Responsible Leather Stakeholder Meeting

Thursday, October 12th, 2017
Meeting Agenda

- Welcome and introduction
- Business case drivers for Responsible Leather
  
  BREAKOUT  What are we really trying to achieve and what is the best way to do it?
  
  BREAKOUT  Focused topic discussions
Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

“Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.”

“By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.”
Theory of Change

Financial support, influence, consumer engagement

Stories, metrics and KPIs, impacts

Industry Action Program

Government Engagement Program

BRANDS

“Safe” supply

Demand

RESPONSIBLE LEATHER

Engagement

Data, recognition, reduced risk

INDUSTRY
Overlapping Stakeholders

- Meat Processing
- Leather Tanning
- Slaughterhouses
- Finishing farms
- Raising Farms
- Birthing Farms
- Restaurants
- Retail & Supermarkets
- Manufacturing
- Apparel
- Footwear
- Automotive & Transport
- Equestrian
- Furnishings

Investors

Consumers

Professional Groups (Across the Supply Chain)
- Standards Bodies
- Consultancies
- Industry Associations

Special Interest Groups & Civil Society
- Animal Welfare groups
- Environmental groups
- Social/Human Rights groups

LCA allocations: if by mass, 55% is allocated to food, if by economic, 95% is allocated to human food.

lcafood2014.org

= livestock transport point
2017 Work Plan

Seed Funding
Initial Working Group
Identify Existing Initiatives
Invite Additional Stakeholders
Review Issues
Determine Decision-Making Strategy
Choose Scopes
Identify Solution Frameworks
Issues to address

Animal Welfare
- Farm
- Slaughter

Environmental
- Farm
- Tanneries
- Land Conversion
- Pollution
- Land Health
- Climate Change
- Biodiversity

Social
- Farm
- Slaughter
- Tanning
- Slavery
- OHAS
- Child Labour?

Traceability
- Animals
- Feeds
- Materials

Solution Models
- Verification Protocol
- Government Engagement
- Industry Action

Task group needed for 2017
Task group needed for 2018
Natural Resource Criteria

- Environmental stewardship objectives are attained through adaptive management, with activities monitored to achieve continuous improvement of measurable natural resource management outcomes.
- Practices are implemented to improve air quality.
- Net greenhouse gas emissions from the beef value chain are minimized on a per unit of product basis.
- Native forests are protected from deforestation. Grasslands, other native ecosystems, and high conservation value areas are protected from land conversion and degradation.
- Land management practices conserve and enhance the health of ecosystems and high conservation value areas throughout all sectors of the beef value chain.
- Water resources (including quality and quantity attributes), are responsibly and efficiently managed to support ecological function and availability.
- Soil health is maintained or improved through implementation of appropriate management practices.
- The beef value chain contributes to the maintenance and enhancement of native plant and animal biological diversity.
- Where available, feed sources are sustainably-produced.

Animal Welfare Criteria

- Adequate feed and water are provided to meet cattle’s physiological needs. Diet composition is balanced to promote good health and proper body condition. Animal caretakers recognize signs of malnutrition and take appropriate action to maintain condition and correct deficiencies.
- Animal caretakers provide cattle with health care, in addition to identifying health problems and taking appropriate action to control and treat disease.
- All veterinary pharmaceuticals and vaccines are used responsibly and in accordance with labeling.
- Appropriate action is taken to minimize undue pain, injury and disease, and to address any of these problems when identified. A competent person is available to make prompt diagnoses to determine whether sick or injured cattle should receive additional care or be euthanized. In the interests of continuous improvement, alternatives and innovations are investigated and, where practical, are adopted to replace or mitigate painful husbandry procedures.
- Good animal welfare is ensured, including the freedom for cattle to express normal patterns of behavior. Animal caretakers should minimize cattle stress and recognize and react appropriately to signs of stress.
- Cattle are kept in an environment (including stocking density, air quality and surfaces), which is conducive to good health and normal behavior and minimizes physical discomfort.
- Transport (by land, sea or air) and handling procedures are consistent with OIE guidelines.

