Country reports 30 November 2001

You can find the information to contact the different groups here

- France
- Bulgaria
- Netherlands
- UK
- Italy
- Belgium (Dutch speaking part)
- Germany
- Austria
- Switzerland

CCC (Ethique sur L'étiquette)

Toys:

- We targeted the toy's retailers in order to get them involved in our "social label " (a product/shop label connected to monitoring and verification) process. We include toys' retailers supermarkets and toy's specialized retailers as Toys r us, la grande recre and joue club.
- This year, for our toy's campaign we asked the public to sign a petition to be given to all the toy's retailers, asking them to be more aware of the social conditions of the people who produce their toys and ask them to get a code of conduct including the ILO conventions and monitoring and verification.
- We also produced a company's scorecard. Like we did last year we ranked some companies present in France concerning their social behavior. This year we focused on the toy's retailers and we rank 16 companies such as Auchan, Carrefour, Cora, casino, Leclerc, intermarché, Systeme U (supermarkets who sell all together 50% of toys in France) and the toy's retailers such as Toys r us, La grande recre and Joue club. From the 16 companies there are 4 from the sport and leisure sector ( Intersport;Décathlon; Go sport; technicien du sport-these companies were already targeted in the last report card). We found last year this ranking to be a very helpful tool and it did put pressure on companies so that's why we did a second score card this year. The media also liked this kind of tool and they did also put pressure on the companies especially the "bad graded" ones because they asked them to answer interviews and comments on the ranking. The public also liked the ranking because in the 5 years we are campaigning they want to get more information on companies. With the ranking they had an overview of their social attitudes. The public will also be asked to send or bring postcards to the local toy s retailer's managers. We will ask the public to send their postcards to the bad graded companies mentioned in the ranking;
Publication:
- We edited a booklet in collaboration with Alternatives économiques, an economical monthly.

You can go to www.voila.fr and choose traduction, then you will be to translate the pages of our website into English.

CCC:

The real start of CCC-Bulgaria was in May 2001 as a Programme under the Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation.

Research

- Pilot study in two regions in Bulgaria: South West (Sandanski, Petrich, Blagoevgrad, Gotse Delchev) and North East (Varna and Dobritch).
- Information was collected from state institutions (Customs office, Labour inspections), trade unions and by using the adapted questionnaires from CCC for workers, managers and factory visits. The information collected was used to prepare the initial report based on the horizontal mapping of the garment industry in the two project regions. The reports show that except for forced labour and some rare occasions of discrimination there are very serious violations of all other basic labour rights. CCC Bulgaria has summaries of the research in English.

Conference

The results of the report were presented on 25-26 October, 2001 at a meeting in Sofia. The number of participants was 25 from Bulgaria from state institutions (Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Economy, Labour inspections, etc), trade unions, NGOs and representatives of associations (Textile exporters and Consumers). There were also 11 foreigners from CCC Germany and Netherlands, CFDT and Institute Bellville France, trade union representatives from Turkey, Romania and Yugoslavia and an independent researcher from Poland.

All participants shared the view that there is a lot to be done to improve labour conditions in the garment industry. In addition to the research and education the need of extensive international and regional cooperation was stressed, in particular between Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and Turkey and with a view of the 2004 Olympic Games in Greece. At the conference, it was decided that action will be taken for identification of mechanisms for a more rigid implementation of domestic law, through exchange of information, introduction of new regulations & signing of CBAs, courts for labour disputes, monitoring and verification etc. CCC Bulgaria will publish the goals of CCC, particularly the code of conduct in Bulgaria.

Future plans
• Continue with regional cooperation on the Balkan with Turkish and Greek organisations. Apart from this, there will be meetings on a local level with trade union activist, workers, NGO activists, researchers and labour inspectors. In Bulgaria no worker has heard from code of conduct, so we have to start from the beginning. They do know about national legislation, not about international tools. We will begin with raising awareness among trade unions, NGOs and workers, we will produce material, leaflet etc. which will contain this kind of information.

