adopted on 25 June 1998 at the Fourth Ministerial Conference as part of the "Environment for Europe" process in the Danish city of Aarhus. It entered into force on 30 October 2001.
Title	**United Nations Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)**
Description	The Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development (Rio Declaration) proclaims 27 principles intended to guide countries in future sustainable development with the goal of establishing a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among States, key sectors of societies and people, working towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system, recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth, our home. It defines the rights of the people to be involved in the development of their economies, and the responsibilities of human beings to safeguard the common environment. The Rio Declaration involves the following principles: 1. The role and rights of humans 2. State sovereignty 3. The right to development 4. Environmental protection in the sustainable development process 5. The eradication of poverty 6. Priority for the developing and the least developed States 7. State cooperation to protect the ecosystem with common but differentiated responsibilities 8. The reduction of unsustainable patterns of production and consumption 9. Capacity building for sustainable development 10. Public participation and public awareness 11. Effective national environmental legislation 12. A supportive and open international economic system and consensus-based international trade policy measures 13. Compensation for victims of pollution and other environmental damage 14. State cooperation to prevent environmental dumping 15. A precautionary approach in preventing environmental degradation 16. The internalization of environmental costs and use of economic instruments (polluter should bear the cost) 17. The environmental impact assessment as a national instrument 18. Notification of natural disasters 19. Prior and timely notification of transboundary environmental effects 20. Women having a vital role 21. Youth mobilization

	22. Indigenous peoples having a vital role 23. Protection of natural resources for people under oppression 24. Sustainable development in times of warfare 25. Peace, development, and environmental protection being interdependent and indivisible 26. Resolution of environmental disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations 27. Cooperation between States and people in good faith
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Principle 8 declares that to achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States must eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and adopt appropriate demographic policies. Principle 10 acknowledges the key role of the participation of all citizens to solve environmental issues. It recognizes the importance for individuals to have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities and to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. They should also provide effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy.
Source	https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_CONF.151_26_Vol.I_Declaration.pdf
Notes	This declaration was adopted during the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ("Earth Summit") and was signed by over 175 countries.

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Title	**Canadian Bill C-423 - Modern Slavery Act (2018)**
Description	The Modern Slavery Act aims to combat child labour and forced labour in the supply chains of entities doing business in Canada. The act applies to any entity that a) manufactures, produces, grows, extracts, processes, or sells goods in Canada or elsewhere; b) imports into Canada goods manufactured, produced, grown, extracted, or processed outside Canada; or c) controls an entity described in (a) or (b). The act specifies that to be considered an entity a corporation, trust, partnership, or other unincorporated organization must meet the following criteria: a) It must be listed on a stock exchange in Canada. b) It must have a place of business in Canada or do business in Canada or have assets in Canada and meet at least two of the following conditions: (i) have $20 million in assets or (ii) have generated at least $40 million in revenue or (ii) employ an average of at least 250 employees.

	c) It must be prescribed by regulations.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The entities covered by the act must provide the government with an annual report that sets out the steps the entity has taken during the previous financial year to prevent and reduce the risk of forced labour or child labour at any step of the production of the goods, whether produced or imported by the entity. Specifically, the following information must be included: 1. The entity's structure and the goods that it manufactures, produces, grows, extracts or processes in Canada or elsewhere, or that it imports into Canada 2. The entity's policies in relation to forced labour and child labour 3. The entity's activities that carry a risk of forced labour or child labour being used and the steps it has taken to assess and manage that risk 4. Any measures taken to remediate any forced labour or child labour The report must be made publicly available in a prominent place on the entity's website.
Source	https://www.parl.ca/DocumentViewer/en/42-1/bill/C-423/first-reading
Notes	This is a national law. Bill S-211 was introduced in the Canadian Senate on 5 February 2020 and is currently at second reading in the Senate. The Bill contemplates powers for inspection and investigations, the ability for the government to issue orders for compliance, and the ability for the government to prohibit importation of product into Canada in situations where its production has been in violation of the *Modern Slavery Act.* Enforcement authorities designated by the Minister may enter any place in which they have reasonable grounds to believe there is anything or any document to which the Bill applies. In performing an examination, the enforcement authority is granted broad investigation and evidence-gathering powers. The owner or person in charge of the place, as well as every person in the place, must give all assistance reasonably required by the enforcement authority to carry out the examination. They must also provide any documents, information or data that is reasonably required. Furthermore, if the place being examined is a dwelling/house, the enforcement authority may enter with a warrant issued *ex parte* by a justice of the peace. All the offences under the Bill are punishable on summary conviction and liable to a fine of up to $250,000. Any person or entity may be convicted of the following offences: 1. Failing to comply with the reporting obligation, including both the requirement to submit an annual report to the Minister and to make said report publicly available 2. Failing to assist an enforcement authority during an examination 3. Failing to comply with an order to comply made by the Minister

4. Obstructing or hindering an enforcement authority from exercising its powers or performing its duties or functions under the Bill
5. Knowingly making a false or misleading statement, or providing false or misleading information, to the Minister or an enforcement authority
6. Officers, directors, agents and mandataries of the person or entity who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced to or participated in the commission of an offence are party to the offence and can be held personally liable, whether or not the entity is prosecuted or convicted.

For offences other than false or misleading statements or information, the entity is presumed to have committed the offence if it is proven that the offence was committed by an employee or agent of the entity, whether or not the employee or agent is identified or prosecuted. An entity may rebut this presumption if it establishes that it has exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence, thus encouraging subject entities to enhance their compliance and training programs to reduce any potential liability under the proposed legislation.

Title	**United States Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (2015)**
Description	The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (TFTEA) seeks to prevent goods produced using forced labour from being imported into the United States. The act amended section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Prior to the amendment, the import ban was only enforced if the product was already available in the US market in quantities high enough to meet consumptive demand.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Under the act all importing companies must conduct supply chain due diligence to prove to US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) authorities their products were not made using forced labour. To ensure products can be imported into the US, companies should carry out due diligence to assess the risks in their supply chain. Specific risk factors may include the country of origin, type of product, related industry and more. In the event US customs issues a 'withhold release order', companies have 90 days to prove the product was not minded, produced, or manufactured using forced labour. To do so, companies must provide a certificate of origin signed by the foreign seller or owner of the article. In addition, they must provide proof that every effort was made to determine the type of labour used in the production of each component. The level of due diligence required to complete these steps is on par with many existing human trafficking and modern slavery regulations.
Source	https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/644/text
Notes	The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (TFTEA) was signed into law as Public Law 114-125 on 24 February 2016. It is the first comprehensive authorization of US Customs and Border Protection since the Department of Homeland Security was created in 2003, with the overall objective to ensure a fair and competitive trade environment. Non-compliance with the TFTEA can result in import holds, potentially causing significant losses, operational setbacks and even brand damage.

Title	**United States Reporting Requirements for Myanmar (2012)**
Description	As of July 2012, the US Government permits new investment in Myanmar as part of its sanction reforms but imposes reporting requirements in order to encourage investors to act responsibly in entering the market. The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued General License 17 under the Burmese Sanctions Regulations which authorized new investment in Myanmar subject to a set of proposed investment reporting requirements to be administered by the State Department.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Reporting Requirements on Responsible Investment in Burma require that any person whose aggregate new investment exceeds $500,000 in Burma must submit an annual public report. Any New Investment by a US person is counted, regardless of how the investment arrives in Myanmar. This includes new investment 1. made directly by the US person; 2. made as part of a joint venture or public-private partnership; 3. made indirectly via a subsidiary or investment in a fund or fund-of-funds, or via investment in a third-country company whose main business activity is in Myanmar. The annual public report must include 1. the name of submitter, acknowledgment of public reporting and a point of contact; 2. an overview of operations in Myanmar, policies, procedures and implementation steps relating to human rights, worker rights, environmental protection and anti-corruption; 3. information regarding the use of security service providers, including provider certifications, human rights, anti-corruption and other standards, and oversight/auditing; 4. information on property acquisition via purchase, use, lease or other rights, including regarding the impact of such activities on local parties or stakeholders; 5. a report on total payments valued over $10,000 to each Government of Myanmar entity, sub-national or administrative governmental entity or non-State group. Notably, companies are not required to have human rights, labour and environmental policies and procedures or to demonstrate that they implement them effectively, but rather merely to identify whether or not they exist.
Source	https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41336.pdf
Notes	The US Reporting Requirements for Myanmar was adopted on 12 October 2012 and was the subject of a lengthy and vigorous comment process by business and civil society groups which concluded with the final rules.

Title	**The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act (2010)**
Description	The act aims to ensure that large retailers and manufacturers provide consumers with information regarding their efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from their supply chains, educate consumers on how to purchase goods produced by companies that responsibly manage their supply chains, and, thereby, improve the lives of victims of slavery and human trafficking (Senate Bill No. 657, sect. 2 (j)). The act applies to every retail seller and manufacturer doing business in California that has annual worldwide gross receipts that exceed $100 million (sect. 3 (a) (1)).
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Companies subject to the act must disclose information regarding their efforts to eradicate human trafficking and slavery within their supply chains on their website or, if a company does not have a website, through written disclosures (sect. 3 (b)). Specifically, in its supply chains disclosure, a company must disclose to what extent, if any, it 1. engages in verification of product supply chains to evaluate and address risks of human trafficking and slavery. The disclosure shall specify if the verification was not conducted by a third party (sect. 3 (c) (1)). 2. conducts audits of suppliers to evaluate supplier compliance with company standards for trafficking and slavery in supply chains. The disclosure shall specify if the verification was not an independent, unannounced audit (sect. 3 (c) (2)). 3. requires direct suppliers to certify that materials incorporated into the product comply with the laws regarding slavery and human trafficking of the country or countries in which they are doing business (sect. 3 (c) (3)). 4. maintains internal accountability standards and procedures for employees or contractors failing to meet company standards regarding slavery and trafficking (sect. 3 (c) (4)). 5. provides company employees and management, who have direct responsibility for supply chain management, training on human trafficking and slavery, particularly with respect to mitigating risks within the supply chains of products (sect. 3 (c) (5)).
Source	https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/cybersafety/sb_657_bill_ch556.pdf
Notes	The act was signed on 30 September 2010 and came into effect on 1 January 2012. The exclusive remedy for non-compliance under the act is an injunction brought by the California Attorney General. There are no specified damages, monetary penalties or a private right of action. California General Attorney released a resource guide in April 2015.
Title	**United States Consumer Product Safety Act (1972) and Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (2008)**
Description	The Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) was enacted to establish the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and define its authority with the purpose of protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, assisting consumers in evaluating the comparative safety of consumer products, developing uniform safety standards for consumer products and promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries. The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) amended CPSA with significant new regulatory and enforcement tools.

	CPSIA addresses, among other things, lead, phthalates, toy safety, tracking labels, third-party testing and certification, imports, and a publicly searchable database of reports of harm.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 102 of the CPSIA requires every manufacturer or importer of all consumer products that are subject to a consumer product safety rule enforced by the CPSC to issue a general certificate of conformity based on testing of the product and stating that the product complies with the applicable standard, regulation or ban. The certificate must accompany the product and be furnished to the retailer or distributor. Section 102 also requires the manufacturers or importers of children's products to certify that the products comply with all relevant product safety standards by issuing a children's product certificate supported by tests performed by a CPSC-accepted third-party testing laboratory that has been accredited. Tracking labels are required for all products that are designed and intended primarily for children ages 12 and younger, including children's apparel. The tracking label must be affixed to the product (to the extent practical) and packaging, be visible, legible, and provide certain basic identifying information, including the following: 1. The manufacturer's or private labeller's name 2. The location and date of production of the product 3. Detailed information on the manufacturing process, such as a batch or run number, or other identifying characteristics 4. Any other information to facilitate ascertaining the specific source of the product
Sources	https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws--Standards/Statutes/Summary-List/Consumer-Product-Safet-Act https://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws--Standards/Statutes/The-Consumer-Product-Safety-Improvement-Act
Notes	The Consumer Product Safety Act entered into law on 27 October 1972. In 2008 was amended by the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, and in 2011 by Public Law 112-28 to provide CPSC with greater authority and discretion in enforcing current consumer product safety laws. Public Law 112-28 addresses lead content limits and exceptions from these limits, third-party testing and certification and issues related to small batch manufacturers.
Title	**United States Federal Trade Commission Made in USA Policy (1997)**
Description	The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Act 45 (a) states that a product advertised or offered for sale with a 'Made in USA', "Made in America', or equivalent label must have domestic origins that are consistent with the orders and decision of the FTC. The issue of when a product may be marked to indicate that it is a product of the United States is within the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). Federal Trade Commission regulates 'Made in America', 'Made in the USA', or any claims of US origin for all products sold or advertised in the United States.
Provisions and contents relating to	FTC has provided a policy statement requiring an article may not lawfully be labelled with the unconditional statement that it is "Made in USA" unless it is composed "all or virtually all" of United States-origin materials and is made almost completely with United States labour. If

transparency and traceability	a product is made with any significant imported materials, or any significant foreign labour, no unconditional "Made in USA." claim can be made. 'All or virtually all' means that all significant parts and processing of a product are made in the US and that the product contains negligible foreign content, i.e. final assembly or processing of the product takes place in the United States. Additionally, each State has its own separate standards apart from, and sometimes in contrast to, the FTC federal guidelines. Each new market should be scrutinized before entering to ensure that any proposed "Made in USA" label can be used and supported. FTC policy applies to all products advertised or sold in the US, except for those specifically subject to country-of-origin labelling by other laws. If the US Customs Service determines that a good is not of foreign origin there is no requirement for labelling with the country of origin, with the exception of automobile, textile, or wool products. "Assembled in the United States" without further qualification is acceptable. The act of assembly shall be considered as principal or substantial and the product must have its own last substantial transformation in the United States. For packaging using the US flag, whether the use of the American flag, map, other US symbol or US geographic reference (as well as overemphasis of a US address or headquarters of the manufacturer) implies a US country-of-origin claim, depends on the circumstances in which it is used.
Source	https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/complying-made-usa-standard
Notes	On 26 September 2019, the FTC hosted a public consultation to enhance its understanding of consumer perception of "Made in the USA" and other US-origin claims and to consider whether it can improve its "Made in USA" enforcement program.
Title	**United States Toxic Substance Control Act (1976)**
Description	The Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) regulates the introduction of new or already existing chemicals and addresses the production, importation, use and disposal of specific chemicals. The TSCA grants the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority to collect data on chemicals used to evaluate, assess, mitigate and control risks that might be posed by their manufacture, processing and use. The TSCA provides a variety of control methods to prevent chemicals from posing unreasonable risks, including reporting, recordkeeping and testing requirements and restrictions related to chemical substances and mixtures. The TSCA authorized the EPA to secure information on all new and existing chemical substances, as well as to control any of the substances that were determined to cause unreasonable risk to public health or the environment. Certain substances are generally excluded from TSCA including, among others, food, drugs, cosmetics, and pesticides.
Provisions and contents relating to	The EPA is demonstrating its commitment to transparency by making additional information about new chemical notices available to the public on the agency's website.

transparency and traceability	Users can search and view monthly updates for active Premanufacture Notice (PMN), Significant New Use Notice (SNUN) and Microbial Commercial Activity Notices (MCAN) by case number. Visitors to the updated chemical review status tracker can view and search monthly updates for any active PMN, SNUN and MCAN of interest by case number. Under the TSCA section 5, the EPA is required to determine whether a new chemical substance presents unreasonable risk to human health or the environment under known, intended or reasonably foreseen conditions of use after it reviews a PMN, a MCAN, or SNUN. Users can view and download a spreadsheet with all active cases and their status.
Source	https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-toxic-substances-control-act
Notes and comments	The TSCA was enacted in 1976 and was amended in June 2016 by the Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act (the Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act). The Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act includes many improvements such as 1. a mandatory requirement for the EPA to evaluate existing chemicals with clear and enforceable deadlines; 2. risk-based chemical assessments; 3. increased public transparency for chemical information; and 4. a consistent source of funding for the EPA to carry out the responsibilities under the new law.
Title	**United States Fair Packaging and Labelling Act (1966)**
Description	The Fair Packaging and Labelling Act (FPLA) was enacted to enable consumers to obtain accurate package quantity information to facilitate value comparisons and prevent unfair or deceptive packaging and labelling of consumer commodities. The FPLA is designed to facilitate value comparisons and to prevent unfair or deceptive packaging and labelling of many household consumer commodities.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 1453 of the FPLA directs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to issue regulations requiring that all consumer commodities be labelled to disclose information and authorizes additional regulations where necessary to prevent consumer deception or to facilitate value comparisons with respect to descriptions of ingredients, slack fill of packages, use of "cents-off" or lower price labelling or characterization of package sizes. The FPLA requires each package of household consumer commodities included in the coverage of the FPLA to bear a label with the following information: 1. A statement identifying the commodity 2. The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor 3. The net quantity of contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count The requirements of FPLA apply to any person engaged in the packaging or labelling of consumer commodities and to any person engaged in the distribution of packaged or labelled consumer commodities.
Source	https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=3c728bec27b281cc1c882b029a09cd5d&mc=true&node=pt16.1.502&rgn=div5

Notes and comments	The Fair Packaging and Labelling Act came into effect on 1 July 1967. The FTC amends the rules and regulations promulgated under the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act for the following reasons: 1. To modernize the place-of-business listing requirement 2. To incorporate a more comprehensive metric chart 3. To address the use of exponents with customary inch/pound measurements 4. To delete outdated prohibitions on retail price sales representations 5. To acknowledge the role of the weights-and-measures laws of individual States
Title	**United States Federal Hazardous Substances Act (1960)**
Description	The Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA) set forth requirements for hazardous household substances in products. The FHSA defines as banned hazardous substances those products that are intended for use by children that present an electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazard, with some exceptions. The FHSA allows the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban through rulemaking certain products that are so dangerous, or the nature of the hazard is such that the cautionary labelling requirements are not adequate to protect consumers. The FHSA requires precautionary labelling on the immediate container of hazardous household products to help consumers safely store and use those products and to give them information about immediate first aid steps to take if an accident happens. Whether a product must be labelled depends on its formulation and the likelihood that consumers will be exposed to any hazards.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The precautionary statements on the hazardous household products are set in Section 2(p)(1) of FHSA. These statements include the following: 1. Signal words 2. Affirmative statements of the principal hazard(s) associated with a hazardous substance 3. The common or usual name or chemical name of the hazardous substance 4. The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, or seller 5. Statements of precautionary measures to follow 6. Instructions, when appropriate, for special handling and storage 7. The statement “Keep Out of the Reach of Children” or its practical equivalent 8. First-aid instructions Section 2(p)(2) of FHSA specifies that all such statements shall be located prominently on the label of such a substance and shall appear in conspicuous and legible type in contrast by typography, layout, or colour with other printed matter on the label. The FHSA contains the Commission’s interpretations and policies for the type size and placement of cautionary material on the labels of hazardous substances and contains other criteria for such cautionary statements that are acceptable to the Commission as satisfying section 2(p)(2) of the FHSA. Labels that do not comply with the FHSA may be considered misbranded.

Source	https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/fhsa.pdf
Notes and comments	The FHSA was approved on 12 July 1960. The Child Safety Protection Act (CSPA) has amended certain provisions of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to better protect small children from choking hazards. The CSPA requires warning labels on specific products and mandates that manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers report certain choking incidents.
Title	**United States Tariff Act (1930)**
Description	The Tariff Act raised US import duties with the goal of protecting American farmers and other industries from foreign competition. All products imported into the US must conform to country-of-origin marking.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 304 of the Tariff Act controls the issue of when a product must be marked to show a foreign country of origin. In particular, Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1304) requires that, unless excepted, all articles of foreign origin, (or their containers) must be marked **permanently, legibly,** and **in a conspicuous place** so as to inform an **ultimate purchaser** in the United States of the **English name** of the article's country of origin. A marking must be 1. **permanent**: the country of origin must be noted permanently on an article or its container, and must be designed to remain on the article or container until it reaches the "ultimate purchaser" in the United States; 2. **legible:** the marking must be in lettering which is clear, and which can be read without strain; and 3. **conspicuousness**: the marking must appear on the article or its container in a place which is readily accessible and where the marking can be found upon casual examination. The "ultimate purchaser" is the person in the United States to whom the country of origin of a foreign article must be communicated. For most imported products, the country of origin for marking purposes is the last country where the product underwent a "substantial transformation" prior to being imported into the United States. A "substantial transformation" is defined generally as working or processing which results in the creation of a new and different article of commerce, having a name, character or use different from those of its components. The "substantial transformation" test must be applied on a case-by-case basis; often, it is necessary to obtain guidance or rulings from customs. Section 307, as amended by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. §1307), prohibits the importation of merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, in any foreign country by forced labour.
Source	https://www.cbp.gov/trade/nafta/guide-customs-procedures/country-origin-marking
Notes	Part 134, Customs Regulations, implements the country-of-origin marking requirements and the exceptions of 19 U.S.C. 1304. Textile products are subject to special rules of origin established under Section 334 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. § 3592; see 19 C.F.R. § 102.21).

Asia

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Title	**Hong Kong Modern Slavery Bill (2017)**
Description	This bill prohibits slavery and slave trade in all forms, i.e. human trafficking, forced labour, servitude, sex tourism and forced marriage. The aim of the Bill is to ensure that Hong Kong has one overarching law to encompass all kinds of modern slavery. It also proposes to establish an independent anti-slavery commission to enhance and promote the measures to combat and prevent slavery and human trafficking, and to provide assistance and support to the victims. The bill is modelled after the Modern Slavery Act 2015 of the United Kingdom. It would amend the Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) by repealing the existing offence of trafficking for the purpose of prostitution (section 129) and insert several broader offences such as human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced labour, forced marriage and sex tourism.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 189 requires commercial entities meeting certain requirements to annually publish a slavery and human trafficking statement to disclose whether measures are put in place to ensure that there is no slavery or trafficking in its supply chains or its own business. This section applies to commercial organizations that supply goods or services and have a minimal total turnover, which will be set in regulations. Regulations will also set out how an organization's total turnover is to be determined. For the purposes of section 189 commercial organization means • a corporate body (wherever incorporated) which carries out business, or part of a business, in Hong Kong or • a partnership (wherever formed) which carries out business, or part of a business, in Hong Kong (and for this purpose "business" includes a trade or profession). The bill does not mandate what a slavery and human trafficking statement must contain (beyond the actual steps taken or a statement that the organization has taken no steps) and does not require commercial organizations to take any particular action beyond preparation of the annual statement. Specifically, an organization's slavery and human trafficking statement may include information about the following: a) The organization's structure, its business and its supply chains b) The policies relating to slavery and human trafficking c) The due diligence processes relating to slavery and human trafficking in its business and supply chains d) The parts of the business and its supply chains where there is a risk of slavery and human trafficking taking place, and the steps it has taken to assess and manage that risk e) The organization's effectiveness in ensuring that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place in its business or supply chains, measured against such performance indicators as it considers appropriate f) The training the organization makes available to its staff about slavery and human trafficking The slavery and human trafficking statement must be published by the organization on its website, if it has one, and there must be a prominent link to this statement on the homepage. If an organization does not have a website, it must provide a copy of the slavery and human trafficking statement to anyone who requests one, in writing, within 30 days of that request.

	The Chief Executive in Council a) may issue guidance about the duties imposed on commercial organizations by this section, b) must publish any such guidance in a way the Chief Executive considers appropriate.
Source	https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr17-18/chinese/panels/se/papers/se20180605cb2-1480-5-ec.pdf
Notes	The draft bill was discussed at Legislative Council in Hong Kong. However, the Hong Kong Government did not endorse the Bill. The rejection was based on the fact that Hong Kong's existing legal framework is considered adequate, the Plan of Action to tackle similar issues already exists, and the fact that victim numbers in Hong Kong are very limited. The Bill establishes a civil cause of action against offenders or persons benefitting financially from these crimes and introduces the idea of regarding such offences as predicate offences for a "money laundering" charge. The courts are empowered to issue orders to prohibit any person from committing any of the described conduct for the purpose of preventing slavery and trafficking. Victims of slavery and trafficking may raise defence for conduct connected to their slavery or trafficking situations. The defence will not apply in the case of certain serious offences. The Bills sets out the enforcement mechanism for the disclosure duty. If a commercial organization fails to comply, the Chief Executive may bring civil proceedings in the High Court for an injunction requiring that organization to comply.
Title	**Indian Companies Act (2013)**
Description	The act aims to improve corporate governance by making companies more accountable. It introduces significant changes in the provisions related to governance, e-management, compliance and enforcement, disclosure norms, auditors, mergers, and acquisitions.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Company Act has formulated Section 135, on companies' Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules 2014 and Schedule VII which prescribes mandatory provisions for companies to fulfil their CSR. The act requires that companies set up a CSR board committee, which must consist of at least three directors, one of whom must be independent. That committee must ensure that the company spends at least 2 per cent of the average net profits the company, made during the three immediately preceding financial years, on CSR activities. If the company fails to spend this amount on CSR, the board must disclose why in its annual report. The requirement applies to any company that is incorporated in India, whether it is domestic or a subsidiary of a foreign company, and which has 1. a net worth of 5 billion rupees or more (US$83 million); 2. a turnover of 10 billion rupees or more (US$160 million); or 3. a net profit of 50 million rupees or more (US$830,000) during any of the previous three financial years. The act defines CSR as activities that promote poverty reduction, education, health, environmental sustainability, gender equality and vocational skills development. Companies can choose which area to invest in or contribute the amount to central or State government funds earmarked

	for socio-economic development. The act does, however, specify that companies shall give preference to the local area and areas around where it operates.
Source	http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2019/209478.pdf
Notes	This national law was adopted in 2012 and was the subject of a lengthy and vigorous comment process by business and civil society groups which concluded with the final rules.
Title	**Indonesian Law on Limited Liability Company (No. 40/2007) and Government Regulation on Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies (No. 42/2012)**
Description	Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company and Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 on Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Company aim to realize sustainable economic development to improve the quality of life and environment by establishing harmonious, balanced and environmentally compatible corporate relationship, aligned with the values, norms, and culture of local communities. This will benefit the local community, society in general, and the company itself.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Under Article 74 of the Law No. 40 of 2007, companies which perform their business activities in sectors of and/or related to natural resources are required to bear social and environmental responsibilities. The Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 specifies that all companies that manage or utilize natural resources or that impact natural resources are required to bear a social and environmental responsibility which is harmonious and balanced with the surroundings and the local society according to the values, norms and culture of that society. Obligations include the preservation of the environment and its natural resources, pursuant to the laws and regulations, and maintaining the ethics of running a company. Companies must include a CSR program in their annual business plan and the related budget. This work plan is to be approved by the board of commissioners or the general meeting of shareholders of the company. The results of the implementation of the CSR work plan for the previous year must be included in the company's annual report and given to shareholders at the annual shareholders meeting.
Source	http://www.flevin.com/id/lgso/translations/Laws/Law%20No.%2040%20of%202007%20on%20Limited%20Liability%20Companies%20(BKPM).pdf
Notes	This is a national law. Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company entered into force on 16 August 2007. The Law states that every company which has participated in the implementation of CSR can be rewarded by the authorized agencies. A company which does not implement CSR can be subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws.

Europe

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Title	**Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability (2020)**
Description	The Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability proposes a roadmap and timeline for the green transition of the chemical industry. The purpose of this strategy is to boost innovation for safe and sustainable chemicals and production methods, to strengthen protections for human health and the environment, to build a comprehensive knowledge base to support evidence-based policymaking, and to set the example of sound management of chemicals globally. To achieve these objectives, the strategy establishes an organic and complex set of actions: • Banning the most harmful chemicals in consumer products - allowing their use only where essential • Accounting for the cocktail effect of chemicals when assessing chemical risks • Phasing out the use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the EU, unless their use is essential • Boosting the investment and innovative capacity for production and use of chemicals that are safe and sustainable by design, and throughout their lifecycle • Promoting the EU resilience of supply and sustainability of critical chemicals • Establishing a simpler "one substance, one assessment" process for the risk and hazard assessment of chemicals • Playing a leading role globally by championing and promoting high standards and not exporting chemicals banned in the EU The Commission invites the European Parliament and the Council to endorse the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability and to contribute to its implementation.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Commission recognizes that consumers, value chain actors and waste operators cannot make informed choices due to the lack of adequate information on the chemical content of products. The Commission will • minimize the presence of substances of concern in products by introducing requirements, giving priority to those product categories that affect vulnerable populations as well as those with the highest potential for circularity such as textiles and packaging; • ensure the availability of information on chemical content and safe use by introducing information requirements in the context of the Sustainable Product Policy Initiative and by tracking the presence of substances of concern through the lifecycle of materials and products; • ensure that authorizations and derogations from restrictions for recycled materials under the EC REACH Regulation (No. 1907/2006) are exceptional and justified; • support investments in sustainable innovations that can decontaminate waste streams, increase safe recycling, and reduce the export of waste, in particular plastics and textiles; and • develop methodologies for chemical risk assessment that consider the whole lifecycle of substances, materials, and products.

