

MINUTES

International Accord Steering Committee Quarterly Meeting

Date: 23 May 2022

Time: 9:00 – 17:30 CET

Location: PVH Office, Danzigerkade 165, 1013 AP Amsterdam (Hudson 12th floor)

ATTENDEES:

Chair: Dan Rees

Company signatory representatives: Michael Bride (PVH), Jorge Alonso Campo (INDITEX), Jochen Overmeyer (Otto Group), Michael Reidick (C&A), Felicity Tapsell (Bestseller)

Trade Union signatory representatives: Alke Boessiger (UNIGlobalUnion), Christina Hajagos-Clausen (IndustriAll)

Witness signatories: Ineke Zeldenrust (CCC), Scott Nova (WRC, remote)

Accord Secretariat: Joris Oldenziel, Véronique Camerer, Koen Oosterom, Miriam Neale

Apologies : Mathias Bolton, Masarrat Quader, Anam Kamrul, Amirul Haque Amin

MEETING MINUTES

1. INTRODUCTION

- **Agree on meeting agenda**

Decision: Meeting agenda agreed

- **Review of SC meeting actions**

Secretariat: All past follow-up meeting actions have been addressed except:

Signatories

SC Decision Nov-2021: Investigate which non-Accord brands are sourcing from No Brand factories and engage them to sign the Accord/participate in the RSC.

SC meeting action:

- Adelia Arista (Remediation Data Analyst) to research the OAR to find out which brands are sourcing from No Brand factories.
- Jochen and Christina/Alke to follow-up with the RSC about RSC case handlers investigating/confirming the non-Accord brands sourcing from No Brand factories.

Human Rights Due Diligence Working Group

SC Decision Nov-2021: The Secretariat to prepare a survey for the brands on interest/topics of discussion for the Working Group on Human Rights Due Diligence.

SC meeting action:

- Véronique to circulate an email to trade unions and all brands about taking part in the HRDD Working Group.

- Survey to be developed and circulated to all signatories with approval of the HRDD working group.

2. **UPDATE SECRETARIAT**

- **Update Secretariat staffing**

Joris: Presented an overview of the current International Accord team and explained that a new Communications Officer will start in July 2022.

- **Update new signatories & brand outreach (Koen)**

Koen:

- There is room for improvement regarding European signatories joining the Accord, especially in France. Koen has drafted a letter for recruitment of new signatories, currently reviewing it and will send to all signatories on behalf of all SC brands to encourage brands to recruit other brands.
- There currently are two clusters without cluster coordinators: the Spanish and the Dutch cluster. He will reach out to all brands within that cluster to request a brand representative to volunteer for the position.

Discussion:

Christina: IndustriAll and UNI have been reaching out to brands and having meetings with them but there is not much else the trade unions can do. Requests that brands reach out to other brands to have them join the Accord. Christina will attend the Initiative for Compliance and Sustainability (ICS) with an Accord Secretariat member.

Véronique: Proposes to accompany Christina and present the Accord in French to prospective signatories. The Secretariat could also reach out to and sensitize the French government about safety in the garment supply chain to get French brands to sign the Accord.

Michael B.: French government is active in terms of environmental sustainability on the supply chain so sensitising them on fire & building safety could be a good idea. Michael is working on getting a brand to sign and believes it is close to signing.

SC Meeting Actions:

- Koen to send the brand recruitment draft letter to the SC for review before sending to signatories.
- Véronique to follow-up on engagement with French government to encourage French brands to sign the Accord.

- **Communications Strategy (Miriam)**

Miriam presented new communications strategy of the Accord:

- Engaging online presence: new website; proactive & responsive on social media; select channel per audience
- Balanced positions: reflecting each stakeholder's perspectives and interests; reflecting progress and outstanding risks.
- Consistent & aligned: consistent tone & aligned with human rights due diligence best practices
- Transparent & credible: data-driven reporting; enabling views from workers, factories & brands.
- Stakeholders include:
- Partners:

- Signatories, trade unions & worker orgs, trade associations, RSC
- Target Audience: Potential new brands, manufacturers & associations, trade unions & worker orgs, policy makers
- Enablers: Policy makers, trade & labour departments

Communication goals include :

- Brands, suppliers, and worker organisations are aware of, convinced of, and communicate about the impact of the Accord on worker safety and, therefore, the benefits of participating in the Accord.
- Brands and other stakeholders agree on the need to expand the Accord to one or more countries.
- We expand the signatory base to cover around 1/3 of garment exporters in countries that signatories agree to expand to.
- Policy makers and sector associations refer to the Accord as an effective tool to fulfil human rights due diligence.