• For the continuation of the project it was decided to intensify regional cooperation on the Balkan and with Turkish and Greek organisations. Subcontracting chains are used in Bulgaria, we cannot trace down without help from Greece and Turkey. Turks do the finishing work in Bulgaria and export to USA, because they have used their quotas from Turkey to USA. There are many people with double identity: both Turkish and Bulgarian. Opportunities are sought for establishing connections with Greek NGOs and trade unions aimed at establishing a CCC-Greece and enhancing regional cooperation. In mid-December two representatives of CCC-Bulgaria and Podkrepa TU in Sandanski were expected to visit Thessalonica and meet local Greek trade unions to discuss the above. Due to the bad weather in December, this was not possible, they will go early February.

• There has been an expression of interest from Women Working Worldwide and Home Net for the implementation of joint projects, research and educational seminars in Bulgaria in 2002. By end January 2002 a collection of information will be carried out in both pilot regions with the aim of getting a preliminary idea of what is the situation with home workers in Bulgaria. This will enable the planning of future work.

Central and Eastern Europe:
Romanian part of the project runs for 2 years (starting May 2001)
The following activities have taken place:

• Field trip Romania, September 2001: actual and potential partners in the project were contacted. Factories, trading agents and investment boards in Bucurest and Cluj were visited.

• Participation of Bulgarian partners and local trade unionist, workers and researchers in Istanbul workshop of Turkey Working Group of Women Home based Workers, Sept. 2001. This was a very interesting exchange between Turkish home workers, activist and Bulgarian participants, as well as participants from Macedonia and Yugoslavia. Discussions focused on relocation practices of garment manufacturing around the region.

K_S<XX_Dutch CCC
(Schone Kleren Kampagne)

Clean Clothes Communities

• CCC NL did an investigation to see where the community of Amsterdam are buying their working clothes. CCC also interviewed big retailers of working
clothes who deliver working clothes to the city of Amsterdam. The conclusions are that demands of civil servants concerning working conditions and environmental norms vary a lot. The interviewed retailers did not think about labour conditions before, no one had a code of conduct. The report will be published in February 2002, and there will be an English summary on the website in March 2002.

- After Amsterdam (dec. 2000), also Groningen adopted a resolution on working clothes (nov. 2001). Two other cities have asked advice from CCC when they want to buy working clothes, and although they have no resolution, they will ask retailers about environmental and labour standards.
- CCC did mailing to left wing and centre political parties (elections in March 2002), a resolution was included in the mailing which parties could adopt.
- Preparation of working groups for local NGOs feb-april 2002
- Close cooperation with a large development NGO and fair trade shops.

Urgent appeals

- Triumph
  - June 2001: labelling action in two different stores which sell Triumph
  - On October 4 2001, the CCC, Burma Centre Netherlands and trade union FNV met with Vendex KBB, a large retailer in the Netherlands that is selling Triumph products. Vendex KBB stated that they have been putting pressure on Triumph on this issue and that they will keep up the dialogue but that they will not take a position themselves. The decision to leave Burma lies totally with Triumph. Vendex KBB will not consider stopping selling Triumph products to add to the pressure on Triumph.
  - On October 18 2001, the CCC, BCN and the FNV had a meeting with Mr. Brand, the director of Triumph in the Netherlands, to insist once again that Triumph pulls out of Burma. Brand stressed that he is not in a position to influence the policy of Triumph as the company decisions are made in Switzerland. Brand explained further that Triumph is in the process of making a plan for 'corporate social responsibility'.
  - On 22nd of October, at the Night of the Underwear (a yearly event organised by industry association Bodyfashion), CCC together with Burma Centrum Nederland (BCN), the Dutch trade union FNV, XminY and Novib, called upon Triumph once again to withdraw from Burma. After some debate, Mr. Brand left the event to come outside and meet us. He received from Carrie (a TV-personality in the Netherlands) a piece of art in the form of a needle with barbed wire. The action resulted in a response from Bodyfashion that decided to exclude Triumph from all public activities during the Week of the Underwear following the Night of the Underwear. In addition to excluding Triumph from the Week of the Underwear and agreeing on a press statement, Bodyfashion promised to organise a special member meeting where the Clean Clothes Campaign and the other organisations are invited to present their opinion on the presence of Triumph in Burma.
In the meantime, Triumph has launched a new promotion campaign on big billboards in the cities in the Netherlands.