	To reduce the burden on all stakeholders and to make decision-making faster, more consistent and predictable, the Commission will make the assessment processes simpler and more transparent. This process will also support the gradual move away from assessing and regulating chemicals substance by substance to regulating them by groups. The Commission elaborates on the approach "one substance, one assessment" for the risk and hazard assessment of chemicals that will simplify, streamline, and better coordinate the processes that underlie hazard and risk assessments of chemicals, such as initiation of the assessments, allocation of responsibilities for assessments, application of methodologies, use of data, and application of transparency rules, considering the specificities of each sector. The Commission will develop a common, open data platform on chemicals to facilitate the sharing, access and reuse of information on chemicals coming from all sources. The Commission will set information requirements and specifically • make a proposal to extend the duty of registration under REACH to certain polymers of concern; • asses how to best introduce information requirements under REACH on the overall environmental footprint of chemicals, including on emissions of greenhouse gases; • amend REACH information requirements to enable the effective identification of substances with critical hazard properties, including effects on the nervous and the immune systems; • amend REACH information requirements to enable identification of all carcinogenic substances manufactured or imported in the EU, irrespective of the volume.
Source	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/chemicals/2020/10/Strategy.pdf
Notes	This is an EU non-binding document. The Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability was published by the European Commission on 14 October 2020 as part of the EU zero pollution ambition, which is a key commitment of the European Green Deal. The strategy proposes several amendments to the REACH Regulation (including on authorization and restriction processes, compliance checks, and requirements for registration). A revision of REACH "in the most targeted way possible" is planned for 2022.
Title	**Italian anti-waste decree (2020)**
Description	The anti-waste decree aims to shift national and local waste management towards waste prevention, reuse, preparation for reuse and recycling. It establishes a comprehensive set of measures that includes a new National Waste Management Plan and new contents for the Regional Waste Management Plan, stronger provisions for Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes, mandatory separate collection and recycling of organic waste and textiles, support to reuse end-of-life vehicles parts, and a new definition of municipal waste that will also include waste similar in nature to household waste from producers other than households so that the public sector will now be in charge of managing these waste streams.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 183 modifies the definition of urban waste to include textile waste. The assimilation of special waste to urban waste means that in the percentage of waste that, according to the European directives, Italy will recycle both urban and industrial waste must be considered. Article 188-bis implements the waste traceability system put in place by law 12/2019 and establishes a new electronic waste register—the RENTRI, which will replace the SISTRI. The new electronic waste register replaces the loading and unloading register, waste identification forms and ensures continuous and rapid transmission of all data relating to waste management by members of supervisory bodies. The new article 178-bis strengthens the system of extended producer responsibility (EPR). The anti-waste decree introduces, under Article 178-ter, minimum requirements for the EPR system and, in particular, • specifies roles and responsibilities of all the actors in the supply chain; • defines the objectives of waste management; • provides a system for reporting information on products placed on the market and data on the collection and processing of waste resulting from such products; and • requires producers to provide accurate information to the users of products.
Source	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2020/09/11/20G00135/sg
Notes	This is a national law. The anti-waste decree was published in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic on 3 September 2020 and came into force on 26 September 2020. It transposes into Italian national legislation and implements the European directives of the circular economy package on waste, packaging and packaging waste, together with Legislative Decree 118/2020 (on waste batteries and accumulators and waste electrical and electronic equipment), Legislative Decree 119/2020 (end-of-life vehicles) and Legislative Decree 121/2020 (landfills). In particular, the anti-waste decree amends the part of the Legislative Decree 152/2006 (Environmental Consolidation Act) on waste and packaging waste.
Title	**European Parliament Resolution on the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability**
Description	The European Parliament (EP) has asked the Commission to develop a new chemicals strategy for sustainability that effectively ensures a high level of protection of human health and environment, while minimizing exposure to hazardous chemicals. According to the EP, this strategy needs to provide coherence and synergies between chemical legislation occupational safety and health and related EU legislation, including specific and general product legislation; legislation on water, soil and air; legislation on sources of pollution, including industrial installations; as well as legislation on waste. It underlines that the strategy should be based on robust and up-to-date scientific evidence, taking account of the risk posed by endocrine disruptors, hazardous chemicals in imported products, and the combination effects of different chemicals and very persistent chemicals and that subsequent regulatory action, other than on scientific matters, should be accompanied by impact assessments and should consider the input of relevant stakeholders to increase clarity over priorities.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The EP requires the Commission to take actions through the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability and specifically • to increase transparency and traceability throughout the supply chain, since transparency on procedures and the properties of chemicals is a way to achieve a higher level of protection for human health and the environment; • to develop criteria for sustainable chemicals to drive investments to contribute to pollution prevention and control, considering that these criteria should be complemented with product standards (such as the sustainable product policy framework); • to improve tracing of hazardous chemicals in products and promote their substitution with safer alternatives and build alliances with key sectors to work on circular economy initiatives, such as textiles; • to present an action plan to close the gaps in the current legal framework, giving priority to the products that consumers come into close and frequent contact with, such as textiles; • to explore the potential of digital technologies and artificial intelligence in order to accelerate the development of predictive toxicology tools to support innovation; • to adopt the 'one substance, one hazard assessment' approach in order to better use the resources of the Union's agencies and scientific bodies, avoid duplication of efforts, including testing, reduce the risk of diverging outcomes of assessments, speed up and bring consistency and transparency to chemicals regulation, and ensure enhanced health and environmental protection and a level playing field for industry, while taking into account the special situation of SMEs; • to establish a fully connected and interoperable EU chemical safety database so as to facilitate the seamless sharing of data between authorities and provide public access to researchers, regulators, industry and the citizens at large; • to provide a high level of protection for workers against harmful chemicals; • to make clear chemical hazard and safety information available to employers, considering that they need to protect and inform their workers with the correct safety instructions, training and protection equipment and implement a good system of surveillance; • to establish national labour inspections and sanctions for breaches of the safety requirements, and encourage the setting up of prevention committees; • to provide clear and understandable information about chemical substances to citizens, workers and businesses in all languages of the EU; • to consider that improvements must be made to transparency on registrants' compliance, the production volume of chemicals, full study reports to justify the reliability of a robust study summary (RSS), and the mapping of the production and use of substances of very high concern; • to require the disclosure of all non-confidential information on hazardous chemicals in articles along the supply chain to consumers and waste managers as a prerequisite to achieving non-toxic material cycles; • to develop comprehensive indicators on the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment, which would help to assess the effectiveness of chemicals legislation; and • to stress that the sustainability of chemicals must also include the social and environmental responsibility of chemicals industries and companies along their whole supply chains.

Source	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/B-9-2020-0222_EN.html
Notes	The European Parliament Resolution was adopted on 29 June 2020.
Title	**Circular Economy Action Plan (2020)**
Description	The Circular Economy Action Plan sets a future-oriented agenda to achieve a cleaner and more competitive Europe in co-creation with industry, consumers, citizens and civil society organizations. The objective is to accelerate the transformational change established by the European Green Deal, while building on circular economy actions implemented since the adoption of the Circular Economy Package in 2015. It is a package of legislative and non-legislative instruments to promote a circular economy. The Circular Economy Action Plan develops initiatives to establish a strong and coherent sustainable product policy framework that will make sustainable products, services, and business models the norm and transform consumption patterns so that no waste is produced in the first place, while implementing the United Nation 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The sustainable product policy framework is based on three pillars: 1. Designing sustainable products 2. Empowering consumers and public buyers 3. Circularity in production processes The sustainable product policy framework will include sustainability principles and other appropriate ways to regulate the following aspects: • Improving product durability, reusability, upgradability, and reparability, addressing the presence of hazardous chemicals in products and increasing their energy and resource efficiency • Increasing recycled content in products, while ensuring their performance and safety • Enabling remanufacturing and high-quality recycling • Reducing carbon and environmental footprints • Restricting single-use and countering premature obsolescence • Introducing a ban on the destruction of unsold durable goods • Incentivizing product-as-a-service or other models where producers maintain ownership of the product or the responsibility for its performance throughout its lifecycle • Mobilizing the potential of digitalization of product information, including solutions such as digital passports, tagging and watermarks • Rewarding products based on their sustainability performance, including by linking high performance levels to incentives With the aim of supporting the effective and efficient application of the new sustainable product framework, the Commission will • put in place a common European Dataspace for Smart Circular Applications with data on value chains and product information; and • step up efforts, in cooperation with national authorities, on enforcement of applicable sustainability requirements for products placed on the EU market through concerted inspections and market surveillance actions.

	The Commission will enable greater circularity in industry by • assessing options for further promoting circularity in industrial processes in the context of the review of the Industrial Emissions Directive, including the integration of circular economy practices in upcoming Best Available Techniques reference documents; • facilitating industrial symbiosis by developing an industry-led reporting and certification system, and enabling the implementation of industrial symbiosis; • supporting the sustainable and circular bio-based sector through the implementation of the Bioeconomy Action Plan; • promoting the use of digital technologies for tracking, tracing, and mapping of resources; and • promoting the uptake of green technologies through a system of solid verification by registering the EU Environmental Technology Verification scheme as an EU certification mark. The Commission will put forward a waste policy in support of waste prevention and circularity, and in particular • provide waste reduction targets; • enhance the implementation of the recently adopted requirements for extended producer responsibility schemes, provide incentives and encourage sharing of information and good practices; • propose to harmonize separate waste collection systems; • organize high-level exchanges on the circular economy and waste and step up cooperation with member States, regions and cities in making the best use of EU funds. The Commission will • support the development of solutions for high-quality sorting and removing contaminants from waste, including those resulting from incidental contamination; • develop methodologies to minimize the presence of substances that pose problems to health or the environment in recycled materials and articles made thereof; • cooperate with industry to progressively develop harmonized systems to track and manage information on substances identified as being of very high concern and other relevant substances, in particular those with chronic effects, and substances posing technical problems for recovery operations present along supply chains, and identify those substances in waste, in synergy with measures under the sustainable products policy framework and with the ECHA Database on articles containing substances of very high concern; • propose amending the annexes to the regulation on Persistent Organic Pollutants, in line with scientific and technical progress and the international obligations under the Stockholm Convention; • improve the classification and management of hazardous waste to maintain clean recycling streams, including through further alignment with the classification of chemical substances and mixtures where necessary.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Commission recognizes textile as a key value chain that requires urgent, comprehensive and coordinated actions. The Commission will propose a comprehensive EU Strategy for Textiles that will take into consideration inputs from industry and other stakeholders. This strategy will encompass a set of measures, including

	• applying the new sustainable product framework to textiles, developing ecodesign measures, ensuring the uptake of secondary raw materials, tackling the presence of hazardous chemicals, and empowering business and private consumers to choose sustainable textiles and have easy access to reuse and repair services; • improving the business and regulatory environment for sustainable and circular textiles in the EU, in particular by providing incentives and support to product-as-service models, circular materials and production processes, and increasing transparency through international cooperation; • providing guidance to achieve high levels of separate collection of textile waste, which member States must ensure by 2025; • boosting the sorting, reuse and recycling of textiles, including through innovation, encouraging industrial applications and regulatory measures such as extended producer responsibility. The Commission will put forward a legislative proposal on information to consumers on product lifespans that will revise EU consumer law and will allow consumers to receive trustworthy and relevant information on products at the point of sale. The Commission will also consider setting minimum requirements for sustainability labels/logos and for information tools. The Commission will put forward a legislative proposal on substantiating green claims. The Commission will propose that companies substantiate their green claims using the methods laid out in the EU Product and Organization Environmental Footprint initiative. The Commission will propose minimum mandatory green public procurement criteria and targets in sectoral legislation and phase in compulsory reporting to monitor their uptake. The Commission will promote the use of digital technologies for tracking, tracing, and mapping of resources.
Source	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/pdf/new_circular_economy_action_plan.pdf
Notes	This is an EU non-binding document. This was adopted on 11 March 2020.
Title	**SME Strategy for a Sustainable and Digital Europe (2020)**
Description	The SME Strategy aims to help companies to grow and scale up on one side and to be competitive, resilient, and sustainable on the other, taking into consideration their different needs. This strategy puts forward an ambitious, comprehensive, and cross-cutting set of actions based on the following three pillars: • Capacity-building and support for the transition to sustainability and digitalization • Reducing regulatory burdens and improving market access • Improving access to financing The SME Strategy intends to boost circular industrial collaboration among SMEs, building on training and advice under the Enterprise Europe Network on cluster collaboration, and on knowledge transfer via the European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The SME Strategy identifies digitalization as a powerful tool for SMEs that allows for improvements the efficiency of production processes and the ability to innovate products and business models. It expressly recognizes that blockchain technology and artificial intelligence, cloud and high performance computing can boost SME competitiveness. To encourages SMEs to benefit from data, the Commission will establish common European data spaces for trusted and secure sharing of data, ensuring wider accessibility of data and enabling data flows between businesses and governments. Considering the importance of education and training, the Commission will develop digital crash courses for SME employees to become proficient in areas such as AI, cybersecurity or blockchain technology, building on the experiences from the Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition platform. To avoid unfair business practices and conditions, including late payments and access to data, the Commission will support the implementation of the Late Payment Directive by providing strong monitoring and enforcement tools and exploring the feasibility of alternative resolution/mediation mechanisms for SMEs for rapid resolution of payment disputes in commercial transactions. The Commission will consider establishing a virtual observatory for monitoring payment delays and clarifying unfair payment practices. The Commission will also launch a new information portal on trade policies to support SMEs by providing them with accurate information on customs procedures and formalities for exporting to third countries. The Commission will improve access to financing for SMEs through different sources of funding. To create a more inclusive environment for access to financing, the Commission will also facilitate the use of crypto assets and the uptake of digital tokens by SMEs, investors and intermediaries, in alignment with the upcoming EU Digital Finance Strategy. The Commission will launch a blockchain-based initiative enabling issuance and trading of SME bonds across Europe using the European Blockchain Services Infrastructure.
Source	https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-sme-strategy-march-2020_en.pdf
Notes	This is an EU non-binding document. The SME Strategy was adopted by the European Commission on 10 March 2020.

Title	**A European Strategy for Data (2020)**
Description	The European strategy for data aims to create a single market for data that will ensure Europe's global competitiveness and data sovereignty, empowering Europe with data to improve decisions and to better the lives of all its citizens. Common European data spaces will be provided to ensure the availability of data for use in the economy and society, while keeping the companies and individuals who generate the data in control. It establishes a set of policy measures and investments needed to achieve this goal. The actions are based on four pillars: 1. A cross-sectoral governance framework for data access and use 2. Enablers: Investments in data and strengthening Europe's capabilities and infrastructures for hosting, processing and using data, and improving interoperability 3. Competences: Empowering individuals, investing in skills and in SMEs 4. Common European data spaces in strategic sectors and domains of public interest The Strategy outlines for each of the pillars and specific key actions that will be taken.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	To ensure EU leadership in the global data economy, the European Strategy for Data intends to do the following: a) Adopt legislative measures on data governance, access and reuse (e.g. for business-to-government data sharing for the public interest). b) Make data more widely available by opening up high-value, publicly held data sets across the EU and allowing their reuse for free. c) Invest €2 billion in a European High Impact Project to develop data processing infrastructures, data sharing tools, architectures, and governance mechanisms for thriving data sharing and to federate energy-efficient and trustworthy cloud infrastructures and related services. d) Enable access to secure, fair and competitive cloud services by facilitating the creation of a procurement marketplace for data processing services and creating clarity around the applicable regulatory cloud framework and rules. e) Empower users to stay in control of their data and invest in capacity building for small and medium-sized enterprises and digital skills. f) Foster the roll-out of common European data spaces in crucial sectors such as industrial manufacturing, green deal, mobility or health.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1582551099377&uri=CELEX:52020DC0066
Notes	The European Strategy for Data is an EU non-binding document. It was adopted on 19 February 2020.
Title	**French anti-waste and circular economy law (2020-105)**
Description	The anti-waste and circular economy law (Law No. 2020-105 on the fight against waste and the circular economy) establishes measures to fight waste with the objective of adopting a circular economic model based on the eco-design of products, responsible consumption, the extension of shelf life and the recycling of products and waste. **The main measures of the law are** 1. **new prohibitions** on single-use plastics and on fighting waste of food and non-food unsold products; 2. **new obligations** with the creation of new producer responsibility sectors to include new products in the circular economy and the reinforcement of the extended producer responsibility; 3. **new tools** to better control and sanction offences against the environment, to support companies in their eco-design initiatives (bonus/malus-type incentives) and to inform **consumers about the environmental characteristic of products, their recyclability and reparability.**
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Title II of the law concerns consumer information. Article 13 sets out a mandatory methodology for environmental labelling. Companies shall provide consumers with information on the environmental qualities and characteristics of waste-generating products, in particular by marking, labelling or displaying the use of renewable resources (including the incorporation of recycled material), sustainability, compostability, repairability, recyclability, re-employment opportunities, and the presence of hazardous substances, precious metals or rare earth elements, in line with EU law. These qualities and characteristics are established by focusing on an analysis of the entire product lifecycle. This information must be visible or accessible electronically by the consumer at the time of purchase.

	In this context, consumers must also be informed of any adjustment in the eco-contribution paid by the producer (premium or penalty) according to environmental performance criteria. The law requires that compulsory warnings ("do not discard in the wild") must be provided on products and packaging, particularly on those made of plastic. It also establishes that any product presented as "recycled" must indicate the percentage of recycled material incorporated. Article 15 sets out an optional environmental or ethical labelling system based on an analysis of the lifecycle of the product. This is intended to provide the consumer with information on the environmental characteristics and the respect of social criteria on a property, service or category of goods or services, based mainly on a lifecycle analysis. Private or public persons who wish to display this environmental and/or ethical information by way of marking, labelling or any other appropriate process should specify the categories of goods and services concerned, the methodology to be used and the terms of display. Article 35 prohibits the destruction of unsold non-food products. Producers, importers and distributors of new non-food products for sale are required to reuse or recycle their unsold products (including donating basic necessities to associations fighting precariousness and to institutions within the social and solidarity economy bearing the "solidarity enterprise of social utility" label). Manufacturers using plastics in their products are also obliged to publish open data on the presence of endocrine disruptors in their goods. For certain categories of goods, a billing document must be given to the consumer which mentions the existence and duration of the legal guarantee of conformity.
Source	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000041553759&categorieLien=id
Notes	This national law was signed on 10 February 2020. The law is the result of a wide consultation with all the stakeholders (local authorities, companies, NGOs). It was launched in October 2017 and is the result of a broad political consensus involving most of the political groups in the French Parliament. Some provisions are immediately applicable, the entry into force of others will be subject to the publication of a decree or have been postponed to give economic stakeholders a reasonable transition period. In particular, the obligations regarding consumer information will be specified by a decree which will enter into force on 1 January 2022. The optional environmental or social display system is intended to be supervised by decree after an 18-month experiment. This decree is expected to make it compulsory, primarily for the textile sector, under conditions relating to the nature of the products and the size of the company (defined by decree) after a provision has come into force, adopted by the European Union, with the same objective. The law introduces fines for producers who do not comply with information obligations or donation obligations of up to 15,000 Euro and fines of up to 30,000 Euros for producers who do not comply with the extended producer responsibility obligations.
Title	**European Green Deal (2019)**
Description	The European Green Deal is a set of policies and measures that aims to make Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050. It also aims to protect, conserve, and enhance the European Union's natural capital and to protect the health and wellbeing of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts.

	The Green Deal is an integral part of EU Commission's strategy to implement the United Nation's 2030 Agenda, and the sustainable development goals, and covers all sectors of the economy, notably transport, energy, agriculture, buildings, and industries such as steel, cement, ICT, textiles and chemicals. Key elements of the programme are the preservation Europe's natural environment and biodiversity, a 'farm to fork' strategy for sustainable food, and a new circular economy action plan. The measures announced in the European Green Deal are the following: Legislative proposals: 1. European Climate Law, enshrining the 2050 climate-neutrality target in law 2. Tax reforms Strategies and action plans: 1. A new industrial strategy 2. A strategy for green financing and a Sustainable Europe Investment Plan 3. A comprehensive plan to increase the EU emissions reduction target for 2030 to 55 % 4. A "Farm to Fork" strategy on sustainable food along the whole value chain 5. A cross-cutting strategy to protect citizens' health from environmental degradation and pollution 6. A biodiversity strategy for 2030 7. A new circular economy action plan Financing instruments: 1. A new Just Transition Fund Non-legislative initiatives: 1. European Climate Pact Specifically, the New Circular Economy Action Plan will 1. incorporate a sustainable products policy to support the circular design of all products based on a common methodology and principles; 2. promote the reduction and reuse of materials before recycling them; 3. encourage new business models and establish minimum requirements to avoid environmentally harmful products from being placed on the EU market; and 4. strengthen extended producer responsibility. Textiles, construction, electronic and plastics are the sectors where actions will be focused. Measures regarding reusable, durable and repairable products will be included in the New Circular Economy Action Plan that will also consider the need for a "right to repair".
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Consumer information is recognized as a key factor in encouraging and allowing consumers to make conscious choices. To help consumers to make more sustainable decisions and to reduce the risk of greenwashing, the information should be reliable, comparable and verifiable. Companies making "green" claims should prove these against a standard methodology to assess their impact on the environment. Regulatory and non-regulatory efforts will be made by the European Commission to prevent false claims.

	Another tool, indicated by the European Green Deal, to improve transparency is digitalization—i.e. electronic product passports which can provide information on a product's origin, composition, repair and dismantling options, and end of life handling. The European Green Deal highlights that public authorities should guarantee that their procurement is green and specifies that the European Commission will propose legislation and guidance on green public purchasing.
Source	https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/european-green-deal-communication_en.pdf
Notes	This is a set of policies initiative by the European Commission. The European Green Deal was presented by the President of the European Commission on 11 December 2019 with an initial roadmap of the key policies and measures needed to achieve the European Green Deal. It will be updated as needs evolve, and as the policies responses are formulated. All EU actions and policies must contribute to the European Green Deal objectives. Before presenting her flagship policy to the European Parliament, the European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said the following to the European Commission: "This is Europe's man on the moon moment. Our goal is to reconcile the economy with our planet, to reconcile the way we produce, the way we consume with our planet and to make it work with our people."
Title	**Directive (EU) 2019/2161 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directives 98/6/EC, 2005/29/EC and 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the better enforcement and modernization of Union consumer protection rules**
Description	The directive updates the current EU consumer protection rules to incorporate technological developments and improve enforcement. It is part of "Review of EU consumer law - New Deal for Consumers" that aims to strengthen enforcement of EU consumer law in light of a growing risk of EU-wide infringements, and to modernize EU consumer protection rules in view of market developments.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The new rules include greater transparency of online marketplaces, meaning that consumers will know whether the person selling the goods or services online is a trader or private individual, and will have clear information on "free services" such as social media regarding the main function of the service, among other details. In addition, consumers must be informed each time a price is presented to them online that is based on an algorithm using their personal consumer behaviour so that they can be made aware of the risk of an increased asking price. The rules also allow for the prohibition of fake reviews or endorsements of services, the prohibition of reselling tickets bought using bots and the prohibition of advertising fake reduction prices.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/2161/oj
Notes and comments	This is an EU legislative act. The directive entered into force on January 7, 2020.

	The directive amended the Consumer Rights Directive (Directive 2011/83/EU). The Consumer Rights Directive gives consumers the same strong rights across the EU. It aligns and harmonizes national consumer rules, for example on the information consumers need to be given before they purchase something, and their right to cancel online purchases, wherever they shop in the EU. The directive applies to all contracts concluded between a "consumer" and a "trader". member States may not diverge from the directive by imposing more or less stringent provisions unless specific criteria to deviate from its rules are provided in the directive itself.
Title	**Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector**
Description	The disclosure regulation lays out harmonized rules for financial market participants and advisers regarding 1. the integration and consideration of sustainability risks and adverse sustainability impacts in their decision-making or investment advice; and 2. the provision of sustainability-related information regarding financial products. The purpose of the regulation is to achieve more **transparency** on how financial market participants and advisers **consider sustainability risks** in their investment decisions and insurance or investment advice. A sustainability risk is defined as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could have a negative material impact on the value of an investment. The disclosure obligations under the regulation apply to all financial market participants.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The disclosure regulation requires, among other things, that the concerned entities **disclose** (A) in their pre-contractual documents 1. the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into their investment decision or insurance advice; 2. the potential impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of financial products; and 3. information on how the financial products consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and (B) on their website 1. information in their remuneration policies on how they integrate sustainability risks; and 2. information on their strategies to consider adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability. Financial market participants and advisers will be subject to additional disclosure obligations where the financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics or has sustainable investment as its objectives.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32019R2088
Notes and comments	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The disclosure regulation was signed by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on 27 November 2019 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 9 December 2019. It entered into force on 29 December 2019 and shall apply from 10 March 2021, with product rules to be implemented by 30 December 2022. This regulation has been adopted as part of the Circular Economy Action Plan.

Title	**Council Conclusions on the subject of "More circularity - Transition to a sustainable society" (2019)**
Description	In the European Council Conclusion on the subject of "More circularity – Transition to a sustainable society", the European Council asks the European Commission to develop a long-term strategic framework on the circular economy and to come up with a new circular economy action plan with targeted actions to enhance circularity systematically across the value chain.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Council stresses the need for comprehensive strategies and targeted actions on circularity in key sectors such as textiles and invites the European Commission and all the stakeholders to produce these strategies and actions covering targets, policies, instruments, indicators, and results monitoring. Regarding textiles, the Council 1. highlights the importance of closing the loop in the sector considering the huge consumption of textiles, very low material recovery rates and the considerable environmental footprint, with most material ending up in incineration or landfills; 2. underlines that member States must comply with the requirement to collect textiles separately by the end of 2024; 3. asks the Commission to put forward an EU Textile Strategy to create more sustainable and circular value chains, including high-quality industrial recycling; 4. stresses the relevance of international action; 5. recognizes the need for product policy instruments and the importance of broadening the scope of ecodesign measures by including criteria on material efficiency such as **durability, reparability, recyclability and recycled content** to incentivize a shift to more durable, reusable, repairable and long-lasting clothes and textiles as well as more sustainable production processes and to address the risks of chemicals in textiles; 6. recognizes the need for more transparency and better information to allow consumers to make more sustainable choices; 7. encourages member States to boost the circular textiles market and innovation by acting as a launching customer through public procurement; 8. stresses the key role of the consumer in the transition towards a circular economy; and 9. invites the Commission to develop product information measures with the objective to give consumers details such as product lifetime and reparability and to consider how to involve consumers in advancing the circular economy.
Source	https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40928/st12791-en19.pdf
Notes	This is an EU non-binding act. The document was adopted by the Council at its 3716th meeting held on 4 October 2019.

Title	**Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011**
Description	This market surveillance regulation is part of the "good package" (document of the European Commission reinforcing trust in the single market) which also contained the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another member State, adopted in March 2019 (the Mutual Recognition Regulation). Both Regulations reflect the EU objective to reinforce trust in the EU single market by ensuring compliance with, and enforcement of product legislation (through the Market Surveillance Regulation) and at the same time improving and facilitating mutual recognition for goods (through the Mutual Recognition Regulation). The Market Surveillance Regulation strengthens and modernizes market surveillance of non-food products in order to protect citizens from unsafe and non-compliant products and to provide a level playing field for economic operators. It establishes the European Union Product Compliance Network (the Network). The purpose of the Network is to serve as a platform for structured coordination and cooperation between enforcement authorities of the member States and the European Commission and to streamline the practices of market surveillance within the EU, while making market surveillance more effective.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 4.1 of the regulation requires that, for certain product categories, there should be an economic operator in the EU that can provide information and cooperate with the market surveillance authorities. This provision specifies that the economic operators be 1. the manufactures; 2. the importers (where the manufacturer is not established in the EU); 3. an authorized representative, or 4. a fulfilment service provider (when none of the above are established in the EU). Article 4.2 lists the obligations of economic operators. These include 1. verifying that a Declaration of Conformity has been drawn up and to keep this in case it is requested by a market surveillance authority; 2. informing the market surveillance authority if they suspect that a product does not comply; and 3. cooperating with the market surveillance authority. Most EU product legislation (e.g. RoHS, LVD and EMC) already requires that the importer's name, trademark and postal address be on imported products, but the Market Surveillance Regulation goes further, requiring all economic operators to include the name, registered trade name or registered trademark and contact details (including the postal address) of the economic operator on the product or on its packaging, the parcel, or an accompanying document. The regulation also requires the European Commission to draw up guidelines for the practical implementation of Article 4 for the purposes of market surveillance authorities and economic operators. Under Article 8, the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1724, shall ensure that the EU "Your Europe" portal provides users with easy online access to information about the product requirements and rights, obligations and rules derived from the regulation.

	Article 17 demands market surveillance authorities to perform their activities with a high level of transparency and to make available to the public any information that they consider to be relevant to protect the interests of end users. Market surveillance authorities shall respect the principles of confidentiality and of professional and commercial secrecy and shall protect personal data in accordance with EU and national law.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32019R1020
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The Market Surveillance Regulation was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 25 June 2019. The provisions of the regulation will apply from 16 July 2021 with the exception of a few provisions. The regulation applies to products subject to identified EU harmonization legislation unless the legislation contains more specific provisions on market surveillance and enforcement. The identified EU harmonization legislation includes the following: **EU legislation on products** 1. EU regulations on medical devices and *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices 2. The ecodesign directive, the EU Ecolabel regulation and the energy labelling regulation 3. Vehicles legislation 4. The machinery directive 5. The batteries directive 6. The toy safety directive **EU legislation on chemicals** 7. The fertilizers regulation 8. The detergents regulation 9. The persistent organic pollutants regulation 10. The volatile organic compounds directive 11. The registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH) regulation 12. The classification, labelling and packaging (CLP) regulation 13. The ozone-depleting substances regulation 14. The cosmetics regulation 15. The biocidal products regulation 16. The RoHS directive (restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment) **EU legislation on waste** 17. The packaging and packaging waste directive 18. The waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) directive

Title	**Commission Staff Working Document: Sustainable Products in a Circular Economy - Towards an EU Product Policy Framework contributing to the Circular Economy – {SWD(2019) 92 final}**
Description	The Commission Staff Working Document on Sustainable Products in a Circular Economy accompanies the report on the implementation of the Circular Economy Action Plan and provides details and references for each of the actions in the action plan. It explores the EU policy framework that contributes to the transition to a circular economy, analyses the main processes needed to close the loop for products in a circular economy, and underlines the priority sectors and products and the policies protecting and informing consumers and how they interact with product policies. It also contains the results of the 2013-2018 Environmental Footprint pilot phase following the European Commission recommendation on the use of the Product and Organization Environmental Footprint methods. The Staff Working Document on Sustainable Products in a Circular Economy identifies textiles as a priority product category for the circular economy and recognizes the EU policy instruments that are already in place at the European level that addresses the impact during production, use, and end of life.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Commission Staff Working Document on Sustainable Products in a Circular Economy dedicates a section to consumers rights and refers to the 2016 Commission Guidance on the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive (UCPD) that includes specific guidance on misleading and unfounded environmental claims in order to make environmental claims clearer, more credible and transparent and to support enforcement by the member States authorities with the final objective of protecting consumers from misleading commercial information. It highlights the importance of digitalization and how data and digital tools can provide new possibilities for tracing materials throughout the value chain and for addressing relevant issues on the interface between products, chemicals and waste legislation. The Commission Staff Working Document on Sustainable Products in a Circular Economy also underlines that digital technologies can empower consumers in a circular economy and can help to integrate information across multiple lifecycles and various stakeholder in the value chain. It recognizes the great importance of the availability of information in digital, machine-readable format. This could include furthering measures to address premature obsolescence of products and strengthening the rights of consumers or supporting consumer friendly repair services. To build consumer trust in green products, it stresses the need for green claims accompanying products to be more verifiable and reliable. Another priority horizontal issue, spanning several product groups, that is underlined by the Commission Staff Working Document is the traceability of substances of concern in supply chains. In particular, information on substances of concern in products should be made available to all actors in the supply chain and to waste operators. The document refers to a feasibility study on the use of different information systems, innovative tracing technologies and strategies which could enable relevant information to flow along article supply chains and reach recyclers.
Source	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/pdf/sustainable_products_circular_economy.pdf
Notes	This is an EU non-binding act. The Commission Staff Working Document on Sustainable Products in a Circular Economy was produced on 4 March 2019.

