SUSTAINABLE TRADE AND GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS

TRAINING REPORT

12-13 SEP 2017, SUZHOU, CHINA
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Executive Summary

The Environment and Trade Hub, under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), and in collaboration with the Research Institute for Global Value Chains, International Trade Centre (ITC) and Suzhou Bureau of Commerce, organized a two-day training in Suzhou, on sustainable textile trade and global value chains to improve understanding and knowledge of sustainable trade and value chain management. This training targeted local textile producers and exporters, as well as retailers and policymakers. 47 entrepreneurs and supply chain managers from Wuzhong, Gusu, Xiangcheng, Kunshan, Wujiang, Zhangjiagang, Changshu joined the training.

The training agenda was tailored to local demand and interest, and covered topics such as global textile trade and value chain development, voluntary sustainability standards, non-tariff measures for textile trade, clean production in textile industry, and corporate social responsibility in textile supply chains. Special thematic sessions were organized focusing on chemical use, water, and energy in textile value chains, as well as labour aspects, competitiveness of SMEs, and female empowerment.

Experts from international organizations, national agencies and NGOs shared their tools, resources, and insights. Companies also had a chance to share experience and best practices, such as investing in green innovation, applying low-carbon production methods and circular economy approaches, engaging employees and suppliers in managing sustainability, improving the resource efficiency of water and raw materials, as well as disclosing environmental information and improving transparency in chemical use.

37 enterprises participated in the training, 80% of which engage in the textile & apparel production and export, including upstream and downstream industries, such as fibre producing, dyeing, weaving, garment making and other production processes. Over half of the participating companies were large-sized enterprises, including leading garment and clothing producers in China, such as Bosideng Group and Hengli Group, while 13% were medium-sized enterprises and 30% were small enterprises and start-ups. Following the training, the project team worked with participating companies and organisations on an action plan to improve the sustainability of textile trade and value chains.

Project activities were widely covered by national and international media in China, such as Xinhua News, China News, Global News, and China Environmental News. Information was also disseminated via UN Environment website and WeChat (a Chinese social media platform), PAGE website, United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS), the Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies hosted by UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the project partners’ networks.
1. Background

China is the second largest economy in the world, and having positioned itself as an emerging economic power, it is gradually shifting its development focus towards sustainability. In doing so, the Chinese government has established a sustainable development framework, known as 'Ecological Civilization'. The concept has received unprecedented attention from high-level leadership in China, both at the central and local levels, and is also gaining recognition internationally. To tackle various developmental challenges, the Chinese government has expressed its interest and is committed to working with Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), starting at the provincial level in Jiangsu.

Jiangsu province is home to around 80 million people and is one of the most technologically advanced provinces in the country, with a strong natural resource base. To maintain its competitiveness and achieve inclusive development for its citizens, the province has committed to ‘green’ its economy.

With PAGE support, Jiangsu province aims to achieve two main objectives:

1. To identify and showcase successes and good practices at the policy, business, and sub-provincial levels to inspire other provinces and countries;
2. To identify and analyse major challenges to green economy policy implementation.

The textile industry is one of the pillar industries in Jiangsu and has been playing an important role in Jiangsu’s economy, exports, industrial upgrading, as well as its transition to an Inclusive Green Economy. Jiangsu is also one of the leading provinces in China in textile production and exports, taking up around 20% of total textile exports in China. The Development Plan for Textile Industry in Jiangsu released in 2016 outlined the main focus areas for the development of the textile industry during the period of the 13th Five Year Plan. It highlighted the importance of green and sustainable development in the textile industry and the opportunities arising from upgrading the export structure while moving up along Global Value Chains.

The stocktaking report and scoping mission conducted in Phase I of the PAGE project in Jiangsu identified demand for capacity development in sustainable trade and value chains, including through the sharing of international knowledge and good practices, and assisting textile companies in improving global competitiveness and harnessing trade opportunities.

In response to this demand, and based on discussions with national and local PAGE stakeholders, the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), represented by its Environment and Trade Hub, and in collaboration with International Trade Centre (ITC) and Research Institute for Global Value Chains (RIGVC), initiated the project “Building Capacities for Sustainable Textile Trade and Global Value Chains in Jiangsu”. This project was aimed at supporting textile companies in Jiangsu to better understand and harness sustainable trade and value chain development opportunities. It will also assist Jiangsu in its transition towards an Inclusive Green Economy and in achieving its goals in industrial upgrading and green development as outlined in the province’s 13th Five Year Plan.
As part of the project, one tailored training workshop was organised from September 12th to 13th in Suzhou, to improve understanding and knowledge of sustainable trade and value chain management. The workshop drew upon expertise from different agencies on sustainable trade and value chains, and covered key aspects of sustainable textile trade and value chains, including concepts and policy frameworks, international rules, management tools and methodologies, as well as databases and platforms. It also included a session on sharing of good practices among companies.

Before the workshop, the project team conducted a baseline assessment on textile trade and value chain development in Jiangsu Province. The assessment provided a basis for the design of the training programme.

Following the workshop and based on the assessment, an action plan was developed jointly with local business associations, trade policy makers, and textile manufacturing and exporting companies to improve sustainability in textile trade and value chains.

2. Target audience

The course targeted groups and individuals from the public, private, and civil society sectors interested in learning about how sustainable and responsible trade can help realise green economy objectives. They include:

- Policy makers involved in developing and implementing policy frameworks for sustainable development, and in particular sustainable trade;
- Private sector/industry representatives (particularly SMEs), interested in understanding the economic opportunities from sustainable trade in textile products;
- Civil society groups interested in promoting sustainable trade and value chains in the textile sector.

3. Learning objectives

- Improve awareness and knowledge of sustainable trade and value chains in textile sector, including international rules and regulations, consumer and market information, sustainability standards, tools and methodologies of managing sustainability along supply chains.
- Share best practice and experience in the sustainable trade of textile products to enhance competitiveness and access to global market.
- Support textile SMEs in identifying and harnessing green trade opportunities by improving understanding of sustainability standards and sustainable trade practice.
4. Learning methods

- Lecture presentation
- Group discussion and presentation
- Case study
- Complementary reading

5. Training sessions

The training was composed of six sessions, with specific learning objectives.

