

Universe of factors that strengthen textile production and its relationship with corporate social responsibility

Universo de factores que fortalecen la producción textil y relación con su responsabilidad social empresarial

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to analyze the elements that facilitate and contribute to the development of the transnational textile sector taking into account exogenous factors, as well as its relationship with corporate social responsibility (CSR) through a Delphi analysis. We have used two panels of fifty-five experts related to the subject matter of study, which responded to the hypotheses in order to classify and analyze the results obtained by identifying them according to their economic, technological, social, political and legal influence, giving as a result, the existence of a universe of possibilities in the textile sector, circumstances that contribute to improving production in a more ethical and sustainable way.

Corporate Social Responsibility; Textile Industry; Delphi Analysis

Resumen

El objetivo de esta investigación es analizar los elementos que facilitan y contribuyen al desarrollo del sector textil transnacional teniendo en cuenta factores exógenos, así como su relación con la responsabilidad social empresarial (RSE) a través de un análisis Delphi. Se han utilizado dos paneles de cincuenta y cinco expertos relacionados con las temáticas objeto de estudio, los cuales respondieron a las hipótesis planteadas con la finalidad de clasificar y clasificar los resultados obtenidos identificándolos según su influencia económica, tecnológica, social, política y legal, dando como resultado la existencia de un universo de posibilidades en el sector textil, circunstancias que contribuyen a mejorar la producción de una manera más ética y sostenible.

Responsabilidad Social Empresarial; Industria Textil, Análisis Delphi

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Introduction

The demands of consumers and society itself (in many cases far from the canons of solidarity) transnational corporations (TNCs) compete in a relentless environment of competitiveness. The development of transnational textile activity generates direct relationships between companies, avid investment governments and the environment. New products, services, regulations and impacts emerge. These factors-many of them exogenous-condition and promote textile production systems resting under the umbrella of an amalgam of recommendations known as corporate social responsibility (CSR) processes. These measures are used by many companies to generate all kinds of positive impacts on their interests, along with others of an unappealable nature that directly reinterpret the true purpose of CSR policies. According to the company Unilever (2016) "The company's own brands are incorporating Corporate Social Responsibility into their marketing strategies".

Hence, a conceptual doubt arises in relation to the deployment of these measures such as what they are for or what their actual monitoring and function is. For Algayerova, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe UNECE (2018a) "It is clear that the fashion industry needs to change gears. It must be environmentally sound and support a social transformation towards decent and healthy jobs. " For this reason it is necessary to analyze the transnational context through its strengths using a multidisciplinary Delphi method of fifty-five experts with the aim of analyzing transversally the strengths of the textile sector. For this, the results obtained from the panel of experts are analyzed together with an appropriate bibliographic review.

The panel is formed by different participants, all of them of international prestige in order to delve into different knowledge such as business ethics, migration, logistics, chemistry applied to the textile sector, epidemiology, law, collective bargaining, globalization, companies in the sector, etc., as well as active subjects of institutional life in order to map many of the challenges that surround global textile production from their strengths, values and relationship with CSR processes (Luque, Hernández Zubizarreta, & de Pablos, 2016a).

The textile industry is based on a large number of extreme logistics processes (modular manufacturing, transport, reverse logistics) and custom-made legislation, which together with unlimited production-and outsourcing-chains make up part of the textile gear. According to the World Trade Organization WTO (2016, page 54) [...] large companies are relatively more connected to global value chains in various sectors, especially in the textile industry [...] ". Natural needs are generated such as dressing, other artificial (promoting new purchases), as well as advanced industrial developments from complex standards. Security regulations advance by technifying new processes, many of them on demand.

At the same time, fictitious requirements are developed such as going fashion, a circumstance that functions as a great symphony fed by the TNCs in the shadow of the mass media (Luque, 2017). These needs are activated with a simple click allowing the implementation of a wide range of possibilities a la carte (Lipovetsky, 1987) encouraged by the creation of new products and therefore new purchases; According to a report by the United Nations Environment Program (2015), world trade has expanded enormously in recent decades, driven by progressive liberalization and a rapid increase in the demand for resources. Only between 1980 and 2010, the value of trade increased more than six times and also doubled the volume of trade.