The GRSB recognized that production systems and value chains vary substantially across regions and countries and, therefore, determined that detailed global standards would be neither practical nor advisable. Instead, national or regional Roundtables would be responsible for translating the global principles and criteria into nationally or regionally specific indicators and metrics.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Case Drivers for Responsible Leather</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk Mitigation</td>
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Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
## Deforestation Supply Chain Risk Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Risk</th>
<th>Reputation Risk</th>
<th>Regulatory Risk</th>
<th>Operations Risk</th>
<th>Litigation Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher price volatility of agricultural ingredients</td>
<td>Brand equity impacts from consumer concerns and advocacy campaigns</td>
<td>Compliance risks due to violations of regulations within the supply chain</td>
<td>Reduced agricultural productivity due to soil degradation and ecosystem service losses</td>
<td>Legal action or sanctions for failure to address negative environmental or human rights impacts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of contracts or market access</td>
<td></td>
<td>Failure to anticipate future government action such as import bans and export restrictions</td>
<td>Stranded assets due to shifting production zones</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What is our Primary Goal?

Influence change towards better practices?

- NO
- YES

Have a system to deliver a "better" supply of leather?

- NO
- YES

Will brands commit to applying the solution to their supply chains?

- NO
- YES

Do you want to make a product claim?

- NO
- YES

Develop a chain of custody Standard

- Umbrella standard?
- Single tier?
- Multi-tier?
- Optional modules?

Form a Roundtable

Risk Assessment Tool

What do we address/include?

- Animal Welfare
- Environmental
  - Deforestation
  - GHG's
  - Land Health
  - Biodiversity
  - Pollution
  - Other?
- Social Issues
  - Slavery
  - Child Labour
  - OHAS
  - All
- Manufacturing
- Tanneries
- Slaughter
- Farm
  - Feedlot
  - Raising farm
  - Cow/calf

Develop a non-IP system

What data do we need to collect?

- Animal Welfare
- Environmental
  - Deforestation
  - GHG's
  - Land Health
  - Biodiversity
  - Pollution
  - Other?
- Social Issues
  - Slavery
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Develop a chain of custody Standard

How do we finance it?
What is our Primary Goal?

- Influence change towards better practices? **YES**
- Have a system to deliver a "better" supply of leather? **YES**

- Will brands commit to applying the solution to their supply chains? **YES**
- Do you want to make a product claim? **YES**

Form a Roundtable

Risk Assessment Tool
- Animal Welfare
- Environmental
  - Deforestation
  - GHG's
  - Land Health
  - Biodiversity
  - Pollution
  - Other?
- Social Issues
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Develop a non-IP system
- Single tier?
- Multi-tier?
- Optional modules?

Develop a chain of custody Standard
- What do we address/include?
- What data do we need to collect?
- How do we finance it?
Roundtable

- Provide a common voice that represents the interests of the leather industry
- A structure for interacting with other organizations and government bodies
- A platform to learn and understand the challenges and opportunities in the leather and cattle industries
- A forum to agree on priority issues and desired solutions, with the possibility of taking actions

**Roundtable**
- Formal membership
- Broader platform and scope of work
- Long term or permanent
- May include working groups

**Working Group**
- Can be formal or informal
- Focused on accomplishing a specific task
- Shorter term
- Can sit within a roundtable
2001
WWF commences exploring the possibilities for a Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil.

2003
Inaugural meeting of the RSPO in Malaysia, attended by 200 participants from 16 countries, with adoption of the Statement of Intent, a non-legally binding expression of support for the Roundtable process.

2004
April - RSPO formally established under Article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code

2005
November - RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) adopted for initial pilot implementation period of two years by 14 companies.

2006
Creation and adoption of Members’ Code of Conduct

2007
RSPO Certification System approved by RSPO Executive Board

RSPO is an association created by organisations carrying out their activities in and around the entire supply chain for palm oil to promote the growth and use of sustainable palm oil through co-operation within the supply chain and open dialogue with its stakeholders.
Roundtable

1. What should the core functions of the roundtable be?

2. What type of structure would best suit our needs?

3. Who should manage it? Where should it sit? GRSB?

4. What should the funding model be?
Will brands commit to applying the solution to their supply chains?

1. What does a ‘commitment’ look like?

2. What should we ask for before going forward?

3. Can the commitment be contingent on the type of solution?

4. Can we link to the SDGs?
Breakout & Report Back
Standard “Responsible Leather Certified”

- Set a standard with clear criteria covering the agreed scopes
- Reference the GRSB principles for farm and slaughter
- Develop desired outcomes
- 3rd party certification of key areas
- Chain of custody to final product
- Product or company claims will be supported
- Collect data through the verification to map to quality and to report on impacts
- Will capture those following best practices initially