Title	**German draft bill on human rights due diligence for companies and global business partners (2019)**
Description	This draft bill seeks to mandate human rights due diligence for companies and global business partners. Specifically, it requires German companies to monitor their own operations, as well as those of their global business partners, to ensure they meet certain environmental and social standards. The draft bill, if enacted in its current form, will apply to companies 1. that have their statutory seat, headquarters or main branch in Germany; 2. have over 250 employees; and 3. have an annual turnover of more than 40 million euros, or a balance sheet total of more than 20 million euros, or to companies in high-risk sectors – including agriculture, energy, mining, textile, leather and electronics – as well as companies in areas of armed conflict, weak governance, or weak security arrangements. The draft bill lays out the human rights obligations of a covered company with regard to its own operations and those of its global business partners. In particular, covered companies must assess the risk of corporate actions contributing to human rights abuses or environmental degradation and take appropriate preventive actions with regard to procuring global business partners.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The draft bill imposes stringent documentation and reporting requirements. A covered company must document its efforts in identifying areas in its operations where there is a high risk of forced labour and other modern slavery practices. Where such risks are identified, the company should take appropriate action to address those risks, and also implement procedures to ensure that new and existing relationships remain free of such activities. The draft bill requires companies to publish that documentation on their website and in their non-financial statement, if required under the German Commercial Code. Companies must preserve this documentation for five years.
Source	https://www.business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/SorgfaltGesetzentwurf_0.pdf
Notes	This is a national law. The draft bill was introduced by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in February 2019 and it does not represent the final version. The draft bill envisions a designated, governmental, supervisory body dedicated to enforcing and monitoring corporate compliance under the law. The draft bill also requires the establishment an effective complaint mechanism for workers of the company and the company's business partners. This complaint mechanism could also be made available to any person who is directly or indirectly affected by the company's business activities, particularly in the company's value or supply chain. The draft bill details severe violations that include fines of up to five million euros, imprisonment and exclusion from public contracts with the German Government.

Title	**Dutch Child Labour Due Diligence Act (2019)**
Description	The Dutch Child Labour Due Diligence Act introduces the duty to prevent child labour, defined as any form of work conducted by persons under the age of 18. The legislation, based on the UNGP standards of due diligence, aims to help Dutch consumers purchase products or goods that are free of child labour. The Law applies to 1. companies registered in the Netherlands; 2. any company that delivers their products or services to the Dutch market more than once a year.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Companies falling within the scope of the new Child Labour Due Diligence Act are required to 1. exercise due diligence to identify whether there is a "reasonable suspicion" that goods or services to be supplied have been created using child labour; 2. develop and execute a plan of action (in line with the UNGP and OECD guidelines and standards) in case of reasonable suspicion; and 3. submit a disclosure statement, to be made publicly available. The statement must declare that the company has carried out due diligence related to child labour throughout its supply chain. To guarantee transparency, all statements must be published on the website of the competent authority. The statement will be recorded in a public register held by the Dutch Authority on Consumers and Markets.
Source	https://www.ropesgray.com/en/newsroom/alerts/2019/06/Dutch-Child-Labor-Due-Diligence-Act-Approved-by-Senate-Implications-for-Global-Companies
Notes	This is a national law. The Dutch Child Labour Due Diligence Act was adopted by the Dutch Parliament on 7 February 2017 and was supposed to come into force on 1 January 2020. The rules for the investigation and plan of action will be determined by secondary legislation, which will refer to ILO-IOE Child Labour Guidance Tool for Business. Non-compliance with the obligation to exercise due diligence or develop and execute a plan of action as required by the Law can result in an administrative fine up to EUR 870,000 or, in the event this is not deemed adequate, a fine of up to 10% of the company's turnover in the preceding financial year. Under the Law, repeated non-compliance with the Law within five years as of the imposition of an administrative fine is considered an economic offense under the Dutch Economic Offences Act. Individuals and NGOs can also file complaints in the event their interests are affected by a company’s non-compliance.

Title	**Swiss Responsible Business Initiative (2018)**
Description	The Swiss Responsible Business Initiative, a coalition of 80 non-governmental organizations and trade unions led by the Swiss Coalition for Corporate Justice, demands the introduction of article 101 (a) "Responsibility of Business" in the Federal Constitution. It aims to introduce mandatory due diligence provisions for multinational companies, together with a specific liability provision, and a provision ensuring the applicability of the law as an overriding mandatory provision, regardless of the law applicable under the private international law rules.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	It refers to the UNGPs and requires certain companies to incorporate respect for human rights and the environment in all their activities. In particular, companies shall 1. review all their business relationships and activities to identify potential human rights risks; 2. take effective measures to address the negative impacts identified; and 3. report transparently on the violations and mitigation measures.
Source	https://corporatejustice.ch
Notes	This is a legislative proposal. The Swiss Responsible Business Initiative was launched in April 2015 by a coalition of Swiss civil society organizations and is currently being debated in the Swiss Parliament. On 31 January 2020, the Legal Affairs Committee of the National Council reaffirmed its commitment to, and voted in favour of, its counter proposal. In March 2020, the National Council decided to follow the decision of its Legal Affairs Committee and stick to its counter proposal. Mandatory due diligence will also be applied to Swiss based companies' activities abroad. Companies who have not complied with their due diligence obligations will be held accountable by Swiss Courts.
Title	**New South Wales Modern Slavery Bill (2018)**
Description	The New South Wales Modern Slavery Bill creates provisions with respect to slavery, slavery-like practices and human trafficking, and provides for the appointment and functions of an Anti-slavery Commissioner. According to section 3, the objectives of the bill are a) to combat modern slavery; b) to aid and support victims of modern slavery; c) to provide for an Anti-slavery Commissioner; d) to provide for detection and exposure of modern slavery that may have occurred or may be occurring or that is likely to occur; e) to raise community awareness of, and provide for education and training about, modern slavery; f) to encourage collaborative action to combat modern slavery;

g) to provide for the assessment of the effectiveness and appropriateness of laws prohibiting modern slavery and to improve the implementation and enforcement of such laws;
h) to provide for mandatory reporting of risks of modern slavery occurring in the supply chains of government agencies and commercial organizations;
i) to make forced marriage of a child and certain slavery and slavery-like conduct offences in New South Wales; and
j) to further penalize involvement in cybersex trafficking by making it an offence to administer a digital platform for the purpose of child abuse material.

The act applies to any commercial organizations having employees in the State that

- supplies goods and services for profit or gain; and
- has a total turnover in a financial year of the organization of not less than $50 million or such other amount as may be prescribed by the regulations.

The Anti-slavery Commissioner appointed by the bill has the following functions:

- to advocate for and promote action to combat modern slavery;
- to identify and provide assistance and support for victims of modern slavery;
- to make recommendations and provide information, advice, education and training about action to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute offences involving modern slavery;
- to cooperate with, or work jointly with, government and non-government agencies and other bodies and persons to combat modern slavery and provide assistance and support to victims of modern slavery;
- to monitor reporting concerning risks of modern slavery occurring in supply chains of government agencies and commercial organizations;
- to monitor the effectiveness of legislation and governmental policies and action in combating modern slavery;
- to raise community awareness of modern slavery; and
- to exercise such other functions as are conferred or imposed on the Commissioner by or under this or any other Act.

The Commissioner must encourage good practice in

1. the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of modern slavery, and
2. the identification of victims of modern slavery.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 24 requires commercial organizations that fall under the bill to prepare a public modern slavery statement for each financial year, containing the steps taken by the commercial organization during the financial year to ensure that its goods and services are not a product of supply chains in which modern slavery is taking place. The statement is to be prepared in accordance with the regulations. The regulations may require a modern slavery statement to include information about the following: a) the organization's structure, its business and its supply chains; b) its due diligence processes in relation to modern slavery in its business and supply chains;

	c) the parts of its business and supply chains where there is a risk of modern slavery taking place, and the steps it has taken to assess and manage that risk; and d) the training about modern slavery available to its employees. Section 26 requires the Commissioner to keep a register in electronic form that a) identifies any commercial organization that has disclosed in a modern slavery statement under section 24 that its goods and services are, or may be, a product of supply chains in which modern slavery may be taking place and whether the commercial organization has taken steps to address the concern, and b) identifies any other organization or body that has voluntarily disclosed to the Commissioner that its goods and services are, or may be, a product of supply chains in which modern slavery is taking place and whether the organization or body has taken steps to address the concern, and c) identifies any government agency failing to comply with the directions of the New South Wales Procurement Board under section 175 of the Public Works and Procurement Act 1912 concerning procurement (within the meaning of Part 11 of that Act) of goods and services that are the product of modern slavery, and whether the government agency has taken steps to ensure compliance in the future. The Commissioner also must make the register publicly available free of charge.
Source	https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/bill/files/3488/Passed%20by%20both%20Houses.pdf
Notes	The regional bill was passed the New South Wales Parliament in June 2018.
Title	**Directive (EU) 2018/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste**
Description	The directive on packaging and packaging waste lays down long-term objectives for waste management in the EU and provides economic operators and EU countries with the instruments to achieve these objectives. It aims to reinforce prevention and improve the measures for reusing and recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste to contribute to the EU transition towards a circular economy. The directive covers all packaging placed on the European market and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at the industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. EU countries are encouraged to increase the share of reusable packaging on the market and increase systems to reuse packaging in an environmentally sound manner without compromising food safety or the safety of consumers. This may include the following: a) Deposit/return schemes b) Targets c) Economic incentives d) Minimum percentages of reusable packaging placed on the market for each type of packaging, etc. The directive sets overall and material-specific packaging recycling targets: 1. By 31 December 2025, a minimum of 65 % by weight of all packaging waste will be recycled.

	2. By 31 December 2025, the following minimum targets by weight for recycling will be met regarding the following specific materials contained in packaging waste: 50 % of plastic; 25 % of wood; 70 % of ferrous metals; 50 % of aluminium; 70 % of glass; 75 % of paper and cardboard. 3. By 31 December 2030, a minimum of 70 % by weight of all packaging waste will be recycled. 4. By 31 December 2030, the following minimum targets by weight for recycling will be met regarding the following specific materials contained in packaging waste: 55 % of plastic; 30 % of wood; 80 % of ferrous metals; 60 % of aluminium; 75 % of paper and cardboard. The directive requires EU countries to meet **the essential requirements for** all packaging placed on the EU market defined in Annex II of the directive, which relate to • the manufacturing and composition of packaging; • the reusable nature of packaging; and • the recoverable nature of packaging (through material recycling, energy recovery, composting or biodegradation). By end of 2024, EU countries should also establish producer responsibility schemes for all packaging.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The directive asks member States to report on the achievement of the targets set out in the directive. Through the data reported by member States the Commission can assess compliance with EU waste law by member States. The directive requires member States to improve the quality, reliability, and comparability of data by introducing a single entry point for all waste data, deleting obsolete reporting requirements, benchmarking national reporting methodologies and introducing a data quality check report.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32018L0852
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive has applied since 4 July 4 2018 and had to become law in the EU countries by 5 July 2020. Regarding information systems and reporting, an implementing act (Decision (EU) 2005/270/EC) sets out the formats and the rules for the calculation, verification and reporting of data that must be provided by EU countries to the Commission each year to monitor the implementation of Directive 94/62/EC. Decision (EU) 2005/270/EC was amended by Decision (EU) 2019/665 which introduces an enhanced system of quality control on reported data (data directly from economic operators, use of electronic registries), thus ensuring better traceability of reported data, including on waste exported for recycling to non-EU third countries.
Title	**Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste**
Description	The directive sets up a legislative framework for the handling of waste in the EU. It lays down the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as waste, recycling, recovery and explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products.

The directive establishes some basic waste management principles:

1. The obligation to handle waste in a way to protect the environment and human health
2. The principle of the waste hierarchy
3. The extender producer responsibility principle
4. The application of the polluter-pays principle, the requirement that the costs of disposal of waste are borne by the holder of waste, by previous holders or by the producers of the product from which the waste came

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability

According to Article 6 waste can be considered to have ceased to be waste if

(a) the substance or object is to be used for specific purposes;
(b) a market or demand exists for such a substance or object;
(c) the substance or object fulfils the technical requirements for the specific purposes and meets the existing legislation and standards applicable to products; and
(d) the use of the substance or object will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

Article 9, dedicated to the prevention of waste, provides that member States shall take measures to prevent waste generation. Some of these measures are as follows:

1. Promote and support sustainable production and consumption models.
2. Encourage the design, manufacturing and use of products that are resource efficient, durable, reparable and re-usable.
3. Encourage, as appropriate and without prejudice to intellectual property rights, the availability of spare parts, instruction manuals, technical information, or other instruments, equipment or software enabling the repair and reuse of products without compromising their quality and safety.
4. Reduce waste generation in processes related to industrial production and manufacturing, taking into account best available techniques.
5. Promote the reduction of the content of hazardous substances in materials and products.
6. Reduce the generation of waste, in particular waste that is not suitable for reuse or recycling.
7. Identify products that are the main sources of littering, notably in natural and marine environments, and take appropriate measures to prevent and reduce litter from such products.

Under Article 9 (1)(d) member States shall also encourage the reuse of products and the setting up of systems promoting repair and reuse activities including for packaging, and particularly for textiles.

More generally, the directive establishes that member States should make use of economic instruments and other measures to provide incentives for the application of the waste hierarchy, such as those specified in Annex IV of the directive which includes several measures that can apply to the textiles and clothing sector such as charges and restrictions for the landfilling and incineration of waste; 'Pay-as-you-throw' schemes for waste producers; sustainable public procurement to encourage better waste management and the use of recycled products and materials; fiscal measures to enhance recycling and reuse; incentives for local authorities to promote waste prevention and intensify separate collection schemes; and extended producer responsibility schemes.

	According to the directive, specific end-of-waste criteria should be considered for textiles**.** Where criteria have not been set at the Union level, member States may establish detailed criteria for certain types of waste, and where criteria have not been set at either the Union or national level, a member State may decide on a case-by-case basis**.** Article 11(1) requires that member States set up separate waste collection for textiles by 1 January 2025, and Article 11(6) asks the European Commission to consider the setting of preparing for reuse and recycling targets, also for textile waste, by 2024. In addition, the directive introduces targets for the recycling of municipal waste. In particular, 55% of municipal waste will must be recycled by 2025, 60% by 2030, and 65% by 2035.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32018L0851
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The waste framework directive was published on 14 June 2018, entered into force on 4 July 2018 and must be implemented in national regulation on 5 July 2020 at the latest. It amended Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.
Title	**Directive (EU) 2018/850 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste**
Description	The aim of the landfill directive is to ensure a progressive reduction of landfilling of waste, in particular municipal waste and waste that is suitable for recycling or other recovery, and to prevent or reduce as far as possible the negative effects on the environment during the whole lifecycle of the landfill. It also aims to improve waste management with a view to protecting human health, ensuring prudent, efficient and rational utilization of natural resources, promoting the principles of the circular economy, increasing energy efficiency and reducing the dependence of the EU on imported resources. In the landfill directive, the main amendments of the directive 1999/31/EC are the following: 1. Clarifications are provided whereby the most appropriate treatment method should be applied to waste before being landfilled, including the stabilization of the organic fraction. 2. Waste which has been separately collected for preparing for reuse and recycling cannot be accepted in a landfill. 3. By 2030, all waste suitable for recycling or other recovery, in particular municipal waste, shall not be accepted in a landfill. 4. By 2035, the amount of municipal waste landfilled is to be reduced to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight). The directive also includes a derogation for member States who landfilled more than 60% of their municipal waste in 2013, allowing them to postpone the deadline by 5 years to meet the following specific targets: • By 2035 – 25% or less • By 2040 – 10% or less
Provisions and contents relating to	The landfill directive provides that by 2035 municipal waste disposed of in landfills must be reduced to a maximum of 10% of the total municipal waste, including textile waste.

transparency and traceability	Member States should report municipal waste that has been landfilled. Reporting should be based on the amount of municipal waste landfilled after treatment operations to prepare such waste for subsequent landfilling (such as the stabilization of biodegradable municipal waste) and on the input into disposal incineration operations. Article 5a requires member States to establish an effective system of quality control and traceability of the municipal waste landfilled. Under Article 15 member States have an obligation to report, every three years, on the implementation of the reduction of biodegradable waste going to landfills, paying particular attention to the national strategies. Article 5c prescribes a regular exchange of information and of best practices among member States, including, where appropriate, with regional and local authorities, on the practical implementation of the requirements of the Landfill Directive.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2018/850/oj
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The landfill directive has been published on 14 June 2018, entered into force on 4 July 2018 and must be implemented in national regulation on 5 July 2020 at the latest.
Title	**Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007**
Description	The regulation on organic production (OP Regulation) lays down a legal framework for organic products. The OP Regulation aims to set out rules on organic production and labelling, to guarantee fair competition for farmers and operators, to prevent food fraud and promote sustainable development of organic farming in the European Union. In harmonizing the rules on the production, labelling and control of organic products, it seeks to ensure that there is fair competition between producers and greater confidence in these products among consumers. The new regulation includes a) simplified production rules; b) the phasing out of exceptions and derogations; c) the same set of rules for producers in third countries as for those producing in the EU; d) expansion of organic and production rules to cover a wider list of products; e) easier certification for small farmers; f) a uniform approach to reduce the risk of accidental contamination from pesticides. The OP Regulation identifies several points for improvement, gained from experience with the application of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, that reflect the high expectations of consumers and which clarify the products covered by the Regulation. **The regulation sets a new course for developing organic farming** further, with the following objectives: 1. Sustainable cultivation systems 2. Providing a variety of high-quality products 3. Putting greater emphasis on environmental protection

4. Paying more attention to biodiversity
5. Creating higher standards for animal protection
6. Increasing consumer confidence
7. Protecting consumer interests

The main changes of the OP Regulation are as follows:

- Providing details of production rules
- Introducing the concept of a "group of operators" in the EU
- Mandating inspection of operators every 2 years under certain conditions
- Transitioning, in third countries (outside EU), from the current equivalency recognition to compliance recognition

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Chapter IV of the OP Regulation is dedicated to labelling. In particular, according to Article 30, a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to organic production where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials used for its production are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, ingredients or feed materials have been produced in accordance with the OP Regulation. Labelling, advertising, or commercial documents may use terms such as 'eco' and 'bio' to describe an organic product which comply with this regulation. Under Article 32 (1), in the labelling of the products that bear terms as referred to in Article 30(1), products shall appear the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator that carried out the last production or preparation operation is subject. In the case of prepacked food, the organic production logo of the European Union referred to in Article 33 shall also appear on the packaging, except in cases referred to in Article 30(3) and points (b) and (c) of Article 30(5). Article 32 (2) prescribes that where the organic production logo of the European Union is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed shall appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms: • 'EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the Union • 'Non-EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries • 'EU/non-EU Agriculture', where a part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Union and a part of it has been farmed in a third country The labelling of an organic product must be clearly visible, legible and indelible on the packaging and contain a reference to the control body that certified the product concerned. Article 26 requires each member State • to establish a regularly updated database for the listing of the organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material, excluding seedlings but including seed potatoes, which is available on its territory; • to have in place systems that allow operators (that market organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material, organic animals or organic aquaculture juveniles and that are able to supply them in sufficient quantities and within a reasonable period) to make public on a voluntary basis, free of charge, together with their names and contact details, specific information on their plants, materials, and animals.

Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2018.150.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2018:150:TOC
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The OP Regulation repeals Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and will apply from 1 January 2021. This Regulation has been adopted as part of a series of initiatives to foster organic farming. In 2014, the Commission approved an Action Plan for the future of Organic Production in Europe. Compliance with the provisions contained in this regulation is guaranteed by a system of controls based on Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and precautionary and control measures drawn up by the Commission. This system guarantees the traceability of food in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. An assessment of the risk of infringement determines the type and frequency of controls. These will be organized by authorities appointed by EU countries. Under certain conditions, these authorities may delegate control duties to accredited bodies, but they remain responsible for the supervision of the controls carried out and the granting of exemptions. EU countries must notify the Commission regularly of the list of authorities and control bodies. The authorities must also control the activities of each operator involved in the marketing of an organic product before it is placed on the market. Following this control, the operator receives certification that it complies with this regulation. If irregularities are noted, the authority must ensure that the labelling of the products at issue do not contain any reference to organic production. Since 1 July 2010 the use of the EU logo on organic food products has been mandatory, as has been an indication of the provenance of raw materials used in the product. This indication must be shown in the same field of vision as the EU logo.
Title	**European Commission Action Plan: Financing Sustainable Growth (2018)**
Description	The Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth has three main objectives: 1. To reorient capital flows towards sustainable investment to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth 2. To manage financial risks stemming from climate change, environmental degradation, and social issues 3. To foster transparency and reduce short-termism in financial and economic activity The Action Plan on Fostering Sustainable Growth includes, among other things, measures aimed at improving corporate governance and a commitment to assess by 2019 the possibility of introducing supply chain due diligence requirements for corporate boards. Such mandatory due diligence would not be limited to a particular topic.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Action point 10, "fostering sustainable corporate governance and attenuating short-termism in capital markets", commits to examining and assessing the need to require corporate boards to develop and disclose a sustainability strategy, including appropriate due diligence throughout the supply chain. To promote corporate governance that is more conducive to sustainable investments, by Q2 2019, the Commission will carry out analytical and consultative work with relevant stakeholders to assess a) the possible need to require corporate boards to develop and disclose a sustainability strategy, including appropriate due diligence throughout the supply chain, and measurable sustainability targets; and

b) the possible need to clarify the rules according to which directors are expected to act in the company's long-term interest.

Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0097
Notes	The Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth was released by the European Commission on 8 March 2018.
Title	**European Parliament resolution of 29 May 2018 on sustainable finance (2018/2007(INI))**
Description	The European Parliament resolution on sustainable finance calls for an EU global mandatory due diligence framework including a duty of care based, among others, on the French Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Point 13 emphasizes that disclosure is a critical enabling condition for sustainable finance; welcomes the work of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and calls on the Commission and the Council to endorse its recommendations; calls for the incorporation of the cost of non-action on climate, environmental and other sustainability risks in disclosure frameworks; suggests that the Commission include proportional and mandatory disclosure in the framework of the revision of the Accounting Directive, the Non-Financial Reporting Directive, the Capital Requirements Directive and Capital Requirements Regulation as from 2020, which would include a transposition period in which companies could prepare for implementation; notes that Article 173 of the French Energy Transition Bill offers a possible template for the regulation of mandatory climate risk disclosure by investors; calls for the consideration of an enlargement of the scope of application of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive; stresses, in this respect, that the reporting framework requirements should be proportionate with regard to the risks incurred by the institution, its size and degree of complexity; recommends that the type of disclosure currently required under the Package Retail and Insurance based Investment Products Regulation and through the Key Information Document should be extended to all retail financial products.
Source	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2018-0215_EN.html?redirect
Notes	This is a resolution. The European Parliament Resolution on Sustainable Finance was adopted on 29 May 2018.
Title	**Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU**
Description	The energy labelling regulation sets mandatory labelling requirements for energy-related products placed on the EU market. The new framework for energy labelling simplifies and updates the energy efficiency labelling requirements for products sold in the EU. Energy labelling displays the product's energy efficiency with the objective of encouraging consumers to move to more energy efficient products and to encourage businesses to offer more efficient products.
Provisions and contents relating to	All products shall be labelled according to a new, updated and clearer scale from A (most efficient) to G (least efficient). This system replaces the system of A+++ to G labels which, as a result of the development of ever more energy-efficient products in recent years, no longer allows

transparency and traceability	consumers to clearly identify the most energy efficient items. Rescaling will take place when 30% of products sold on the EU market fall into the top energy efficiency class A, or when 50% of these products fall into the top two energy efficiency classes A and B. The new scale will help consumers make better-informed purchasing choices. This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The new energy labelling regulation establishes a common product registry database, the European Product Database for Energy Labelling, with a compliance section and an online portal that aims to support market surveillance authorities and provide consumers with additional information about the products. Manufacturers, importers, or authorized representatives will register their appliances, which require an energy label, in this database before selling them on the EU market. The database allows consumers to consult product labels and information sheets, making it easier to compare the energy efficiency of household appliances. Under the energy labelling regulation, manufacturers must comply with information obligations.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2017.198.01.0001.01.ENG
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. This regulation replaces former Directive 2010/30/EU of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products. Manufacturers of items sold in the EU are also required to follow Ecodesign legislation which sets minimum standards for the environmental performance of products.
Title	**French Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law (2017)**
Description	The French Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law establishes mandatory human rights due diligence for companies. Even if it does not refer specifically to the UNGP standards, the Law covers violations of human rights identical to the full spectrum of human rights expressed in the UNGP standards. The law covers any company established in France with either 1. more than 5,000 employees working for the company and its direct or indirect French-registered subsidiaries, or 2. more than 10,000 employees working for the company and in its direct or indirect subsidiaries globally. The law applies to a company's activities and that of its business relationships as defined by the law. These activities cover those of 1. the parent company itself; 2. the companies it controls directly or indirectly, as defined by the French Code of Commerce; 3. the subcontractors and suppliers with whom it maintains an established business relationship.
Provisions and contents relating to	The companies covered by the law must establish, publish, and implement a vigilance plan to identify and address in their operations, supply chains and business relationships 1. violations of human rights;

transparency and traceability	2. severe bodily or environmental damage, or 3. health risks. The due diligence plan must include 1. a mapping that identifies, analyses and ranks risks; 2. procedures to regularly assess, in accordance with the risk mapping, the situation of subsidiaries, subcontractors or suppliers with whom the company maintains an established commercial relationship; 3. appropriate actions to mitigate risks or prevent serious violations; 4. an alert mechanism that collects potential or actual risks, developed in working partnership with the trade union organizations representatives of the company concerned; and 5. a monitoring scheme to follow up on the measures implemented and assess their efficiency. The vigilance plan, as well as the reports on its implementation, must be published on the company's website and included in the company's annual report.
Source	http://www.respect.international/french-corporate-duty-of-vigilance-law-english-translation/
Notes	This is a national law. The French Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law was adopted on 21 February 2017 and came into force on 28 March 2017. Article 1 of the Law states that if a company under the law's scope fails to establish, implement or publish a vigilance plan, any concerned parties can file a complaint with the relevant jurisdiction. After receiving formal notice to comply with the Law, a company is given a three-month period to meet its obligations. If the company still fails to meet obligations after the three-month period is over, a judge could oblige the company to publish a plan. The judge also rules on whether a vigilance plan is complete and appropriately fulfils the obligations described in the Law. Article 2 refers to the provisions of the French Civil Code and states that in the event of a breach of the obligations laid down in Article 1, when harm occurs, the company can be held liable and will must compensate for the harm that proper fulfilment of the obligations (i.e. publishing an adequate vigilance plan) would have avoided.
Title	**European Parliament Resolution of 12 September 2017 on the impact of international trade and the EU's trade policies on global value chains (2016/2301(INI))**
Description	The European Parliament Resolution on the impact of international trade and the EU's trade policies on global value chains (2016/2301(INI)) askes the Commission to consider proposals for corporate due diligence, in line with the French Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law and the Green Card Initiative.
Provisions and contents relating to	It stresses the need for global value chains transparency strategies and rules, including immediate action to develop binding and enforceable legislation, associated remedies, and independent monitoring mechanisms by involving the EU institutions, the member States and civil society

transparency and traceability	in accordance with the steps outlined in the UNGPs and the OECD guidelines relating to the proactive identification of risks to human rights; the drawing up of action plans to address, prevent and mitigate these risks; adequate response to known abuses; and transparency. It also demands the introduction of 1. a transparent and functioning mandatory 'social and environmental traceability' labelling system along the entire production chain, in compliance with the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement, while in parallel promoting similar action at the international level; 2. a legal framework for labelling rules regarding the origin of products entering the EU market or rules that guarantee effective traceability; 3. public access to data collected from parties trading in products or goods imported into the EU, subject to appropriate justification and upon a request made on the grounds of public interest.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52017IP0330&rid=2
Notes	This is a resolution. It was approved on 12 September 2017 by a significant majority of 497 votes to 124, with 56 abstentions. UK and Europe Programme Manager Klara Skrivankova said "this resolution is an important step in the direction of making trade and global value chains more sustainable and accountable. The European Commission should follow these recommendations and introduce binding regulations on transparency and human rights due diligence to ensure that EU businesses tackle human rights abuses head on, and all the way down their supply chains."
Title	**Council Conclusions on the EU and Responsible Global Value Chains (2016)**
Description	The Council of the European Union in its Conclusions on the EU and Responsible Global Value Chains (GVCs) highlights that the EU can have a positive impact on sustainable development by promoting responsible management of GVCs, making them sustainable and inclusive, in line with the EU objective to ensure that inclusive economic growth is developed together with social justice and respect for human rights, including core labour standards and sustainable environmental practices. It notably underlined the importance of engaging with the private sector on these issues. The Council underlines that one of the main goals of the EU is that inclusive economic growth and development go hand in hand with social justice, human rights, including core labour standards, and sustainable environmental practices and policy frameworks. The Council also highlights the key role of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Conclusions support relevant efforts that had been undertaken through initiatives such as the EU garment initiative. Additionally, the Council strongly encourages the European Commission and the member States to share best practices, including the promotion of new and innovative approaches, and to scale up such initiatives and expedite their delivery. The Council encourages the European Commission and the member States to intensify their work on responsible business conduct (RBC) through national action plans on corporate social responsibility, RBC and business and human rights. It also puts in evidence the joint responsibility of governments and business to foster responsible supply

	chains and calls the European Commission and the member States to enhance the implementation of due diligence to achieve a global, level playing field.
Source	http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8833-2016-INIT/en/pdf
Notes	This is a non-binding act. The Council Conclusions were published on 12 May 2016.
Title	**European Parliament Resolution of 25 October 2016 on corporate liability for serious human rights abuses in third countries (2015/2315(INI))**
Description	The European Parliament Resolution on corporate liability for serious human rights abuses in third countries asks for urgent, binding and enforceable rules in the field of corporate responsibility and due diligence, related sanctions and monitoring mechanisms. In the Resolution, Parliament gives an overview of the context within which serious human rights abuses in third countries take place and addresses several specific requests to corporations, the EU and its institutions, and the member States.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The European Parliament addressed member States and their duty to protect human rights: It calls **on the EU and the member States to lay down clear rules setting out that companies established in their territory or under their jurisdiction must respect human rights throughout their operations**, in every country and context in which they operate, and in relation to their business relationships, including outside the EU. It recalls that recent **legislative developments at national level,** such as the UK Modern Slavery Act's Transparency in Supply Chains Clause and the **French bill on duty of care represent important steps towards mandatory human rights due diligence**, and that the EU has already taken steps in this direction (e.g. EU Timber Regulation, EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive, Commission Proposal for a Regulation setting up a Union system for supply chain due diligence self-certification of responsible importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating in conflict-affected and high-risk areas). It calls on the Commission and the member States, as well as all States**, to take note of this model regarding the introduction of mandatory human rights due diligence.** It stresses that **mandatory human rights due diligence should follow the steps required in the** United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) **and be guided by certain overarching principles** related to the proactive identification of risks to human rights, the drawing up of rigorous and demonstrable action plans to prevent or mitigate these risks, adequate response to known abuses, and transparency; stresses that policies should consider the size of companies and resulting coping capabilities with special attention to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; and stresses that consultation with relevant actors should be ensured at all stages, as well as disclosure of all relevant project or investment-specific information to affected stakeholders **It calls on all States, and in particular the EU and member States, to prioritize for immediate action the establishment of mandatory human rights due diligence for business enterprises which are owned or controlled by the state**, and/or receive substantial support and services from State agencies or European institutions as well as for businesses that provide goods or services through public procurement contracts.

Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52016IP0405
Notes	This is a resolution. On 25 October 2016 the resolution that calls for mandatory human rights due diligence was adopted by the European Parliament with a large cross-party majority of 569 votes for, 54 against, and 74 abstentions.
Title	**Council Conclusions on Business and Human Rights (2016)**
Description	The EU Council on Foreign Affairs adopted Conclusions on Business and Human Rights which reiterate the need for the EU and its member States to enhance corporate respect for human rights as defined in the UNGPs and address the obstacles faced by victims to access remedy. The document calls on the EC to launch an EU Action Plan on Responsible Business Conduct addressing due diligence and access to remedy, including at EU legislative level, as appropriate. The document endorses the 2016 Council of Europe Recommendations and calls for their implementation.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Council put forward conclusions supporting the international guidance by the United Nations, OECD and ILO on human rights in business. The Council encourages the Commission to strengthen the implementation of due diligence and to foster dialogue and cooperation among all relevant public and private stakeholders. The Council, however, did not ask for a legislative proposal on this topic. "8. The Council calls on all business enterprises, both transnational and domestic, to comply with the United Nations Guiding Principles, the ILO Tripartite Declaration and the OECD Guidelines, inter alia by integrating human rights due diligence into their operations to better identify, prevent and mitigate human rights risks. 9. The Council underlines the critical role of business transparency in enabling markets to recognize, incentivize and reward respect for human rights by companies, recognizing the close linkage with other areas within the responsible business agenda e.g. private sector development and anti-corruption and anti-trafficking policies."
Source	https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/council_conclusions_on_business_and_human_rights_foreign_affairs_council.pdf
Notes	This is a non-binding act. The Council Conclusions on Business and Human Rights were adopted by the Council at its meeting held on 20 June 2016.
Title	**Green Card Initiative (2016)**
Description	The Green Card Initiative is an initiative at the EU level, launched by eight national parliaments to ensure corporate accountability for human rights abuses. The initiative calls for duty of care legislation protecting individuals and communities whose human rights and local environment are affected by the activity of EU-based companies.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The letter sent to the Commission proposes the following: "We call on the European Commission to support any initiative towards a strengthening of corporate social responsibility and table an ambitious legislative proposal implementing the CSR principles at the European level and meeting the following characteristics: 1. It shall apply **to all enterprises having their headquarters in a European Union member State**, whatever their business sector. Where applicable, there shall be a threshold to exempt the smallest enterprises from it, but it shall include parent companies and holdings. 2. It shall include **precise obligations regarding the duty of due diligence of companies with respect to their business relations, their subsidiaries and their** suppliers to effectively prevent the overall human, social and environmental risks to which employees, local populations and environment may be exposed owing to their direct or indirect business. 3. It shall add to these rules **effective, proportionate and dissuasive actions or even, where applicable, sanctions** commensurate to the environmental, social or health damage caused by non-compliance."
Source	https://corporatejustice.org/eu-duty-of-care-green-card-media-alert-18-may.pdf
Notes	The Green Card is a form of enhanced political dialogue through which EU national parliaments can jointly propose that the European Commission take action in the form of a new legislative or non-legislative initiative, or changes to existing legislation. In particular, this initiative was launched by the following parties: the parliaments of Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Portugal, the UK House of Lords, the House of Representatives in the Netherlands, the Senate of the Republic in Italy, and the National Assembly in France.
Title	**Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC**
Description	This regulation covers the design, manufacture and marketing of personal protective equipment (PPE). It defines legal obligations to ensure that PPE on the EU internal market provides the highest level of protection against risks. The CE marking affixed to PPE provides evidence of compliance of the product with the applicable EU legislation.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Under the PPE regulation manufacturers, importers and distributors have certain obligations, including traceability and monitoring requirements. Article 8 establishes that manufacturers or their representatives shall 1. comply with the essential health and safety requirements of the PPE regulation directly or by using harmonized European standards; 2. draw up the technical documentation referred to in Annex III of the regulation and carry out the applicable conformity assessment procedure; 3. ensure that the PPE they place on the market bears a type, batch or serial number or other element allowing its identification, or, where the size or nature of the PPE does not allow it, that the required information is provided on the packaging or in a document accompanying the PPE;

	4. indicate, on the PPE, their name, registered trade name or registered trademark and the postal address at which they can be contacted or, where that is not possible, on its packaging or in a document accompanying the PPE; 5. ensure that the PPE is accompanied by the additional instructions and information required by Annex II of the regulation in a language which can be easily understood by consumers and other end-users. Such instructions and information, as well as any labelling, shall be clear, understandable, intelligible and legible; 6. provide the EU declaration of conformity with the PPE or the internet address at which the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed. Manufacturers who consider or have reason to believe that PPE which they have placed on the market is non-compliant with this regulation shall immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that PPE into conformity, to withdraw it or to recall it, as appropriate. Furthermore, where the PPE presents a risk, manufacturers shall immediately inform the competent national authorities of the member States in which they made the PPE available, giving details, in particular, of the non-conformity and of any corrective measures taken. Article 9 and 10 set similar obligations for importers and distributors that shall place only compliant PPE on the market.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R0425
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The PPE regulation is applicable from 21 April 2018, replacing the previous Directive 89/686/EEC. The PPE regulation guideline (1st edition – April 2018) aims to facilitate a common understanding and implementation of the PPE regulation.
Title	**Scottish Human Trafficking and Exploitation Act (2015)**
Description	The Human Trafficking and Exploitation Act brings into force a new single offence of human trafficking for all types of exploitation and an offence of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. The act also brings into force statutory aggravations of human trafficking where there is evidence that another crime has been carried out against a background of human trafficking and aggravations where a human trafficking offence has been committed by a public official, or separately, where the victim is a child. The act was intended to strengthen and consolidate existing laws on human trafficking and offer more robust support to victims.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Part V regulates reporting obligations and introduces a duty to notify and provide information about victims. In particular, Article 36 places a duty on Scottish Ministers to review and report on the trafficking and exploitation strategy at least every three years since the last publication of the strategy or report on the strategy. Reports on reviews must be published and must include an assessment as to the extent to which the strategy has been complied with. Scottish Ministers can revise the strategy following its review, but if no revisions are made, the reasons for that must be contained in the review report. Article 38 places a duty on named Scottish public authorities to notify the chief constable of Police Scotland about victims or suspected victims of human trafficking and exploitation. Article 39 outlines liability for offences covered by the act committed by businesses through consent, connivance or attributable to any neglect.
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/12/contents/enacted

Notes	In October 2015, the Scottish Parliament unanimously passed the Human Trafficking and Exploitation Act that fully came into effect on 31 May 2016. This was the culmination of significant work between agencies and across the political spectrum, including the Cross-Party Group on Human Trafficking. The act raised the maximum penalty for trafficking to life imprisonment for both human trafficking and crimes related to exploitation and placed a duty on Scottish Ministers to secure provision of immediate support and recovery services for victims of human trafficking and exploitation.
Title	**Northern Ireland Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (2015)**
Description	The Human Trafficking and Exploitation Act creates criminal offences of human trafficking slavery, forced labour and servitude and victim protection measures in Northern Ireland. In particular, the act: 1. simplified the legislative framework surrounding offences of human trafficking and slavery; 2. enhanced public protection by amending the sentencing framework for human trafficking and slavery-like offences and introducing slavery and trafficking prevention orders; 3. established a statutory minimum sentence for those convicted of human trafficking and slavery-like offences; 4. enhanced provision to facilitate the confiscation of criminal assets that have been accumulated as a result of human trafficking and slavery-like offences; 5. made statutory provision in respect of the assistance and support for victims and potential victims of human trafficking and slavery; 6. introduced new measures aimed at protecting victims of human trafficking and slavery-like offences during investigations and criminal proceedings, including the introduction of a statutory defence for slavery or trafficking victims who have been compelled to commit certain offences.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 13 establishes a duty to notify about suspected victims of offences under section 1 (slavery, servitude or compulsory labour) or 2 (human trafficking) Northern Ireland legislation requires an annual Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking strategy. The strategy: 1. enhances the operational response to **pursue** and disrupt offenders and bring them to justice; 2. puts the **protection** and needs of victims at the centre of our response and; 3. engages partners across key services, business, non-Governmental organizations and the wider public in **preventing** these crimes.
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2015/2/contents
Notes	The Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act came into effect on January 15, 2015.

Title	**United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act (2015)**
Description	The UK Modern Slavery Act (MSA) is a criminal law that defines modern slavery as including the offences of "slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking." It applies to any commercial organization that supplies goods or services, carries on a business or part of a business in the UK, and whose annual turnover is £36 million or above. The MSA is based on the California Transparency Supply Chains Act. The MSA affects companies covered by the act, in four ways: 1. It applies to all sectors, not just retail and manufacturing. 2. It applies to both the sale of goods and the supply of services. 3. The turnover threshold is lower (MSA: £36 million versus California Act: $100 million). 4. There is no minimum 'footprint' threshold for carrying out business.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 54 of the MSA requires companies covered by the act to disclose the steps they are taking to address modern slavery in their businesses and supply chains in a Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement published for each financial year of the organization. The statement must be 1. approved by the board; 2. signed by a director, and 3. accessible via a link that is prominently displayed on the homepage of the organization's website. The MSA does not specify what the statement must include or how it should be structured, but it presents a non-exhaustive list of six issues that the statement may cover: 1. The organization's structure, its business and its supply chains 2. Its policies in relation to slavery and human trafficking 3. Its due diligence processes in relation to slavery and human trafficking in its business and supply chains 4. The parts of its business and supply chains where there is a risk of slavery and human trafficking taking place, and the steps it has taken to assess and manage that risk 5. Its effectiveness in ensuring that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place in its business or supply chains, measured against such performance indicators 6. The training and capacity building about slavery and human trafficking available to its staff
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/30/contents/enacted
Notes	This is a national law. The MSA was passed into law on 26 March 2015. It was the first of its kind in Europe, and one of the first in the world, to specifically address slavery and trafficking in the 21st century.

	Under the MSA, if a company fails to produce a slavery and human trafficking statement for a particular financial year, the UK Secretary of State may seek an injunction through the High Court requiring the organization to comply. If the company fails to comply with the injunction, it will be in contempt of a court order, which is punishable by an unlimited fine. UK Home Office released guidance in October 2015.
Title	**Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups**
Description	This EU non-financial reporting directive (NFRD) requires large and listed companies to provide an annual statement on non-financial information (NFI) about their business.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	According to the NRFD, the NFI to be included is essentially "information to the extent necessary for an understanding of the undertaking's development, performance, position and impact of its activity, relating to, at a minimum, environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery matters, including a) a brief description of the undertaking's business model; b) a description of the policies pursued by the undertaking in relation to those matters, including due diligence processes implemented; c) the outcome of those policies; d) the principal risks related to those matters linked to the undertaking's operations including, where relevant and proportionate, its business relationships, products or services which are likely to cause adverse impacts in those areas, and how the undertaking manages those risks; e) non-financial key performance indicators relevant to the particular business". Concerning diversity information, the NFRD prescribes "…a description of the diversity policy applied in relation to the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies with regard to aspects such as, for instance, age, gender, or educational and professional backgrounds, the objectives of that diversity policy, how it has been implemented and the results in the reporting period. If no such policy is applied, the statement shall contain an explanation as to why this is the case".
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014L0095
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The NRFD amended Directive 2013/34/EU on disclosure of income tax information. Companies are required to include non-financial statements in their annual reports from 2018 onwards. Companies may use international, European or national guidelines to produce their statements – for instance, they can rely on the following: 1. The United Nations Global Compact 2. The OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises 3. ISO 26000

	In June 2017, the European Commission published its guidelines to help companies disclose environmental and social information. These guidelines are not mandatory and companies may decide to use international, European or national guidelines according to their own characteristics or business environment. In June 2019, the European Commission published guidelines on reporting climate-related information. They consist of a new supplement to the existing guidelines on non-financial reporting, which remain applicable.
Title	**Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC**
Description	The public contracts directive is part of a 2014 package of three public procurement directives (the public contacts directive, the concessions contracts directive, and the utilities directive) that establishes the EU legal framework for procurement by public authorities and utilities. It seeks to ensure greater inclusion of common societal goals in the procurement process. These goals include environmental protection, social responsibility, innovation, combating climate change, employment, public health, and other social and environmental considerations. All procedures must comply with the principles of EU law, and in particular the free movement of goods, the freedom of establishment and the freedom to provide services, as well as the principles deriving therefrom, such as equal treatment, non-discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality, and transparency.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 18 requires contracting authorities to treat economic operators equally and without discrimination and to act in a transparent and proportionate manner. Section 2 of Chapter III is dedicated to publication and transparency. Specifically, the procurement procedures must ensure the necessary transparency at all stages. This is achieved in particular through the publication of the essential elements of procurement procedures and through the dissemination of information on candidates and tenderers, as well as through the provision of sufficient documentation regarding all steps of the procedure. According to Article 43 (1), when contracting authorities intend to purchase works, supplies or services with specific environmental, social or other characteristics, they may require a specific label as means of proof that the works, services or supplies correspond to the required characteristics, provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled: a) The label requirements only concern criteria linked to the subject matter of the contract and are appropriate to define characteristics of the works, supplies or services that are the subject matter of the contract. b) The label requirements are based on objectively verifiable and non-discriminatory criteria. c) The labels are established in an open and transparent procedure in which all relevant stakeholders, including government bodies, consumers, social partners, manufacturers, distributors and non-governmental organizations, may participate. d) The labels are accessible to all interested parties. e) The label requirements are set by a third party over which the economic operator applying for the label cannot exercise a decisive influence.

	Where an economic operator had demonstrably no possibility of obtaining the specific label indicated by the contracting authority or an equivalent label within the relevant time limits for reasons that are not attributable to that economic operator, the contracting authority shall accept other appropriate means of proof, which may include a technical dossier from the manufacturer, provided that the economic operator concerned proves that the works, supplies or services to be provided by it fulfil the requirements of the specific label or the specific requirements indicated by the contracting authority.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32014L0024
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The public contracts directive repealed Directive 2004/18/EC and 200/17/EC. The European Commission advocates for the setting up of publicly accessible contract registers, which publish awarded contracts and their amendments. Public procurement notice data from Tenders Electronic Daily is available on the EU Open Data Portal.
Title	**Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code**
Description	The regulation establishes the Union Customs Code (UCC), setting out the general rules and procedures applicable to goods brought into or taken out of the customs territory of the EU, adapted to modern trade models and communication tools. The UCC and the related delegated and implemented acts aim to 1. offer greater legal certainty and uniformity to businesses; 2. increase clarity for customs officials throughout the EU; 3. complete the shift by customs to a paperless and fully electronic environment; 4. simplify customs rules and procedures and facilitate more-efficient customs transactions in line with modern-day needs; 5. reinforce swifter customs procedures for compliant and trustworthy businesses; and 6. safeguard the financial and economic interests of the EU and of the EU countries, as well as the safety and security of EU citizens.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The UCC defines the criteria to determine the origin of goods. The origin of goods must be verified on the grounds of the parameters set in Article 60. When only one country is involved in the manufacture of a product, article 60(1) UCC applies. This article provides that "goods wholly obtained in a single country or territory shall be regarded as having their origin in that country or territory". The Article 31 UCC-DA specifies the notion of "goods wholly obtained". This article enumerates an exhaustive list of goods which shall be considered as wholly obtained in a single country or territory. When two or more countries are involved in the manufacture of the product, Article 60(2) UCC applies. This article provides that "goods, the production of which involve more than one country or territory, shall be deemed to originate in the country or territory where they underwent their last, substantial, economically justified processing or working, in an undertaking equipped for that purpose, resulting in the manufacture of a new product or representing an important stage of manufacture".

Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32001L0095
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The UCC entered into force on 1 May 2016. The regulation has been amended and implemented several times. These include the following: 1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 24 July 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards detailed rules concerning certain provisions of the Union Customs Code 2. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code 3. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/341 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Councils regards transitional rules for certain provisions of the Union Customs Code where the relevant electronic systems are not yet operational and amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/2339 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 laying down the Union Customs Code, as regards goods that have temporarily left the customs territory of the Union by sea or air 5. Regulation (EU) 2019/474 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 laying down the Union Customs Code 6. Regulation (EU) 2019/632 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 to prolong the transitional use of means other than the electronic data-processing techniques provided for in the Union Customs Code. To identify the country of origin, the European Court of Justice has rejected the concept of "transformation" or "processing" as merely referring to acts of preservation or external changes in the appearance of the product (such as packaging), but it is necessary to make a change in the composition or specific properties of the product.
Title	**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on consumer product safety and repealing Council Directive 87/357/EEC and Directive 2001/95/EC/* COM/2013/078 final – 2013/0049 (COD)**
Description	The proposed new consumer product safety regulation is intended 1. to simplify legislation, create uniform rules and remove legislative overlaps in regard to the safety of consumer products; 2. to improve product identification and traceability combined with the enhanced use of the EU Rapid Alert Information System (RAPEX); 3. to align itself with Regulation (EC) No. 768/2008 (a common framework for the marketing of products); and 4. to promote the increased use of European standards by developing existing standards and creating new ones in alignment with the European Standardization Regulation 1025/2012.
Provisions and contents relating to	The proposal sets significant obligations for economic operators in EU producer supply chains.

transparency and traceability	All economic operators must be able to identify the economic operator that previously handled the product and to whom they supplied the product, up to 10 years later. Parliament proposes that manufacturers should be authorized to indicate the country of origin in English only ('Made in [country]'), since this is easily understood by consumers. The amended text requires manufacturers to 1. keep the technical documentation in paper or electronic form at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities and to provide it to those authorities, upon reasoned request; 2. ensure that their product is accompanied by instructions and safety information addressed to the consumer in a clear and comprehensible manner; 3. ensure that they have procedures in place for taking corrective action, withdrawing or recalling their products; and 4. warn consumers who are at risk due to the non-conformity of the product. The proposed changes prescribe more explicit obligations for parties in the supply chain to take responsibility for the safety of products they are handling. Each economic operator below the manufacturer in the supply chain will be expected to ensure that the economic operator above them has complied with certain key duties, in particular 1. the obligation for importers to ensure that the manufacturer has complied with its obligations on labelling for manufacturer's identity and product identification, and has produced technical documents for the product; 2. the obligation for distributors to verify that the manufacturer and the importer have complied with their obligations on labelling for identity and product identification and that the product is accompanied by consumer instructions and safety information.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=COM:2013:0078:FIN
Notes	This is a legislative proposal. The proposal is set to repeal Directives 2001/95/EC (general product safety) and 87/357/EEC (dangerous imitations). The European Economic and Social Committee issued an opinion on the proposal in May 2013. It welcomed the regulation as relevant and appropriate but criticized the fact that the precautionary principle is not mentioned in the text. It also said that consumers have a right to a clear and precise information on the origin of products. The Committee of the Regions did not issue an opinion. On 21 October 2019 Parliament decided to carry this file over into the new term.
Title	**Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Building the Single Market for Green Products [COM (2013) 196 final]**
Description	Building the Single Market for Green Products is a European Commission initiative to promote the free circulation of green products across the EU by removing potential barriers and in particular, the lack of a common definition of for a "green product" and a "green organization" and the high cost for businesses to comply with several labelling and verification schemes.

	The European Commission Communication to the Council and the Parliament aims to increase the availability of clear, reliable and comparable information on the environmental performance of products and organizations for all relevant stakeholders, including actors along the entire supply chain, with the ultimate objective of reducing uncertainty around what constitutes a green product and a green organization. To achieve this objective, the Commission introduces two methods for measurement and a set of principles for communicating the environmental performance of products and organizations. The two methods set by the Commission are the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) and Organization Environmental Footprint (OEF). These methods provide improvements over other existing methods, including 1. clear identification of the potential environmental impact categories to consider when performing a comprehensive lifecycle assessment (LCA); 2. the requirement to quantify data quality; 3. minimum data quality requirements; 4. technical instructions for addressing some critical aspects of an LCA study (such as allocation and recycling). The European Commission Communication outlines a framework for developing these two methods further and for refining the methodologies with the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including industry, and particularly SMEs, through testing.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	To avoid inadequate communication that can confuse or mislead recipients, obstruct decision-making and undermine trust in environmental claims, the Commission introduces the following set of principles to be applied when communicating the environmental performance of products and organizations: 1. **Transparency**: Economic operators should release information not only on the environmental performance of the products and organizations concerned, but also on the way the information has been generated, namely on the assessment procedure, method, data source, criteria, etc. 2. **Availability and accessibility**: Economic operators should display the information concerning the environmental performance of the product, relating to the most relevant environmental impacts, in a simple and immediately understandable format. The essential information should be complemented by making detailed information available for consultation through additional channels such as websites, smartphone applications, etc. 3. **Reliability**: The information communicated should be scientifically accurate and verifiable to ensure user confidence in the green claim. 4. **Completeness**: Economic operators should provide information on all environmental impact categories that are relevant to the product and the organization concerned in a cost-effective way. 5. **Comparability**: Economic operators should make consistent methodological choices to guarantee the comparability of environmental performance information related to a specific product category or to sector over time. Whenever possible, they should use methods that enable the comparison of environmental performance between products belonging to the same product category and between organizations operating in the same sector.

	6. **Clarity**: Economic operators should present the information in a way that is clear, precise and fully understandable for the users. The content of the information should be clear as well: its range and complexity should be adjusted to the target audience, to the characteristics of the product and to the purpose of the communication.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2013:0196:FIN:EN:PDF
Notes	This is an EU non-binding act. The Commission Communication was produced on 9 April 2013. See also the Communication from the European Commission of September 2011 to the European Parliament, the Council, The European and Social Committee of Region: Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe COM(2011)571 final.
Title	**Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the lifecycle environmental performance of products and organizations (2013)**
Description	The recommendation promotes the use of the environmental footprint methods in relevant policies and schemes related to the measurement or communication of the lifecycle environmental performance of products or organizations. It is addressed to member States and to private and public organizations that measure or intend to measure the lifecycle environmental performance of their products, services or their organization, or communicate or intend to communicate lifecycle environmental performance information to any private, public and civil society stakeholder in the EU single market.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The recommendation encourages member States to do the following: 1. Use the PEF method or the OEF method in voluntary policies involving the measurement or communication of the lifecycle environmental performance of products or organizations, as appropriate, while ensuring that such policies do not create obstacles to the free movement of goods in the EU single market. 2. Consider lifecycle environmental performance information or claims based on the use of the PEF method or the OEF method as valid in relevant national schemes involving the measurement or communication of the lifecycle environmental performance of products or organizations. 3. Make efforts to increase the availability of high-quality lifecycle data by (a) setting up actions to develop, review and make national databases available and (b) contributing to populating existing public databases based on the data quality requirements set up in the PEF and OEF methods. 4. Provide assistance and tools for SMEs to help them measure and improve the lifecycle environmental performance of their products or organization based on the PEF or the OEF method. 5. Encourage the use of the OEF method to measure or communicate the lifecycle environmental performance of public organizations. The recommendation encourages companies and other private organizations that want to measure or communicate the lifecycle environmental performance of their products or organization to do the following:

	1. Use the PEF method and the OEF method for the measurement or communication of the lifecycle environmental performance of their products or organization. 2. Contribute to the review of public databases and populate these with high quality lifecycle data at least equivalent to the data quality requirements set up in the PEF or OEF methods. 3. Consider providing support to SMEs in their supply chains to provide information based on PEF and OEF and to improve the lifecycle environmental performance of their organizations and their products. The recommendation encourages industrial associations to do the following: 1. Provide simplified calculation tools and expertise to help SME members calculate the lifecycle environmental performance of their products or organization based on the PEF method or the OEF method. 2. Contribute to the review of public databases and populate these with high-quality lifecycle data at least equivalent to the data quality requirements set up in the PEF or OEF methods.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32013H0179
Notes	This is an EU non-binding act. It was published on the Official Journal of the European Union on 4 May 2013.
Title	**Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products**
Description	The biocidal products regulation concerns the sale and use of biocidal products, which are used to protect humans, animals, materials, or articles against harmful organisms like pests or bacteria by the action of the active substances contained in the biocidal product. The regulation aims to improve the functioning of the biocidal products market in the EU, while ensuring a high level of protection for humans and the environment. According to the regulation, a biocidal product cannot be placed on the market or used unless it contains approved active substances and has been authorized. The regulation also includes provisions to reduce animal testing by making data sharing on vertebrate studies compulsory and encouraging a more flexible approach to testing. To obtain the authorization needed to supply and use these products, companies must demonstrate that the product is effective and does not present unacceptable risks to humans, animals or the environment.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 22 specifies the authorization shall include a summary of the biocidal product characteristics with the following information: a) The trade name of the biocidal product b) The name and address of the authorization holder c) The date of the authorization and its date of expiry d) The authorization number of the biocidal product e) The qualitative and quantitative composition in terms of the active substances and non-active substances

f) The manufacturers of the biocidal product (names and addresses including location of manufacturing sites)
g) The type of formulation of the biocidal product
h) The hazard and precautionary statements
i) The product type and, where relevant, an exact description of the authorized use
j) The harmful organisms it targets
k) The application doses and instructions for use
l) The categories of users
m) The particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment
n) The instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging
o) The conditions of storage and the shelf life of the biocidal product under normal conditions of storage
p) Where relevant, other information about the biocidal product

Article 68 (1) sets obligations for authorization holders. They must ensure the following:

1. The biocidal products are classified, packaged, and labelled in accordance with the approved summary of biocidal product characteristics, in particular the hazard statements and the precautionary statements.
2. The labels are not misleading regarding the risks the product poses to human health, animal health, the environment or its efficacy and, in any case, do not mention the indications 'low-risk biocidal product', 'non-toxic', 'harmless', 'natural', 'environmentally friendly', 'animal friendly' or similar indications.