- EPZ Philippines: appeal from Workers Assistance Centre Inc. (WAC) in Cavite, the Philippines and Solidarity of Cavite Workers (SCW) on labour rights violations at several garment factories located in the Cavite EPZ. This appeal focuses on 5 garment and bag/novelty item factories. At these facilities workers seeking to exercise their right to unionise have been met with harassment and discrimination. Other issues, such as payment issues, factory shutdowns, and complaints of abusive management practices were also reported. Letters were sent to companies, among which Ralph Lauren, Green Dog (Japan), GAP, Tommy Hilfiger, Liz Claiborne, Calvin Klein.

- Bangladesh fire case: there was a fire alarm in the Mirpur factory in Bangladesh in November 2000, resulting in the death of 24 garment workers. The Mirpur factory was producing for C&A, H&M, and Obermeyer. CCC sent letters to all three companies and BGMEA (Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Employers Association). So far, all three companies responded, only the BGMEA did not. We are still looking for information on the following companies: Kappakin, Dr. Refil, Kik, YGM, Miles and Kik.

Southern Africa:
The country reports on Swaziland and Lesotho have been published on the website of the Clean Clothes Campaign. The summaries of the factory profiles, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana were published in December on the website (see [http://www.cleanclothes.org/pub.htm](http://www.cleanclothes.org/pub.htm)). Research has been done in Madagascar en Mauritius and will hopefully come out soon.

Companies

- Vendex KBB : SOMO published a report on violations of labour standards in factories in Tirupur which were producing for Vendex KBB and KarstadtQuelle (KQ). There was a fair amount of publicity and afterwards Vendex has announced they will contact the Fair Wear Foundation for a meeting.

- Nike wanted to rent a large space to organise a sporting event for the youth in Amsterdam during the World Championship Football in 2002. They approached a project in Amsterdam, which consists of artists, theatre and small companies, and offered to pay 250,000 guilders (113,445 Euro), also paying to start a skate project. The board invited the CCC and Nike and after a discussion on the labour conditions decided not to work with Nike.

- Diesel, A large activist housing project, with spaces to rent was contacted by an organisation who wanted to exploit one the spaces, but only if Diesel could be the main sponsor. CCC sent info on Diesel to the inhabitants of the house. When the organisation had an exhibition in the house, inhabitants of the house who did not agree that Diesel sponsored the exhibition distributed leaflets from CCC and our info on Diesel.
Legal
Anne and Nina wrote a paper for the legal working group with an overview of initiatives by governments and international institutions. A lobbying action plan was added and has been discussed on November 28. There have been discussions on presenting cases to the National Contact Point of the OECD in the Netherlands with other organisations but so far only Gerard Oonk of the India Committee of the Netherlands has presented a case (among others about adidas and footballs in India).

Fashion files

- 25 workshops have been given at schools, at youth organisations and at manifestations
- New material was developed (environmental game and a game on trade)
- After the workshops, people can put their signature at pieces of garment which will be collected to make a garment article. Next year this will be presented to a famous person in the Netherlands
- Plans for next year: exchange of young union members of Asia and the Netherlands. A documentary will be made of this.
- CCC will distribute material on fashion file to other CCCs, or a description of the material. Germany is interested in receiving this material. Teachers in Germany are very interested in this.

Consumer union
The Dutch consumer union sent a questionnaire to 16 companies which are active on the Dutch market. The research was focused on T-shirts. They made a scorecard of the results (what companies do with regard to corporate social accountability). They published information about CCC Netherlands.