The communication gameplan includes:

- Increasing Accord awareness: Develop website, social media strategy, maintain transparency, profile at relevant events, media outreach plan.
- Continuous Engagement: Periodic communications to signatories, country-specific communication plans (tbd with local consultants), public newsletter.
- Coordinated communications: Clear workflow for transparency & reporting, alignment with RSC
- Engage Partners: Consult signatories on communications strategy (Communications Working Group), support signatory-led communications

Discussion:

Christina: Investors and rating agencies can be included in the target audience.

Michael B.:

- Agrees with Christina. Getting the Accord on investor questionnaires that companies must answer in terms of fulfilling social sustainability requirement will bring in a lot of new signatories.
- It could be good to use the feasibility study and Accord expansion as an opportunity to talk about and promote the work of the Accord.

Jochen:

- The Accord can also support companies with their internal and external communications on the Accord to better know what language to use and how to promote the Accord.
- More continuous engagement is needed with the brands. Now only meeting with the Accord during caucus meetings. Proposes more frequent regional meetings and a newsletter to be sent out every three months.

Dan: One challenge for the Accord is it takes time to achieve results. The Accord must have the discipline to determine content that will show results that will inspire signatories and non-signatories alike. We need to show what the Accord brings to those countries, e.g., signatories speaking about this would be a start.

Alke: More responsiveness from the Accord is needed whenever accidents happen. There should be an investigation and a public statement, involving the RSC as well.

Jorge: RSC sends standard emails to brands and factories when accidents happen but this is not published on the RSC's website. Not sure it is for the Accord to publish on its website.

Jochen: The RSC receives the information on incidents first-hand so RSC should work with the BGMEA, and then share the information with the Accord.

Miriam: Query on whether the RSC or the Accord should publish these incidents.

Veronique: If there are Accord responsible brands in the factory, the Accord has a responsibility to publish.

Joris:

- Before the RSC, whether the Secretariat would publish would depend on the severity of the incident: if no injuries, the Accord would not publish, but if it involved a major incident and brands present, then the Accord would publish it.

SC follow-up action:

- The Accord to publish a communication when incidents involve Accord responsible brands.
- The Secretariat will coordinate with the RSC regarding the publication of incidents on their respective websites.
- Follow-up with communications teams of brand signatories to develop support on communications/messaging on the International Accord.

3. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON EXPANSION (I)

Joris:

- Reminded the Steering Committee of the criteria for expansion that were agreed upon in Feb-22
- Presented Proposed Indicators for Expansion. The Secretariat will provide an analysis on feasibility based on these indicators and communicate it to the Steering Committee.
- On the factory disclosure, there had been a confusion regarding the production processes and tiering. The Secretariat presented a new breakdown of the number of factories sourcing from each country and clarified previous misunderstanding regarding the distribution by tiers defined by the relationship with the buyer, production type and production processes.
- Noted that the information is incomplete given that some brands have yet to provide their factory lists.

Discussion:

Michael B.: Requested to add workers numbers to this overview.

Alke: Raised the caveat that these are the factories brands know about but once on the grounds, a lot of the data will probably need to be corrected as it was in Bangladesh at the start of the Accord there.

Dan: The data should also include information as it relates to integrated facilities.

SC Meeting Action: The Secretariat to provide an analysis on feasibility for all priority countries based on list of indicators using traffic light system.

- **Report back in-country stakeholder consultations India (Joris) and Morocco (Veronique)**

India

Joris presented his findings from the feasibility study trip he conducted in India (Bangalore and New Dehli) from 7-May-22 to 15-May-22.

The following stakeholders were consulted:

- **Local Brand reps:** Next (Varun Chaudhary); H&M (Nikhil Chowdhary); PVH (Tejas Sampat)

Local brand representatives stated they would see merit in the establishment of Accord inspections, OSH complaints mechanism, and OSH committee trainings despite brands already conducting their own audits.