According to Article 68 (2), the label must show the following information clearly and indelibly:

a) The identity of every active substance and its concentration in metric units
b) The nanomaterials contained in the product (if any) and any specific related risks, and following each reference to nanomaterials the word 'nano' in brackets
c) The authorization number allocated to the biocidal product by the competent authority or the Commission
d) The name and address of the authorization holder
e) The type of formulation
f) The uses for which the biocidal product is authorized
g) The directions for use, the frequency of application and the dose rate expressed in metric units in a manner which is meaningful and comprehensible to the user for each use specified under the terms of the authorization
h) The particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse side effects and any directions for first aid
i) If accompanied by a leaflet, the sentence 'read attached instructions before use' and, where applicable, warnings for vulnerable groups
j) The directions for the safe disposal of the biocidal product and its packaging, including, where relevant, any prohibition on the reuse of packaging
k) The formulation batch number or designation and the expiry date under normal conditions of storage
l) Where applicable, the period of time needed for the biocidal effect, the interval to be observed between applications of the biocidal product or between application and the next use, or the next access by humans or animals to the area where the biocidal product has

	been used, including particulars concerning decontamination means and measures and duration of necessary ventilation of treated areas; particulars for adequate cleaning of equipment; and particulars concerning precautionary measures during use and transport m) Where applicable, information on any specific danger to the environment, particularly concerning protection of non-target organisms and avoidance of contamination of water n) For biocidal products containing microorganisms, the labelling requirements in accordance with Directive 2000/54/EC
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012R0528
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. This biocidal regulation was adopted on 22 May 2012 and has been applicable since 1 September 2013 with a transitional period for certain provisions. It repealed Directive 98/8/EC of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market. As in the previous directive, the approval of active substances takes place at the Union level and the subsequent authorization of the biocidal products at the member State level. This authorization can be extended to other member States by mutual recognition. However, the new regulation also provides applicants with the possibility of a new type of authorization at the Union level (Union authorization). A dedicated IT platform, the Register for Biocidal Products (R4BP 3), is used for submitting applications, exchanging data and information between the applicant, the European Chemical Agency (ECHA), member State competent authorities and the European Commission. Another IT tool, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID), is used for preparing the applications.
Title	**Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council**
Description	The purpose of the directive on consumer rights is to contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market, reducing barriers to free trade in the EU while simultaneously ensuring a high level of consumer protection. The directive on consumer rights is designed to achieve what is called "maximum harmonization" of business-to-consumer fair trade. This directive applies to any contract concluded between a trader and a consumer and to contracts for the supply of water, gas, electricity or district heating, including by public providers, to the extent that these commodities are provided on a contractual basis. It establishes rules on information to be provided for distance contracts, off-premises contracts, and contracts other than distance and off-premises contracts. It also regulates the right of withdrawal for distance and off-premises contracts and harmonizes certain provisions dealing with the performance and some other aspects of business-to-consumer contracts.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Under the directive on consumer rights, traders are required to provide consumers with transparent information on the goods or services they offer. In particular, according to Article 5 and 6, traders are obliged to provide consumers with clear and comprehensible information. Article 5 is related to information requirements for contracts other than distance or off-premises contracts and requires traders to provide the consumers with the following information: 1. The main characteristics of the goods or services, to the extent appropriate to the medium and to the goods or services

2. The identity of the trader, such as their trading name, the geographical address at which the trader is established and the trader's telephone number
3. The total price of the goods or services inclusive of taxes, or where the nature of the goods or services is such that the price cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, the way the price is to be calculated, as well as, where applicable, all additional freight, delivery or postal charges or, where those charges cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, the fact that such additional charges may be payable
4. Where applicable, the arrangements for payment, delivery, performance, the time it will take the trader to deliver the goods or to perform the service, and the trader's complaint handling policy
5. In addition to a reminder of the existence of a legal guarantee of conformity for goods, the existence and the conditions of after-sales services and commercial guarantees, where applicable
6. The duration of the contract, where applicable, or, if the contract is of indeterminate duration or is to be extended automatically, the conditions for terminating the contract
7. Where applicable, the functionality, including applicable technical protection measures, of digital content
8. Where applicable, any relevant interoperability of digital content with hardware and software that the trader is aware of or can reasonably be expected to have been aware of

Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2011/83/oj
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive on consumer rights was adopted on 25 October 2011. It replaces the directive on distance contracts and the directive on contracts negotiated away from business premises, and slightly modifies the directive on consumer sales and the directive on unfair contract terms. The directive on consumer rights has been amended by Directive (EU) 2019/2161 of 27 November 2019 on better enforcement and modernization of Union consumer protection rules, part of the "Review of EU consumer law New Deal for Consumers".
Title	**Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims**
Description	This directive sets out minimum standards to be applied throughout the EU in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting victims. The directive takes a victim-centred approach, including a gender perspective, to cover actions in different areas, such as criminal law provisions, prosecution of offenders, victim support, victim rights in criminal proceedings, and prevention and monitoring of the implementation. Its main elements are 1. a revised definition of offences involving trafficking in human beings; 2. a requirement for each member State to establish jurisdiction for trafficking offences committed by one of its nationals, even if committed abroad and the conduct in question would not be considered a criminal offence in the place of commission 3. detailed provisions on assistance and support for victims of human trafficking; and

	4. specific and detailed provisions on assistance and support for child victims.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	With reference to transparency and traceability, the directive specifies 1. a requirement for member States to appoint national rapporteurs or establish equivalent mechanisms to collect statistical data on trafficking in human beings and to monitor and assess trends; and 2. the establishment of an EU anti-trafficking coordinator to collect data gathered by national rapporteurs, to contribute to a biennial report on progress made across the EU in combating trafficking in human beings, and to coordinate the EU's anti-trafficking strategy.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32011L0036
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive replaces Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA. All EU member States transposed the directive into national laws except Denmark. The directive increases criminal penalties for trafficking offences, requires member States to enable competent national law enforcement authorities to seize and confiscate items ("instrumentalities") used for the commission of, and proceeds derived from, human trafficking offences. It also establishes a non-prosecution and non-punishment provision which requires member States to ensure that their competent national law enforcement authorities have a right not to proceed with a prosecution or impose a penalty in the case of victims of trafficking who have been compelled to take part in criminal activities.
Title	**Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions**
Description	The directive on industrial emissions (IED) establishes the main principles for permitting and control of large industrial installations based on an integrated approach and on the application of best available techniques. The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection for human health and the environment by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU. The IED is based on the following principles: 1. An integrated approach 2. Best available techniques 3. Flexibility 4. Inspections 5. Public participation
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	To ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the IED, operators must report annually to the member States' competent authority on compliance with permit conditions (for all IED installations, Article 14(1)d and Article 62 for waste incineration plants). According to Article 24(3)b, the data submitted by operators, which includes emissions monitoring data, shall be made publicly available, including via the internet. Article 24 also emphasises the importance of public access to information on, and participation in, permit procedures.

	Through the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) emission data reported by member States are made accessible in a public register, which is intended to provide environmental information on major industrial activities.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32010L0075
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The IED was adopted on 24 November 2010 and entered into force on 6 January 2011. The IED recasts and codifies seven existing directives related to industrial emissions: 1. Directive 78/176/EEC of 20 February 1978 on waste from the titanium dioxide industry 2. Directive 82/883/EEC on the surveillance and monitoring of titanium dioxide waste 3. Directive 92/112/EEC on the reduction of titanium dioxide industrial waste 4. Directive 1999/13/EC on reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds 5. Directive 2000/76/EC on waste incineration 6. Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control 7. Directive 2001/80/EC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants from large combustion plants
Title	**Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel**
Description	The Ecolabel regulation sets the updated procedures and fees-related provisions for the establishment and application of the voluntary European Union environmental performance certificate (the EU Ecolabel), including various functional and administrative relations and duties. The objective of the regulation is to contribute to reducing the negative impact of consumption and production on the environment, health, climate and natural resources by promoting those products with a higher level of environmental performance through the awarding of the EU Ecolabel. More generally, it aims to streamline the previous regulation, to raise awareness, understanding and respect for the EU Ecolabel, to bring about more eco-labelled products and to reduce administrative costs and burdens on business. The EU Ecolabel regulation promotes the EU transition to a circular economy, supporting both sustainable production and consumption. It applies to any goods or services supplied for distribution, consumption or use on the European Union market, whether in return for payment or free of charge on condition that the ecological criteria have been clearly established. The EU Ecolabel is a voluntary environmental labelling scheme that is awarded to products and services meeting high environmental standards throughout their lifecycle: from raw material extraction, to production, distribution and disposal.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	According to Article 6, the label is awarded in line with European environmental and ethical objectives. The following criteria are considered: 1. The impact of the goods and services on climate change, nature and biodiversity, energy and resource consumption, generation of waste, pollution, emissions and the release of hazardous substances into the environment 2. The substitution of hazardous substances with safer substances 3. The durability and reusability of products 4. The net impact on the environment, including on consumer health and safety

	5. Compliance with social and ethical standards such as international labour standards 6. Alignment with the criteria of other national and regional established environmental labels (to encourage synergies) 7. The reduction animal testing The label cannot be awarded to products containing substances classified by Regulation (EC) No1272/2008 as toxic, hazardous to the environment, carcinogenic or mutagenic, or substances subject to the regulatory framework for the management of chemicals (Article 6.6). To be awarded the label, economic operators must apply to 1. one or more EU countries, which will send the application to the competent national body; or 2. a non-EU country, which will send the application to the EU country where the product is to be marketed. If the product complies with the label criteria, the competent body will conclude a contract with the operator, establishing the terms of use and withdrawal of the label. The operator may then place the label on the product. The use of the label is subject to payment of a fee when the application is made, and an annual fee.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32010R0066
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The system was introduced by Regulation (EEC) No. 880/92 and amended by Regulation (EC) No. 1980/2000. The last version entered into force in February 2010.
Title	**Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products**
Description	The ecodesign directive sets a framework for performance criteria which manufacturers must meet to legally bring their product to the EU market. It aims to ensure the free movement of energy-related products within the internal market and to define the requirements which applicable energy-related products must fulfil to be placed on the market and/or put into service. By increasing energy efficiency, environmental protections, and increasing the security of the energy supply, it contributes to sustainable development. This directive covers all energy-using products sold in the domestic, commercial, and industrial sectors except for transport means, which are covered by other legislation.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Under the ecodesign directive, the manufacturer (or authorized representative in the EU) is the main person responsible for placing a product on the market. According to Article 8, before placing a product on the market and/or putting such a product into service, the manufacturer or its authorized representative shall ensure that an assessment of the product's conformity, with all the relevant requirements of the applicable implementing measure, is carried out.

	After placing a product covered by implementing measures on the market and/or putting it into service, the manufacturer or its authorized representative shall keep relevant documents relating to the conformity assessment and declarations of conformity available for inspection by member States for a period of 10 years after the last of that product has been manufactured. Distributors and retailers are also responsible and liable if they trade items that do not comply with the directive. Any importer must ensure that the procedures for the verification of conformity of the product have been performed, must check for the CE marking and ensure that the technical documentation of the product is available to national competent authorities. Article 14 concerns consumers' information. According to this provision, manufacturers shall ensure, in the form they deem appropriate, that consumers are provided with 1. the information on the role that they can play in the sustainable use of the product; and 2. when required by the implementing measures, the ecological profile of the product and the benefits of ecodesign.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0125
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The ecodesign directive is implemented through product-specific regulations, and is applicable in all EU countries. In November 2016 the Ecodesign Working Plan 2016 - 2019 was released as a part of the Commission's "Clean energy for all Europeans" package. Several non-EU countries (USA, Australia, Brazil, China and Japan) have legislation similar to the EU ecodesign directive.
Title	**Italian Decree-Law No. 135 of 25 September 2009 – Art. 18 "Made in Italy and entirely Italian products"**
Description	This decree sets the requirements for "Made in Italy" labelling. The product must be entirely realized in Italy to obtain the "Made in Italy" label. Entirely realized in Italy means that the goods have been designed, produced, processed and packaged exclusively within the Italian territory. The decree also prevents companies from using indications on their goods such as: "100% Italia", "Made in Italy" and "tutto italiano" (all Italian), or other similar indications, unless the product is entirely realized in Italy. The decree introduces new conditions for the crime of misleading indication of origin.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The trademark owner or licensee must 1. provide an indication of origin or other information sufficient to prevent the consumer from being misled about the actual origin of the product; 2. declare that additional information concerning the exact foreign origin of the product will be made available to the consumer during the marketing of the goods. The crime of misleading information occurs when a company makes a false or misleading use of its trademarks and when one of these conditions are not met.

	In accordance with the Ministerial Notice of 9 November 2009, in order not to incur in the misleading indication, it is necessary to provide an information appendix related to the foreign nature of the product, such as the following: 1. Product manufactured in 2. Product manufactured in non-EU countries 3. Product from outside the EU 4. Product imported from non-EU countries 5. Product not manufactured in Italy
Source	http://www.parlamento.it/parlam/leggi/decreti/09135d.htm
Notes and comments	This is national law. This decree was adopted on 25 September 2009. The decree revised article 4 of Law N. 350 of 2003 with respect to the use of Italian trademarks and the "Made in Italy" indication to modify the conditions of the misleading indication of origin.
Title	**Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC**
Description	The directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources creates a common set of rules for the use of renewable energy in the EU to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promote cleaner transport. It sets national binding targets for all EU countries with the overall aim of making, by 2020, renewable energy sources account for 20% of EU energy and for 10% of energy specifically in the transport sector (both measured in terms of gross final energy consumption, i.e. total energy consumed from all sources, including renewables).
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 14 requires member States to ensure that specific information is made available to specific parties. In particular, member States shall make the following information available: 1. Information on support measures is to be made available to all relevant actors, such as consumers, builders, installers, and architects; to suppliers of heating, cooling and electricity equipment and systems; and to suppliers of vehicles that use of energy from renewable sources. 2. Information on the net benefits, cost and energy efficiency of equipment and systems for the use of heating, cooling and electricity from renewable energy sources is to be made available either by the supplier of the equipment or system, or by the national competent authorities. 3. Certification schemes or equivalent qualification schemes must be made available for installers of small-scale biomass boilers and stoves, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems, shallow geothermal systems and heat pumps and information must be provided to the public on these schemes. 4. The list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with the provisions of the directive may also be made available.

	5. Guidance must be available to all relevant actors, notably planners and architects so that they are able to consider the optimal combination of renewable energy sources, high-efficiency technologies for district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating industrial or residential areas. Member States shall also, with the participation of local and regional authorities, develop suitable information, awareness-raising materials, guidance or training programs in order to inform citizens of the benefits and practicalities of developing and using energy from renewable sources. According to Article 24 the Commission is required to establish an online public transparency platform to increase transparency and facilitate and promote cooperation between member States. In addition, the platform may be used to publish relevant information which the Commission or a member State deems to be of key importance to this directive and to the achievement of its objectives. This provision specifies the information that must be made publicly available on the platform (such as member States' national renewable energy action plans) while preserving the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009L0028
Notes and comments	This is an EU legislative act. The directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources was adopted on 23 April 2009. It amends and repeals Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC.
Title	**Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys**
Description	The toy safety directive (TSD) lays down the safety criteria that toys must meet before they can be marketed in the EU. Toys must also comply with any other EU legislation applicable to them. The TSD applies to products designed or intended (whether exclusively or not) for use in play by children under 14 years of age. Specific safety requirements are detailed in Annex II of the TSD.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The TSD requires economic operators to supply consumers with information, warnings and precautions regarding the safe use of toys. These types of information are dependent on the specific function of the toy and are detailed in Annex V of the TSD. Under Article 4, manufactures shall a) ensure that toys have been designed and manufactured in accordance with safety requirements; b) ensure that toys are accompanied by instructions and safety information; c) place on toys or their packaging, or in the accompanying documents, their contact and identification information; d) perform a safety assessment to identify hazards that a toy may present; e) carry out the applicable conformity assessment procedure; f) ensure that series production remains in conformity; g) ensure that their toys bear a type, batch, serial or model number or other element allowing their identification; h) draw up the technical documentation and keep this documentation for 10 years after toy has been placed on the market.

	Manufacturers whose toys have been declared to meet the safety requirements detailed in the TSD should affix the CE mark to the toy, an affixed label or to the packaging as an indication of conformity with the TSD. Article 6 requires importers of toys bearing the CE marking to a) place only CE compliant toys on the EU market; b) indicate their name, registered trademark and address on the toy's surface, its packaging or in the documentation that accompanies it; c) ensure that toys have instructions for use and safety information; d) ensure the storage and transportation of toys is in accordance with the requirements specified in Article 10 and Annex II; e) when necessary, perform sample testing of products to validate compliance; f) keep a copy of the product's Declaration of Conformity for 10 years; g) provide the national authorities with all the documentation required to demonstrate toy's compliance with the EU legislation. Article 7 establishes that the distributors' obligations are a) to ensure toys are compliant with the relevant EU legislation and bear the CE marking; b) to ensure toys are stored and transported in a way that does not jeopardize their compliance; c) to provide the authorities with the documentation needed to validate toys compliance.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0048
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The TSD replaced the former Directive 88/378/EEC. The TSD has applied since 20 July 2011 while the chemical safety requirements have applied since 20 July 2013.
Title	**Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Council Directive 87/102/EEC**
Description	The consumer credit directive (CCD) harmonizes the information regime applicable to consumer credit contracts and establishes the said regime as its main tool of consumer protection. The CCD regulates the amount and content of information requirements for consumer credit agreements in the EU. It generally requires credit providers to disclose pre-contractual information regarding credit agreements to consumers via the Standardized European Consumer Credit Information form (SECCI).
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The amount and content of information that needs to be disclosed by credit providers varies depending on the stage of the (pre-) contractual process. The CCD distinguishes three different stages: the stage of advertising, the pre-contractual stage, and the contractual stage. For each stage, the CCD prescribes a separate, minimum list of mandatory information that must be disclosed to consumers. Article 6(1) provides the information list for such agreements. In cases of contracts concluded by means of distance communication, with the exception of contracts concluded by voice telephony communication, Articles 5(3) and 6(7) envisage that the credit provider must provide information immediately after the contract has been concluded. In the case of voice telephony communication, Article 5(2) requires a minimum of five

	pieces of information that must be disclosed in general, and Article 6(4) sets a minimum of four pieces of information that must be disclosed in the case of overdrafts and other special credit agreements. The CCD also imposes transparency requirements for consumer credit information. According to Article 4(2), information on advertising on consumer credit must be provided in a clear, concise and prominent way by means of representative example. Under Article 5(1), mandatory pre-contractual information on consumer credit agreements in principle must be provided in an information notice, standardized at the EU level. According to Article 10 (2), information included in consumer credit agreements must be clear and concise.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:32008L0048
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. In 2012, the European Commission provided guidance on the interpretation of the requirements of clarity, conciseness and prominence set by the CCD. Although this guidance is not binding, it serves for information purposes and is likely to influence the way national enforcement authorities interpret the CCD transparency requirements. In the context of advertising consumer credit, the guidance explains that to be clear, information should not be difficult to find, nor should it be hidden among other information. To be concise, the information on the credit offer should not include lengthy or rambling descriptions. To be prominent, the information on the credit offer should be in text which is not too small or too difficult to read relative to other text in the advertisement.
Title	**The Danish Financial Statements Act (2008)**
Description	Since 2009, large Danish companies have an obligation to report on corporate social responsibility (CSR). The objective of the legal requirement is to encourage businesses to take an active position on CSR and to communicate this to their surroundings. For financial years commencing 1 January 2018 or later, the requirement for mandatory CSR reporting under section 99a of the Danish Financial Statements Act extends to the following: 1. Class D companies (listed companies and State-owned enterprises) 2. Class C companies that exceed at least two of the three size limits in two consequent years: • Balance sum of 156 million DKK • Revenue of 313 million DKK • An average number of 250 employees (full-time) Subsidiaries are exempt from having to report on CSR if the parent company does so for the entire group. The same reporting requirement have also been introduced for institutional investors, mutual funds and other listed financial businesses (financial institutions and insurance companies, etc.) not covered by the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The companies that are covered by the statutory requirement must include the following in their report: 1. A brief description of the company's business model must be included. 2. The business' CSR policies, including any CSR standards, guidelines or principles used must be included (at a minimum, environmental policies, including measures to reduce the climate impacts of the company's activities; social conditions and employee conditions; considerations for human rights; and measures to fight bribery and corruption). 3. For each policy area, how the business translates its CSR policies into action and any systems or procedures in this respect must be described. Details must also be given of the due diligence processes applied if the business uses such processes. 4. The risks related to the business's activities of the company and details of how the company manages the risks in question must be provided. 5. Details concerning the companies' non-financial key performance indicators must be provided. 6. Details describing the company's assessment of achieved results of its CSR initiatives and future expectations must be provided. 7. If the business has no CSR policy, this must be explicitly disclosed.
Source	http://csrgov.dk/file/319999/proposal_report_on_social_resp_december_2008.pdf
Notes	This is national law. The act was adopted in 2008 and amended several times. On 21 May 2015 the act was amended, including new requirements for the disclosure of non-financial information, hereby implementing EU Directive 2014/95/EU. The amendment entails that the provision of the act concerning CSR reporting that includes around 1,100 undertakings will be adjusted in accordance with the directive's requirements. Danish legislation differs from Directive 2014/95/EU in how it defines a large undertaking. First, companies with 250 employees are already considered large for Danish legislation in contrast to the 500 employees required by Directive. Second, the Danish framework not only applies to those companies that fall under the definition of public interest enterprises, but also covers accounting class C and accounting class D enterprises, and certain financial enterprises such as institutional investors, mutual funds and other listed financial enterprises that are not subject to the Danish Financial Statements Act. On 20 December 2018, an amendment to section 99a of the act was adopted. The amendment came into force on 1 January 2019 and is effective for financial years commencing 1 January 2020 or later. The amendment introduced a "safe harbour" principle which allows companies to omit disclosure of information in the CSR report if the disclosure will cause significant damage to the business due to ongoing negotiations or disputes. Utilization of this exemption must be disclosed in the report.

Title	**Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)**
Description	The European Regulation for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment from risks posed by chemicals, while enhancing the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry. It also promotes alternative methods for the hazard assessment of substances to reduce the number of tests on animals. To comply with the regulation, companies must identify and manage the risks linked to the substances they manufacture and market in the EU. They must demonstrate to the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) how the substance can be safely used, and they must communicate the risk management measures to the users.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The REACH regulation establishes procedures for collecting and assessing information on the properties and hazards of substances. Companies need to register their substances and to do this they need to work together with other companies who are registering the same substance. ECHA receives and evaluates individual registrations for their compliance, and the EU member States evaluate selected substances to clarify initial concerns for human health or for the environment. Authorities and ECHA scientific committees assess whether the risks of substances can be managed. Authorities can ban hazardous substances if their risks are unmanageable. They can also decide to restrict use or make it subject to a prior authorization. Under REACH, all actors in the supply chain have a responsibility to ensure that they manufacture, place on the market or use substances without harming human health or the environment. The duties of an actor will depend on their role. More specifically, manufacturers, importers and all downstream users are responsible for identifying, assessing and managing the risks posed by chemicals and for providing appropriate safety information to their uses. Manufacturers and importers must register any substance manufactured or imported at greater than 1 tonne per annum. Such substances can be substances on their own, in a mixture or incorporated into an article with the intention of being released from that article. Registration involves gathering information on the substances and submitting a registration dossier to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). Registrants also have a responsibility to inform downstream users how to use substances safely and to communicate with users on any other aspects of REACH. Under REACH, companies that source their chemicals in the EU and use them in their industrial or professional activities are considered downstream users. Downstream users have a key role to play in advancing the safe use of chemicals by implementing safe use at their own site and communicating relevant information both to their suppliers and their customers. The distributer has a duty to communicate information on substances within the supply chain, facilitating the movement of information from manufacturers on the safe use of chemicals and from downstream users on chemical uses. Reach mandates traceability for all chemical substances, including those used in the garment and footwear sector, manufactured or imported in Europe.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1907-20190702&from=it

Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The REACH regulation came into force on 1 June 2007, replacing about 40 items of earlier legislation. It amends Directive 1999/45/EC and repeals Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC. The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), based in Helsinki, is the EU administrative centre for REACH, and is responsible for implementing and monitoring the system. The primary role of ECHA is to help companies comply with the legislation, address chemicals of concern and provide information on chemicals.
Title	**Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market and amending Council Directive 84/450/EEC, Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC and 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Unfair Commercial Practices Directive')**
Description	The Unfair Commercial Practice Directive (UCPD) prohibits commercial practices containing false information, or deceptive information regarding the extent of the trader's commitments, the rights of the trader or the consumer's rights. It applies to all commercial practices that occur before, during and after a business-to-consumer transaction has taken place. The purpose of the UCPD is to boost consumer trust and remove regulatory barriers to trade in the internal market. It provides for a high level of consumer protection in all sectors and works as a safety net that fills the gaps not regulated by other EU sector-specific rules. According to the general definition of unfairness (article 5), two conditions are necessary to consider a commercial practice as unfair: first, that it is contrary to the requirements of professional diligence, and second, that it materially distorts or is likely to materially distort the economic behaviour of the consumer to whom the practice is addressed or of the average member of the group when a commercial practice is directed to a particular group of consumers.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 1 of the UCPD is dedicated to misleading commercial practices. Article 6 defines "misleading" as any commercial practice that contains false information and is therefore untruthful or in any way (including overall presentation) deceives or is likely to deceive the average consumer, even if the information is factually correct, in relation to one or more of the following elements, and in either case causes or is likely to cause him to make a transactional decision that he would not have otherwise made. These elements include a) the existence or nature of the product; b) the main characteristics of the product, such as its availability, benefits, risks, execution, composition, accessories, after-sale customer assistance and complaint handling, method and date of manufacture or provision, delivery, fitness for purpose, usage, quantity, specification, geographical or commercial origin or the results to be expected from its use, or the results and material features of tests or checks carried out on the product; c) the extent of the trader's commitments, the motives for the commercial practice and the nature of the sales process, any statement or symbol in relation to direct or indirect sponsorship or approval of the trader or the product; d) the price or the manner in which the price is calculated, or the existence of a specific price advantage;

	e) the need for a service, part, replacement or repair; f) the nature, attributes and rights of the trader or his agent, such as his identity and assets, his qualifications, status, approval, affiliation or connection and ownership of industrial, commercial or intellectual property rights or his awards and distinctions; g) the consumer's rights, including the right to replacement or reimbursement under Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 1999 on certain aspects of the sale of consumer goods and associated guarantees, or the risks he may face. According to article 6a commercial practice shall also be regarded as misleading if, in its factual context, taking account of all its features and circumstances, it causes or is likely to cause the average consumer to make a transactional decision that they would not have made otherwise, and it involves h) any marketing of a product, including comparative advertising, which creates confusion with any products, trademarks, trade names or other distinguishing marks of a competitor; i) non-compliance by the trader with commitments contained in codes of conduct by which the trader has undertaken to be bound, where • the commitment is not aspirational but is firm and is capable of being verified, and • the trader indicates in a commercial practice that he is bound by the code.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32005L0029
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The UCPD was adopted on 11 May 2005 and was amended by Directive (EU) 2019/2161 of 27 November 2019 on better enforcement and modernization of Union consumer protection rules, part of the "Review of EU Consumer Law-New Deal for Consumers". The EU has regulated the use of claims by setting general rules for preventing misleading environmental claims, leaving to national authorities the task to interpret and enforce them on a case-by-case basis. In the context of the implementation of the UCPD, in 2009 the Commission has issued specific guidance to promote the use of clear, accurate and relevant environmental claims in marketing and advertising.
Title	**General Product Safety Regulations – United Kingdom (2005)**
Description	The General Product Safety Regulations (GPSR) provides a broad umbrella of regulations to ensure that consumer products, when marketed, are safe. It creates a series of obligations on producers and distributors to help to ensure that this goal is achieved and to reduce the risk to consumers from unsafe products. The GPSR gives wide powers to trading standards departments and other authorities to ensure that unsafe products do not remain on the market and, if need be, are recalled.
Provisions and contents relating to	Under the GPSR, a producer must provide appropriate information to consumers to enable them to 1. assess the risk inherent in a product throughout the period of its use (where such risks are not immediately obvious); 2. take precautions against those risks.

transparency and traceability	This means clear, legible, durable warnings and instructions. Producers must also allow for traceability by indicating on the product or its packaging 1. the name and address of the producer; 2. the product reference or, where applicable, the batch of products to which it belongs (Regulation 7). A distributor must exercise due care in helping to ensure safety through 1. not selling dangerous products; 2. providing information to purchasers; 3. maintaining traceability; 4. cooperating with enforcement authorities (Regulation 8). Also, to enable consumers to become aware of risks the product might present producers should 1. perform sample testing of marketed products; 2. investigate and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints concerning the safety of the product; 3. keep distributors informed of the results of such monitoring where a product presents a risk or may present a risk. As a result of the monitoring undertaken, where producers discover that a product they are placing on the market or have already supplied poses risks to the consumer and is unsafe, producers must immediately, in writing, notify the local trading standards service of 1. that information; 2. the action taken to prevent risk to the consumer; 3. the identity of each member State in which it has been marketed or supplied (this applies when the product is being, or has been, marketed or otherwise supplied to consumers outside the United Kingdom). In the event of a serious risk, the notification must include 1. information enabling the precise identification of the product or batch of products in question; 2. a full description of the risks that the product presents; 3. all available information relevant for tracing the product; and 4. a description of the action undertaken to prevent risks to the consumer.
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/1803/contents/made
Notes	This is national law. The GPSR implemented European Union Directive 2001/95/EC and revoked the UK General Product Safety Regulations 1994. It also repealed section 10 of the UK Consumer Protection Act 1987 which had previously imposed a more limited general safety requirement. Garments fall within the GPSR. Failing to comply with the obligations imposed by the regulations of economic operators is an offence which exposes both the company and any director or manager who consented to or connived in, or whose neglect allowed, the action or failure leading to the offence. The penalty is up to three months imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.

Title	**Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety**
Description	The general product safety directive (GPSD) sets out safety requirements for all consumer products being placed on the EU market. The GPSD aims to improve consumer product safety and to strength market surveillance of products in the EU. The scope of the GPSD is focused on consumer products, although it also includes products to be used by consumers under foreseeable conditions, even if these products are not intended for them. It does not exclude products covered by other CE marking legislation, so the GPSD should be applied alongside all other applicable legislation.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Manufacturers, their representatives, or any other person presenting themselves as manufacturer by affixing their name, trademark or other distinctive mark to the product, the person who reconditions the product, and importers of consumer goods (all of which are termed a 'producer' under the directive) have certain obligations, including traceability and monitoring requirements. In particular, producers must provide consumers 1. relevant information that enables them to evaluate the potential risks of a product during use or foreseeable use; and 2. the details of the producer, the product reference and, where applicable, a batch number on the product or packaging. Distributors must not supply products which they know or should reasonably have known to be unsafe, and must participate in monitoring activities, passing on safety concerns to producers.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32001L0095
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. It is a horizontal directive in that it applies when no other sector directive exists or where safety objectives contained in the GPSD are missing from a sectoral directive. The GPSD does not have a CE marking requirement as it is not a new approach directive. Garments fall within the GPSD.
Title	**Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 on the administrative responsibility of legal persons, companies and associations even without legal status (2001)**
Description	This decree introduces corporate criminal liability for crimes committed in the interest or advantage of the company, including human rights violations. Liability occurs where the following requirements are met: 1. The crime is included in the exhaustive list provided by the decree. 2. The crime has been committed with the participation of an employee/manager of the legal entity. 3. The crime has been committed in the interest or to the advantage of the company.
Provisions and contents relating to	To avoid incurring liability, the company shall demonstrate that 1. it has efficiently adopted a "model of organization, management and control" with the potential to prevent the crime that occurred; and

transparency and traceability	2. it has established an internal body entrusted with monitoring and supervising compliance with this model. The provision raised awareness among companies about prevention of eventual offences, in accordance with the objectives of human rights due diligence. Corporate liability may also accrue for crimes committed by Italian enterprises operating abroad, especially if part of the violations occurred in Italy and if the State where the offence occurred has not yet initiated proceedings.
Source	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2001/06/19/001G0293/sg
Notes	This is national law. The decree was adopted on 8 June 2001. Criminal liability is enforced through administrative fines and disqualification measures. Fines are assessed based on the severity of the act, the degree of liability on the part of the body, and the activity performed to eliminate or mitigate the consequences of the act and to prevent further unlawful acts. Fines are applied for amounts no lower than one hundred and no greater than one thousand. Amounts range from no less than 258,000 Euros to a maximum amount of 1,549,000 Euros. The scope of the law is still limited to human rights violations codified as criminal offences.
Title	**2000/479/EC: Commission Decision of 17 July 2000 on the implementation of a European pollutant emission register (EPER) according to Article 15 of Council Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC)**
Description	The Commission decision is related to Article 15(3) of Directive 96/61/EC that requires member States to inventory and supply data on principal emissions and responsible sources. It establishes reporting requirements for EU countries.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Commission decision requests that member States report to the Commission on emissions from all individual facilities with one or more activities as mentioned in Annex I to Directive 96/61/EC, regarding integrated pollution prevention and control. The report must include the emissions to air and water for all pollutants for which the threshold values are exceeded; both pollutants and threshold values are specified in Annex A1. EU countries are asked to submit the report to the Commission every three years. After each reporting cycle the Commission will publish the results of the inventory and review the reporting process within six months of the delivery dates for EU countries. The Commission provides a guidance document for EPER implementation to address details on reporting formats and particulars, including interpretation of definitions, data quality and data management, references to emission estimation methods and sector-specific sub-lists of pollutants for the source categories, as specified in Annex A3.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32000D0479
Notes	This is an EU non-binding act.