Fair Wear Foundation:

- There have been audits in Poland and Romania. At the end of January 2002 there will be an audit in India, and there is one due in Indonesia.
- Although the original idea was to present the label in May, there in the FWF a debate if this is such a good idea. It's not clear if there can be enough guarantee which are required for a label and perhaps it's better to get a kind of membership (as a communication tool from companies to consumers). FWF would still launch the membership in May 2002.
- Proposal FWF to discuss international collaboration is postponed. FWF will write to CCC and pilot countries to propose a new date.
- The manual has been revised and will be definite in March.
- On Kuyichi: There have been meetings between FWF and Kuyichi. Kuyichi has announced it will join FWF as soon as FWF has a label.
Companies

- a meeting was had with Umbro (follow up to Euro 2000 campaign) to discuss the possibility of monitoring and verification of Vietnam suppliers. The company instead appeared interested in buying the services of a commercial audit firm. As Price Waterhouse Coopers was being considered, we forwarded Dara O'Rourke report of earlier this year.
- a meeting was had with Monsoon, to discuss the possibility of working with Indian NGOs to conduct a study on wages among Monsoon suppliers.
- a summer campaign targeted the GAP, with actions in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Norwich and many other cities and towns. Justification: growth of GAP's share of UK market; Carlton TV programme opportunity; and US request that UK gets involved. Focus on Lesotho research provided by Somo/CCC. No media response but strong consumer interest. Generated many new supporters and requests for information. Public very receptive.

Follow up work is due with all three companies.

Resources

Bulletins 13 and 14 published.
Video for young people almost complete, as is CD-rom of resources available. Contact Lisa Hardman for these after 1 February.
New living wage report ready, entitled Wearing Thin: the State of Pay in the Fashion Industry 2000-01. Samples copies being mailed to all CCCs in February 2002 - do let us know how many you want. Also available in e-mail format.

Other

- Disney actions being organised in several cities, in collaboration with No Sweat, to be held prior to Christmas.
- urgent action network set up for LBL supporters to take part in urgent appeals.

Italy:

After the G8 protest marches in Genoa July 2001 several social networks were formed in Italy. Rete Lilliput, the network Ersilia Monte is part of, is one of these networks. Rete Lilliput will fix its priorities in a national meeting to be held in January 2002. Ersilia will try to have the Clean Clothes Campaigning included in the network's priorities.

As a start Ersilia wants to focus on the football World cup joining forces with Manithese, an Italian NGO which is coordinating the Italian Global March against child labour. Discussions about this are at a starting point. Proposals were set forth to target some Italian sportswear companies but first information is needed to know whether there are Italian companies among the FIFA licensees.
In addition, we are working at a project to launch again our law proposal on corporate transparency and social responsibility by trying to build up a broad coalition including NGOs and trade unions.

Information on working conditions in the garment industry and the CCC were included in the education program developed for secondary schools by the Fair Trade Organization in Milan.

Belgium
CCC: Flemish speaking part, Schone Kleren Campagne

Urgent appeals:

- **Triumph**
  - Appeal for triumph published at websites: Wereldsolidariteit, Wereldwijd, Netwerk Bewust Verbruiken, SJV
  - The appeal was also published in magazines: Schone Kleren Nieuwsbrief, Nieuwe Werker, Nieuwsbrief SJV, Wereldburgerkrant (18,000 copies and protest letter included) and Visie (after publication in Visie, 120 persons visited the website).
  - Other means of distribution: local groups: ACOD, KAV, ACW
    - organisation sent 10 letters + envelopes to all local groups with the invitation to explain the case and find 10 people to send the protest letters
- **Pt Istana Indonesia**. Protest letters were being sent by individuals and ACV (labour union)

Education packs for secondary school
Themes: working conditions in the garment industry, jeans and women workers in EPZs
Distribution: mailing to teachers in schools with garment professional training, magazine of teachers' trade union and the magazine for teachers.
In a couple weeks there were more than 120 requests for information and the education packs.