To address:
- What has to be covered to call it “responsible”? Or what name would we give it?
- Low value of hides
- Integration with beef and dairy
- Do we address sustainability of feed
## Models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Models</th>
<th>Standards</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pass-fail standard</td>
<td>RWS Animal welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuous Improvement</td>
<td>RWS Land Mgt or BCI (farm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multi-level</td>
<td>Leeds Certification, LWG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scoring system</td>
<td>Higg, SAN, Unilever</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd party certification</td>
<td>TE Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chain of custody (identity preserved)</td>
<td>TE Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Animal Welfare</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Farm</td>
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<td>Tier 1</td>
<td>Benchmark*</td>
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<td>Criteria</td>
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<td>Verification</td>
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<td>Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tier 2</td>
<td>Benchmark*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Criteria</td>
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<td>Verification</td>
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<td>Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tier 3</td>
<td>Benchmark*</td>
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<td>Data</td>
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* All benchmarks will include minimum mandatory criteria.
Standard

1. Given that there are so many existing solutions, do we want to set up an umbrella/equivalency system or create our own standard?

2. Can we have multiple claim levels?

3. Can we have optional modules?

4. Can we use different solution models for different stages: farm, slaughter, tanneries, supply chain?

5. Can we have different verification requirements based on risk levels.

6. What level of granularity do we go to?
Non-IP system “Better Leather Verified”

- Farms:
  - Self-assessment for all farms registered (no ICS)
  - 2\textsuperscript{nd} party assessments from RLI partners (?) – skip this to keep costs down?
  - 3\textsuperscript{rd} party verification by Certification Bodies of X%

- Slaughterhouses - small:
  - Self-assessment for all slaughterhouses registered
  - 2\textsuperscript{nd} party assessments from RLI partners (?)
  - 3\textsuperscript{rd} party verification by Certification Bodies of X%

- Slaughterhouses - large:
  - 3\textsuperscript{rd} party verification by Certification Bodies or equivalency?

- Tanneries?

- Collect data through the verification to map to quality and to report on impacts
Mass Balance

With the Mass Balance model, 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 common for products and commodities where segregation is very difficult or impossible to achieve, such as for cocoa, cotton, sugar and tea.

Customers may not know whether their specific share of the product contains certified or non-certified materials or a mixture of both. Claims of “product contains x per cent of certified ingredients” can be made.

Book and Claim

The Book and Claim model does not seek to have traceability at each stage in the supply chain. Instead, this model relies on the link between the volumes of the 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 the Book and Claim model, a company can obtain sustainability certificates for the volume of certified materials that it puts into the supply chain. Certified and non-certified materials flow freely throughout the supply chain. Sustainability certificates are bought via a trading platform and can be issued by an independent body. Companies that want to make sustainability claims can purchase such certificates. Even though it is not certain that their products contain certified material, their production has supported sustainable sourcing. Therefore, claims of “product supports the sustainable sourcing and production of essential commodities” can be made.
Non-IP System

1. What are the pros and cons of this kind of system?

2. Does a Book and Claim or a Mass Balance System work with the meat industry?

3. Which tiers should be included?

4. Should we look at separate systems for animal welfare, social, environmental?
Better Leather Sourced

- Applied to Farm or Farm + Slaughter
- 3rd party assessment of risk level (eg: 3 levels total)
- RLI will set risk criteria to be assessed
- Applies to a defined geographic region – large or small or a defined group of farms and sh’s
- Regions will apply and pay for assessments
- Set a review schedule
- Do we need chain of custody? Or book and claim?
- What kind of data can we collect and report on?
- We would have to develop a risk assessment tool
- Good potential to coordinate activities with Government Engagement Program and Industry Action Program
Risk Assessment Tool "Better Leather Sourced"

1. Is this something that could be of use to brands?
2. Should there be fixed or optional assessment criteria?
3. Who should conduct the assessment?
4. How often should it be reviewed?
5. What type of tracking is needed?
Breakout & Report Back
Focused Topic Discussions

Deforestation | Animal Welfare | Land Management
Social Issues | Supply Chain Mapping | Tanneries
Deforestation/Land Use Change

Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

“By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.”

25% of global land use, land-use change and forestry emissions are driven by beef production, including conversion of forests in the Brazilian Amazon.
The Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020) is a global public-private partnership in which partners take voluntary actions, individually and in combination, to reduce the tropical deforestation associated with the sourcing of commodities such as palm oil, soy, beef, and paper and pulp.