Session 1: Overview of current textile trade and value chains
- Lesson 1: International trade and global value chains of textile products: new trends on sustainability (ITC)
- Lesson 2: Baseline assessment of the textile industry in Jiangsu and its position in Global Value Chains (RIGVC)

After completing the module, participants should be able to:

- Discuss the trend of sustainable development in international trade of textile products
- Understand the general situation of Jiangsu textile industry and its position in the value chain
- Identify the macroeconomic policy and development plan of textile trade and industry (including the 13th Five Year Plan for the national and provincial textile industry and trade development)
- Assess current situations and analyse the linkages between textile trade and sustainable development goals

Session 2: Standards and tools for sustainable textile value chains

- Lesson 1: Labour dimension of sustainable supply chain: SCORE approach (ILO)
- Lesson 2: Standards Map, Market Access Map, Sustainability Map (ITC)
- Lesson 3: Non-tariff measures related to textile trade (UNCTAD)
- Lesson 4: Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) National Platform (CAS)
- Lesson 5: Green supply chain: NRDC’s Clean by Design Initiative (NRDC)
After completing the module, participants should be able to:
- Understand the difference between the application of voluntary sustainability standards and mandatory standards, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of different voluntary standards
- Use different online maps and databases to query and compare relevant standards, trade measures for sustainable textile products
- Have a good understanding of the methodology and approaches to sustainable trade including “Clean by Design” and clean production

**Session 3: Chemicals in textile value chains**
- Lesson 1: Chemicals Stewardship 2020 (China National Textile and Apparel Council)
- Lesson 2: Chemicals and waste in textile production (UN Environment)

After completing the module, participants should be able to:
- Understand the regulations in chemical standards and regulations related to textile trade
- Learn to manage chemical use in textile production

**Session 4: Social aspects of textile trade**
- Lesson 1: Corporate Social Responsibility in textile trade (China WTO Tribune)

After completing the module, participants should be able to:
- Understand the stakeholders of textile industry and their expectations
- Learn to incorporate Corporate Social Responsibility into textile production and trade
- Learn to identify and manage the risks related to the social conduct of businesses

**Session 5: Water and energy use in textile value chains**
- Lesson 1: Effect of cleaner production on enterprises responding to the new environmental protection situation (China National Cleaner Production Centre)
- Lesson 2: Sustainable roadmap of the Chinese textile industry (China National Textile and Apparel Council)

After completing the module, participants should be able to:
- Understand the role of cleaner production in promoting sustainable water use
- Discuss the linkages between energy, trade and the environment
- Explore pathways towards sustainable development of the Chinese textile industry

**Session 6: Sharing of best practices**
- Lesson 1: Experience sharing of representative from local textile companies

After completing the module, participants should be able to:
- Share experiences and best practices of green textile production, management and trade
- Apply the green economy and green trade approach to a real world policy or business context
6. Training content

Introduction:

*Keynote Speech: Accelerating sustainable development of textile trade and embracing new value chain opportunities*
Speaker: Mr. Zhiming Wang (Deputy Director of Suzhou Bureau of Commerce)

*Summary of key points:*
“Green and sustainable trade is now the new global trend, and Suzhou is honoured to be the host of this training program, with the focus on sustainable textile trade. As one of the top 3 provinces in China in textile production and export, Jiangsu contributes over 20% of China’s total textile exports. The green development of the textile industry is of great importance to improving the added value of products, reducing environmental impacts, increasing resource efficiency, and accelerating the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries towards a greener path. It is important that China seizes the development opportunities of sustainable textile trade, and shares green value chain opportunities with its trading partners to achieve sustainable development.

So this training is very timely and relevant to Jiangsu since our textile companies encounter higher environmental and ecological standards, both domestic and international. Improvement of awareness and knowledge of textile companies in Jiangsu on sustainable trade and value chains, including international rules and regulations is of great importance.”


**Opening Speech: Harnessing Green Trade and Global Value Chains in Textile Sector**

Speaker: Mr. Yabin Wu (Executive Director of RIGVC, UIBE)

*Summary of key points:*

“The textile industry has played an important role in China’s opening up and economic reform. Jiangsu province is one of China’s largest textile & apparel industry clusters. Research and capacity building on green trade and sustainable value chain research in textile industry of Jiangsu province will help to improve the understanding of sustainable standards and sustainable trade, help small and medium textile enterprises gain new international competitive advantage, harness green trade opportunities, and move up along the global value chain. It will also help China’s textile industry embrace the new trend of sustainable trade in the context of 13th Five Year Plan, and get more involved in the international governance of voluntary sustainability standards.”

**Welcoming remark: Sustainable Textile Trade in the context of 2030 Agenda and Inclusive Green Economy**

Speaker: Ms. Ying Zhang (Environment and Trade Hub, UN Environment)

*Summary of key points:*

“Jiangsu is China’s first province joining the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) programme and has by far achieved positive progress in many areas. As the leading textile producing and exporting province, Jiangsu has a solid basis in green economy and green trade development, with a large number of forward-looking textile enterprises engaging in green value chains, and exploring innovative business models to build up green competitiveness. UN Environment looks forward to sharing our tools and knowledge with public and private sector partners in Jiangsu to support their pursuit of green textile trade and value chains as a way to achieve an inclusive green economy and sustainable development. We also look forward to working with textile companies in identifying good practices and successful stories that could be disseminated and replicated by other provinces and PAGE countries.”
Session 1: Overview of current textile trade and value chains

Lesson 1: International trade and global value chains of textile products – new trends on sustainability
Speaker: Regina Taimasova (International Trade Centre)

Summary of key points:
“Sustainability” is about ensuring long-term business success while contributing towards economic and social development, a healthy environment and a stable society. It refers to the private sector’s contribution to sustainable development, which is generally defined as meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. The trainer pointed out during the meeting that both quality and sustainability standards are a competitive must for any SME. The trainer also introduced the external and internal business value drivers on sustainability. External drivers derive from company’s export markets, including quality and sustainability requirements, market access and consumer demand. Internal drivers derive from company operations, including efficiency, risk management and costs.
Lesson 2: Baseline assessment of the textile industry in Jiangsu and its position in Global Value Chains
Speaker: Dr. Ran WANG (RIGVC)

Summary of key points:
In the development of the textile & apparel industry, there is an obvious historical evolution phenomenon, namely that the labour intensive production process is undergoing a transferring stage from China to Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and other Southeast Asian countries. In addition, some companies have begun to take the initiative by investing and building factories in Africa, especially in Nigeria and Tanzania. These African countries are not only closer to the cotton producing areas, but also cheaper in labour. This process reflects the shifting trend of textile & apparel industry value chain.

In such circumstances, China should seize the new opportunities, that is, green production and sustainable development opportunities. The competitiveness of China’s textile & apparel industries is changing from the past traditional low labour-price advantages to the ecological and environmental advantages of green sustainable development. Dr. Wang’s research team found that many companies are aware of these new trends, having encountered a variety of domestic and international environmental requirements.

For enterprises, they need to first realize that the historical advantage of cheap labour is diminishing. The new trade advantage is in green production, green manufacturing, and sustainable development, so companies need to be able to take actions in complying with environmental standards and undertake their social responsibilities. Joint efforts of both public and private sectors are needed to improve sustainability along textile & apparel value chains and explore green trade opportunities.
江苏纺织行业污染排放和用电量

制造大国的劳动成本优势丧失

- 中国以往的比较优势产业，主要是一些技术含量低、劳动密集型的产业，如纺织业，开始转移到其他国家。
- 越来越多的东南亚和南亚国家参与“亚洲工厂”。“
**Session 2: Standards and tools for sustainable textile value chains**

**Lesson 1: Labour Dimension of Sustainable Supply Chain: SCORE approach**

Speaker: Dr. Xubiao Zhang (International Labour Organization)

**Summary of key points:**
Dr. Zhang introduced the challenges in global supply chains and emphasised that supply chain are vital for improving the lives of millions of workers and their families. Increasing the focus on worker’s rights, safe conditions and sustainability has encountered difficulties due to problems such as lacking an effective approach and lacking quality and productivity improvement. In order to tackle this problem, joint endeavours and efficient methods are needed. Since 2007, the ILO has explored SCORE, an effective approach, to improve CSR in China. SCORE is an ILO project to promote productivity and job quality for SMEs. It is a collaboration with MNEs in their supply chains, with suppliers to improve their productivity, and with governments to build an enabling environment.