Follow up
End of 2001: News Letter + announcement action day
End of 2002: improving the education packs

Other materials
Brochure on codes of conduct and verification models

Workers' education
Garteks/SBSI Indonesia: We evaluated all our educations. Conclusion was that often we send the wrong person to a training. All the participants made a commitment that each branches will send the right person according to the material of a training for next future.
We gave presentation on CCC (the vision, mission and its strategies). All the participants
gave good responds about it. Each branches made a commitment on simple monitoring and verification in all the factories where they are active. As the first step of their programs they will draw up an inventory of garment and textile factories in their region.

SOMO conference: from code to compliance
Participants from Dutch speaking part of Belgium: 13 participants from SKC platform, 1 journalist (who published an article in De Morgen).

Other initiatives

- Round table social auditing
- Seminar Minister Aelvoet (Ministry of Consumers)
- Expert Meeting Minister Landuyt (Ministry of Labour)

Perspectives 2002

- Consumer action
  - Action Day January 2002: they expect 1000 participants, and will visit retailers. Aim is to show that CCC exist and put pressure on retailers.
  - Sports event October 2002
  - Manual by the name: 'T-shirts for groups': trade unions and NGOs address schools to think about clean clothes
  - 'clean' uniforms for youth organisations: youth organisations who order uniforms for their groups (sporting etc.) uniforms will talk with their retailers to ask them for clean products.
  - world championship football : a new volunteer has prepared a game for youth groups which can be played before the championship. Every CCC can use it, there is a description in English available.
  - Disney: We will not organise separate campaign, but collaborate with other organisations already working on this.

- Public authorities
  - public procurement: We will start a campaign on public procurement. This will be at community level, not at national level.
  - follow up social label (Belgian law for a product label)

German

CCC: Kampagne fur Saubere Kleidung

The German CCC has a new Coordinator: Christiane Schnura (CCC-D@dgb-bildungswerk.de).
Jack Catarata is still responsible for "Urgent Actions" but he is now working with another CCC-member organisation -- VEM (catarata-j@vemission.org) in Wuppertal.

The main activities of the German CCC for 2002 will be the sports congress (which will occupy us during the first half of the year) and KarstadtQuelle.
Since March 2001 the German CCC is waging a campaign against KarstadtQuelle (KQ), the biggest German garment retailer. Various CCC member groups have been doing public actions in German cities (Street-Theatre, leaflets, panel discussions etc.) against the retailer.

In July we participated in the general assembly of KQ stockholders' in Düsseldorf. CCC did not buy the shares but critical shareholders gave CCC their shares. While Karstadt's CEO was giving his annual report, two activists tried to enter the stage to unfurl a big CCC-banner but security guards were quick to send them out of the hall. Outside, CCC activists were handing out leaflets and passed information about CCC's to shareholders. With the help of a group of critical stockholders, one CCC member was able to deliver a speech before the KQ. In that speech, CCC held the company responsible for the terrible working conditions of workers of KQ's suppliers in India. At the end of the speech the CCC representative challenged the company, to improve their record. Part of KQ's response was interesting: KarstadtQuelle would accredit independent organisations to control the suppliers.

In September the German CCC met with KarstadtQuelle to discuss some points. The main issue of the CCC, to install an independent system of monitoring and verification in cooperation with TUs and NGOs, was refused by KQ and the representative of the AVE (Foreign Trade Association). About the "independent organisations" they told us that these are about five (like SGS) which shall control the realisation of the AVE-Code.

The main CCC action in 2002 will be the Fit for Fair-Sports congress in Köln (May 3rd/4th). The idea is to bring together various stakeholders: Producers, workers, brands, WFSGI, trade unions, CCC, associations (FIFA, ...), VIP-sportsmen/women, politicians, etc. in one event.

Aims: Provide information about working conditions of garments and shoes workers abroad; to give some overview about existing initiatives to improve the workers' conditions (for example, WFSGI-code!!); and to discuss next steps and more measures to enhance public interest on the issue.

Mercedes Pasqual, a journalist, was hired to coordinate the Sports congress work (fit-for-fair@web.de). Since it will take place a month before the Football World Cup in Japan and Korea in June, we hope to be able to exploit the expectedly big public attraction of the event to point out the labour conditions behind the global sportswear industry.