Paradigm of textile globalization

The value of world merchandise exports according to the WTO (2017) has increased by approximately 32% since 2006, reaching a volume of US \$ 16 billion. in 2016, of which 5% corresponds to clothing and textiles. Trade in merchandise, manufactures and agricultural products registered the highest growth, increasing in value by 37% and 67%, respectively. China remains the leading textile manufacturer, accounting for 37% of exports worldwide. Of the top 10 textile exporting countries in billions of US dollars We obtain the following list, China 106; European Union (28) 65; India 16; United States 13; Turkey 11; Republic of Korea 10; Pakistan 9; Chinese Taipei 9; Hong Kong 8 and Viet Nam 7.

The textile sector together with clothing, leather and footwear “*It is characterized by geographically dispersed production and rapid changes driven by the market, providing employment opportunities to millions of workers around the world, particularly young women*” (International Labor Organization ILO, 2016) which highlights its relevance at the global level as a pillar of trade and the global economy.

The textile industry has evolved and technified in a vertiginous way contributing with it to optimize its level of production and profit. In addition, it establishes processes of control and continuous improvement of exogenous elements that condition and irradiate production. The textile organization receives and analyzes a lot of *inputs* such as the manufacturing time of each textile construct, raw material costs, availability of personnel at low cost and with less labor conflict, existence of meager legislations in manufacturing countries in favor of production, establishment of commercial treaties in order to shield their investments, ability to outsource social and environmental risks, etc., all with a common denominator: guarantee and stability in investments and maximization of profits (Luque, Hernández Zubizarreta, & de Pablos, 2016b).

The limits of the planet in its entire extension are extracted in a consubstantial manner through the extraction of raw materials (Acosta, 2016) and professionalize outsourcing by increasing the supply chains (Barrar & Gervais, 2006) in order to minimize costs -as a mission- by exploring borders in order to incorporate new alternative transport routes (north pole included) to reduce costs. According to the ILO (2017, p.4), global supply chains "have become a dominant feature of global trade and investment that encompasses developing, emerging and developed economies." Currently many of the links that make up the supply chains are striving to be green (Carvalho, Azevedo, & Cruz-Machado, 2010, Sarkis, Zhu, & Lai, 2011). This concept is understood as the way to manage, design products, choose materials, configure procedures and optimize logistics processes together with the management of the end of the product's useful life -including its reuse- with a common denominator: respect, promotion and progress in environmental protection beyond what is required by law both directly (production) and indirectly eg. use of textiles, sequels, pollution (Sehulster, 2015), environmental depletion, etc.

New logistic processes emerge, such as relational analyzes that stimulate users' habits (Kumar & Arbi, 2008, Bruce & Daly, 2011, MacCarthy & Jayarathne, 2012) and consumption as a banal, trivial event, essential for the biological survival of people. being in turn a social agreement that results from the reconversion of wishes (Bauman, 2012).

In parallel, the knowledge is improved and with it, its global business crossing every pore of society, “[...]for the model to work the consumption can not stop” (Quintanilla, 2015). The textile production system is technified, wind is pushed to favor through billboards in unlikely spaces, impact campaigns on radio, TV and newspaper, unique sponsorships (eg videogames, movies and internet), imposed obligations or by simply pillaging digital information (Anderson, Horvath, & Lagüela, 2017). Everyday acts such as sending a text message, accessing a social network, or providing an email address or postal code at the time of making a purchase, are interrelated.

The system - in this case the *big data*— it does not stop advancing. The user seems inclined to deliver his valuable treasure at the price of balance and know their habits so that the system does not weaken and "help" to the extent of the needs of users. Information is power, and it is necessary to know to overcome, a circumstance easy to obtain even without our approval (Morozov, 2015). Exploring the mapping of behavioral parameters derived from the -possible- consumers is fundamental for the system to continue to feed itself, the TNCs know this.

