INFLUENCING FACTORS

No.	Name of influencing factor	Definition of influencing factor
1	**Regulatory framework EU for traceability of chemicals in textiles**	Describes the legal framework in the EU for the traceability of chemicals in textiles and includes laws, regulations and directives issued by government authorities. The regulations can affect the entire value chain.
2	**Regulatory framework global for traceability of chemicals in textiles**	Describes the global legal framework for the traceability of chemicals in textiles including laws, regulations and directives issued by government authorities and the degree of alignment with EU legislation. The regulations can affect the entire value chain.
3	**Standardisation on EU- and global level**	Describes the degree of standardisation of chemical traceability (on EU and global level), including information requirements and information formats.
4	**Enforcement pressure in the industry**	Describes the enforcement/realisation pressure by authorities onto the industry.
5	**Scientific knowledge about chemical substances**	Describes the degree of scientific knowledge on chemical substances and the share of substances for which sufficient information (toxicity profiles, etc.) exist and thus can be assesses (˝new˝ substances of concerns).
6	**Innovations in detection methods**	Describes the development of new approaches to identifying specific chemical substances in a given material.
7	**Innovations in traceability technology**	Describes the development and successful dissemination of physical (e.g. scanners) and non-physical (software) elements of the technical infrastructure for sharing information along the entire value chains.
8	**Innovations textile technology**	Describes the development and successful dissemination of new approaches to the production of raw material, manufacturing and recycling processes (e.g. automated chemical detection) as well as product design (e.g. 3D printing)
9	**Consumer behaviour**	Describes consumers' understanding of chemical traceability and informed decision making according to circular economy standards (purchase, use and disposal) .
10	**Critical public opinion**	Describes the extent to which public perception is critical regarding the management of chemical substances in the apparel industry. Critical public opinion is represented by the press, social media, NGOs, and consumers.
11	**Location factors (political, social, economical, ecological)**	Describes the political, social, cultural and ecological conditions and developments throughout the value chains and the related level of risk for the apparel sector.
12	**Mindset in the industry**	Describes the motivation of the industry to become active in terms of traceability as a sign of taking responsibility and acting accordingly.
13	**Traceability capacity in the supply chain**	Describes the level of knowledge, and availability of resources and manpower in the supply chain to collect, stock, manage, communicate, secure and complete the data about chemicals along the supply chain.
14	**Cooperation among peers on aspects of traceability**	Describes the intensity of cooperation between two or more (potential) competitors and if necessary a neutral party to reach a common ground to trace the chemicals in the apparel sector.
15	**Cooperation along value chain on aspects of traceability**	Describes the intensity of cooperation along the various value chain stakeholders (incl. the ability and willingness to be transparent and the perception of data protection aspects).
16	**Traceability related business models**	Describes to what extent new business models and value chain actors related to traceability of chemical substances are successfully introduced to the global market.

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