Program of Activities: On Friday, May 3rd, Sports congress activities are lined-up in Köln: a run with prominent personalities and other eye-catching events probably like street theatre, etc. In the evening, live interviews will be conducted with representatives of the sportswear industry (like adidas), a worker from "the south", prominent sports(wo)men, and CCC. After this there will be a short cultural program (maybe a band/ concert).

On Saturday, May 4th, we'll have workshops in the morning and a final panel discussion. To attract the media and public, CCC will try to involve VIPs (sportsmen and women, politicians, media personalities) in the congress. Since months we are collecting signatures through postcards. The postcard drive
appeals to:
the sporting goods producers to fulfil the demands of the CCC, and for the sports
associations to involve themselves with the workers' issues and to use their
influence to pressure sportswear brands.
The signatures will be presented to the congress by the world champion of
unicycle.
Everybody is welcome! Accommodation (with sleeping bags, some with beds)
will be provided.

German Round Table on Codes of Conduct
As already briefly mentioned in the last issue of the CCC Newsletter the German Round
Table on Codes of Conduct with four representatives each from government, business,
unions and NGOs started to operate in January 2001. Members of the German Round
Table are: a) government - Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and
Development, Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, b)
business: German Federation of Employers' Association, German Foreign Trade
Association (AVE), Otto Versand, BASF, c) unions: IG Metall, IG Bergbau, Chemie und
Energie, North-South Network of DGB, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, d) NGOs: CCC,
FIAN, Transfair, VENRO.

After the founding meeting in January 2001, and a meeting in March with briefings on
experiences with code of conduct initiatives so far like ETI, CCC, SAI, WRC and FLA,
the German Round Table met in July to discuss its future programme up to the end of
next year ( a follow-up is still open ). At the July meeting it was left open if next to the
evaluation of running pilot projects like those from AVE in India or those from the CCC,
the Round Table would embark on pilots on its own. A series of contacts will take place
during the next months with government, parliamentarians and governmental
organisations, such as the OECD, ILO, UN Global Compact, the Consumers' Ministry,
the European Parliament and the EU Commission. In December 2001 the Round Table
will meet the Enquete Commission of the Bundestag on Globalisation. It is not clear yet,
however, if these contacts will lead to concerted efforts in strengthening government
regulation.

At the beginning of 2002 a public event will present and discuss the aims and work of the
German Round Table to/with a broader audience.

Visit the website of the German Round Table: [http://www.coc-runder-tisch.de](http://www.coc-runder-tisch.de)

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Austrian CCC: Clean Clothes Kampagne: Kampagne für faire Arbeitsbedingungen Weltweit

- EU-Project confirmed:
The Austrian Südwind-Agentur has obtained written confirmation from the EU
that CCC-funding for the next 3 years is secured. In the funding proposal, there is
the idea to create a consumer-network, which will eventually take over core
functions of the Austrian CCC and should be self-sustaining by the end of the 3-
year project. A key element of this network is an information-exchange-platform
on the internet. The platform should enable local Austrian groups to coordinate
actions among themselves and to exchange information with groups abroad. To
stimulate the usage of the platform among young people, an internet game will enable them to enter the global economy as workers, unionists, consumers, and business at different points of the production chain, governments or civil-society-actor. To ensure that the network does not remain a virtual game, regional network groups are to be fostered. To ensure that the network can sustain itself after the initiating 3-year period, regional and local funds must be secured.

- Sportswear Campaign:
  Austria is continuing with a focus on sportswear; Important target groups will be Austrian athletes especially runners, the marathon event is going to be repeated. Regarding the football campaign, we will continue our low profile approach, i.e. no specific campaigning on football events/teams. If national CCCs are sending letters to their national football association or to similar recipients, we could join such efforts, given that our German-speaking colleagues are providing a ready to use draft.

- Homework:
  There is currently no specific initiative on homework. However, the Austrian CCC plans to finance an interchange between SEWA (India) and SEWU (South Africa), for such an exchange was considered highly desirable by SEWU.