In the same way, international logistics processes are essential for the textile industry, presenting at the same time a greater complexity (Martínez Barreiro, 2008). Companies adapt to new needs of delivery and production on demand by consumers and customers. The voracious competition in the market also influences, every penny counts and nobody is willing to lose it, “*create in the companies differentiated management, marketing, production and control strategies that attract increasingly demanding consumers, has become a real necessity*” (Industrial Observatory of the textile-clothing sector, 2006, p.7). Logistics operators are the main appendices to be able to produce and sell at the pace expected by textile companies. According to Boix (2016), the transnational company Inditex has some in Spain:

“50,000 workers (factories, logistics and stores) and 150,000 worldwide (essentially stores), but for which they work (for the production each year of about 1.2 billion units of clothing and accessories) 1.5 million workers in almost 6,000 factories from 45 countries on 4 continents”

These data do nothing more than evidence the management of knowledge made in recent years by the industry coordinating its international production and business model. New products are being developed (each time with greater added value) and shorter and more numerous clothing collections are generated in an increasingly cheaper, faster and more ephemeral fashion. In certain economies, the arrangement of a pledge may have a greater cost than the purchase of a new one. All this marked by an unstoppable increase in the level of *online* sales known as *e-commerce*.

Companies abound with free product shipments, as well as sophisticated return systems, this being a real competitive advantage when it comes to differentiating between competitors (known as reverse logistics). This consolidated structure opens the door of the collaborative economy to small producers by offering their goods and services from any corner of the planet (Sharma & Bhagwat, 2007) although not for everyone, due in many cases to the requirements of large Ebay platforms or Amazon. According to *EAE Business School* (2017) clothing spending internationally represents a growth of 18.75% from 2009 to 2016.

The countries with the highest growth are China, Poland, Israel and Romania. In the year 2020, the 5 countries that will lead the textile spending are China, the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany, which represents 73.75% of apparel spending. The increase in spending on textiles in China's homes is 7.1% between 2009 and 2016 and future expectations are to continue growing steadily. Knowledge management marks any type of industrial development (Barney, 1991, García-Álvarez, 2015, Lim, Tseng, Tan, & Bui, 2017), hence its efficiency is conveyed through different channels, many of them in real time. owned by the different textile multinationals (Buxmann, 1999, Gil, Mollá, & Ruiz, 2008). As Castells (2005) points out, the current technological revolution due to its dimensions and depth can be considered more important than the industrial revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries.

This advance has not been at zero cost. Business opportunities have been created that have been strengthened in many cases by intensive labor from poor countries or by the degeneration of labor relations in advanced countries. New work modalities are being implemented, generating new migratory flows, unequal opportunities and an objective data of 200 million unemployed people (Ryder, 2015). Faced with this dilemma, one can ask why not move towards a growth model based on sustainability. If natural resources are finite, why growth tends to infinity. Proposing balance and protection over the most disadvantaged (assistance resources, basic income, environment), it is necessary to incorporate these 200 million people into the labor market. The proper analysis of this market niche is an unprecedented textile strength. In many cases - this spectrum of the population - does not have their needs covered, being an objective source of industrial development, and social inclusion.

The company that decides to invest in developing or underdeveloped countries must take into account fundamental aspects such as the type of infrastructures in the country, characteristics of ports (either dry or navigable), rail connections, airports, quality of electricity supply, levels of corruption, interposed international sanctions, etc.

According to Arahuetes & Steinberg, (2013): “Internationalized companies have a larger size and produce a greater quantity of goods and services than those that operate exclusively in the national market. Being larger can make better use of economies of scale and have a greater financial capacity, which in turn allows them to make greater investments”.

Methodology

The study and analysis of the textile sector has been studied since time immemorial. The research that resulted in this article, raises a cross-sectional methodology based on a Delphi methodology with experts who give the analysis greater robustness, heterogeneity (Linstone & Turoff, 1975) and reliability (Mengual, 2011) thus minimizing errors on the results of the hypotheses raised because of their experience. For this, the factors that promote the transnational textile sector from a more ethical and sustainable production are examined (Mathiyazhagan, Govindan, NoorulHaq, & Geng, 2013, Chizaryfard, Samie, & Pal, 2018).