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**SCORE: collaboration with MNEs in supply chains**

- **MNEs**
  - Financial contribution
  - Commitments to help suppliers in a reasonable term
  - Involvement of business initiatives
  - Help all suppliers beyond the first tier
  - Responsible procurement practices
  - Review of supplier change and make active reform

**Baseline assessment of supplier performance**

**Key performance indicators to see the changes of suppliers**
Lesson 2: Standards Map, Market Access Map, Sustainability Map
Speaker: Regina Taimasova (International Trade Centre)

Summary of key points:
Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) are referred to as “specifying requirements that producers, traders, manufacturers, retailers, or service providers may be asked to meet, relating to a wide range of sustainability metrics, including respect for basic human rights, worker health and safety, the environmental impacts of production, community relations, land use planning and others.” The trainer introduced the Standards Map and Sustainability Map, including their functions of identifying, quick-scanning, comparing, self-assessing, and reporting of voluntary sustainability standards.
Lesson 3: International classification of Non-Tariff Measures
Speaker: Santiago Fernandez De Cordoba (UNCTAD)

Summary of key points:
The trainer introduced the definition of Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) and its categorization, whose use has been on the rise over the few past years. To bridge the information gap of NTMs, UNCTAD launched the project to collect data and information of NTMs from official legal texts. The trainer introduced the core functions of this database and illustrated the use of the database for textile and apparel products through case studies.
**Lesson 4: Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) National Platform**

Speaker: Weijia Xia (China Association for Standardization)

**Summary of key points:**

The trainer introduced the definition of Voluntary Sustainable Standards (VSS) and pointed out that most VSS’s were for consumer or public procurement, but that there were more and more B2B commercial transactions involving VSS. Generally, VSS can be divided into three categories, sustainable standards that are developed either by transnational corporations, international industry organizations, or social groups.

VSS’s are used to certify socially and environmentally sound products and services, and have been playing an increasingly important role in global trade. However, in China VSS’s are still novel, and are rarely applied. It should be noticed that these standards have provided Chinese enterprises, officials and NGOs opportunities in participating in the global production and value chains.
Lesson 5: Green Supply Chain: NRDC’s ‘Clean by Design’ initiative
Speaker: Cindy Lin (NRDC)

Summary of key points:
Natural Resource Defense Council is an environmental NGO based in the U.S. and has six offices in major cities including Beijing. NRDC’s ‘Clean by Design’ initiative focuses on textile production as one of the world’s most water- and energy-intensive industries. Almost all Chinese dyeing and printing factories are SMEs or private companies, so existing incentive mechanisms are not sufficient to mobilize actions from companies to adopt measures in full speed and scale. Consequently, the ‘Clean by Design’ programme is of great importance. Its best practices and applications are continuously updated, and start with simple, widely applicable, low cost measures and adjustments, that are often ignored by producers. These include installing meters, detecting leaks, recovering condensate, reusing cooling water, improving boiler efficiency, maintaining steam system, and recovering heat from exhaust gas.
Session 3: Chemicals in textile value chains

Lesson 1: Chemicals Stewardship 2020
Speaker: Yizhi Wang (CNTAC)

Summary of key points:

The China National Textile and Apparel Council is a national textile industry organization, and the main members are the textile industry associations, which have legal personality, and other legal entities. One of its goals is to promote the healthy development of China's textile and garment industry. The Office for Social Responsibility of CNTAC is the first industry-wide and professional organization for the promotion of CSR in China since 2005. The trainer first introduced the definition of the responsibility by the Chinese Textile Industry. He then presented the roadmap of CNTAC's CSR and chemicals environmental risks and actions.

Chemical environmental risk prevention and control in the 12th five-year plan was issued in 2013. About 6.4 million tonnes of chemicals are produced each year worldwide, 45% of which by China. The Chemicals Stewardship 2020 aims to promote the system of textile chemicals risk management, and to speed up green development of the textile industry as outlined in the 13th Five-Year Plan. One of the key elements of this programme is the Chemical improvement Exchange (CiE) System, which includes compliance analysis in Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL), textile chemicals safety data sheet, and pollutant release and transfer register.
Lesson 2: Chemicals and waste in textile production
Speaker: Kevin Munn (UN Environment)

Summary of key points:
In this lesson, the Chemicals in Products (CiP) Programme was presented and discussed. In the CiP Programme, stakeholders have the information they need to make a sound chemicals management decision. The CiP Programme is an ongoing activity at UN Environment on the policy and practical facets regarding access to information on the chemicals contained in everyday products. The activities focus on increasing the availability and access to the information actors need – throughout the life-cycle of products – so that they can properly manage those products and the chemicals in them. The CiP Programme was produced through extensive research and stakeholder consultations, and was welcomed by the SAICM Governing Body in 2015 (at ICCM4) as a means for all stakeholders to advance on this complex issue.

UN Environment has led the work on Chemicals in Products since 2008 and, at the invitation of ICCM4, continues that work through the facilitation of the CiP Programme pilot and implementation activities, stakeholder awareness, and capacity building.
Session 4: Social aspects of textile trade

Lesson 1: Corporate Social Responsibility in textile trade
Speaker: Yibo Dai (China WTO Tribune)

Summary of key points:

Founded in 2002, which marked the first anniversary of China's accession to WTO, China WTO Tribune is a monthly periodical focusing on the WTO and CSR, supervised by the Ministry of Commerce of China. With the original ideas of “responsible competitiveness”, “Golden Bee” and others, the China WTO Tribune encourages enterprises and organizations with increasing social responsibility activities, supports enterprises and organizations willing to make progress, fosters a market featured by responsible consumption and investment, and creates a social climate encouraging responsibility. Several CSR issues are highly relevant to the textile industry and trade, such as environmental sustainability, labour, and gender. Good CSR practice can lead to environmental benefits, economic benefits and social benefits. Textile enterprise should therefore integrate responsible competitiveness concepts into business processes through the whole supply chain from R&D, procurement, production, to sales and even after services.
**Session 5: Water and energy use in textile value chains**

**Lesson 1: Effect of cleaner production on enterprises responding to the new environmental protection situation**

Speaker: Yuan Yin (CNCPC)

**Summary of key points:**

China National Cleaner Production Center (CNCPC) is a research-oriented consulting institution dedicated to promoting cleaner production in China. Founded in December 1994 under the approval of State Environment Protection Administration, CNCPC focuses on research into leading edge concepts, applicable theories, and technologies in the fields of clean production, eco-industry and circular economy. In June of 1995, under the guidance and financial support of UNIDO and UNEP, the CNCPC joined the global UNIDO/UNEP National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) programme.

Cleaner production promotes the control from the source. It is important for textile enterprises to improve the sense of responsibility consciousness, to reduce the use of poisonous and harmful material, to promote clean production technology reform, to carry out the cleaner production audit, and to strengthen the water and energy control.