List of activities since the last meeting:

- Nike: handing over of the Nike-Postcards with a short meeting of Nike-Austria: The one concrete thing that came out of the meeting is, that Nike-Austria promised to be present at a public forum of the CCC - given that they are informed in time. They'll send a European Nike-Representative rather than an Austrian one. For the last three years, we have been unsuccessful in getting Nike to participate at public forums.

- Triumph: We've put out our triumph Post-Cards and have designed an easy to replicate Street-Theatre. The theatre has been tried in the inner city of Vienna and received lots of attention from people passing by. We want the theatre to be copied/adapted by local groups.

- Forming political alliances: there was a Seminar with Social Democrats coming from various districts of Vienna. They have committed themselves to participate in one of our next actions.

- Publicity: The Book "Schwarzbuch Markenfirmen" (Blacklist Corporate Brands) which was put out by an Austrian and German journalist (Klaus Werner and Peter Weiss), has received a lot of press attention. As a result, CCC-Austria is receiving an increased number of inquiries from the public and is also invited to public forums about the issue. The book includes a section on the CCC and basically lists the wrongdoings of 50 well-known corporate brands.

- CCC-Art-Contest/Exhibition: A local Austrian group in Vienna has been organizing a contest for CCC-Art (mostly paintings, drawings, sculptures, but also some poetry). The outcome was presented in December in a public exhibition at the university.
• CCC-T-Shirts /Stickers: We are in the process of producing CCC-T-Shirts and stickers to be sold in the forthcoming 3 years.

• City of Vienna: We have drafted a package for cooperation with the city of Vienna which basically falls into 2 parts: Support for the campaign in kind and financially; Public procurement. The next meeting for the campaign-support part is taking place in December, the meeting for the public procurement part in January. We do have a vague confirmation of the city so far, that they want to cooperate.

• Consumer Association Issues: The VKI, the Austrian Association for Consumers is again launching an attempt to include an score card to their regular product tests. They are doing this in cooperation with Consumer organizations in Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The test is about jeans and is scheduled to be published in February. We have been contacted to cooperate with/consult the German IMUG-institute which has a contract to do the test. About a year ago, we basically argued that the IMUG institute is not doing a serious job in assessing corporate ethics. Overall, the communication with the VKI has not been very encouraging up to now, but we are hesitant to go into complete confrontation with the VKI, cause it is a potential ally. We will continue to denounce the efforts of the IMUG.

VKI sent a questionnaire to Nela, and gave her two weeks to respond. Christian will write a draft letter and distribute it to the European CCCs, we will send it to all European consumer associations.

• Ongoing: Lots of workshops

Pilot project

• Pilots carried out for three suppliers - one for each company (Mabrouc, Migros and Veillon) participating in the project of independent monitoring-, located in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu, South India

• A monitoring team (pilot project director and two to three Indian auditors of Bureau Veritas Quality International) carried out the visit of the suppliers. The visits brought to light several areas not in compliance with the Code of Conduct and the Indian national laws, notably in the fields of payment of overtime, social benefits and working hours. However, the results differ considerably between each supplier. Many of the problems identified are actually endemic to the Indian garment industry, in particular in the Tirupur area.

• A detailed report will be sent not only to each company, but also to its respective supplier. Consultations between the buying company and its supplier will then take place in order to formulate a corrective action plan and to agree on a timetable for implementation of these improvements. A follow-up visit, in which workers will again be involved, will then take place in the near future, in order to assess the degree of implementation of the corrective plan.
• As for the China side of the pilot project, a trip to Hong Kong and the mainland was scheduled in November, for further meetings with local partners, with a view to carrying out the visit of the Chinese suppliers beginning of 2002.

Other:

• The Berne declaration (Stefan) has a small capacity to work on the WC campaign. They will ask people to postcards or emails to FIFA for improvements in the labour conditions in the sporting good industry. The idea is still in development, probably they will gather 2002 signatures because it's the 2002 WC.