The Delphi method

The Delphi method has the ability to analyze past, present and future situations with the help of a group communication (Ruiz Olabuénaga & Ispizua, 1989). The participation of a group of experts, as well as of active subjects in the institutional life, is essential when exploring the prospective characteristics inherently offered by the method in order to identify the factors that promote textile production and its relationship with processes of CSR. Through the SWOT tool (weaknesses, threats, strengths and opportunities), the results are structured by thematic areas such as political, legal, economic, social and technological aspects according to their strengths (Rangkuti, 1998).

The procedure is based on the identification and contact with companies and experts (indicated at the beginning of the document as participants) as well as in the elaboration of questions using multidisciplinary questions related to the object of study (Sabino, 2014), in addition to having a previous analysis on the existing bibliography.

Process followed

Once the analysis proposal was identified, as it was the *universe of factors that strengthen textile production, and its relationship with CSR*, the selection and recruitment phase of experts is passed to finish with the construction of the questions as an analysis tool. The elaboration of the questionnaire was determinant, taking into account the capillarity object of study, bibliographic revision, current affairs, as well as transversality of the treated topic (Vela Peón, 2001, Boni & Quaresma, 2005).

Once the pertinence of the questionnaire was carried out and tested by six research professors and two pilot interviews (Boni & Quaresma, 2005), upon acceptance, the questionnaires were sent to the participants. There is the capacity to send another round of questionnaires, conduct interviews and send additional information if necessary when the degree of consensus is not broad or when it is observed that it can not be higher as indicated by Fernández-Ballesteros (1995), therefore not

There is a fixed or preconceived number of consultations with the purpose of knowing the strengths of the international textile sector in order to obtain the most reliable information possible.

Questionnaire model

The questionnaire, as an essential tool of the process, has the purpose of collecting information with the objective of obtaining consensus among the panel participants. In the project, experts and researchers in fundamental rights, production managers, logistics professionals, economists, legislators, transnational corporations, lawyers, NGOs, laboratories, scientific disseminators, etc., participate. The questionnaire contains 15 open questions according to the subject matter of study (attached as Annex 1) considering this methodology as valid (Hernández, Fernández, & Baptista, 2010).

Collection process

Once the rounds of sending and collecting the questionnaires made between 01/05/2015 and 07/30/2015 were completed, of 55 questionnaires obtained, it was received in the second only 12, where it was observed that the results contained practically the position Initial and even some did not respond, as it was explained in the procedure, that in case of not doing it in successive rounds, the initial assessments would be maintained. From there, the data received was quantitatively analyzed, as well as the observations and proposals made by the participants. Of the proposals raised and analyzed, those in which there has been consensus among the participants, purpose of the Delphi method (Landeta, 2002, 2006), as well as including relevant quotations and recommendations received by the experts.

Results obtained

Once the stage of sending and collecting data through the questionnaires of both rounds, they were analyzed qualitatively obtaining the following results according to their subject. In the following figures 2 and 3, a summary of the results obtained is shown. To this end, the factors that affect and promote textile production processes have been ordered in four thematic areas, such as political and legal factors, economic nature, social and technological aspects.

The growth of the global textile industry is tremendously robust although there are gaps that can compromise its performance. It is a multi actor system in continuous transformation, regulated and conditioned by different TNCs, channels and organizations of all kinds that overlap each other distributed in a decentralized manner.

Hence, in relation to the place where the TNCs develop their production can generate different opportunities. For this, inexorably, there is a need to know and develop the strengths of all the actors in each of its dimensions (social, environmental, economic, etc.). As for the political and legal factors, they should be explored without blushing. It is essential to create certainty in the textile sector by involving all the elements directly and indirectly related to textile production. The work presented here develops the close relationship between the different actors that cohabit within the transnational textile sector (legislations, non-governmental organizations, supranational bodies, public administrations, religious orders, consumers and the environment).

It is necessary to share information and resources using alternative channels towards a common goal that implies obtaining mutual benefits (Heikkilä, et al., 2014). Different participants present in this study point out the complexity of the transnational textile sector as well as the tremendous disparity of existing interests.