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### 加快转型升级，促进绿色发展

1. **减少有毒有害原料使用**
   - 修订有毒有害原料替代目录
   - 限制重点产品有毒有害物质使用
   - 高风险污染物削减行动计划
   - 挥发性有机物削减计划

2. **推进清洁生产技术改造**
   - 针对主要污染物，引导企业实施清洁生产技术改造
   - 重点区域、流域实施清洁生产水平提升工程
   - 重点区域清洁生产水平提升工程
   - 重点流域清洁生产水平提升工程
Lesson 2: Sustainable Roadmap of Chinese Textile Industry
Speaker: Yizhi Wang (CNTAC)

Summary of key points:
The international production transfer started from labour-intensive industries, with textile industry being the first and primary one. In co-existence with cheap cost, the labour and environment problems are critical in production receiving countries such as China. China is gradually losing its traditional competitiveness in production costs, while other Asian countries are speeding up their own development. International society and stakeholders of global supply chain are paying more attention to the healthy and sustainable development of China and other Asian countries. CSR, fair trade and environmental issues come under the spotlight. The Sustainability Roadmap of Chinese textile industry towards SDGs aims to promote sustainable production, industrial collaboration, including identification, registration, evaluation and communication of best practices, new products and advanced technologies.
Session 6: Sharing of best practices

Bosideng Group Co. Ltd

Xiaoping Huang, general manager of the leading textile company, Bosideng group Co. Ltd, shared the company’s experience in managing sustainability along supply chains and in production.

Bosideng Group Co. Ltd was founded in 1976, and is one of China's largest integrated clothing brand operating groups with down jackets as its main business line. Bosideng Group has been the champion of China's cold protective clothing market for 22 years, and its brand value has been in the top of the textile & apparel industry for three consecutive years.

In recent years, the textile & apparel industry has entered a period of deep transformation. The cross-boundary allocation and industrial resource integration promoted by the Internet economy are leading the traditional manufacturing industry towards innovation-driven and sustainable-oriented development. Bosideng Group focuses on the development of customer value, social responsibility and sustainable development as a priority, trying to explore the new models of the "Internet+ manufacturing model" and sustainable development.

Bosideng Group has been trying to integrate ‘Ecological Civilization’ and green economy concepts into its business strategy, including technical innovation, product design, packaging, logistics, marketing, and service. In addition, Bosideng Group also expanded the use of eco-environmental raw materials in production and it increased investment in technical upgrading, in an attempt to recycle industrial waste gas and to save energy and resources. In 2015, Bosideng Group joined the “Textile Supply Chain Alliance for Green Manufacturing Industry Innovation”, in order to promote the supply chain environment information disclosure, the control of harmful chemicals, and promote the industry to speed up the movement towards high-end value chains and sustainable growth.
Hengli Co. Ltd

Jurong Yao, branch manager of the Hengli Co. Ltd, shared the company’s practice in improving energy and resource efficiency. He emphasized that bringing green and sustainable standards into production is one of the most important social responsibilities of textile companies.

Hengli Group was founded in 1994. With its main business in petrochemicals and materials for production and weaving, it has become one of the largest functional fiber production bases and weaving enterprises in the world.

Hengli Group holds the business philosophy of "green, ecological and harmonious", committing itself to improving resource utilization, exploring sustainable development models, and building a resource conserving and environmentally friendly enterprise. Hengli Group has made significant achievements in energy conservation and emissions reduction by acquiring the ISO environmental management system certification and the European certification of green environmental protection. The group was also the first Chinese textile enterprise to reuse reclaimed water, realizing zero emissions of sewage and waste gas.
7. Evaluation Report

A feedback form was distributed at the beginning of the training and collected at the final session of the training. Feedback was analysed by the project team and summarized into the following evaluation report. 25 valid questionnaires (25/37) were collected on the workshop. Detailed information of the evaluation is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the Workshop Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Learning Objectives</th>
<th>Significant Improvement</th>
<th>Slight Improvement</th>
<th>No Improvement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improve the understanding of the linkages between sustainable development, green trade and Global Value Chains</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Improve the understanding of the key concepts related to sustainable value chains of textile &amp; apparel</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Improve the ability of using different online maps and databases to query and compare relevant standards, trade measures for sustainable textile products</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Improve the understanding of the methodology and approaches to sustainable trade including “Clean by Design” and clean production</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e) Improve the ability to identify the regulations in chemical standards and restrictions related to the textile trade</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Improve the ability to embed Corporate Social Responsibility into daily operations and to identify and control the social risks in business</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Have a better understanding of the linkages between energy, trade and the environment</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Be able to learn from experience and best practices of green textile production, management and trade</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Decide to apply the green economy and trade approach to a real world policy or business context</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
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<tr>
<td>(a) The information presented was new to me.</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(b) It is likely that I will use the acquired information.  
|                | 48% | 48% | 4%  | 0%  | 0%  |
---|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
(c) The content was relevant to my job.  
|                | 40% | 48% | 12% | 0%  | 0%  |
(d) The content was well structured and easy to follow.  
|                | 36% | 48% | 16% | 0%  | 0%  |
(e) The event’s methodology was useful.  
|                | 48% | 48% | 4%  | 0%  | 0%  |
(f) The time allotted to the training and discussion was sufficient.  
|                | 48% | 44% | 8%  | 0%  | 0%  |

3. Trainers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fully</th>
<th>Mostly</th>
<th>More or less</th>
<th>Partially</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
(a) Presenting information  
|                  | 48%   | 28%    | 24%          | 0%        | 0%         |
(b) Responding to participants’ questions  
|                  | 44%   | 32%    | 24%          | 0%        | 0%         |
(c) Stimulating participant involvement and thinking  
|                  | 44%   | 36%    | 20%          | 0%        | 0%         |

4. Overall usefulness of the workshop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Completely</th>
<th>Mostly</th>
<th>More or less</th>
<th>Partially</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. What aspects of the training could be improved?

Summary of feedback:
- More real case studies and examples from Chinese companies
- Field visits to industrial parks or textile clusters
- Establish a network among participating companies and organizations
- More time for group discussion and networking
- Illustrate tools and databases through cases and examples

6. How do you hope to change your practice as a result of this training?

Summary of feedback:
- Combine sustainability thinking with business management and supply chain management
- Learn more about international market opportunities for sustainably certified textile products
- Incorporate sustainability and CSR into decision making
- Circulate the tools and information to my employees
- Discuss with my employees about joining the initiatives on textiles mentioned at the training
- Learn from other textile companies on how to improve sustainability and harness green trade opportunities

7. What additional Green Trade trainings would you like to have in the future?

Summary of feedback:
- Sustainable management of supply chains
- Tools to analyse the Global Value Chains of textiles
- Cleaner production methods
- Voluntary Sustainability Standards

### 8. Other comments or suggestions on the workshop

Summary of feedback:

- More interactions between lecturers and participants
- Field visits to textile companies, industry clusters or parks
- Learn from companies from developed countries about good practices
- Cooperation between players along the value chains (e.g. retailers, suppliers, regulators)

### Personal Info

Career: Government (4%)  Private Sector (96%)