Supply Change is the data aggregation and company profiling platform that tracks public corporate commitments to, and progress towards, eliminating deforestation from the “big four” agricultural commodity supply chains most strongly linked to global deforestation: palm, soy, timber & pulp, and cattle.
What is a forest? What is deforestation?

More than 800 definitions of forests.

Loss of trees vs change in land use.

Zero Deforestation versus Zero Net Deforestation

Zero deforestation means no forest areas are cleared or converted.

Zero net deforestation allows for the clearance or conversion of forests in one area as long as an equal area is replanted elsewhere.

Conversion of Natural Ecosystems

Looking beyond forests to also include other natural landscapes (eg: grasslands).
Questions for Deforestation discussion

• Which of the models we’ve looked at best address land use conversion?
• How do we add value to the work that is already being done?
• How can we get brands engaged with setting targets?
  • Engagement with the initiatives – direct or indirect?
  • Education/training
  • Field visits
  • Other?
• Where would leather-related targets intersect with other deforestation/environmental commitments?
• What leverage do brands have with their supply chains to influence progress towards the targets?
  • What tools do we need?
  • What information and data do we need to collect
  • LCA’s (ie: to determine allocation between beef, leather and other products)
Animal welfare issues
Existing standards and protocols

- OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health)
- ISO
- Global Animal Partnership
- CRSB (Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef)
- Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef
- Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines
- Global G.A.P.
Animal Welfare Criteria

• Adequate feed and water are provided to meet cattle’s physiological needs. Diet composition is balanced to promote good health and proper body condition. Animal caretakers recognise signs of malnutrition and take appropriate action to maintain condition and correct deficiencies.

• Animal caretakers provide cattle with health care, in addition to identifying health problems and taking appropriate action to control and treat disease.

• All veterinary pharmaceuticals and vaccines are used responsibly and in accordance with labeling.

• Appropriate action is taken to minimise undue pain, injury and disease, and to address any of these problems when identified. A competent person is available to make prompt diagnoses to determine whether sick or injured cattle should receive additional care or be euthanized. In the interests of continuous improvement, alternatives and innovations are investigated and, where practical, are adopted to replace or mitigate painful husbandry procedures.

• Good animal welfare is ensured, including the freedom for cattle to express normal patterns of behaviour. Animal caretakers should minimise cattle stress, and recognise and react appropriately to signs of stress.

• Cattle are kept in an environment (including stocking density, air quality and surfaces), which is conducive to good health and normal behaviour and minimizes physical discomfort.

• Transport (by land, sea or air) and handling procedures are consistent with OIE guidelines.

• Animal welfare procedures at processing plants, including slaughter procedures, are in line with the OIE terrestrial animal health code.
OIE - Animal welfare and beef cattle production systems

Animal health management
- Biosecurity and animal health
- Biosecurity and disease prevention

Environment
- Thermal environment
- Lighting
- Air quality
- Noise
- Nutrition
- Genetic selection
- Reproductive management
- Colostrum
- Weaning
- Painful husbandry procedures
- Flooring, bedding, resting surfaces and outdoor areas
- Social environment
- Stocking density
- Protection from predators
- Dehorning (including disbudding)
- Ovariectomy (spaying)
- Tail docking
- Identification

Management
- Personnel training
- Emergency plans
- Location, construction and equipment
- Humane killing

Handling and inspection
Solution models and animal welfare considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chain of custody standard</td>
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<td>Non IP model</td>
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<td>Risk assessment tool</td>
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Land Health

• Ecosystem preservation
• Soil preservation
• Carbon Sequestration
• Input management
• Land management through livestock
• Water use and management
• Organic, regenerative, holistic, conventional, transitional?
Climate Change

• Management of carbon
• Models for investing in farms that are demonstrating high levels of responsible land management; carbon trading, up front investment for adoption of carbon management techniques, carbon sequestration units
• Green house gas impacts through, Land use change, livestock and farming techniques
Questions for land management discussion

• What is most important in land management to meet your company SDG goals?
• How do you communicate these goals back through the supply chain?
• How do you gauge the success of these goals?
• How are these goals communicated to your customers?
Breakout & Report Back
Supply Chain Mapping

The Supply Chain Mapping Task Group ("SCM Task Group") will address the opportunities, challenges, best practices and solutions for stakeholders to map their leather supply chains and gain greater visibility, engagement and collaboration among supply chain actors.