Title	**Council Directive 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations**
Description	The purpose of this directive is to prevent or reduce the direct and indirect effects of emissions of volatile organic compounds into the environment, mainly into air, and the potential risks to human health.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	**Article 12: Public access to information** 1. Without prejudice to Directive 90/313/EEC, member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that (at a minimum) applications for authorization for new installations, or for substantial changes of those installations, requiring a permit under Directive 96/61/EC are made available to the public for an appropriate period of time to enable the public to comment on them before the competent authority reaches a decision. Without prejudice to Directive 96/61/EC, no obligation to reformat the information for the public is implied. The decision of the competent authority must also be made available to the public, including (at a minimum) a copy of the authorization and any subsequent updates. The general binding rules applicable for installations and the list of registered and authorized activities shall be made available to the public. 2. The results of emission-monitoring as required under the authorization or registration conditions referred to in Articles 8 and 9 and held by the competent authority must be made available to the public.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31999L0013
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive came into force on 29 March 1999.
Title	**Council Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts**
Description	The unfair contract terms directive (UCTD) requires member States to introduce or maintain provisions to ensure that certain terms which are not individually negotiated shall be non-binding on the consumer if they correspond to the general definition of unfair terms. The UCTD applies to all business-to-consumer contracts and concerns contractual terms which have not been individually negotiated in advance. According to the European Commission guidance on the interpretation and application of the UCTD, the UCTD has a double objective: 1. To effectively protect consumers, as the typically weaker party, against unfair contract terms which are used by sellers or suppliers and have not been individually negotiated 2. To contribute to the establishment of the internal market through the minimum harmonization of the national rules aiming at this protection
Provisions and contents relating to	The UCTD is a prominent example of the application of the transparency principle regarding standard contract terms.

transparency and traceability	The UCTD provide transparency requirements for sellers or suppliers using not individually negotiated contract terms. According to Articles 4(2) and 5 contract terms must be drafted in plain, intelligible language and consumers must be given a real opportunity to become acquainted with contract terms before the conclusion of the contract (Point 1(i) of the Annex and Recital 20). The European Commission Guidance on the interpretation and application of the UCTD explained that transparency requirements have the following functions: 1. Under Article 5, second sentence, contract terms that are not drafted in plain, intelligible language must be interpreted in favour of the consumer. 2. Under Article 4(2), the main subject matter or the adequacy of the price and remuneration set out in the contract are subject to an assessment under Article 3(1) only insofar as such terms are not in plain intelligible language. Failure to meet the transparency requirements can be an element in the assessment of the unfairness of a given contract term and can even indicate unfairness.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A31993L0013
Notes	This is an EU legal act. The UCTD was adopted on 5 April 1993. On 22 July 2019 the European Commission produced the Commission Notice "Guidance on the interpretation and application of Council Directive 93/13/EEC on unfair terms in consumer contracts (2019/C 323/04)" to show, in a structured way, the European Court of Justice's interpretations of the principles and provisions of the UCTD regarding specific cases dealt with by the national courts. Regarding transparency, the European Court of Justice has several times interpreted the criteria used by the UCTD to define the concept of "unfair terms" and to provide guidance both on the transparency requirements sellers or suppliers must meet and on the criteria for the general unfairness test. However, the EU Court of Justice has repeatedly expressed that it is for the national courts to assess, in consideration of the specific circumstances of each case, the transparency and unfairness of specific contract terms.
Title	**Council Directive 85/374/EEC of 25 July 1985 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the member States concerning liability for defective products**
Description	The product liability directive has created a regime of strict liability for defective products applicable in all member States of the EU. It ensures that producers take responsibility for defective products vis-à-vis consumers. It was one of the first pieces of EU legislation that explicitly aimed to protect consumers. It introduces the concept of strict liability, where producers are responsible for defective products, irrespective of whether there is negligence or fault on their part. This liability is in addition to any existing rights that consumers enjoy under domestic law. The directive also aims to contribute to economic growth by providing a stable and legal environment of equal competition that allows companies to place innovative products on the market. It applies to all movable products, even if integrated into another movable product, marketed in the EU.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The producer needs to ensure the safety of the final product, and in turn, producers and sellers are responsible for any liability arising from the products placed on the market or sold to customers, regardless of whether they include third party components. Producers can be cleared of liability under certain conditions, notably, if they prove that • they did not put the product into circulation; • the defect was due to the compliance of the product with mandatory regulations issued by public authorities; • the state of scientific or technical knowledge at the time the product was put into circulation could not detect the defect.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31985L0374:en:HTML
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The product liability directive was published in the Official Journal on 7 August 1985 and came into force on 30 July 1985. It requires the Commission to report to the Council and Parliament every five years on its implementation. In 2018 the Commission produced the "Report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on the application of the Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations, and administrative provisions of the member States concerning liability for defective products (85/374/EEC)". Also in 2018 the "European Commission Staff Working Document: Liability for emerging digital technologies" [SWD(2018) 137 final] was released, accompanying the document "Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on artificial intelligence for Europe" [COM(2018) 237 final].

Oceania

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Title	**Australian Modern Slavery Act (2018)**
Description	The act establishes a modern slavery reporting requirement to require certain large businesses and other entities in Australia to make annual public reports (modern slavery statements) on their actions to address modern slavery risks in their operations and supply chains. Annual statements will be required from the following entitles: 1. Australian entities (including corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies) with annual revenue of 100 million AUD or more 2. Foreign entities operating in Australia with annual revenue of 100 million AUD or more 3. The Australian Government Entities with lower annual revenue may voluntarily provide statements.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The statements must include information on 1. the entity's structure, operations and supply chains; 2. potential modern slavery risks in those operations and supply chains; 3. actions the entity has taken to assess and address the risks identified and how the entity assesses the effectiveness of those actions.

	The Australian Government will make these statements publicly available through an online central register. The act also requires the Australian Government to publish an annual modern slavery statement covering Commonwealth procurement and investment activities.
Source	https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2018A00153
Notes	This is national law. The Australian Parliament passed the act on 29 November 2018. The act entered into force on 1 January 2019.

AGRI-FOOD

Global / International

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Title	**United Nations Convention on Animal Health and Protection (2018)**
Description	The purpose of United Nations Convention on Animal Health and Protection (UNCAHP) is to protect animals, their welfare and their health. The Convention recommends the creation of a United Nations institution on animal health, welfare and protection, hosting the UNCAHP secretariat established by this Convention, and leading the way for future instruments on animal protection. The UNCAHP requires contracting parties to do the following: a) Develop national strategies, plans or programs for animal health, welfare and protection, or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programs which shall reflect, among other things, the principles and measures set out in this convention, as they are relevant to the contracting party concerned. b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, animal health, welfare and protection into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 10 requires contracting parties to do the following: a) Promote and encourage the understanding of the importance of the measures required for animal health, welfare and protection media, online and social-media platforms, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programs. b) Cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programs with respect to animal health, welfare and protection.
Source	https://www.uncahp.org
Notes	This is an international treaty and is legally binding for contracting parties. The convention was adopted in 2018.

Title	**Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2007)**
Description	The Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC), adopted by the World Animal Health Organization (OIE), provides standards for the improvement of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health worldwide, including through standards for safe international trade in terrestrial animals (mammals, reptiles, birds and bees) and their products. The health measures in the TAHC should be used by the veterinary authorities of importing and exporting countries to provide for early detection, reporting and control agents that are pathogenic to animals or humans, and to prevent their transfer via international trade in animals and animal products, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Chapter 4.2 contains general principles on the identification and traceability of live animals. It recognizes that animal identification and animal traceability are tools for addressing animal health and food safety issues and that there is a strong relationship between animal identification and the traceability of animals and products of animal origin. Animal traceability and traceability of products of animal origin should be linked to achieve traceability throughout the animal production and food chain considering relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards. The veterinary authority, with relevant governmental agencies, and in consultation with the private sector, should establish a legal framework for the implementation and enforcement of animal identification and animal traceability in the country, while taking into account relevant international standards and obligations. This legal framework should include elements such as the objectives, scope, organizational arrangements (including the choice of technologies used for identification and registration), the obligations of all the parties involved (including third parties implementing traceability systems), confidentiality, accessibility issues and the efficient exchange of information. Chapter 4.3 is related to design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability. The recommendations outline for members the basic elements that need to be considered in the design and implementation of an animal identification system to achieve animal traceability. Whatever animal identification system the country adopts, it should comply with relevant OIE standards. Each country should design a programme in accordance with the scope and relevant performance criteria to ensure that the desired animal traceability outcomes can be achieved. The key elements of the animal identification system are the following: 1. Animal health 2. Public health 3. Management of emergencies (e.g. natural catastrophes or human-made events) 4. Trade 5. Aspects of animal husbandry such as animal performance, and genetic data The scope of the animal identification system is often based on the definition of a species and sector, to account for the particular characteristics of the farming systems. Performance criteria are also designed in consultation with other parties. In designing animal identification system, it is useful to conduct preliminary studies, which should take into account • animal populations, species, distribution, herd management, farming and industry structures, production and location, animal health, public health; • trade issues, aspects of animal husbandry, zoning and compartmentalization, animal movement patterns, information management and communication, availability of resources (human and financial), social and cultural aspects; • stakeholder knowledge of the issues and expectations; • gaps between current enabling legislation and what is needed long term, international experience, national experience, available technology options, existing identification system(s), expected benefits from the animal identification systems and animal traceability and to whom they accrue; • issues pertaining to data ownership and access rights; and • reporting requirements.

Economic analysis may consider costs, benefits, funding mechanisms and sustainability.
The program should be designed in consultation with the stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the animal identification system and animal traceability. It should take into account the scope, performance criteria and desired outcomes as well as the results of any preliminary study.
The choice of a physical animal or group identifier should consider elements such as the durability, human resources, species and age of the animals to be identified, required period of identification, cultural aspects, animal welfare, technology, compatibility and relevant standards, farming practices, production systems, animal population, climatic conditions, resistance to tampering, trade considerations, cost, and retention and readability of the identification method.
The veterinary authority is responsible for approving the materials and equipment chosen, to ensure that these means of animal identification comply with technical and field performance specifications, and for the supervision of their distribution. The veterinary authority is also responsible for ensuring that identifiers are unique and are used in accordance with the requirements of the animal identification system.
The veterinary authority should establish procedures for animal identification and animal traceability.
Procedures need to be incorporated into the design of the program to ensure that relevant events and information are registered in a timely and accurate manner.
Establishments where animals are kept should be identified and registered, including at least their physical location (such as geographical coordinates or street address), the type of establishment and the species kept. The register should include the name of the person legally responsible for the animals at the establishment. Animal identification and species should be registered for each establishment/owner. Other relevant information about the animals at each establishment/owner may also be recorded.
Documentation requirements should be clearly defined and standardized, according to the scope, performance criteria and desired outcomes and supported by the legal framework.
Depending on the scope, performance criteria and desired outcomes, relevant information (such as animal identification, movement, events, changes in numbers of livestock, establishments) should be reported to the veterinary authority by the person responsible for the animals.
An information system should be designed according to the scope, performance criteria and desired outcomes.
The system should provide for the collection, compilation, storage and retrieval of information on matters relevant to registration. The following considerations are important:

- The potential to link to traceability in the other parts of the food chain should exist.
- Duplication should be minimized.
- Relevant components, including databases, should be compatible.
- Data confidentiality should be considered.
- Appropriate safeguards to prevent the loss of data, including a backup system for the data should exist.

For implementing the animal identification system, an action plan should be prepared specifying the timetable and including the milestones and performance indicators, the human and financial resources, and checking, enforcement and verification arrangements.
The following activities should be addressed in the action plan:
Communication

	• The scope, performance criteria, desired outcomes, responsibilities, movement and registration requirements and sanctions need to be communicated to all parties. • Communication strategies need to be targeted to the audience, considering elements such as the level of literacy (including technology literacy) and spoken languages. **Training programs** • It is desirable to implement training programs to assist the veterinary services and other parties. **Technical support** • Technical support should be provided to address practical problems. • Checking activities should start at the beginning of the implementation to detect, prevent and correct errors and to provide feedback on program design. • Verification should begin after a preliminary period determined by the veterinary authority in order to determine compliance with the legal framework and operational requirements. • Auditing should be carried out under the authority of the veterinary authority to detect any problems with the animal identification system and animal traceability and to identify possible improvements. • The program should be subject to periodic review, considering the results of checking, verification and auditing activities.
Source	http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/?htmfile=titre_1.7.htm
Notes	This is an international standard. Many amendments were adopted at the 87th General Session in May 2019 for inclusion in the 28th edition of the TAHC. The TAHC had been through 28 editions as of August 2019.
Title	**Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**
Description	The CITES convention is an agreement between governments that regulates the international trade of wildlife and wildlife products—everything from live animals and plants to food, leather goods, and trinkets. It aims at preventing species from becoming endangered or extinct because of international trade. Under this treaty, countries work together to regulate the international trade of animal and plant species and ensure that this trade is not detrimental to the survival of wild populations. Any trade in protected plant and animal species should be sustainable, based on sound biological understanding and principles.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Trade in species listed in Annex I is essentially prohibited and is only authorized in exceptional circumstances. It requires both a permit issued by the exporting State (based on administrative and ecological considerations) and a permit issued by the importing State (administrative and ecological considerations). Trade in a species included in Annex II only requires an export permit based on administrative and ecological considerations. For species in Annex III, an export permit based on administrative consideration is sufficient.

Source	https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php
Notes	This is an international treaty and is binding for contracting parties. The convention was signed in Washington D.C. on 3 March 1973 and was first amended on 22 June 1979, and then on 30 April 1983. It was drafted as the result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Nairobi, Kenya. The text of the convention was agreed upon at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington D.C. on 3 March 1973. It came into force in 1975. As of 2020, 183 countries and the European Union implement CITES, which accords varying degrees of protection to over 35,000 species of animals and plants. The parties to the convention are required to take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These include measures to penalize trade in or possession of such specimens (or both); and to provide for the confiscation or return of such specimens to the State of export.

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Title	**US Food Safety Modernization Act (2011)**
Description	The Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) was meant to strengthen the US food safety system by stressing three fundamental strategies: prevention, increased surveillance, and better response and recovery.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	It contains a specific section (SEC. 204) dedicated to enhancing tracking and tracing of food and recordkeeping. As part of this provision, the FDA must, among other things, complete the following: 1. Establish pilot projects in coordination with the food industry to explore and evaluate methods for rapid and effective tracking and tracing of foods. The FDA is required to submit a report to Congress on the findings of the pilot projects together with FDA recommendations for improving tracking and tracing of food. 2. Assess the costs and benefits associated with the adoption and use of several product tracing technologies and the feasibility of such technologies for different sectors of the food industry (including small businesses). 3. To the extent practicable in assessing the costs, benefits, and feasibility of several product tracing technologies, evaluate domestic and international product-tracing practices; consider international efforts and compatibility with global tracing systems, as appropriate; and consult with a diverse and broad range of experts and stakeholders. 4. Establish within FDA, as appropriate, a product tracing system to receive information that improves the capacity of the Secretary to effectively and rapidly track and trace food. 5. Publish a notice of proposed rulemaking to establish additional recordkeeping requirements for high risk foods.

	6. Designate high-risk foods for which the additional recordkeeping requirements are appropriate and necessary to protect the public health. The list of high-risk foods is to be published on FDA website when the agency issues the final rule establishing additional recordkeeping requirements for high-risk foods. 7. Issue a small entity compliance guide within 6 months after the final rule is issued.
Source	https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-modernization-act-fsma/full-text-food-safety-modernization-act-fsma#SEC204
Notes	The FSMA was signed into law on 4 January 2011. However, it took the FDA several years to finalize what the FSMA regulations would look like in practice, which did not occur until 2015. Compliance dates vary depending on the safety rule in question and the size of the operation. In a nutshell, large companies with more than 500 employees needed to achieve compliance in 2016, while small business with fewer than 500 employees were due in 2017. It reforms law governing the safety of human and animal foods produced in the USA.

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Title	**Chinese Food Safety Law (2015)**
Description	The Food Safety Law (FSL) replaced the 2009 Food Safety Law (2009 FSL), which served as China's first comprehensive food safety regulation.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	According to FSL Article 42, the State shall establish a full traceability system for food safety. Food producers and distributors shall establish the traceability system for food safety in accordance with the FSL so as to ensure food traceability. The State shall encourage food producers and distributors to collect and preserve production and distribution information and to establish the traceability system for food safety by means of information technology. The food and drug administration under the State Council shall, together with relevant departments such as the agriculture administration, under the State Council, establish a synergy mechanism for full traceability of food safety.
Source	https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=Amended%20Food%20Safety%20Law%20of%20China_Beijing_China%20-%20Peoples%20Republic%20of_5-18-2015.pdf
Notes	This is national law. The first Food Safety Law was adopted on February 28, 2009 and came into force on 1 June 2009. On 26 March 2019, the Regulation on the Implementation of the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China was approved. This law 1. implements the most severe punishment and clearly stipulates punishment/penalties for the person responsible; 2. severely punishes illegal food safety behaviours with serious circumstances according to law; 3. strengthens the main responsibility of the enterprise; and

4. adheres to the people-centred principle and strengthens the supervision of special food.

Title	**Taipei Regulations Governing Traceability of Foods and Relevant Products (2013)**
Description	The Regulations Governing Traceability of Foods and Relevant Products aim to develop an optimized food safety and traceability system covering production, manufacturing, supply and distribution. These Regulations, consisting of 10 Articles, are enacted pursuant to the provisions of Article 9 of the Food Safety and Hygiene Act.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Food businesses that engage in the manufacture, processing, preparation, packaging, sale, import and export of the foods and relevant products shall establish traceability systems and record detailed information of management items prescribed in Articles 4 to 6. Under **Article 4**, the traceability system shall include at least the following items: 1. Product Information: • Product name • Main and minor raw materials • Food additives • Packaging containers • Storage conditions • Manufacturer • Responsible domestic manufacturer • Net weight, volume, quantity or measurement • Expiry date or manufacture date 2. Identification (including any unique mark, lot number, text or picture that is identifiable on raw materials, semi-finished products, or finished products). 3. Supplier Information: • Supplier (enterprise or company name, address, contact person and telephone number etc.) • Product name • Net weight, volume, quantity or measurement • Lot number • Expiry date or manufacture date • Receiving date • Products shall be labelled with the country of origin of raw materials designated by the central competent authority in a public announcement; the country of origin of raw materials must be included. 4. Product flow information: • Distributor and recipient (enterprise or company name, address, contact person, telephone number etc.) • Product name

	• Net weight, volume, quantity or measurement • Lot number • Expiry date or manufacture date • Delivery date 5. Other information of internal traceability related to the products **Article 5**: Food businesses that engage in the import of foods and relevant products shall establish a traceability system including at least the following items: • Product Information • Identification (as under Art. 4) • Supplier Information • Product Flow Information • Other information of internal traceability related to the products **Article 6**: Food businesses that engage in the sale and export of the foods and relevant products shall establish a traceability system including at least the following items: • Supplier Information • Product Flow Information **Article 8**: Food businesses shall record detailed information of management items referred to in Articles 4 to 6. Food businesses shall maintain records such as complete proof and shall also keep documents regarding food traceability in written or electronic form for six months after expiry date. According to **Article 9**, the municipal or county/city competent authority may enter the place of food businesses to perform on-site examination and ensure that food businesses are in compliance with the provisions of food traceability relevant documents, and businesses shall not evade, impede or refuse.
Source	http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/tw140310E.pdf
Notes	The Regulations Governing Traceability of Foods and Relevant Products were adopted in 2013 and revised on 3 October 2018.
Title	**Japanese Act on Special Measures Concerning g the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle, commonly known as the "Beef Traceability Law" (2003)**
Description	The Beef Traceability Law provides a legal framework for Japan's beef traceability system.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Using a unique identification number labelled on a beef product, consumers can get detailed information on the cow from which the beef product was made. Principally, wholesalers, retailers, restaurants, and processed meat producers are obliged to keep record of the identification numbers until a beef product is delivered to the consumers.

	The beef products whose identification numbers are not exempt from being delivered to the consumers are called *tokutei gyuniku* ("designated beef"). For a foreign beef product, the date of import is recorded.
Source	http://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/food_safety/attach/pdf/Traceability-3.pdf
Notes	This is national law. The Beef Traceability Law was established in 2003. It came into force in two steps. On 1 December 2003, the traceability system started with only beef farmers and slaughterhouses. On 1 December 2004, the system was extended to wholesalers, retailers, and restaurants that treated the designated beef.

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Title	**Farm to Fork Strategy (2020)**
Description	The Farm to Fork (F2F) Strategy is the ten-year plan, developed by the European Commission, to guide the transition to a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system. It proposes measures and objectives that involve the entire food chain, from production to consumption, including distribution. The objective is to make European food systems more sustainable. The Farm to Fork Strategy is in line with the objectives of sustainable development and its intent is also to trigger an improvement in standards at a global level through international cooperation and trade policies involving third countries. The EU aim is, on the one hand, to initiate its own ecological transition and, on the other, to prevent the implementation of unsustainable practices in the rest of the world. The main objectives of the strategy are as follows: 1. Ensure sustainable food production 2. Ensure food security 3. Foster a sustainable food supply chain from start to finish: from processing to sales (both wholesale and retail), and also ancillary services, such as hospitality and catering 4. Promote the consumption of sustainable foods and support the transition to healthy eating habits 5. Reduce food waste 6. Combat food fraud along the supply chain
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Within the F2F Strategy, the Commission announced several measures for labelling. The European Commission identifies the empowerment of consumers to make informed, health and sustainable food choices as a priority. To that end, the Commission announced that it would propose EU-harmonized, mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling before the end of 2022. The Commission explains in the report released in conjunction with the F2F Strategy that front-of-pack labelling has the potential to

	help consumers make health-conscious food choices and that harmonized, mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling at EU level could help inform these decisions. The Commission also announced that it will • consider proposing the extension of mandatory origin or provenance indications to certain products, while fully considering impacts on the single market before the end of 2022; and • examine ways to harmonize green claims and propose a sustainable food labelling framework that covers the nutritional, climate, environmental and social aspects of food products. The F2F also includes the objective for the EU to improve animal welfare, animal health and reduce the need for medication. The F2F Strategy underlines that the Commission will consider options for animal welfare labelling to better transmit value through the food chain.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0381
Notes	The Farm to Fork Strategy is not a legislative act. The F2F objectives will need to be converted into legislative proposals, and the European Parliament and member States will shape and amend these proposals as part of the EU legislative process. The F2F was published by the European Commission in May 2020 and it is part of the European Green Deal.
Title	**Regulation (EU) 2015/1775 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1007/2009 on trade in seal products and repealing Commission Regulation (EU) No 737/2010**
Description	This regulation lays down some amendments and addenda to Regulation (EC) No. 1007/2009 on trade in seal products. Firstly, it adds the definition of "other indigenous communities". Article 3, concerning the conditions for placing on the market seal products, is entirely replaced. In the light of the objective pursued by Regulation (EC) No 1007/2009, the placing on the Union market of seal products resulting from hunts conducted by Inuit and other indigenous communities should be made conditional upon those hunts being conducted with due regard to animal welfare in a manner which reduces pain, distress, fear or other forms of suffering experienced by the animals hunted to the extent possible, while taking into con sideration the way of life of the Inuit and other indigenous communities and the subsistence purpose of the hunt. Therefore, the exception granted in respect of seal products resulting from hunts conducted by Inuit and other indigenous communities should be limited to hunts that contribute to the subsistence of those communities.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 3 establishes the conditions for the placing on the market of seal products that apply at the time or point of import for imported seal products. It also requires that when seal products are placed on the market, they must be accompanied by a document attesting compliance with the conditions set out in the regulation ("attesting document"). An attesting document shall, upon request, be issued by an independent and competent body recognized for that purpose by the Commission and subjected to an external audit.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX%3A32015R1775&from=EN

Notes	The regulation was adopted on 6 October 2015. It is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety and is directly applicable across EU.
Title	**Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1337/2013 of 13 December 2013 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for fresh, chilled and frozen meat of swine, sheep, goats and poultry**
Description	Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1337/2013 sets out rules on the indication of country of origin or place of provenance on the label of fresh, chilled and frozen meet of swine, sheep, goats and poultry. It applies to fresh, chilled or frozen carcasses, whole birds and cuts of the meat from swine, sheep, goats and poultry intended for supplying to the consumer or mass caterers.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 3 requires that, at each stage of production and distribution of fresh, chilled and frozen meet of swine, sheep, goats and poultry, food business operators have in place and use an identification and registration system. The labelling system established by the regulation lays down traceability rules to ensure: 1. the link between the meat and the animal or group of animals from which it has been obtained is established and maintained (at the slaughter stage this link is the responsibility of the slaughterhouse); and 2. the information relating to the indications referred to in Articles 5 (labelling of meat), 6 (derogation for meat from third countries) or 7 (derogation for minced meat and trimmings), as appropriate, together with the meat, is transferred to the operators at the subsequent stages of production and distribution. According to the regulation each food business operator is responsible for the application of the identification and registration system within the stage of production and distribution at which it operates. The food business operator who packs or labels the meat in accordance with Articles 5, 6 or 7 shall ensure the correlation between the batch code identifying the meat supplied to the consumer or mass caterer and the relevant batch or batches of meat from which the pack or labelled batch is constituted. All packs with the same batch code shall correspond to the same indications in accordance with Articles 5, 6 or 7. The system shall record, in particular, the arrival at and the departure from the establishment of the food business operator, of animals, carcases or cuts, as appropriate, and ensure a correlation between arrivals and departures. The regulation specifies that the indication "origin" (name of member State or third country) can only be used on the fresh, chilled and frozen meet of swine, sheep, goats and poultry if the food business operator proves to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the meat referred to has been obtained from animals born, reared and slaughtered in one single member State or third country. If the meat does not originate in one single EU member State or third Country, then the indications required are as follows: • "Reared in (name of the member State or third country)" • "Slaughtered in (name of the member State or third country)" • The batch code identifying the meat supplied to the consumer or mass caterer The regulation sets criteria for each species in order to determine the member State or third country of rearing. Where these criteria are not met, the legislation requires that the indication "Reared in (name of the member State or third country)" is replaced with "Reared in several

	member States of the EU" or, where the meat or the animals have been imported into the EU, by "Reared in several non-EU countries" or "Reared in several EU and non-EU countries". Where several pieces of meat, of the same or of different species are presented in the same pack to the consumer or mass caterer, but have different indications (i.e. Some meat meets the criteria to use the indication "Origin X" and other meat in the pack must indicate "Reared in" and "Slaughtered in") the label of the pack must indicate 1. the list of the relevant member States or third countries in accordance with the requirements set out in the regulation for each species; and 2. the batch code identifying the meat supplied to the consumer or mass caterer. The regulation includes derogations for minced meat and trimmings.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32013R1337
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety and is directly applicable across EU. The regulation was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 13 December 2013 and was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 14 December 2013. It has applied since 1 April 2015.
Title	**Animal Welfare Strategy (2012-2015)**
Description	The EU Animal Welfare Strategy lays the foundation for improving welfare standards from 2012 to 2015, as well as making sure that these standards are applied and enforced in all European Union countries. The strategy identified a list of actions to improve welfare standards and support enforcement and compliance across the EU.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The strategy reinforces existing actions such as a) developing tools to strengthen member States' compliance; b) supporting international cooperation on animal welfare (e.g. through trade agreements); c) providing consumers and the public with information on animal welfare; d) optimizing synergies with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP); and e) investigating the welfare of farmed fish. In addition, the strategy sets out to investigate whether a simplified animal welfare legislative framework would be feasible. The It includes the following elements: • The introduction of welfare outcome indicators • The creation of an EU network of reference centres • Common requirements for competence of personnel handling animals • Transparent and adequate information for consumers and the public The Strategy operates under the guiding principle that "everyone is responsible".