Gender: Male (56%) / Female (44%)
8. Training management team

✧ **Host:**
PAGE China/UN Environment (Environment and Trade Hub)
Research Institute for Global Value Chains (RIGVC)

✧ **Co-host:**
Suzhou Bureau of Commerce
International Trade Centre (ITC)

✧ **Supporting organisations:**
China National Textile and Apparel Council (CNTAC)

✧ **Knowledge partners:**
International Labour Organization (ILO)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
China Association for Standardization (CAS)
Natural Resources Defense Council (China Office)
China WTO Tribune
China National Cleaner Production Center (CNCPC)
China-Germany Centre for Sustainable Development
China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
Trade Development Bureau of Ministry of Commerce of China
9. Key references

[10] Sino-Swedish Corporate Social Responsibility Website: www.csr.gov.cn
[17] UNEP, Multiple Pathways to Sustainable Development. Initial Findings from the Global South (2015)
# Agenda

## Day 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:20</td>
<td>Welcome Remarks:&lt;br&gt;- <strong>Yabin WU</strong>, Professor and Executive Dean of RIGVC, UIBE&lt;br&gt;- <strong>Ying ZHANG</strong>, UN-Environment/PAGE&lt;br&gt;- Representative from Suzhou Bureau of Commerce&lt;br&gt;- Group photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:20 – 10:00</td>
<td>Session 1: Overview of current textile trade and value chains:&lt;br&gt;- <strong>Regina Taimasova</strong>, International trade and Global Value Chains of textile products: new trends on sustainability (International Trade Centre)&lt;br&gt;- <strong>Dr. Ran WANG</strong>, Baseline assessment of the textile industry in Jiangsu and its position in Global Value Chains (RIGVC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:20</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 – 16:00</td>
<td>Session 2: Standards and Tools for Sustainable Textile Value Chains:&lt;br&gt;- <strong>Weijia XIA</strong>, China Association for Standardization&lt;br&gt;- <strong>Cindy Lin</strong>, Clean by Design. (Natural Resources Defense Council)&lt;br&gt;- Group discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-16:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Day 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session/Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18:00 – 18:15</td>
<td>Wrap up of day one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00 – 09:15</td>
<td>Recap of day one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:15 – 10:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 4: Social aspects of textile trade</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– <em>Yibo Dai</em>, Corporate Social Responsibility in textile trade (China WTO Tribune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Group discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 12:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 5: Water and energy use in textile value chains</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– <em>Yin Yuan</em>, Effect of cleaner production on enterprises responding to the new environmental protection situation (China National Cleaner Production Centre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– <em>Wang Yizhi</em>, Sustainable roadmap of Chinese textile industry. (China National Textile and Apparel Council, CNTAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Group discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-15:45</td>
<td><strong>Session 6: Sharing of good practice</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Sharing from representatives of outsourcing companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Group discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Speech from representatives from local textile SMEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45 – 16:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 – 17:00</td>
<td><strong>Closing session: Conclusion and next steps</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Group presentations of action plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Representative from participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Issuing of training certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Group photo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 2: List of participating companies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Enterprise Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>远纺织染(苏州)有限公司</td>
<td>吴中 Wuzhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>苏州万丽纺织有限公司</td>
<td>苏州 Wuzhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>苏州市飞云时装有限公司</td>
<td>苏州 Wuzhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>苏州恒润进出口有限公司</td>
<td>吴中 Wuzhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>苏州恒生进出口有限公司</td>
<td>吴中 Wuzhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>苏州进出口集团</td>
<td>吴中 Wuzhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>苏州合祥纺织有限公司</td>
<td>相城 Xiangcheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>苏州创越纺织品有限公司</td>
<td>南京 Nanjing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>苏州迪赛贸易有限公司</td>
<td>相城 Xiangcheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>苏州艾得蒙服饰有限公司</td>
<td>相城 Xiangcheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>昆山华阳新材料股份有限公司</td>
<td>昆山 Kunshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>盛虹科技股份有限公司</td>
<td>平湖 Pinghu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>江苏华佳控股集团有限公司</td>
<td>吴江 Wujiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>新申集团有限公司</td>
<td>吴江 Wujiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>恒力集团</td>
<td>吴江 Wujiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>吴江华联丝绸纺织厂</td>
<td>吴江 Wujiang</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>苏州新民纺织有限公司</td>
<td>虎丘 Huqiu</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>吴江市万隆纺织有限公司</td>
<td>虎丘 Huqiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>苏州中海纺织有限公司</td>
<td>虎丘 Huqiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>江苏苏杰微纤科技股份有限公司</td>
<td>虎丘 Huqiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>苏州莱升进出口有限公司</td>
<td>虎丘 Huqiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>立新集团有限公司</td>
<td>虎丘 Huqiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>张家港新东旭纺织印染有限公司</td>
<td>张家港 Zhangjiagang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>江苏巨鸿超细纤维制造有限公司</td>
<td>张家港 Zhangjiagang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>苏州瑞海泽纺织科技有限公司</td>
<td>张家港 Zhangjiagang</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>张家港市沙洲纺织印染进出口有限公司</td>
<td>张家港 Zhangjiagang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>张家港市华祥纺织印染有限公司</td>
<td>张家港 Zhangjiagang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>张家港市恒宇针织品制造有限公司</td>
<td>张家港 Zhangjiagang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>张家港中泰国际贸易品有限公司</td>
<td>张家港 Zhangjiagang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>江苏鹿港文化股份有限公司</td>
<td>常熟 Changshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>江苏国泰国际集团国际贸易股份有限公司</td>
<td>常熟 Changshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>江苏金辰纺织有限公司</td>
<td>常熟 Changshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>常熟市波司登进出口有限公司</td>
<td>常熟 Changshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>常熟嘉恒国际贸易有限公司</td>
<td>常熟 Changshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>苏州市云鹰纺织品有限公司</td>
<td>常熟 Changshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>苏州亿倍智能清洁股份有限公司</td>
<td>常熟 Changshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>江苏新凯盛企业发展有限公司</td>
<td>常熟 Changshu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3: Questionnaire

PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

TRAINING ON SUSTAINABLE TRADE AND GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS
FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS
12-13 SEP 2017, SUZHOU, CHINA

The training organizers value your feedback. This questionnaire addresses participants both before and after the training. Each participant receives one copy – please keep it until the end of the training. **Before the training**, please answer only question 1 and the green sections of 2. **At the end of the training**, please respond to all remaining questions. Please add any additional comments you might have or suggest ways for improvement. The questionnaire is anonymous; please do not include your name.

Thank you!

1. Gender
   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female

2. Sector
   - ☐ Government
   - ☐ Private sector
   - ☐ NGO
   - ☐ Academia
   - ☐ Other

3. Learning Objectives

   Please indicate to what extent the following statements apply to you by ticking the box, using the numerical scale from ‘fully’ (5) to ‘not at all’ (1).