- **Trade Unions:** IndustriALL (Apoorva Kaiwar & Thilagam Ramalingam); Unions United (Dithhi Bhattacharya); Textile Workers Federation of India (TWFI) (S.D. Tyagi); Garment Labour Union (GLU) (Rukmini V.P.)
 IndustriALL affiliates were supportive but concerned about approval/registration challenges and about the Accord being a concept driven by a western agenda.
- **Manufacturers Associations: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** (Suwendu Mahapatra & Shweta Mandal); Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) (Sudhir Sekhri, Tony Uppal, PMS Uppal, Dr. L.B.Singhal, Dr. Tamanna Chaturvedi); Garment Exporters & Manufacturers Association (GEMA) (Vijay Jindal); Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI) (Siva Ganapathi)
 Manufacturer Associations reported compliance levels in India are already high, but that an Accord programme could provide a reprieve from audit fatigue. Manufacturers said they would need to analyse returns on investment as the industry is not growing and might even decrease in a few years, while the costs of remediation are high.
- **Manufacturers:** Shahi Exports Pvt. Ltd. (T. Ramalingam, S. Venkatesh); Golkaldas Exports Ltd (Y Sireesh Kumar, Siva Ganapathi); Trend Setters International (Sudhir Sekhri)
- **Government representatives:** Commissioner, Labour Department, Government of Karnataka (Akram Pasha, I.A.S.); Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health (K. Srinivas)
 The Government of Karnataka would welcome an Accord that would support building local inspections capacity as there are currently only 35 inspectors for 17,000 facilities. There may also be opportunities for complementary training of OHS Committees at factories. There would however be a high degree of complexity around obtaining government approval (Central/State) and licences to operate.
- **Civil Society Organisations:** Cividep (Deepika Rao, Rekha Chakravarthi, Parvathi C.M.; Worker Rights Consortium (Manodeep Guha). OSH issues are prevalent across India. Local NGOs highlighted GBVH issues related to production target pressure as a major issue.

Considerations for a CSSP in India would be the following:

- Inspection program for fire, electrical, structural and boiler safety merited in all regions, in particular North India
- Safety Committee training program & OSH complaints program merited in all regions
- GBVH issues particularly prevalent in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- Slight preference from stakeholders for focus on Karnataka (more export oriented = more leverage, high % women workforce, relative strong union presence, GBVH issues)
- Questions regarding feasibility regional approach vs all India approach
- Level of difficulty obtaining Government approval/registration/licences

Discussion:

Michael B.: The difficulty of retaining a license to operate should be included in our risk analysis. The Accord should be wary of not burning relationships by interacting with stakeholders too early, as some contacts may misunderstand and not want to engage later. When would the Accord engage with the Indian central government?

Joris: Better not to create false expectations if the Accord is not more clear on intentions for expansion.

Jorge: How do other initiatives operate in India?

Joris: They operate via consultants and have no field office: no office, no staff, only consultants and third parties if there is need for inspections

Morocco

Véronique presented her findings from the feasibility study trip she conducted in Morocco (Casablanca, Rabat and Tangier) from 17-May-22 to 20-May-22.

The following stakeholders were consulted:

- **Local Brand Reps:** Inditex (Jorge Ocampo, Yassin, Mohammed)
Structural safety is less of a concern because the factories are generally much smaller than in Bangladesh with one 2-3 storeys. Electrical safety is an issue. During a factory visit with Inditex, it became apparent that fire safety hazards may also not be up to Accord standards, in this case, due to lack of proper fire rated construction in stairwell exits and in the boiler room. It was also not clear that that the boiler was being properly maintained.
Sub-contracting and traceability were also flagged as a major challenge to ensuring health and safety of workers.
- **Trade Unions:** Union Marocaine du Travail (UMT) (Hammouk Larbi, Secretary General; Bahannis Ahmed, National Secretary); Confédération Démocratie du Travail (CDT-SNTCH) (Ahmed Hassoun, General Secretary; Khalid Houir Alami, Deputy Secretary General; Rachid Dahabi, IndustriALL Coordinator)
IndustriALL's affiliates were very supportive of an Accord program. Trade unions stated that structural safety is less of a concern, and that the Accord's focus should be on electrical safety. The Accord's OHS training program and complaints mechanism, and support for the establishment of credible OHS committees would be key to an Accord program in Morocco. In addition, sub-contracting, unregistered workers and traceability was again flagged as a major source of OHS risks in Morocco.
- **Manufacturers Associations:** Association Marocaine de l'Industrie du Textile et de l'Habillement (AMITH) (Fatima Zohra Alaoui, General Director; Safia Chalouh, Head of Marketing & Promotion)
Caveating that Morocco is not at the same level as Pakistan in terms of OHS risks, Ms. Fatima Alaoui acknowledged that OSH risks exist and that the Accord could take OHS standards in Morocco to a higher level. She communicated concerns on the cost distribution of remediation requirements and, as part of STTI, questioned how this might be taken into account in brands' purchasing practices. She proposed that the Accord meet with its new Board of Directors at the start of July and suggested we meet with the Ministry of Commerce and Trade.
- **Government representatives:** Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs (Naima Thiche, Head of the Labour Bureau); Ministry of Economic Inclusion and SMEs (Said Soukратie, Head of Division; Fatima Aouab, Head of Division of International Partnerships and Activities; Fatima Aouragh, Head of Labor Market Information Systems)
Government representatives were welcoming and interested to learn more about the International Accord. It was long meeting with many questions, particularly on the alignment of Accord standards with local laws in Morocco on OHS and fire & building safety.
- **Civil Society Organisations:** Attawassoul (Boubker El Khamilichi, founder and activist), Association Marocaine des Droits de l'Homme, worker representatives from 2 factories in Tangier.
NGO representatives brought in two garment workers to share their experiences working in factories. They highlighted the presence of sexual harassment especially for newly employed workers, lack of OHS training, insufficient fire exits, lack of bathroom breaks, and absence of worker-elected OSH representatives.