The purpose and objective of this task group is to support stakeholders in developing a framework and strategy for mapping their leather supply chains—a critical step to moving forward with and informing the RLI standard development/guidance process.
Goals and Objectives

2017 – Early 2018

• Survey brands and stakeholders on leather sourcing practices and existing mapping/traceability progress.
• Develop guidance for mapping best practices, stakeholder engagement strategies, etc.
• Develop cross-sector uniform data collection template (e.g. Sourcemap)

2018 - 2019

• Phase 1: RLI stakeholder brands to map Tiers 1 & Tiers 2
• Phase 2 (late 2018): Collaborate with beef industry, traders and tanners to support Tier 3 (slaughter) and Tier 4 (farm) mapping efforts
Sourcemap Partnership

• Sourcemap and TE / RLI co-develop a uniform data collection template and database for cross-sector leather mapping
• Members use the template to collect data from their supply chains by any method they choose (emails, online surveys, etc...)
• Sourcemap works with TE / RLI to compile the data for analysis and visualization
• Presentation of results in mid/late 2018
• Invitations and training for brands to see their collected data (limited duration read-only access)
• Support for RLI Sourcemap provided by TE/RLI directly
• Ongoing access and data input into RLI-branded portal for stakeholders (paid).
The Tanneries Task Group will address the sustainability issues that are relevant to the industry through an understanding of the various frameworks (tools, standards and protocols) that are already driving industry transformation.

The Task Group objective is to identify and understanding the unique opportunities and challenges that exist for brands and their tanning partners to further sustainability efforts and find a common path forward for benchmarking and assessment using existing principles, criteria, and indicators for the sustainable production of leather.
Existing Standards and Protocols

If there are others not represented, please email us: responsibleleather@textileexchange.org
Relevant Issues and Considerations

- Waste Management/Effluent
- Child Labor
- Water Usage
- Operating permits
- Energy Consumption
- Legal Non-Compliance
- Self-Assessment (1st Party)
- Accommodations
- Complaints
- Public Relations
- Assessment (2nd Party)
- Health & Safety
- Working Hours
- Housekeeping
- Economic Impacts
- Traceability
- Human Resources
- Performance (Quality)
- Air Emissions
- Emergency Plans
- Workers’ Representation
- Wages and Benefits
- Restricted Substances (e.g. mRSL, RSL)
- Certification (3rd Party)

If there are issues/topics not represented, please email us: responsibleleather@textileexchange.org
A Common Path Forward (Work Plan)*

**PHASE 1**
Review Existing Standards and Protocols

- Self–guided review and comprehension
- Guided presentations and Q&A for brands, tanneries, other stakeholders
- Develop map of certified tanneries globally from LWG, ICEC, CSCB, etc.

**PHASE 2**
Assessment of Relevant Issues and Considerations

- Review operations, environmental, social, traceability, etc. protocols of each
- Summary chart of differences /similarities
- Summary of objectives, challenges, opportunities, etc. with adoption and integration.

**PHASE 2**
Develop RLI Tannery Framework

- Find common path forward for benchmarking and assessment using existing standards as baseline and/or equivalency
- Continue feedback from brands and tannery partners
Municipalities where most slavery cases reported in Brazil (between 2003 – 2014)

Slavery in the Amazon: Thousands forced to work on Brazil's cattle ranches

By: Shadia Daffling, Flora Ohmer and Miguel Castro and [field producer and photojournalist] CNN
Updated 4:32 AM ET, Thu May 11, 2017

A TOUGH STORY OF LEATHER
A journey into the tanning industry via the Santa Croce District

Do leather workers matter?
Violating Labour Rights and Environmental Norms in India’s Leather Production
A report by ICN – March 2017

How footwear companies and luxury brands tackle forced labor risks in their leather supply chains
With the letter, the investors aim to persuade industry-specific groups, including LWG, to prioritize labor compliance, in addition to environmental compliance, in leather industry audits worldwide.
Existing Standards & Protocol

Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) Measurement Criteria

Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef
Questions for Social Issues discussion

• What other initiatives/standards exist, and where can they be applied?

• Do we need a full audit (such as SA8000) or just look for the highest risk items such as slavery, child labour, and occupational health and safety?

• What other organizations do we need to work with? (FLA, farm initiatives, etc. throughout the supply chain?)

• Which of the models we’ve looked at would best address social issues?
Breakout & Report Back
Thank you!

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responsibleleather.org