   (a) I am able to describe the linkages between sustainable development, green trade and global value chain.

      | Before the training | Fully (5) | Mostly (4) | More or less (3) | Partially (2) | Not at all (1) | Not applicable |
      |---------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
      | After the training  | Fully (5) | Mostly (4) | More or less (3) | Partially (2) | Not at all (1) | Not applicable |

   (b) I am able to understand key concepts related to sustainable value chains of textile & apparel.

      | Before the training | Fully (5) | Mostly (4) | More or less (3) | Partially (2) | Not at all (1) | Not applicable |
      |---------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
(c) I am able to use different online maps and databases to query and compare relevant standards, trade measures for sustainable textile products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the training</th>
<th>Fully (5)</th>
<th>Mostly (4)</th>
<th>More or less (3)</th>
<th>Partially (2)</th>
<th>Not at all (1)</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After the training</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) I am able to understand the methodology and approaches to sustainable trade including “Clean by Design” and clean production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the training</th>
<th>Fully (5)</th>
<th>Mostly (4)</th>
<th>More or less (3)</th>
<th>Partially (2)</th>
<th>Not at all (1)</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After the training</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) I am able to identify the regulations in chemical standards and restrictions related to the textile trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the training</th>
<th>Fully (5)</th>
<th>Mostly (4)</th>
<th>More or less (3)</th>
<th>Partially (2)</th>
<th>Not at all (1)</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After the training</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) I am able to embed Corporate Social Responsibility into daily operation and to identify and control the social risks in business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the training</th>
<th>Fully (5)</th>
<th>Mostly (4)</th>
<th>More or less (3)</th>
<th>Partially (2)</th>
<th>Not at all (1)</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After the training</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(g) I am able to discuss the linkages between energy, trade and the environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the training</th>
<th>Fully (5)</th>
<th>Mostly (4)</th>
<th>More or less (3)</th>
<th>Partially (2)</th>
<th>Not at all (1)</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After the training</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(h) I am able to learn from experience and best practices of green textile production, management and trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the training</th>
<th>Fully (5)</th>
<th>Mostly (4)</th>
<th>More or less (3)</th>
<th>Partially (2)</th>
<th>Not at all (1)</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After the training</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) I decide to apply the green economy and trade approach to a real world policy or business context.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the training</th>
<th>Fully (5)</th>
<th>Mostly (4)</th>
<th>More or less (3)</th>
<th>Partially (2)</th>
<th>Not at all (1)</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After the training</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Content, Methodology and Job Relevance

Please rate the following statements using the numerical scale from 'strongly agree' (5) to 'strongly disagree' (1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The information presented was new to me</th>
<th>Strongly agree (5)</th>
<th>Agree (4)</th>
<th>Neutral (3)</th>
<th>Disagree (2)</th>
<th>Strongly disagree (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is likely that I will use the acquired information</td>
<td>Strongly agree (5)</td>
<td>Agree (4)</td>
<td>Neutral (3)</td>
<td>Disagree (2)</td>
<td>Strongly disagree (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The content was relevant to my job</td>
<td>Strongly agree (5)</td>
<td>Agree (4)</td>
<td>Neutral (3)</td>
<td>Disagree (2)</td>
<td>Strongly disagree (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The content was well structured and easy to follow</td>
<td>Strongly agree (5)</td>
<td>Agree (4)</td>
<td>Neutral (3)</td>
<td>Disagree (2)</td>
<td>Strongly disagree (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The event’s methodology was useful</td>
<td>Strongly agree (5)</td>
<td>Agree (4)</td>
<td>Neutral (3)</td>
<td>Disagree (2)</td>
<td>Strongly disagree (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The time allotted to the training and discussion was sufficient</td>
<td>Strongly agree (5)</td>
<td>Agree (4)</td>
<td>Neutral (3)</td>
<td>Disagree (2)</td>
<td>Strongly disagree (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Trainers

Please rate the following statements using the numerical scale from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1).

The trainers were effective at…
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presenting information</th>
<th>Fully (5)</th>
<th>Mostly (4)</th>
<th>More or less (3)</th>
<th>Partially (2)</th>
<th>Not at all (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responding to questions</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulating participant involvement and thinking</td>
<td>Fully (5)</td>
<td>Mostly (4)</td>
<td>More or less (3)</td>
<td>Partially (2)</td>
<td>Not at all (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Overall, how would you rate the usefulness of the workshop?**

- [ ] Completely useful (5)
- [ ] Mostly useful (4)
- [ ] More or less useful (3)
- [ ] Partially (2)
- [ ] Not useful (1)

7. **What aspects of the training could be improved?**

8. **How do you hope to change your practice as a result of this training?**

9. **What additional green trade trainings would you like to have in the future?**

10. **Do you have any other comments on the workshop, suggestions for improvement, etc.?**
Appendix 4: News Reports

Article 1: UNFSS

TARGETED TRAINING IN JIANGSU HELPS TEXTILE COMPANIES IMPROVE SUSTAINABILITY ALONG VALUE CHAINS.

October 2, 2017 by UNFSS

https://unfss.org/
江苏绿色贸易培训聚焦可持续纺织品贸易与全球价值链

发布时间：2017年09月15日 发布机构：经济贸易处 联合国环境规划署

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江苏苏州，9月12-13日——联合国绿色经济伙伴行动计划在江苏省苏州市举办“江苏：走向可持续纺织品贸易与全球价值链”专题培训，邀请国内外专家、学者和国际组织代表就纺织品贸易国际趋势、可持续性标准、非关税措施、可持续供应链管理与实践、纺织品清洁生产、纺织企业社会责任等前沿问题进行了为期两天的系统培训。来自吴中、姑苏、相城、昆山、吴江、张家港、常熟等苏州各区县的纺织企业、相关政府部门、国际组织、社会团体等超过50人参加了培训。

本次培训由联合国环境署环境与贸易中心联合对外经济贸易大学全球价值链研究院和苏州市商务局共同主办，国际贸易中心和中国纺织工业联合会协办。江苏省环保厅、商务厅、商务部外贸发展局、国际劳工组织、联合国贸易与发展大会、中国标准化协会、自然生态保护协会、WTO经济导刊、中国-瑞典企业社会责任合作网、中德可持续发展中心等机构提供了大力支持。

参会企业均来自纺织行业及其上下游产业，涉及纤维、印染、织造、服装等各生产环节，既有行业领军企业也有中小型创业企业。来自波司登集团、恒力集团等企业代表分享了各自在纺织品绿色贸易领域的实践、经验和探索。

开幕式上，苏州市商务局副局长、贸促会会长王志明表示，纺织产业的绿色化发展有利于提高产品的附加值，加速传统产业转型升级。希望企业抓住绿色发展机遇，在国家“一带一路”战略大背景下，和贸易伙伴一同深化绿色贸易和价值链合作。对外经济贸易大学全球价值链研究院执行院长武雅斌指出，纺织产业在中国对外开放中发挥了重要作用，希望通过培训帮助江苏纺织企业更好地融入和攀升全球价值链、更加深入地参与国际竞争和标准制定。联合国环境署环境与贸易中心项目官员张颖感谢各方对活动的支持，希望通过培训系统梳理纺织品可持续贸易的管理工具和良好实践，并将江苏企业的经验向更多发展中国家推广。

本次培训内容丰富，除涵盖纺织品贸易和价值链分析方法，国际规则和治理框架外，还专门应企业需求针对纺织品生产和出口中的关键关节和热点问题进行了专题介绍，如化学品管控、污水处理、能源使用，可持续供应链的劳务、就业、女性参与等企业社会责任问题。