Considerations for a CSSP in Morocco would be the following:

- ❖ An independent inspections programme covering mainly the electrical but also potentially the fire scope planned in consultation with the Moroccan government
- ❖ Support in the establishment of effective bipartite OHS Committees, with an accompanying OHS training program
- ❖ An OSH complaints mechanism
- ❖ Further consultation on a programme to cover the informal sector, to the extent brands' supply chains include unregistered workers and producers.

Discussion:

Michael B.: The SC should not underestimate the informal sector in Morocco because this will have implications on whether brands consider the country a viable option for a CSSP. It will require a different mindset if we want to ask brands to engage as they often have a zero tolerance policy for subcontracting.

Alke: In Bangladesh, the procedure is that if there is subcontracting, the factory is automatically covered by the Accord.

SC Decision: The SC agrees Véronique should go to Morocco in July.

- **Country reports Turkey & Cambodia**

Christina: The section on trade unions in Turkey is incorrect. Christina will send comments to the Accord to correct the information.

Véronique: Turkey would meet many of the expansion criteria. There is a lot of interest from the brands, OHS issues are prevalent, the potential impact number of workers is high and most of exports from Turkey are to Europe. Also, Turkey recently revamped their Fire & Building code making it an interesting country to explore. The political climate is of course challenging and the one reason why it was not selected as a priority country. Would recommend starting to meet with people and introduce the Accord.

Jochen:

- LC Waikiki has shown a lot of hesitancy when it came to expanding to Turkey.
- Important to focus our resources on 3-4 countries.
- To be able to make a decision, the brands will need information about the costs and budget for each country programme.

Jorge: The costing information is needed for the next brand caucus meeting.

Michael B.: We should be wary of spreading the Secretariat too thin.

Alke: At the last meeting in Geneva, lots of brands were willing to expand the Accord to Turkey.

Joris: The Accord has a basic breakdown of costs from its experience in Bangladesh and could use this to adapt according to each country. The budget would not be entirely accurate, but provide a broad estimate.

SC follow-up actions:

- The Secretariat will submit a cost estimate to the SC
- Christina will submit her revisions about trade union information on the Turkey report.

4. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON EXPANSION (II)

- **Feasibility Study Pakistan**

Joris: The paper on the Pakistan Accord framework is a proposal written in a manner that would allow for it to be discussed internally but also presented to stakeholders directly. It is based on factory lists provided by 136 Accord company signatories. The Accord would cover 655 facilities supplying for 93 Accord brands and retailers.

Upon agreement by the International Accord Steering Committee, the work of the Accord in Pakistan could be expanded to other related industries and garment and textile production processes including, but not limited to: non-integrated textile production facilities not nominated to produce for direct brand suppliers (ginning, spinning & weaving, washing and dying), footwear and leather.