Source	https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/aw_brochure_strategy_en.pdf
Notes	This is a staff working document and non-binding act. In 2017, the European Commission launched an EU Platform on Animal Welfare with the objective to enhance dialogue on animal welfare issues of relevance for competent authorities, businesses, civil society and scientists. The platform provides an opportunity for members to become informed and to discuss progress on the remaining actions of the Animal Welfare Strategy. In 2019, following a recommendation from the European Court of Auditors, the European Commission launched an evaluation of the EU Animal Welfare Strategy. This evaluation aims to assess the extent to which the strategy delivered against its objectives and the extent to which those are relevant and coherent today. The evaluation will inform any future EU initiatives on animal welfare. The public consultation launched in the context of the evaluation aims to • collect the views of individuals and organizations who would not be approached through other consultation means in the course of the study to the support the evaluation process; and • provide all interested parties with the opportunity to share opinions and information on the matters to be addressed in this evaluation.
Title	**Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers**
Description	The food information regulation lays down general principles governing the right of consumers to food information, with particular regard to food labelling. It aims to protect consumers' health and interests by providing a basis for final consumers to make informed choices and to make safe use of food, with particular regard to health, economic, environmental, social and ethical considerations, while ensuring the free movement of goods within the EU market and the fairness of trade. The food information regulation applies to business operators at all stages of the food chain, where their activities concern the provision of food information to consumers; they also apply to all foods intended for the final consumer, including foods delivered by mass caterers and foods intended for supply to mass caterers.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Chapter IV is entirely dedicated to mandatory consumers information. Article 9 of the new regulation demands that the following particulars be mentioned: 1. The name of the food 2. The list of ingredients 3. Any allergens present 4. The quantities of certain ingredients or categories of ingredients (QUID) 5. The net quantity of the food 6. The date of minimum durability or the 'use by' date 7. Any special storage conditions and/or conditions of use

	8. The name or business name and address of the food business operator (responsible for the product) 9. The country of origin or place of provenance, where provided for in Article 26 10. The instructions for use where it would be difficult to make appropriate use of the food in the absence of such instructions 11. For alcoholic drinks, the actual alcoholic strength by volume 12. A nutrition declaration The mandatory particulars on the foodstuffs, provided for by Article 9, must, of necessity, be displayed on the label in words and figures. The provision specifies that, without prejudice to the indications referred to in Article 35 (which concerns forms of expression and supplementary presentations), the indications can be expressed through pictograms or symbols. Article 8 provides that the food business operator (FBO) responsible for the food information shall be the operator under whose name or business name the food is marketed. The FBO has the responsibility to ensure the presence and accuracy of information, in compliance with the rules, while not influencing the same information. It also attempts to clarify the responsibilities of economic operators regarding information provided on the label and advertising. In the case of foods from outside the EU, the labelling will be under the responsibility of the importer. The food information regulation does not impose the obligation to indicate the site of production or packaging plant. According to Article 17, the name under which the product is sold is superseded by the indication of the name of the food. Article 13 expressly requires that the mandatory information on foodstuffs shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and, where appropriate, indelible. It is specified, furthermore, that it shall not in any way be hidden, obscured, detracted from, or interrupted by any other written or pictorial matter or any other intervening material. The minimum height of the characters is defined in order to guarantee a significant contrast between the print and the background. The general labelling requirements are complemented by several provisions applicable to all foods in specific circumstances or to certain categories of foods. In addition, there are several specific rules which are applicable to specific foods. In accordance with Article 26 (2) (a), the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance shall be mandatory where failure to indicate this might mislead the consumer as to the true country of origin or place of provenance of the food; in particular if the information accompanying the food or the label as a whole would otherwise imply that the food has a different country of origin or place of provenance. In addition, the food information regulation requires the origin labelling for fresh, chilled and frozen meat of swine, sheep, goats and poultry and establishes rules on the origin indication of the primary ingredient. Article 26(3) requires that where the origin of a food is different from one of its primary ingredients, the origin of the primary ingredient shall be given (or at least indicated) as being different to the origin of the food.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32011R1169
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The food information regulation was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 25 October 2011 and was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 22 November 2011. It entered into force on 13 December 2014. The new law combines two directives into one regulation:

	1. 2000/13/EC- Labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs 2. 90/496/EEC - Nutrition labelling for foodstuffs The regulation repealed the following EU legislation as of 13 December 2014: 1. Directive 87/250/EEC (on alcoholic strength in the labelling of alcoholic beverages) 2. Directive 90/496/EEC (on nutrition labelling) 3. Directive 1999/10/EC (on food labelling) 4. Directive 2000/13/EC (on food labelling) 5. Directive 2002/67/EC (on foodstuffs containing quinine and caffeine) and 2008/5/EC (on food labelling) 6. Regulation (EC) No. 608/2004 concerning the labelling of foods and food ingredients with added phytosterols, phytosterol esters, phytostanols and/or phytostanol esters. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/775 clarifies how the information on the origin of the primary ingredient should be displayed on labels if required by Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. The new rules are applicable as of 1 April 2020. On 30 January 2020, the Commission adopted a notice on the application of the provision of Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 regarding the origin indication of the primary ingredient of food. It aims to assist all players in the food chain and competent national authorities to better understand and correctly apply the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 related to the origin indication of the primary ingredient.
Title	**Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes**
Description	The directive on the protection of animals used for scientific purpose establishes measures for the protection of animals used for scientific or educational purposes. It lays down rules on the following: • The replacement and reduction of the use of animals in procedures and the refinement of the breeding, accommodation, care and use of animals in procedures • The origin, breeding, marking, care and accommodation and killing of animals • The operations of breeders, suppliers and users • The evaluation and authorization of projects involving the use of animals in procedures The directive applies where animals are used or intended to be used in procedures or bred specifically so that their organs or tissues may be used for scientific purposes.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 30, entitled animal records, requires member States to ensure that all breeders, suppliers and users keep records of at least the following: • The number and the species of animals bred, acquired, supplied, used in procedures, set free or rehomed • The origin of the animals, including whether they are bred for use in procedures

	• The dates on which the animals are acquired, supplied, released, or rehomed • From whom the animals are acquired • The name and address of the recipient of animals • The number and species of animals which died or were killed in each establishment. For animals that have died, the cause of death shall, when known, be noted • In the case of users, the projects in which animals are used The above records must be kept for a minimum of five years and made available to the competent authority upon request. Article 31 concerns information on dogs, cats and non-human primates and requires member States to ensure that all breeders, suppliers and users keep the following information on each dog, cat and non-human primate: • Identity • Place and date of birth, when available • Whether it is bred for use in procedures • Whether it is the offspring of non-human primates that have been bred in captivity Each dog, cat and non-human primate shall have an individual history file, which follows the animal as long as it is kept for the purposes of this directive. The file shall be established at birth or as soon as possible thereafter and shall cover any relevant reproductive, veterinary and social information on the individual animal and the projects in which it has been used. The information referred to in Article 31 shall be kept for a minimum of 3 years after the death or rehoming of the animal and shall be made available to the competent authority upon request. In the case of rehoming, relevant veterinary care and social information from the individual history file shall accompany the animal. Under Article 32, entitled marking and identification of dogs, cats and non-human primates, each dog, cat or non-human primate shall be provided, at the latest at the time of weaning, with a permanent individual identification mark in the least painful manner possible. Where a dog, cat or non-human primate is transferred from one breeder, supplier or user to another before it is weaned, and it is not practicable to mark it beforehand, a record specifying its mother must be maintained by the receiver until it is marked. Where an unmarked dog, cat, or non-human primate, which is weaned, is received by a breeder, supplier, or user it shall be permanently marked as soon as possible and in the least painful manner possible. The breeder, supplier and user shall provide, at the request of the competent authority, reasons for which the animal is unmarked.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32010L0063:EN:HTML
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive was adopted on 22 September 2010.

Title	**Council Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing**
Description	Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 establishes common minimum rules for the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing in the EU and provides that establishments in third countries also meet these requirements. It introduces a renewed approach to animal welfare during slaughter and requires operators to develop standard operating procedures and to appoint an animal welfare officer to ensure proper welfare standards are implemented in a reliable way. It aims to minimize the pain and suffering of animals by using approved stunning methods.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	According to Article 3, business operators shall take the necessary measures to ensure that animals a) are provided with physical comfort and protection, in particular by being kept clean in adequate thermal conditions and prevented from falling or slipping; b) are protected from injury; c) are handled and housed taking into consideration their normal behaviour; d) do not show signs of avoidable pain or fear or exhibit abnormal behaviour; e) do not suffer from prolonged withdrawal of feed or water; and f) are prevented from avoidable interaction with other animals that could harm their welfare.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/1099/oj
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety and is directly applicable across EU. The regulation was published on the Official Journal on 18 November 2009. It has been applicable since 2013.
Title	**Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption**
Description	This regulation lays down animal and public health rules applying to 1. the collection, transport, storage, handling, processing and use or disposal of animal by-products; 2. the placing on the market, export and transit of animal by-products and derived products. Animal by-products not intended for human consumption are a potential source of risks to public and animal health. Past crises related to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, the spread of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and the occurrence of dioxins in feeding stuffs have shown the consequences of the improper use of certain animal by-products for public and animal health, the safety of the food and feed chain and consumer confidence. In addition, such crises may also have a wider adverse impact on society as a whole, by their impact on the socioeconomic situation of the farmers and of the industrial sectors concerned and on consumer confidence in the safety of products of animal origin. Disease outbreaks could also have negative consequences for the environment, not only due to the disposal problems posed, but also as regards biodiversity.
Provisions and contents relating to	According to the Food and Veterinary Office of the Commission (FVO), improvements are necessary regarding the traceability of the flow of animal by-products and the effectiveness and harmonization of official controls.

transparency and traceability	In the section of the regulation concerning collection, transport and traceability it is specified that operators consigning, transporting or receiving animal by-products or derived products shall keep a record of consignments and related commercial documents or health certificates. The operators shall have in place systems and procedures to identify 1. the other operators to which their animal by-products or derived products have been supplied; 2. the operators from whom they have been supplied. This information shall be made available to the competent authorities on request. To ensure traceability of animal by-products or derived products, dedicated systems should be established. Every effort should be made to promote the use of electronic and other means of documentation which do not involve paper records, as long as they ensure full traceability.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009R1069
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The regulation was adopted on 21 October 2009 and came into force on 4 December 2009.
Title	**Council Directive 2008/119/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves**
Description	This directive lays down the minimum standards for the protection of calves confined for rearing and fattening. It is applicable to bovine animals less than six months old. Under the directive, the following requirements exist in order to improve the welfare of calves: 1. Calves are not to be tethered (except under very specific circumstances). 2. Calves must be fed twice a day according to their physiological needs. 3. Calves' food must contain sufficient iron. 4. A minimum daily ration of fibrous food shall be provided for each calf over two weeks old. 5. Calves may not be muzzled.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 8 establishes that, in order to be imported into the EU, animals coming from a third country must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authority of that country, certifying that they have received treatment at least equivalent to that granted to animals of European community origin, as provided for by this directive.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008L0119
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive was adopted on 18 December 2008.
Title	**Council Directive 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production**

Description	This directive lays down minimum rules for the welfare of chickens kept for meat production. The aim of the directive is to reduce the overcrowding of chicken holdings by setting a maximum stocking density and to ensure better animal welfare by specifying requirements such as lighting, litter, feeding, and ventilation.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 8 requires the Commission to submit, not later than 31 December 2009, to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the possible introduction of a specific harmonized mandatory labelling scheme for chicken meat, meat products and preparations based on compliance with animal welfare standards considering possible socioeconomic implications, effects on the Community's economic partners and the compliance of such a labelling scheme with World Trade Organization rules. The directive specifies that the report must be accompanied by appropriate legislative proposals taking into account such considerations and the experience gained by the member States in applying voluntary labelling schemes.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2007%3A182%3A0019%3A0028%3AEN%3APDF
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. In April 2018, the Commission adopted a "Report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of Directive 2007/43/EC and its influence on the welfare of chickens kept for meat production, as well as the development of welfare indicators".
Title	**Regulation (EC) No 1523/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 banning the placing on the market and the import to, or export from, the Community of cat and dog fur, and products containing such fur**
Description	The purpose of this regulation is to ban the placing on the market and the import to, or export from, the European community of cat and dog fur, and products containing such fur in order to eliminate obstacles to the functioning of the internal market and to restore consumer confidence in the fact that the fur products consumers buy do not contain cat and dog fur. In order to avoid confusion in the public, caused by the diversity of legal requirements in the member States that have adopted different laws on governing the trade, import, production and labelling of fur and fur products, this regulation provides measures that harmonize the rules across the member States and ban the sale, offer for sale and distribution of cat and dog fur and products containing such fur, and thereby prevent the disturbance of the internal market for all other similar products. The regulation covers fur of species of domestic cats and dogs.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The regulation considers labelling requirements not suitable to achieve the same result since it would disproportionately burden the garment industry, including traders who specialize in faux fur, and would also be disproportionately costly in cases where fur represents only a tiny part of the product. Article 5 asks the Commission to establish analytical methods to identify the species of origin of fur and (exceptionally) to adopt measures which derogate from the prohibitions laid down in this regulation.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32007R1523
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety and is directly applicable across EU.

	The regulation was adopted on 11 December 2007 and has applied since 21 December 2008.
Title	**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**
Description	The food regulation lays down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishes the European Food Safety Authority and lays down procedures in matters of food safety. The principal aim of the food regulation is to protect human health and consumers' interests in relation to food. It applies to all stages of production, processing and distribution of food and feed, but there is an exemption for primary production for private domestic use, and the domestic preparation, handling, or storage of food for private domestic consumption. The food regulation proposes an integrated approach to food safety from farm to table. The key changes of the regulation are 1. improved legibility of information (minimum font size for mandatory information); 2. clearer and harmonized presentation of allergens (e.g. soy, nuts, gluten, lactose) for prepacked foods (emphasis by font, style or background colour) in the list of ingredients; 3. mandatory allergen information for non-prepacked food, including in restaurants and cafes; 4. requirement of certain nutrition information for majority of prepacked processed foods; 5. mandatory origin information for fresh meat from pigs, sheep, goats and poultry; 6. same labelling requirements for online, distance-selling or buying in a shop; 7. list of engineered nanomaterials in the ingredients; 8. specific information on the vegetable origin of refined oils and fats; 9. strengthened rules to prevent misleading practices; 10. indication of substitute ingredient for 'imitation' foods; 11. clear indication of "formed meat" or "formed fish"; 12. clear indication of defrosted products.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 18 contains general provisions for traceability. It requires that 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 must be established at all stages of production, processing and distribution. Food business operators must be able to identify any person who supplied them with food, a food-producing animal, or any substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food. To this end, such operators shall have systems and procedures in place which allow for this information to be made available to the competent authorities on demand. Food or feed which is placed on the market or is likely to be placed on the market in the European Community shall be adequately labelled or identified to facilitate its traceability, through relevant documentation or information in accordance with the relevant requirements of more specific provisions.

Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32002R0178
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The food regulation came into force on 21 February 2002, although certain key provisions have applied only from 1 January 2005. Article 18 regarding traceability has been applicable since 1 January 2005.
Title	**Council Directive 2001/88/EC of 23 October 2001 amending Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs**
Description	The directive lays down minimum standards to be applied in order to ensure pigs' welfare. Such standards concern the maximum noise and light levels in buildings where pigs are kept. The accommodation for pigs must be constructed in such a way as to allow the animals to • have access to a physically and thermally comfortable area to lie down that is adequately drained and clean, which allows all the animals to lie down at the same time; • rest and get up normally; and • see other pigs. Directive 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 applies to all categories of pigs kept for rearing and fattening: piglets (from birth to weaning); weaned piglets (from weaning to ten weeks old); rearing pig/fatteners (more than ten weeks old); sows, gilts and boars.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	A balance must be kept between the various aspects to be taken into consideration regarding welfare including health, economic and social considerations and also environmental impact. It recognizes specific pig physiology and behaviour and incorporates training for handlers and a framework for the avoidance of mutilation. The directive recognizes that pigs should benefit from an environment corresponding to their needs for exercise and investigatory behaviour, and that their welfare appears to be compromised by severe restrictions of space. Space requirements in terms of body weight are outlined in Article 3 (1 and 1b).
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32001L0088
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive was adopted on 23 October 2001.
Title	**Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97**
Description	This regulation establishes a compulsory beef labelling system in the EU. Under this compulsory system, operators and organizations marketing beef should indicate on the label information about the beef and the point of slaughter of the animal or animals from which that beef was derived.

	The objective of the regulation is to give maximum transparency in the marketing of beef. Operators and organizations importing beef into the EU from third countries may also label their products according to a voluntary labelling system.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 3 identifies the elements that the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals shall have: a) Ear tags to identify animals individually b) Computerized databases c) An animal passport d) Individual registers kept on each holding Compulsory information must be shown on a beef label. This includes, among others, a traceability reference number, which relates the beef with the individual animal or the group of animals from which it is derived. On the retail level, any reference number that enables traceability within a shop can be used, provided there is a link with the supplier's reference number. Other compulsory information that must be shown on the label includes the member State or the third country in which the animal or group of animals was born and raised and the licence number of both the slaughterhouse and the cutting (and/or deboning) plant. The Commission and the competent authority of the member State concerned shall have access to all the information covered by this title. The member State and the Commission shall take the necessary measures to ensure access to these data for all parties concerned, including consumer organizations having an interest which are recognized by the member State, provided that the data confidentiality and protection prescribed by national law are ensured.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32000R1760
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety and is directly applicable across the EU. The compulsory system features two separate stages. The first stage was initiated on 1 September 2000 and gives information on where beef is slaughtered and where cutting operations are performed. The second stage was initiated on 1 January 2002 and must provide information on the countries of birth and rearing. The regulation was implemented by the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 911/2004. The provisions of this regulation concern the information content of ear tags, passports and holding registers for the identification of bovine animals. Specific provisions set out the minimum uniform rules for the design and layout of ear tags. The regulation was also implemented by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/949 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council about the configuration of the identification code for bovine animals and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No. 911/2004. The amendments of this regulation concern the obligation to identify animals and traceability; identification of animals from third countries, identification of animals moved from one member State to another; removal, modification or replacement of means of identification; and compulsory labelling of beef and beef products.

Title	**Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine**
Description	The directive requires the identification of animals for certification purposes. It applies to European trade in bovine animals and swine for breeding, production or slaughter. The exporting country is required to ensure that bovine animals and swine for breeding, production or slaughter and intended for European trade, the places from which those animals come and are shipped and the means of transport used satisfy certain animal health requirements so as to ensure that the animals are not a source of contagious or infectious disease.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The directive requires the exporting country to ensure that bovine animals and swine for breeding, production or slaughter, intended for European trade, the places from which those animals come and are shipped, and the means of transport used, satisfy certain animal health requirements so as to ensure that the animals are not a source of contagious or infectious disease. To satisfy these requirements, the directive also requires the member State to adopt provisions regarding the health certificate, issued by an official veterinarian, which must accompany the animals to their destination
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A31964L0432
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive was adopted on 26 June 1964.

COSMETICS

Europe

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Title	**Commission Regulation (EU) No 655/2013 of 10 July 2013 laying down common criteria for the justification of claims used in relation to cosmetic products**
Description	Commission Regulation (EU) No 655/2013 lays down common criteria for the justification of claims used in relation to cosmetic products. The common criteria only come into play when it has been assessed that the product in question is indeed a cosmetic product. To ensure harmonization across the single market regarding the qualification of products, various guidance documents have been produced by the European Commission on the delimitation between cosmetic products and other product categories in order to determine whether the product falls within the definition given in Article 2 of Regulation 1223/2009 on cosmetics products (CPR). According to Article 2 of the CPR a cosmetic product is 'any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body or with the teeth or the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours'. The Commission Regulation (EU) No 655/2013 applies to claims in the form of text, names, trademarks, pictures and figurative or other signs that convey explicitly or implicitly product characteristics or functions in the labelling, the making available on the market and advertising of cosmetic products. It applies to any claim, irrespective of the medium or type of marketing tool used, the product functions claimed, and the target audience. The responsible person referred to in Article 4 of the CPR shall ensure that the wording of the claim in relation to cosmetic products is in compliance with the common criteria set out in the Regulation No. 655/2013 Annex and is consistent with the documentation proving the effect claimed for the cosmetic product in the product information file referred to in Article 11 of the CPR.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	**Annex I** of Regulation No. 655/2013 sets the common criteria for claims used in relation to cosmetic products. According to the Annex, claims on cosmetic products shall conform to the following common criteria: 1. **Legal compliance**: Claims that indicate that the product has been authorized or approved by a competent authority within the EU shall not be allowed since a cosmetic product is allowed on the EU market without any governmental approval. Equally, a CE-mark shall not be applied on cosmetic products as this would make the consumer think that they are under a regulatory regime different from the cosmetic product regulation. The acceptability of a claim shall be based on the perception of the average end user of a cosmetic product, who is reasonably well informed and reasonably observant and circumspect, considering social, cultural and linguistic factors in the market in question. Claims which convey the idea that a product has a specific benefit when this benefit is mere compliance with minimum legal requirements shall not be allowed.

2. **Truthfulness**: Neither the general presentation of the cosmetic product nor individual claims made for the product shall be based on false or irrelevant information. If a product claims that it contains a specific ingredient, the ingredient shall be deliberately present. Ingredient claims referring to the properties of a specific ingredient shall not imply that the finished product has the same properties when it does not. Marketing communications shall not imply that expressions of opinions are verified claims unless the opinion reflects verifiable evidence.
3. **Evidential support**: Claims for cosmetic products, whether explicit or implicit, shall be supported by adequate and verifiable evidence regardless of the types of evidential support used to substantiate them, including where appropriate expert assessments.
The responsible person defined in Article 4 of the CPR fulfils the following roles and obligations:

- They determine the appropriate and sufficient methodology to be used for claim substantiation. The appropriateness and relevance may be evaluated by the authorities as part of their market surveillance activities.
- They determine the appropriate supporting evidence. Such evidence can be of different kinds and forms and must be justified where necessary in the product information file.
- They must hold appropriate and adequate scientific evidence to substantiate the claim made, whether explicit or implied, with appropriate support.
- They may consult an expert who will provide the appropriate support.
- They must ensure that the evidential support is still applicable when the formulation of the product changes.

Evidence for claim substantiation must take state of the art practices into account.
Where studies are being used as evidence, they shall be relevant to the product and to the benefit claimed, shall follow well-designed, well-conducted methodologies (valid, reliable, and reproducible) and shall respect ethical considerations.
The level of evidence or substantiation shall be consistent with the type of claim being made, particularly for claims where lack of efficacy may cause a safety problem.
Statements of clear exaggeration which are not to be taken literally by the average end user or statements of an abstract nature shall not require substantiation.
A claim extrapolating ingredient properties to the finished product shall be supported by adequate and verifiable evidence, such as by demonstrating the presence of the ingredient at an effective concentration.
Assessment of the acceptability of a claim shall be based on the weight of evidence of all studies, data and information available, depending on the nature of the claim and the prevailing general knowledge of the end users.
4. **Honesty**: Presentations of a product's performance shall not go beyond the available supporting evidence. Claims shall not attribute to the product specific characteristics if similar products possess the same characteristics. If the action of a product is linked to specific conditions such as use in combination with other products, this shall be clearly stated.
5. **Fairness**: Claims for cosmetic products shall be objective and shall not denigrate the competitors, nor shall they denigrate ingredients legally used.
6. **Informed decision-making**: Claims shall be clear and understandable to the average end user. Claims are an integral part of products and shall contain information allowing the average end user to make an informed choice. Marketing communications shall take into account the

	capacity of the target audience to comprehend the communication. Marketing communications shall be clear, precise, relevant, and understandable by the target audience. Annex II of the Guidelines to Commission Regulation (EU) No 655/2013 defines best practices specifically related to the type of support used. Different types of evidential support can be used to substantiate claims. These types of evidential support could be either experimental studies or consumer perception tests and/or published information or, indeed, a combination of these.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32013R0655
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety and is directly applicable across the EU. The regulation has applied since 11 July 2013. The European Commission has also produced the Guidelines to Commission Regulation (EU) No 655/2013.
Title	**Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products**
Description	The regulation on cosmetic products (CPR) regulates cosmetics products made available on the European market. The CPR comprehensively harmonizes the rules in the EU in order to achieve an internal market for cosmetic products while ensuring a high level of protection of human health.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The CPR provides a traceability system for cosmetic products throughout the whole supply chain that help to make market surveillance simpler and more efficient. To ensure their safety, cosmetic products placed on the market should be produced according to good manufacturing practice as specified in the CPR. According to Article 3, a cosmetic product made available on the market should take into account 1. presentation, including conformity with Directive 87/357/EEC; 2. labelling; 3. instructions for use and disposal; and 4. any other indication or information provided by the responsible person defined in Article 4 (the manufacturer established within the EU). The responsible person, as defined in article 4, when placing a cosmetic product on the market, shall ensure compliance with the relevant obligations set out in the CPR. According to Article 6(1) of the CPR, distributors also have a duty to act with due care in the context of their activities. Specifically, before making a cosmetic product available on the market, they must verify • the labelling information provided for in Article 19(1)(a), (e) and (g) and Article 19(3) and (4) is present; • the language requirements provided for in Article 19(5) are fulfilled; and • the date of minimum durability specified, where applicable under Article 19(1), has not passed.

	Under Article 7 the competent authority can request the responsible persons to identify the distributors to whom they supply the cosmetic product, and the distributor to identify the distributor or the responsible person from whom, and the distributors to whom, the cosmetic product was supplied. Article 11 establishes that the product information file that must contain a) a description of the cosmetic product which enables the product information file to be clearly attributed to the cosmetic product; b) the cosmetic product safety report referred to in Article 10(1); c) where justified by the nature or the effect of the cosmetic product, proof of the effect claimed for the cosmetic product; and d) data on any animal testing performed by the manufacturer, his agents or suppliers, relating to the development or safety assessment of the cosmetic product or its ingredients, including any animal testing performed to meet the legislative or regulatory requirements of third countries. This information must be kept by the responsible person for a period of ten years following the date on which the last batch of the cosmetic product was placed on the market. The product information file must be updated by the responsible person as necessary and must be readily accessible (in electronic or other format at the address indicated on the label) to the competent authority of the member State in which the file is kept. For reasons of effective market surveillance, the competent authorities should be notified of certain information indicated in Article 13 about the cosmetic product placed on the market. Chapter VI of the CPR is dedicated to consumer information. Cosmetic products shall be made available on the market only where the container and packaging of cosmetic products bear the information indicated in Article 19 (labelling) in indelible, easily legible and visible lettering. Article 20 is related to product claims and provide that in the labelling, making available on the market and advertising of cosmetic products, text, names, trademarks, pictures and figurative or other signs shall not be used to imply that these products have characteristics or functions which they do not have. Article 21 requires that the responsible person ensure that the qualitative and quantitative composition of the cosmetic product and, in the case of perfume and aromatic compositions, the name and code number of the composition and the identity of the supplier, as well as existing data on undesirable effects and serious undesirable effects resulting from use of the cosmetic product are made easily accessible to the public by any appropriate means.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32009R1223&from=EN
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety and is directly applicable across the EU. The CPR replaces Directive 76/768/EC which was adopted in 1976 and had been substantially amended many times. The last amendments are as follows: Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1858 of 6 November 2019 amending Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (HEPB)

	Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1966 of 27 November 2019 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (Omnibus) Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1857 of 6 November 2019 amending Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (titanium dioxide nano) Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/831 of 22 May 2019 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (Omnibus) Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/698 of 30 April 2019 amending Annexes III and V to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (Climbazole) Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/680 of 30 April 2019 amending Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (Phenylene Bis-Diphenyltriazine) Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/681 of 30 April 2019 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products (2-Chloro-p-Phenylenediamine) Commission Decision (EU) 2019/701 of 5 April 2019 establishing a glossary of common ingredient names for use in the labelling of cosmetic products

FISHERY PRODUCTS

Europe

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Title	**Regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organization of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products**
Description	The regulation regulates the labelling indications for all fishery and aquaculture products marketed within the EU to the final consumer or to a mass caterer, irrespective of the marketing method. The regulation establishes the Common Market Organisation in fishery and aquaculture products (CMO), which addresses the following areas: 1. Professional organizations (Arts. 6-32) 2. Marketing standards (Arts. 33 and 34) 3. Consumer information (Arts. 35-39) 4. Competition rules (Arts. 40 and 41) 5. Market intelligence (Art. 42) The CMO is guided by the principles of good governance laid down in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013, which stipulates that the CMO is eligible to receive European Union financial support in accordance with a future Union legal act establishing the conditions for the financial support for maritime and fisheries policy for the period 2014–2020.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 35 of the regulation sets out the mandatory information that must be provided for prepacked and non-prepacked products and specifies indications including: 1. Commercial designation of species and scientific name 2. Production method (caught, farmed, etc.) 3. Catch area/country and body of water/country of production 4. Fishing gear used 5. Whether it has been defrosted 6. Best before date/use by date In addition to the above, prepacked products must also display all the relevant information specified in Articles 9 and 10 of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers. The regulation also permits the provision of the following information on a voluntary basis if it is clear, unambiguous and verifiable: 1. The date of catch of fishery products or the date of harvest of aquaculture products 2. The date of landing of fishery products or information at the port at which the products were landed

	3. More detailed information on the type of fishing gear 4. The details of the flag State of the vessel that caught those products (if the fishery products were caught at sea) 5. Environmental information 6. Information of an ethical or social nature 7. Information on production techniques and practices 8. Information on the nutritional content of the product Voluntary information must not be displayed to the detriment of the space available for mandatory information on the marking or labelling.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013R1379
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety across the EU. In 2014 the EU published a guide regarding the EU fish and agriculture consumer label.
Title	**Commission Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001 of 22 October 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards informing consumers about fishery and aquaculture products**
Description	The regulation lays down specific rules for the application of Regulation 104/2000 on consumer information about fishery and aquaculture products.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Chapter III of the regulation regards traceability and control. In accordance with article 8, the information required concerning the commercial designation, the production method and the catch area shall be available at each stage of marketing of the species concerned. This information, together with the scientific name of the species, concerned shall be provided by means of the labelling or packaging of the product or by means of a commercial document accompanying the goods, including the invoice. The labelling must bear the following information: 1. The commercial designation of the species 2. The production method 3. The catch area
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32001R2065
Notes	The regulation has not been in force since 12 December 2014. It was repealed by the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1420/2013 of 17 December 2013.

Title	**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**
Description	This regulation establishes a European Community system for control, inspection and enforcement aimed at ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy. To set a comprehensive control regime, the whole chain of production and marketing is covered by such a regime. It includes a coherent traceability system complementing the provisions contained in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and protects the interests of consumers by providing the information concerning the marine products.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Article 58 requires that all lots of fishery and aquaculture products shall be traceable at all stage of production, processing and distribution from catching or harvesting to the retail stage. Lots of fisheries and aquaculture products may be merged or split after first sale only if it is possible to trace them back to the catching or harvesting stage. Member States shall ensure that operators have systems and procedures in place to identify any operator who supplied them with lots of fisheries and aquaculture products and to whom these products were supplied. This information shall be made available to the competent authorities on demand.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009R1224
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety across the EU. It was amended by the regulation (EU) No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organization of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products.
Title	**Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing**
Description	The regulation establishes a European Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. It is the legal base to identify IUU fishing, applied to all fishing vessels except for freshwater fishery products, aquaculture products and ornamental fish.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	It seeks to ensure full traceability of all marine fishery products traded with the EU. Regulation (EC) No. 1010/2009 established the catch certificate for importation and exportation of fishery products. According to Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 Article 20(4), the catch certificate may be established, validated or submitted by electronic means or be replaced by electronic traceability systems ensuring the same level of control by the authorities.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008R1005

Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety across the EU. The regulation amended Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealed Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999.

GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

Global / International

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Title	**OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector (2017)**
Description	The guidance aims to help enterprises to implement the due diligence recommendations contained in the *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Human Rights (2011 edition)* and other relevant responsible business conduct standards along the garment and footwear supply chain to avoid and address the potential negative impacts of their activities and supply chains. The guidance underlines that due diligence should be ongoing, proactive, should be applied with flexibility and should not lead to a "tick the box" approach. The OECD Due Diligence Guidance serves to 1. encourage the development of a common understanding of due diligence and responsible supply chain management in the garment and footwear sectors; and 2. specify responsibilities for enterprises in the design and implementation of effective risk-based due diligence. It applies to all enterprises operating in the supply chain, including but not limited to the following: 1. Raw material and fibre producers 2. Material manufacturers and processors 3. Components manufacturers 4. Footwear and garment manufacturers 5. Brands 6. Retailers 7. Enterprises operating at various points along the supply chain including traders, buying agents, distributors, etc. 8. Industry-wide supply chain initiatives and multi-stakeholder initiatives that hold the objective of fulfilling collaborative due diligence
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The document provides a definition of traceability as the process by which enterprises track materials and products and the conditions in which they were produced through the supply chain. To manage risks of adverse impacts linked to raw material production, enterprises may engage in traceability schemes. The mechanisms to achieve traceability suggested by this guidance are the following: 1. Physical segregation: Certified materials and products are physically tracked at each stage along the value chain. 2. Mass balance: Certified and non-certified materials can be mixed. However, 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. This is a common scheme for products and commodities where segregation is very difficult or impossible to achieve.

	3. Book and claim: the book and claim mechanism does not seek to have traceability at each stage in the supply chain. Instead, the model relies on the link between the volumes of certified material produced at the beginning of the supply chain and the amount of certified product purchased at the end of the value chain. In this model, an enterprise can obtain a verification certificate for the volume of certified materials that it puts into the supply chain. Certified and non-certified materials flow freely throughout the supply chain. Certificates are then bought via a trading platform and can be issued by an independent body. The guidance encourages enterprises to participate in credible industry initiatives or multi-stakeholder initiatives to establish traceability where they already exist. Recognition of initiatives and harmonization of traceability systems are important elements to enable data sharing between enterprises and across schemes and to avoid duplication of assessments and reduce costs.
Source	https://mneguidelines.oecd.org/OECD-Due-Diligence-Guidance-Garment-Footwear.pdf
Notes	This guidance was adopted in 2017. It is a concrete response to the G7 Leaders' Declaration adopted in June 2015 in Schloss Elmau, Germany, which welcomed international efforts to "promulgate industry-wide due diligence standards in the textile and ready-made garment sector".

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Title	**US Fur Products Labelling Act (2010)**
Description	Any wearing apparel that is manufactured, imported, or sold that contains fur must comply with the labelling requirements of Fur Products Labelling Act (FPLA).
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Fur products, made either entirely or partly with fur, must have a label disclosing 1. whether the fur is natural or pointed, bleached, or dyed; 2. the name of the animal; 3. whether the fur product is composed of more than 10 percent surface area of pieces; 4. the country of origin of imported fur products, including the country of origin for imported furs made into fur products in the US; 5. any other information that is required or permitted; 6. the name or registered identification number of the manufacturer or dealer; 7. whether the fur is used or damaged; and 8. the textile or wool content of the product. The above required information also must appear on invoices and in advertising for the fur products. Labels must be 1. conspicuous; 2. durable enough to remain on the fur garment until it is delivered to the consumer; and

	3. legible and readily accessible to the consumer, with all parts of the information in letters of equal size and conspicuousness and on the same side of the label. There are no specific label and font size requirements. Domestic fur products may be labelled to show origin, but the law does not require it. Domestic furs also may be labelled to show the particular State or part of the country in which they originated.
Source	https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/how-comply-fur-products-labelling-act
Notes	Manufacturers, importers, distributors and retail sellers are responsible for complying with fur labelling requirements and may be subject to civil or criminal penalties for selling mislabelled products. A violation of the FPLA or the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) rules under the act is considered an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice. In December 2010, the US Congress passed the Truth in Fur Labelling Act. As of 18 March 2011, the FTC exemption to the Fur Products Labelling Act for fur products with a component value of $150 or less was no longer in effect.
Title	**US Care Labelling of Textile Wearing Apparel and Certain Piece Goods (2000)**
Description	The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Care Labelling Rule provides regular instructions to purchasers through care labels or other methods, prohibits deceptive acts or practices that fail to disclose instructions to regular care and requires appropriate terminology and symbols that accurately describe care procedures.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The rule requires manufacturers and importers to attach care instructions to textile garments. In particular, manufacturers or importers must comply with the following: 1. They must provide instructions prescribing a regular care procedure for the garment or provide warnings if the garment cannot be cleaned without harm. 2. They must have a reasonable basis for the care labelling instructions, including that following them will cause no substantial harm to the product. 3. They must warn consumers about certain procedures that they may assume to be consistent with the instructions on the label, but that would harm the product. 4. They must ensure that care labels remain attached and legible throughout the useful life of the product. Care labels must be attached to products prior to sale in the United States; however, care labels do not need be attached to products when they enter the United States. The importer must ensure the labels are attached prior to sale. Labels must be attached permanently and securely and be legible during the useful life of the product and be seen or easily found by consumers at the point of sale. For packaged items, the care label must also appear on the outside of the package or on a hangtag if it is not clearly visible through the packaging.

Source	https://www.ftc.gov/node/119456
Notes	The rule does not apply to the following: 1. Footwear, gloves, hats, neckties and belts 2. Leather and suede, and household articles 3. Totally reversible garments with no pockets
Title	**US Textile Fibre Products Identification Act (1959)**
Description	The act and the FTC implementing regulations mandate content disclosures in the labelling, invoicing, and advertising of textile fibre products. Under the act, misbranding is unlawful, as is falsely or deceptively invoicing or advertising textile fibre products. The act and regulations apply to any fibre, yarn or fabric, whether in the finished or unfinished state, used or intended for use in household textile products as well as the textile products themselves. The act also directs the FTC to establish a generic name for each human-made fibre that does not yet have such a name.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The act and the FTC implementing regulations require textile products to bear a conspicuous and clear label containing 1. the generic name and amount in percentage terms of constituent fibre contained in the product; 2. the name of the manufacturer or the registered identification number; 3. the name of the country in which the textile fibre was produced, processed or manufactured. The act also contains advertising and record-keeping provisions.
Source	https://www.ftc.gov/enforcement/rules/rulemaking-regulatory-reform-proceedings/textile-products-identification-act-text
Notes	On 18 February 2020, the FTC published a Notice to Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) to amend the Textile Fibre Products Identification Act to incorporate by reference the latest ISO 2076 standard: ISO 2076:2013(E), "Textiles—Man-made fibre—Generic names." The proposed amendment should reduce compliance costs and increase flexibility for firms providing textile fibre information to consumers.
Title	**US Wool Products Labelling Act (1940)**
Description	The Wool Products Labelling Act (WPLA) and the FTC implementing regulations prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, offer for sale, transportation for sale, distribution or advertising of any wool product which is misbranded or falsely or deceptively advertised.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The act requires marketers to attach a label to each wool product disclosing 1. the percentages by weight of the wool, recycled wool and other fibre accounting for 5% or more of the product, and the aggregate of all other fibre; 2. the maximum percentage of the total weight of the wool product of any non-fibrous matter;

	3. the name under which the manufacturer or other responsible company does business or, in lieu thereof, the registered identification of such company; and 4. the name of the country where the wool product was processed or manufactured. This information must be disclosed conspicuously and nondeceptively by stamp, tag, label or other means. Manufacturers of wool products must maintain records showing the information required to be on the label for all wool products they produce. The record must establish a traceable line from the raw materials to the finished product.
Source	https://www.ftc.gov/node/119457
Notes	The WPLA was enacted on 14 October 1940. A 2014 amendment to the wool rules allows certain hang-tags stating a fibre generic name, trademark or fibre characteristics that do not disclose the product's full fibre content; however, if the wool product contains any other fibre, the hang-tag must disclose clearly and conspicuously that it does not provide the product's full fibre content (e.g., "This tag does not disclose the product's full fibre content" or "See label for the product's full fibre content"). Products containing fibre from other animals must comply with either the Fur Products Labelling Act or the Textile Products Identification Act.

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Title	**European Parliament Resolution of 27 April 2017 on the EU flagship initiative on the garment sector**
Description	The European Parliament Resolution on the EU flagship initiative on the garment sector demands the European Commission to propose binding supply chains due diligence to ensure human rights protection across global supply chains in the garment sector. It highlights the importance of guaranteeing mandatory obligations, both in the upstream and downstream segments of supply chains.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The resolution calls for transparency and traceability throughout the supply chain. The Parliament requests that legislation on mandatory due diligence be based on the OECD guidelines for the garment supply chains, on OECD guidelines for multinational internationally agreed human rights, and on social and environmental standards. It also calls for the enforcement of labour standards and human rights, remedies for victims, the promotion of gender equality, and increased transparency and traceability in the supply chain. The resolution asks the Commission to go a step further than cooperation on development through voluntary initiatives. It emphasises that voluntary initiatives have not been sufficiently effective in addressing abuses of human rights and labour rights. Furthermore, it considers that chapters of EU trade agreements on sustainable development should be obligatory and enforceable. The Parliament also calls on the Commission to introduce preferential tariffs for garments whose sustainable production has been demonstrably proven in the upcoming reform of the generalised scheme of preference (GSP) rules on trade (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/128 of 25 November 2019). The resolution asks the Commission to address the following matters:

	1. Key criteria for sustainable production, transparency and traceability, including the transparent collection of data and tools for consumer information 2. Due diligence checks and auditing 3. Access to remedy 4. Gender equality 5. Children's rights 6. Supply-chain due diligence reporting 7. The responsibility of companies in the event of human-made disasters and awareness raising in the European Union. The resolution also encourages the Commission to acknowledge other national legislative proposals and initiatives that have the same goal as the legislation once those proposals and initiatives have been audited and shown to meet the requirements of the European legislation.
Source	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2017-0196_EN.html
Notes	This is a resolution. During the Parliament's deliberations, Commission representatives declared that developing legislation on mandatory due diligence for companies based in the EU was not a priority. Commission officials alleged that it was necessary to evaluate the impact of the recently adopted EU directive on non-financial reporting, which was due for transposition to the national level in December 2016. The Council also favours the voluntary approach. In its Conclusions on business and human rights from June 2016, it encouraged the Commission to enhance the implementation of due diligence but did not envisage any legislative proposal. In its Conclusions on Sustainable Garment Value Chains, adopted shortly after the European Parliament Resolution on the Flagship Initiative in May 2017, the Council took note of the European Parliament resolution calling for comprehensive action in this sector and called on the Commission to adopt a comprehensive approach that goes beyond development cooperation, based on synergies with environmental and labour policies and trade tools. The Council's various recommendations again did not include any mention of binding obligations.
Title	**Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products**
Description	This regulation applies to textile products and products or textile components made up of at least 80 % by weight of textile fibres. The regulation aims to eliminate potential obstacles to the proper functioning of the internal market and to provide consumers with adequate and relevant information. It also aims to introduce more flexibility so that the legislation can be adapted in line with the technological developments expected in the sector. In addition, it provided an opportunity to simplify and improve the regulatory framework for the development and uptake of new fibres, and to enhance the transparency of the process of adding new fibres to the list of fibre names. The regulation revised the main provisions of the textile directives to facilitate its direct applicability and ensure that citizens, economic operators and public authorities can easily identify their rights and obligations.

Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The regulation introduces the following new elements: 1. A general obligation to state the full fibre composition of textile products and clarification of the rules regarding labels and marks indicating fibre composition 2. Minimum technical requirements for applications for new fibre names 3. A requirement to indicate the presence of non-textile parts of animal origin 4. Clarification of the exemption for customized products made up by self-employed tailors 5. Empowerment of the Commission to adopt delegated acts amending the technical annexes to the regulation The regulation contains rules on 1. the labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products; 2. the labelling or marking of textile products containing non-textile parts of animals; and 3. the determination of the fibre composition of textile products by quantitative analysis of binary and ternary textile fibre mixtures. The regulation does not regulate other types of labelling, such as size or care labelling.
Source	http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/1007/2018-02-15
Notes	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. This regulation repealed and replaced the following three textile directives: • Directive 2008/121/EC on textile names • Directive 96/73/EC on certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures • Directive 73/44/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member States relating to the quantitative analysis of ternary fibre mixtures

Title	**Dutch Agreement on Sustainable Garment and Textiles (2016)**
Description	The Dutch Agreement on Sustainable Garment and Textiles is a multi-stakeholders initiative in the regulation of transnational business, where industry organizations, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and the Dutch Government have joined forces to ensure responsible business conduct in the garment and textile sector. The agreement, based on the OECD Guidelines and the UNGPs, concerns the actions of Dutch enterprises or enterprises operating in the Dutch market. The main objective of the agreement is to achieve substantial progress in the following areas: 1. Improving, within 3-5 years, the situation for groups experiencing adverse impacts due to specific risks in the garment and textile production or supply chain 2. Providing individual enterprises with guidelines 3. Developing joint activities and projects to address problems that enterprises in the garment and textiles sector cannot completely resolve on their own. The main obligations of the parties are the inclusion of nine themes in their internal policies and plans for responsible business practices.

	The priority themes identified by the parties are as follows: 1. Discrimination and gender 2. Child labour 3. Forced labour 4. Freedom of association 5. Living wage 6. Safety and health in the workplace 7. Raw materials 8. Water pollution and use of chemicals, water and energy 9. Animal welfare
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The parties regard the performance of due diligence as a first and necessary step on the way to achieving results, in accordance with the UNGPs and the OECD Guidelines. The parties must sign a declaration in which they state the following: 1. They will conduct a due diligence process, which is consistent with their size and business circumstances, within one year after signing the agreement. 2. They will present an annual action plan as part of their due diligence process to the secretariat of the Agreement on Sustainable Garment and Textile (AGT secretariat) for assessment/approval and declare themselves to be in agreement with the process of assessment. In the annual action plan the parties must include the following: 1. The insight that they have gained into their production or supply chain through the due diligence process, and the possible impacts in their supply chain in terms of the UNGPs and the OECD Guidelines 2. How their own purchasing process (delivery times, pricing, duration of contracts, etc.) contributes to potential (risks of) adverse impacts, and measures to be taken to mitigate them 3. The policy and the measures they will pursue with regard to the nine themes prioritized by the parties and how they will participate in the collective projects formulated by the parties for these themes which are consistent with the substantial risks found in these themes 4. How they are setting quantitative and qualitative objectives in terms of improvements for the duration of the agreement The parties must disclose the list of suppliers within one year after signing and publicize progress reports three years after signing, at the latest. The AGT secretariat will assess the quality and ambitions of these improvement plans. Regarding the agreement focus on traceability as a tool to guarantee animal welfare, enterprises must implement traceability and assurance systems with independent certification (following on from the Traceable Down Standard and Responsible Down Standard) so that garments and textiles containing products of animal origin can be traced back to stockbreeders and farms and animal welfare standards can be monitored.

Source	https://www.ser.nl/-/media/ser/downloads/engels/2016/agreement-sustainable-garment-textile.pdf
Notes	The agreement was signed on 4 July 2016 by 55 companies constituting around 30% of the garment and textile sectors in the Netherlands, 5 NGOs, Dutch trade unions and the Dutch Government. The agreement has a term of five years from the date of signature. Every year, the parties that have signed the agreement report on their relevant activities and on the progress they have made. The agreement does not establish sanctions or liability for the signatory corporations in breach, but it offers a platform for redress for those experiencing negative impacts caused by the parties to the agreement.
Title	**Commission Staff Working Document on Sustainable Garment Value Chains through EU Development Action (2017)**
Description	The Commission Staff Working Document on Sustainable Garment Value Chains (CSWD) relates to existing engagement and aims to outline the EU response towards more sustainable garment value chains in the field of the European Union's development policy. The CSWD lays out elements for an effective response to capacity-building, awareness-raising and technical assistance needs, with a view to capitalizing on the opportunities and addressing the key challenges in the sector. The CSWD considers development cooperation an effective tool to encourage private companies and governments in third countries to fulfil their sustainability commitments. It also envisages a range of measures such as dialogues at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, technical assistance and capacity building, support to the implementation of trade and other bilateral agreements, as well as EU action at the multilateral level. With CSWD the Commission intended to demonstrate its commitment towards sustainability in garment supply chains. The entire document is focused on EU development cooperation activities that the Commission is aiding financially. Three main thematic priorities and three intervention areas have emerged based on ongoing activities.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Thematic priorities • Women's economic empowerment • Decent work and living wages • Transparency and traceability in the value chain Intervention areas • Providing financial support • Promoting social and environmental best practices • Reaching out to consumers and raising awareness Specifically, the CSWD covers a mapping of existing traceability approaches and fundamental elements that operational traceability systems should have. It aims to explain how better tracing and tracking of products throughout the whole supply chain can help increase transparency and generate new opportunities for developing a reliable garment industry in which social and environmental standards are respected.

Source	https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/10102/2017/EN/SWD-2017-147-F1-EN-MAIN-PART-1.PDF
Notes	The Council of the EU welcomes the CSWD as "an important first step that should lead to further ambitious efforts in the garment sector that extend beyond development cooperation."
Title	**Council conclusions on Sustainable Garment Value Chains (2017)**
Description	The Council published conclusions welcoming the Commission staff working document and the Parliament's resolution calling for comprehensive action in the garment and footwear sector. The Council calls on the Commission to address sustainable garment value chains 'in a comprehensive manner that also extends beyond development cooperation to promote a safer, greener and fairer garment industry'. These conclusions were motivated by observations of human rights violations in this sector that employs 75 million people worldwide and especially in developing countries.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The Council encourages the Commission to support moves to increase transparency and traceability in garment supply chains, for example through coordination with ongoing activities within member States and international initiatives by the industry and welcomes the new OECD due diligence guidance for the responsible supply chains in the garment and footwear sector.
Source	https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/24008/garment-value-chains-st09381en17.pdf
Notes	The Foreign Affair Council adopted the Council Conclusions on 17 May 2017.
Title	**Directive 94/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 March 1994 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the member States relating to labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear for sale to the consumer**
Description	The footwear labelling directive introduces a common labelling system for the main components of footwear sold in the EU. It harmonized the diverse laws and regulations that had previously existed in EU countries relating to the labelling of materials. More specifically, the directive lays down the rules regarding the content and form of the label, and the responsibility for the label. The scope of this directive is to provide consumers with information to allow them to make informed buying decisions. The directive also helps to protect the industry from unfair competition and enhances the operation of the internal market in the EU. It protects consumer interests by reducing the risk of fraud for both consumers and industry.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The information shall be conveyed on the footwear. The manufacturer or his authorized agent established in the EU may choose either pictograms (adequately informing consumers of the meaning of these pictograms) or written indications in selected languages. The label must describe the materials of the three main parts of the footwear: 1. The upper

	2. The lining and insole 3. The outer sole According to Article 4, the label should state whether the material is made of the following: 1. Leather 2. Coated leather 3. Textile 4. Other materials If no single material accounts for at least 80% of the product, the label should indicate the two main materials used. The labelling must be visible, securely attached and accessible and the dimensions of the pictograms must be sufficiently large to make it easy to understand the information contained therein. It must not be possible to mislead the consumer. Manufacturers, importers, distributors and retail sellers are responsible for complying with labelling requirements and may be subject to civil or criminal penalties for selling mislabelled products.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:31994L0011
Notes	This is an EU legislative act. The directive entered into force on 5 May 1994. It was amended by Directive 2006/96/EC and Directive 2006/96/EC.
Title	**Italian Law No. 55 of 8 April 2010 on provisions concerning the marketing of textiles, leather goods and footwear (2010)**
Description	This law establishes a system of compulsory labelling of finished and intermediate products in the fields of textiles, shoes and leather goods in order to identify the country of origin of each stage of production and to ensure the traceability of the products. The law aims to allow the final consumers to receive adequate information about the manufacturing process of the products.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Under Article 3, producers must provide *clear, concise and specific information on the conformity of the manufacturing processes with the rules in force on labour matters, guaranteeing compliance to the conventions signed with the International Labour Organization throughout the supply chain with regard to the certification on hygiene and product safety, the exclusion of child labour from the production process, consistency with EU regulations and conformity with international agreements on environmental matters.* According to Article 4 the label "Made in Italy" is allowed only 1. for finished products; 2. if at least two of the production steps have been carried out in the Italian territory; and 3. if traceability is verifiable for the remaining steps. The products for which the conditions for the use of the designation "Made in Italy" are not met, must indicate the country of origin.
Source	https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2010/04/21/010G0077/sg

Notes	This is national law. The law was enacted on 8 April 2010. Currently it is not applicable in Italy because the European Union has not accepted the Italian implementing law. Article 1 of the law states that the words "Made in Italy" cannot be used unless two stages of the manufacturing process take place in Italy and (implicitly) that to this purpose the last of these stages is not necessarily included, while the EU Customs Code provides that: "*goods wholly obtained in a single country or* territory shall be regarded as having their origin in that country or territory. Goods the production of which involved more than one country or territory shall be deemed to originate in the country or territory where they underwent their last substantial transformation."

MINERALS

Global / International

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Title	**OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (2016)**
Description	The *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains* provides detailed recommendations for due diligence for responsible supply chains related to conflict minerals, including recommending a traceability system. The main purpose is to help companies to respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral purchasing decisions and practices. This guidance is for use by any company potentially sourcing minerals or metals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Under this guidance companies are expected to make a positive contribution to economic, environmental and social progress with a view to achieving sustainable development. They are also expected to avoid and address adverse impacts through their own activities and prevent or mitigate adverse impacts directly linked to their operations, products or services by a business relationship. Businesses are not only responsible for the impacts and conditions of their direct operations but throughout their supply chains. This guidance are accompanied by a unique grievance mechanism—the National Contact Points—that contribute to their effectiveness and implementation.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	In particular, the guidance provides the following: 1. An overarching due diligence framework for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (Annex I) 2. A model mineral supply chain policy providing a common set of principles (Annex II) 3. Measures for risk mitigation and indicators for measuring improvement which upstream companies may consider with the possible support of downstream companies (Annex III) 4. Two supplements on tin-tantalum-tungsten and gold tailored to the challenges associated with the structure of the supply chain of these minerals The guidance establishes a system of controls and transparency over the mineral supply chain. This includes a chain of custody or a traceability system or the identification of upstream actors in the supply chain.
Source	https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/OECD-Due-Diligence-Guidance-Minerals-Edition3.pdf
Notes and comments	The *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains* was adopted in 2016. It includes an appendix calling on stakeholders to engage in the legalisation and formalisation of artisanal mining communities. The main purpose is

1. to create secure, transparent and verifiable supply chains; and
2. to guarantee that legitimate artisanal mining communities can benefit from ongoing trade in conflict-affected and high-risk areas and to support their development.

America

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Title	**US Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (2002)**
Description	The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) creates financial regulatory processes to limit risk by enforcing transparency and accountability. The Dodd-Frank Act established the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) to address persistent issues affecting the financial industry and prevent another recession.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	Section 1502 of the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act includes a provision aimed at stopping the national army and rebel groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) from illegally using profits from the minerals trade to fund their fight. Section 1502 is a disclosure requirement that calls on companies to determine whether their products contain conflict minerals by carrying out supply chain due diligence and to report this to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).
Source	https://www.congress.gov/111/plaws/publ203/PLAW-111publ203.pdf
Notes and comments	The Dodd-Frank Act followed several financial regulation bills passed by the US Congress to protect consumers, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in 2002 and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act in in 1999. The Dodd-Frank Act also established two new agencies, the Financial Stability Oversight Counsel and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, to enforce rules and protect consumers. The Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, passed by the US Congress in July 2010, introduced a disclosure requirement only and places no ban or penalty on the use of conflict minerals. If companies discover they have been sourcing conflict minerals from DRC or adjoining countries, it is not illegal for them to continue doing so; however, they must report this to the SEC.

Europe

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Title	**Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 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**
Description	The conflict mineral regulation establishes supply chain due diligence obligations for EU importers of “conflict minerals”. It sets obligations related to management systems, risk management and independent third-party audits.

	The regulation applies to importers into the EU of at least 95% of all minerals or metals containing or consisting of tin, tantalum, tungsten or gold and requires those importers to perform due diligence in an effort to promote responsible sourcing of those minerals and metals to ensure that their supply chains do not contribute to funding of armed conflict. Covered companies will be required to use the *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (2016)* as the framework for their supply chain due diligence.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The conflict minerals regulation is designed to provide transparency and certainty regarding the supply practices of EU importers and of smelters and refiners sourcing from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The regulation clarifies that 'chain of custody or supply chain traceability system' means a record of the sequence of economic operators which have custody of minerals and metals as they move through a supply chain. Regarding minerals, Article 4 requires EU importers of minerals to operate a chain of custody or supply chain traceability system, supported by documentation, that provides the following information: 1. A description of the mineral, including its trade name and type 2. The name and address of the supplier to the EU importer 3. The country of origin of the minerals 4. The quantities and dates of extraction, if available, expressed in volume or weight Where minerals originate from conflict-affected and high-risk areas or where other supply chain risks, as listed in the *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains*, have been ascertained by the EU importer, additional information shall be provided in accordance with the specific recommendations for upstream economic operators as set out in the guidance, such as the mine of mineral origin, locations where minerals are consolidated, traded and processed, and taxes, fees and royalties paid. Regarding metals, Article 4 requires EU importers of metals to operate a chain of custody or supply chain traceability system that, supported by documentation, provides the following information: 1. A description of the metal, including its trade name and type 2. The name and address of the supplier to the EU importer 3. The name and address of the smelters and refiners in the supply chain of the EU importer 4. If available, the records of the third-party audit reports of the smelters and refiners, or evidence of conformity with a supply chain due diligence scheme recognized by the European Commission or, if not available, countries of origin of the minerals in the supply chain of the smelters and refiners Where metals are based on minerals originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas or other supply chain risks, as listed in the *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains,* have been ascertained by the EU importer, additional information shall be provided in accordance with the specific recommendations for downstream economic operators set out in the guidance. According to Article 7(1-2), EU importers of minerals or metals must make available 1. to member States competent authorities, the reports of any third-party audit carried out in accordance with Article 6; and 2. to their immediate downstream purchasers, all information gained and maintained pursuant to their supply chain due diligence with due regard for business confidentiality and other competitive concerns.

	Article 7(3) requires EU importers of minerals or metals to annually publish, as widely as possible, including on the internet, an annual report on their supply chain due diligence policies and practices for responsible sourcing. That report must contain the steps taken by them to implement the obligations as regards their management system under Article 4, and their risk management under Article 5, as well as a summary report of the third-party audits, including the name of the auditor, with due regard for business confidentiality and other competitive concerns. Where a Union importer can reasonably conclude that metals are derived only from recycled or scrap sources, it shall, with due regard for business confidentiality and other competitive concerns 1. publicly disclose its conclusion; and 2. describe in reasonable detail the supply chain due diligence measures it exercised in reaching that conclusion.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017R0821
Notes and comments	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies automatically and uniformly to all EU countries. The regulation will apply across the EU from 1 January 2021. Authorities from EU member States will be responsible for ensuring and enforcing compliance and will determine any sanctions for non-compliance as well. Importing companies must investigate global supply chains.

TIMBER

America

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Title	**US Lacey Act (1900)**
Description	The Lacey Act bans trafficking in illegal wildlife. The act covers all fish and wildlife and their parts or products, plants protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and those protected by State law. Under the Lacey Act, the importer is responsible for making sure that imported plants and plant products are legally harvested, processed and imported. As such, all plants or plant products that are imported into the country must be declared, with a few exceptions, at the time of import.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	The declaration requires importers to provide specific information on the plant or plant products contained in the importation: 1. The scientific name 2. The value 3. The quantity 4. The country of harvest origin for some products The act tackles trade of illegal timber and timber products in the US along the entire supply chain and requires that importers exercise due care in identifying the source of their goods. This includes working with suppliers to ensure that timber is sourced from forests where legal harvest and chain of custody can be verified, as well as declaring the species, country of origin and other relevant information important to the wood or product's origin.
Source	https://www.fws.gov/le/pdffiles/Lacey.pdf
Notes and comments	The Lacey Act was passed in 1900 and became the first federal law protecting wildlife. It was amended in 2008 to include plants and plant products such as timber and paper derived from illegally harvested plants. The act also created new declaration requirements for importing wood products. It enforces civil and criminal penalties for the illegal trade of animals and plants.

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Title	**Japanese Clean Wood Act (2017)**
Description	The Japanese Clean Wood Act aims to ensure that domestic and imported wood in Japan is harvested legally.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	According to the Japanese Clean Wood Act, operators voluntarily register as a way of being recognized by the Government of Japan for their responsible behaviour. Registered operators are officially recognized as businesses that take measures to verify the legality of their wood and wood products. It recognizes legality based on the policies of the government of the country from which the wood is sourced, rather than on a standard set by the Government of Japan. The act requires registered operators to maintain verification documentation for five years.
Source	https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=Japan%20Implements%20Clean%20Wood%20Act_Tokyo_Japan_5-26-2017.pdf
Notes and comments	This is national law. The act was implemented on 20 May 2017. Compliance is voluntary except for government-funded construction projects.

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Title	**Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market**
Description	The timber regulation lays down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market. It covers a broad range of timber products including solid wood products, flooring, plywood, pulp and paper. It does not include recycled products or printed papers such as books, magazines and newspapers. The regulation applies to both imported and domestically produced timber and timber products. It prohibits the placing of illegal timber and timber products on the EU internal market and requires due diligence and risk management of EU traders of timber, including obligations to keep records that facilitate traceability.
Provisions and contents relating to transparency and traceability	A trader in the supply chain should be required to provide basic information on its supplier and its buyer to enable the traceability of timber and timber products. Article 5: "obligation of traceability" requires that traders shall, throughout the supply chain, be able to identify 1. the operators or the traders who have supplied the timber and timber products; and 2. where applicable, the traders to whom they have supplied timber and timber products.

	Article 6: "due diligence system" explains the content that must have the due diligence system. More specifically the due diligence system shall contain the following elements: 1. Measures and procedures providing access to information concerning the operator's supply of timber or timber products placed on the market, such as country of harvest, species, quantity, supplier details and information on compliance with national legislation 2. Risk assessment procedures enabling the operator to analyse and evaluate the risk of illegally harvested timber or timber products derived from such timber being placed on the market 3. Risk mitigation procedures Once on the market, the timber and timber products may be sold and/or transformed before they reach the final consumer. To facilitate the traceability of timber products, traders have an obligation to keep records of their suppliers and customers. The timber regulation also requires traders to keep the relevant information for at least five years and to provide that information to competent authorities if requested.
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32010R0995
Notes and comments	This is an EU binding legislative act. It applies in its entirety across the EU. To ensure compliance with the regulation, the European Commission has set up the Expert Group on the Timber Regulation and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Regulation. On 12 February 2016 an updated version of the "Guidance Document for the EU Timber Regulation" (C(2016) 755 final) was adopted.