培训得到了企业的热烈响应。参会企业表示将积极探索和实践培训中涉及的分析和管理工具，推动企业和行业向绿色、可持续方向发展。

纺织行业绿色转型与价值链升级离不开企业、政府、行业协会各方的共同努力。此次培训有助于强化江苏省纺织行业参与可持续贸易和全球价值链发展的意识、分享和推广纺织行业绿色发展和转型升级的优秀经验，对于江苏省纺织行业更好地参与绿色贸易和全球价值链具有重要意义。

编者注
01 关于联合国绿色经济伙伴行动计划（Partnership for Action on Green Economy）

为响应2012年里约+20峰会成果文件《我们希望的未来》中对绿色经济作为实现可持续发展以及消除贫困的有效工具的认定，联合国环境规划署、联合国工业发展组织、国际劳工组织、联合国培训与研究学院以及联合国开发计划署共同发起“绿色经济伙伴行动计划”，旨在帮助相关国家制定并实施绿色经济政策，提高参与国实施包容性绿色经济倡议的能力，并在全球范围内开发并提供实现绿色经济的工具，为支持绿色经济在国家层面的实施创建并分享相关知识。环境保护部环境与经济政策研究中心是PAGE中国项目的主要协调机构。

02 关于联合国环境署环境与贸易中心（Environment and Trade Hub）

联合国环境署环境与贸易中心于2015年成立，旨在帮助发展中国家通过贸易与投资实现可持续发展目标，促进环境与贸易的协调发展。目前，中心主要关注四大领域工作，包括：1.环境产品与服务的贸易与投资；2.环境与贸易的多边与区域治理与协调；3.可持续全球价值链和可持续标准；4.贸易的环境足迹和传统产业的绿色化。

03 关于全球价值链研究院（Research Institute for Global Value Chains）

全球价值链研究院是国际首个定位于经济学、管理学、统计学前沿领域的专业学术研究机构。机构依托于中华人民共和国商务部与对外经济贸易大学部校合作协议框架，致力于开展全球价值链基础理论、政策评估、商业应用的研究，努力建设成为具有国际领先水平和较强影响力的新型智库，为国家推动全球价值链领域的合作发展与战略决策提供智力支持。主要研究方向包括全球价值链理论模型、全球价值链的统计测算和经济分析、全球价值链上的国内生产网络，基于可计算一般均衡（CGE）模型的研究、全球价值链与碳排放、全球价值链与服务业贸易、企业全球价值链战略与治理、行业及企业案例研究等。
Article 3: News release by Research Institute for Global Value Chains

全球价值链研究院联合举办江苏绿色贸易培训

发布时间：2017年09月15日    发布机构：对外经济贸易大学新闻网

新闻链接：http://news.uibe.edu.cn/uibenews/10_article.php?articleid=27395

校新闻网讯（全球价值链研究院供稿）9月12-13日，联合国绿色经济伙伴行动计划（Partnership for Action on Green Economy，简称PAGE）在江苏省苏州市举办“江苏：走向可持续纺织品贸易与全球价值链”专题培训，邀请国内外专家、学者和国际组织代表就纺织品贸易国际趋势、可持续性标准、非关税措施、可持续供应链管理与实践、纺织品清洁生产、纺织企业社会责任等前沿问题进行了为期两天的系统培训。来自吴中、姑苏、相城、昆山、吴江、张家港、常熟等苏州市区县的纺织企业、相关政府部门、国际组织、社会团体等超过50人参加了培训。

培训由联合国环境署环境与贸易中心（Environment and Trade Hub of UN Environment）联合对外经贸大学全球价值链研究院和苏州市商务局共同主办，国际贸易中心和中国纺织工业联合会协办，旨在强化江苏纺织企业对绿色贸易和全球价值链的认识，提升通过拓展绿色、可持续贸易实现价值链攀升的能力。参加此次培训的企业共有37家，均来自纺织行业及其上下游产业，涉及纤维、印染、织造、服装等各生产环节。其中包括13家纺织行业领军企业，以及11家中小型企业。

苏州市商务局副局长、贸促会会长王志明在开幕致辞中表示，纺织产业的绿色化发展有利于提高产品的附加值，加速传统产业转型升级，创造更多贸易机遇。纺织服装出口在苏州市出口产业结构中占据重要地位，希望纺织企业能够抓住绿色发展机遇，在新一轮国际产业结构调整中占据优势地位，在国家“一带一路”战略大背景下，和贸易伙伴一同深化绿色贸易和价值链合作。
对外经济贸易大学全球价值链研究院执行院长武雅斌在致辞中表示，纺织产业在中国对外开放中发挥了重要作用，江苏省是中国纺织服装产业的集聚地，开展江苏省纺织业绿色贸易与可持续价值链的研究工作，有助于提高企业对可持续发展标准、可持续贸易实践的了解，帮助江苏纺织中小企业更好地融入和攀升全球价值链、获得国际竞争优势，并帮助中国纺织产业更深入地参与国际标准制定、提高国际纺织品贸易话语权。

联合国环境署环境与贸易中心代表张颖在发言中指出，江苏是中国首个加入联合国绿色经济伙伴行动计划的省份，在绿色经济和绿色贸易领域具有良好的基础，也聚集了一大批具有绿色理念、国际视野和创新意识的纺织龙头企业和产业集群。希望本次培训能够帮助江苏纺织企业更好地识别和利用绿色贸易和价值链发展机遇，并将自身的成功经验与其他发展中国家分享。

本次培训研讨会在增进各方对可持续贸易和价值链管理的认识和理解。通过综合不同机构专家学者关于可持续贸易与价值链的研究，涵盖可持续纺织品贸易和价值链的前沿议题。除纺织品贸易和价值链分析和管理的国际框架、方法和工具外，还专门应企业需求针对纺织品生产和出口中的关键关节进行了专题介绍，如化学品管控、污水处理和能源使用等。基于纺织产业的特点，培训还就可持续供应链的劳工、就业、性别平等、女性参与、中小企业等企业社会责任问题进行了系统梳理。

培训得到了参会企业的热烈响应。在小组讨论环节中，参会企业分为6组，对培训内容和生产实际进行了热烈探讨和充分交流，并共同为中小企业参与可持续贸易、全球价值链合作的行动计划出谋划策。来自苏州万丽织造、苏州新申集团、苏州合祥纺织、江苏盛虹集团、江苏精诚纺织、常熟欣鑫经纬编、苏州亿倍智能股份的纺织企业家和管理人员作为企业代表发言，普遍表示将积极探索和实践培训中涉及的分析和管理工具，推动企业生产和出口向绿色、可持续方向发展。