Highlights from the framework include:

- Three key programs: inspections, OHS Committees/training, complaints mechanism. As stipulated in the Accord, the programs would be aligned with the principles, protocols, procedures, policies and programs developed under the Bangladesh Accord.
- Capacity building: The Accord would develop a training and capacity building program in close collaboration with the relevant government departments for health and safety officers and inspectors of the Sindh and Punjab provincial governments.
- The Pakistan Accord would have governance bodies, which will include key national constituents in such a way as to ensure all relevant national stakeholders are meaningfully engaged in the Accord programs.
- The Accord in Pakistan would seek to collaborate closely with national government institutions, ILO Better Work Pakistan, and other relevant initiatives.
- The International Accord Secretariat would provide support and oversight of the program in Pakistan in line with the process and road map as developed under the local governance structure.
- In light of the even distribution of suppliers for Accord brands across Sindh and Punjab provinces and the distance between the garment and textile producing hubs in Sindh (Karachi) and Punjab (Lahore, Faisalabad, Sialkot), the Accord would seek to establish offices in Sindh (Karachi) and Punjab (Lahore).
- The non-technical management of the Accord program in Pakistan will be led by an Accord Pakistan Country Director reporting to the International Accord Executive Director.
- An Accord in Pakistan would have a term of 5 years.

Discussion:

Jochen: Under the Bangladesh Accord, Tier 2 factory disclosure was voluntary, but under the proposed CSSP for Pakistan this disclosure would be mandatory.

Alke:

- The Pakistan Accord could include a clause on unauthorised subcontracting like we have under the International Accord.
- While it makes sense to include stakeholders in the setting up of the CSSP, the building of operations can proceed in parallel.
- Enhancing government capacity will be key to an Accord in Pakistan.
- The proposal is very thorough and gives her full support.

Michael B.:

- Capacity building should be done jointly with the government where the Accord is bringing international expertise and track record. If we have government support then the CSSP can get started right away. Brands would be supportive of that.
- The decision needs to be taken quickly with the changes in government. We may find it more difficult to start a CSSP in 6 months than we would if we started one now.

Michael R.: It may be useful to add a security clause to the programme.

Jorge:

- The proposal is well received, and brands and trade unions should discuss it amongst themselves.
- Would like to see the criteria applied to all four countries before moving forward with the feasibility studies.
- An estimation of the budget is also essential, as it directly feeds the agreed criteria for expansion. The SC cannot move forward with a decision without this.

Felicity:

- Are there local, established organisations which we could contract to work for the Accord? Or do we establish our own staff?

Christina:

- If manufacturers do not feel represented by manufacturers' associations, this could lead to competition and challenges for an Accord in Pakistan.
- One consideration would be to involve the International Apparel Federation.
- Requests a comparison table per country based on the proposed indicators for expansion.

Dan:

- Differences among the industry association stem from identity politics and regional identities in Pakistan. With the multitude of different stakeholders, initially bringing together all stakeholders as an advisory would be good until a programme is set.
- Sindh and Punjab are different so designing one CSSP for both will be difficult.
- The SC is at a moment where it needs to decide how the decision-making process will be.

Jochen:

- The International Accord will need to be extended if the SC decides to have a CSSP for 5 years. The Pakistan Accord's term is limited by that of the International Accord.
- Would be helpful to organize face to face regional meetings. Proposes doing them in June.
- Brands want to use the upcoming weeks to look into this design and prepare discussions for the regional meetings.

Michael B.: A Pakistan Accord could state that it is a "5-year agreement, subject to the International Accord being renewed". The brands signed the 2-year International Accord to go ahead and sign a CSSP, but we should also be wary not to strong arm brands into a 5-year agreement.

Joris:

- It is necessary to make a decision as soon as possible to create the incentives and momentum for brands to extend the International Accord and sign it again.
- A detailed cost estimate can be prepared for Pakistan based on budget calculations in Bangladesh. Rougher estimates can be made for the other priority countries with substantially smaller budgets to be expected for Sri Lanka and Morocco as the fire and building safety is not considered as great a risk in those countries.

Alke: Next SC meeting should be in early July, for the decision to be taken.

SC Decisions:

- The Secretariat will submit cost estimates per country within two weeks and add the Pakistan budget to the framework. The brands will have a week to analyse the cost estimates before meeting at the regional meetings
- The Secretariat will add a security component to the framework.
- Face to face regional meetings are to take place in the second half of June.
- The next SC meeting will take place in the first week of July.