纺织行业绿色转型与价值链升级离不开企业、政府、行业协会各方的共同努力。培训得到了江苏省环保厅、商务厅、商务部外贸发展局、国际劳工组织、联合国贸易和发展大会（UNCTAD）、国家清洁生产中心、中国标准化协会（SAC）、美国自然资源保护协会（NRDC）、WTO经济导刊、中国-瑞典企业社会责任合作网、中德可持续发展中心等机构的大力支持。这些机构专家分别纺织品国际贸易与全球价值链概述、可持续纺织品价值链的标准及应用工具、纺织品价值链中的化学品、纺织品贸易的社会问题、纺织品价值链中的水和能源使用等议题进行了12场专题讲座。来自波司登集团、恒力集团等企业代表分享了各自在纺织品绿色贸易领域的实践、经验和探索。此次培训有助于强化江苏省纺织行业参与可持续贸易和全球价值链发展的意识、分享和推广纺织行业绿色发展的经验和转型升级的优秀经验，对于江苏省纺织行业中小企业更好地参与绿色贸易和全球价值链具有重要意义。
纺织产业的绿色化发展为贸易创造更多机会

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新闻链接

纺织产业的绿色化发展为贸易创造更多机会

江苏-苏州 9 月 12-13 日,联合国绿色经济伙伴行动计划在江苏省苏州市举办“江苏：走向可持续纺织品贸易与全球价值链”专题培训。对外经济贸易大学全球价值链研究院执行院长武雅斌在开幕式致辞中表示,纺织产业在中国对外开放中发挥了重要角色，江苏省是中国纺织服装产业的集聚地，发展江苏省纺织业绿色贸易与可持续价值链的研究工作，有助于提高企业对可持续发展标准、可持续贸易实践的了解，帮助江苏纺织中小企业更好地融入和攀升全球价值链、获得国际竞争优势，并帮助中国纺织产业更深入地参与国际标准制定、提高国际纺织品贸易话语权。

据了解，纺织业是江苏的支柱产业之一,长期在江苏经济发展、出口、产业升级以及向包容性绿色经济转型的过程中发挥着重要作用。

数据显示，江苏是中国纺织品生产和出口的主要省份之一，占中国纺织品出口总量的近20%。2016年发布的江苏省纺织工业发展规划阐述了“十三五”期间纺织工业发展的主要目标和重点领域，强调了纺织业绿色和可持续发展的重要性，以及沿全球价值链上移的出口结构升级所带来的机遇。

苏州市商务局副局长、贸促会会长王志明表示，纺织产业的绿色化发展有利于提高产品的附加值，加速传统产业转型升级，创造更多贸易机遇。纺织服装出口在苏州市出口产业结构中占据重要地位，希望纺织企业能够抓住绿色发展机遇，加快纺织服装出口在苏州市出口产业结构中的转型升级，创造更多贸易机遇。纺织服装出口在苏州市出口产业结构中占据重要地位，希望纺织企业能够抓住绿色发展机遇，加快纺织服装出口在苏州市出口产业结构中的转型升级，创造更多贸易机遇。
念、国际视野和创新意识的纺织龙头企业和产业集群。希望本次培训能够帮助江苏纺织企业更好地识别和利用绿色贸易和价值链发展机遇，并将自身的成功经验与其他发展中国家分享。

据悉，本次培训由联合国环境署环境与贸易中心（Environment and Trade Hub of UN Environment）联合对外经贸大学全球价值链研究院和苏州市商务局共同主办，国际贸易中心和中国纺织工业联合会协办。共有37家企业参加，均来自纺织行业及其上下游产业，涉及纤维、印染、织造、服装等各生产环节。
Article 5: Web story on China Environmental News (leading newspaper on environmental policy and management in China):

**江苏纺织业发展要抓绿色机遇**

联合国绿色经济伙伴行动计划在苏州开展专题培训

发表时间 2017 年 10 月 11 日 发表机构：中国环境报

（本报记者徐卫星苏州报道）联合国绿色经济伙伴行动计划（以下简称“行动计划”）近日在江苏省苏州市举办“江苏：走向可持续纺织品贸易与全球价值链”专题培训，来自相关政府部门、国际组织、社会团体以及苏州市区的纺织企业等单位参加了培训。

纺织业是江苏的支柱产业之一，长期在江苏经济发展、出口、产业升级以及向包容性绿色经济转型的过程中发挥着重要作用。2016 年发布的江苏省纺织工业发展规划阐述了“十三五”规划期间纺织工业发展的主要目标和重点领域，强调了纺织业绿色和可持续发展的重要性，以及沿全球价值链上移的出口结构升级所带来的机遇。

苏州市商务局副局长、贸促会会长王志明表示，纺织产业的绿色化发展有利于提高产品附加值，希望纺织企业能够抓住绿色发展机遇，在新一轮国际产业结构调整中占据优势地位。

据了解，江苏省是中国首个加入行动计划的省份，在绿色经济和绿色贸易领域具有良好的基础，也集聚了一大批具有绿色理念、国际视野和创新意识的纺织龙头企业和产业集群。

联合国环境署环境与贸易中心代表张颖指出，这次培训将强化江苏省纺织行业参与可持续贸易和全球价值链发展的意识、分享和推广纺织行业绿色发展的经验和转型发展的优秀经验。

据了解，本次培训由联合国环境署环境与贸易中心联合对外经贸大学全球价值链研究院和苏州市商务局主办。参加此次培训的企业共有 37 家，均来自纺织行业及其上下游产业，涉及纤维、印染、织造、服装等各生产环节。
Article 6: Web story on Xinhua News (biggest press agency in China)
http://news.xinhuanet.com/energy/2017-12/14/c_1122111115.htm?from=singlemessage
China’s efforts to upgrade domestic textile industry are symbolic of green progress

http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1085090.shtml
Appendix 5: Further resources

Tools developed by UN Environment and its partners:
Lifecycle assessment: http://www.lifecycleinitiative.org/
Eco-innovation manual:
The Business Case for Eco-Innovation:
http://staging.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Portals/24147/Business-Ressource%20Efficiency/BCForEI%20NOVEMBER%20FINAL.pdf
The Global Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production http://www.recpnet.org/
SCP Clearinghouse: http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/
International Resource Panel: http://www.resourcepanel.org/
Switch Asia: http://www.switch-asia.eu/
Seminar and Training on Sustainable Value Chains in China’s Textile Sector:
10 YFP: http://www.unep.org/10yfp
International Trade Centre’s tools:
- Standard Map: http://www.standardismap.org/
- Market Access Map: http://www.macmap.org/
- Sustainability Map: http://sustainabilitymap.org/home
UNFSS China Platform: https://unfss.org/tag/china-vss-national-platform/
UNCTAD: http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx
UNIDO: http://www.unido.org/
Water Calculation Tool for the Textile Wet Processing Sector
https://watercalculator.dnvgl.com/
Other relevant resources:
China National Textile and Apparel Council: http://www1.cntac.org.cn/
China WTO Tribune: http://www.wtoguide.net/
China National Cleaner Production Centre: http://www.cnepn.org.cn/
China Association for Standardization(CAS): http://www.china-cas.org/
China Council for the Promotion of International Trade: http://www.ccpit.org/
Trade Development Bureau of Ministry of Commerce of China: http://tdb.mofcom.gov.cn/
Water Footprint Network http://waterfootprint.org/en/
Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs (IPE): http://www.ipe.org.cn/
Sustainable Apparel Coalition: http://apparelcoalition.org/
Better Cotton Initiative: http://bettercotton.org/