- **BUDGET & FINANCE**

- **Accord Quarterly Accounts (Dec-21 - Feb 22)**

Joris presented on the Accord's quarterly accounts:

- Income: budgeted \$6 million but received \$4 million, due to invoicing starting in Mar-22.
- Under the RSC, there was more expenditure than what was budgeted but this is evened out with less in the 4th quarter (given BGMEA's contribution)
- Group corporate cost: some of these costs were lower because group meetings were still online despite having been budgeted for physical meetings.
- The legal costs have been higher due to bills for the Brands Association and associated discussions.
- FFC: beginning of the year saw extra costs due to the transfer from the Bangladesh Accord to the International Accord. Amount is now going down because costs are being shared with the RSC (50/50).
- Remediation fund: Some money still needs to be disbursed. There are two additional FRF agreements that are going to be cancelled, which will free up approximately \$65 000 USD.
- **Accord Quarterly Accounts (Feb 22- April 22)**

Joris indicated that not all invoices have been paid yet.

- **Estimated expenditure 31 May and cash balance**

Joris/Danny explained that:

- There is currently \$2.1 million USD in bank.
- 95.1% of realization on the first invoices.
- Second invoice, received \$1.4 million and yet to receive \$2.4 million. We make a reservation of 5% for unpaid fee as per the auditors' requirements.
- Forecast expenditure: Kirsty is paid by the Accord directly but her costs are put under the RSC budget for as long as she remains seconded.
- Expected cash balance of \$4.1 million on the 1-Jun-22. This may appear to be a very high amount but the International Accord's 1st year runs until the end of Aug-22, so the income must cover June-Aug as well.
- **International Accord draft budget 2022-2023**

Joris/Danny stated that:

- The SC agreed on a budget until the end of December and then re-start on the next calendar year. However, with invoicing, the Secretariat will keep the same schedule. The Secretariat is therefore requesting approval the budget for June to December 2022. At the end of the Accord's term in Oct-2023, we would have a surplus of approximately \$1,200,000.

- No pilot inspections are scheduled for India or Sri Lanka yet, which is why the budget for these items have been significantly cut.
- Costs budgeted for international program officer to include travel and longer stay in-country.
- Brad Loewen is also budgeted in as technical consultant. He is willing to accompany and oversee pilot inspections in Pakistan (including quality & capacity assessment of local engineering companies).
- Budgeted for a safety & technical expert in Pakistan in case we do not have a CSO. The Secretariat lost its technical expertise with the RSC, so either we have that expertise at the Pakistan or International Accord level. Brad would be doing this work part and would only cover the technical aspects of OHS.

SC Decision:

- Budget is approved by the SC.
- Jochen requests to have a summary of the budget to present it at the regional brand meeting.

5. WORKING GROUP ON HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE

Agenda item added by request of the trade unions.

Joris: Purpose is to discuss if, how, when the Steering Committee will start working on this.

Christina:

- Proposed that 2 brand representatives and 2 from the trade unions be part of the working group to work on this together.
- Requested that the Secretariat write to the trade unions and brands to request nominations.

SC follow-up action: Secretariat to write to the trade unions and brands to request nominations to sit on the HRDD Working Group.

6. IMPLEMENTATION BANGLADESH

- **Update Article 8/18 discussion (Closures & Relocations)**

Joris: presented an overview of open pending closure cases, and of the cases pending severance payments. Requests clarification from the SC on how to tackle cases formerly known as Article 8 cases.

Christina:

- There is some discussion about de-escalating factories that have been escalated in connection with a relocation.
- On Article 8 severance payments, there is also some discussion on allowing trade unions to negotiate appropriate severance with factory management.
- Consultations are taking place and will get back to the Secretariat shortly.

Jochen: If the wording changes at the RSC level, it should also change at the Accord level.

Joris: It is important for the Secretariat to get clarity on how this provision is to be applied.

- **Update Accord – RSC cooperation & coordination**

Miriam: Raised that the Accord and RSC are still producing separate reports. The RSC and Accord are aligned on how the RSC is implementing the program but the annexes are different.

Christina: It has been agreed that No Brands would be reported on in a separate report.

Jochen:

- The reports need to be aligned where possible.
- Requests to bring this up again to the RSC Executive Committee.

SC follow-up actions: Jochen to raise reporting alignment with RSC Executive Committee.

7. AOB

- **Next SC meeting date**

SC Decision: Next meeting is set to be online on 5-Jul-22.

Close of meeting