Each organization manages and implements its own business model, an aspect that can not be overlooked in order to strengthen relationships between the actors involved, even those geographically and ideologically distant (Boulton, Libert, & Samek, 2000). Processes such as lack of communication, egos and particular short-term benefits should be optimized (Chizaryfard, Samie, & Pal, 2018). At an economic level, the processes of globalization and deregulation should be accompanied by greater environmental promotion. According to the UN Economic Commission for Europe UNECE (2018b):

“The fashion or clothing industry has an often underestimated impact on the development of our planet. This \$ 2.5 trillion dollar industry is the world's second most water-intensive, producing 20 percent of wastewater globally. The production of a cotton shirt requires 2,700 liters of the amount a person drinks in 2.5 years. 10% of global carbon dioxide emissions are emitted by the textile industry, and cotton is responsible for 24% of the insecticides and 11% of the pesticides despite using only 3% of the arable land of the country. world”

There is a need to articulate public procurement processes that prioritize products made in a more sustainable manner as well as establishing a lower tax burden (with variable character) towards companies with real social, ethical and environmental commitments. Hence, a consumption -currently vertex of human relations- more responsible, together with more efficient companies and regulatory bodies must assume the growing demand for ethical and social commitment on the part of citizens.

In the textile sector, it is necessary to move towards responsible and sustainable management of production together with greater ethical responsibility when working in developing countries or countries with great shortcomings.

Any responsible CSR action must promote strong legislation on the part of the States, fair and ethical payment of salaries, use of materials to make safer and more sustainable textile garments (eg ECOALF), global standardization of Registration Regulations, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical Substances (REACH), unification of emissions and waste, etc.

According to Table 1, Distribution, a terminological summary is shown on the aspects that promote a socially responsible consumption including the ethical, economic, social, legal and political dimensions

Elements that promote a socially responsible consumption	
Author	Concept
Holt, 1997; Kozinets & Handelman 1998	Resistance on the part of the consumers before certain actions of business advertising being able to establish a commercial boycott
Newholm & Shaw, 2007, p. 255	Concern about the origin of the product, characteristics of production and its manufacture, existence of oppressive regimes, lack of human rights, limited labor relations, weapon development of certain States, experimental use of animals and political donations
Mohr, Webb, & Harris, 2001; Gurviez, Kreziak, & Sirieix, 2003; Ozcaglar-Toulouse, 2005; Webb, Mohr, & Harris, 2008	The consumer not only takes into account environmental and ethical aspects, but in the act of consumption it involves other elements such as corporate social responsibility processes, their socio-economic and cultural context, or information beyond the goods and services themselves
Barber, 2004; Burns, 1994	Responsible consumers take into account the origin and effects of their purchases
Jakovcevic, y otros, 2014	Responsible consumption goes beyond economic savings
Kumar, Manrai, & Manrai, 2017	Marketing professionals and politicians can extract some important contributions in factors such as social protectionism, self-efficacy and cultural values in order to configure their respective strategies on responsible consumption
Hesamamiri & Bourouni, 2016; Andrei, Zait, Vătămănescu, & Pînzaru, 2017	The availability and relevance of information held by consumers

Table 1 Distribution

Source: Own Elaboration (2018)

Clients through their purchase and complaint processes condition product acquisition actions and use of services (Espejo & Vázquez, 2017), pushing towards a recoding –slightly even - in the enterprise ideology of textile TNCs and in all types of organizations e.g. the purchase conditions from public administrations. Circumstance in collision before the decisive bet on the part of ETN for scientific investigations with particular interests at the service of their ~ industrial development (Johns & Oppenheimer, 2018)

Policies and Legal	Economic
- Fairtrade programs that guarantee a minimum of conditions and salary can promote growth based on factors of equity and sustainability.	-Textile production in underdeveloped or developing countries contributes (unevenly) to the States.
-The well articulated, democratized and audited unions contribute in a definitive way to the business and social improvement.	-In advanced countries, there are mechanisms via online or commercial center to make ecological fashion available to the consumer.
- The legal responsibility of textile companies must be joint and several and extend to the entire production chain, as well as to all countries where it is produced as an element of control and continuous improvement.	-The processes of globalization entail transnational mobility of labor intensive, as well as qualified mainly.
- International framework agreements (AMI) can mean an advance in labor and social improvements. In any case, the failure of CSR and business unilateralism is recognized.	-The return of a positive image contributes to a better business reputation; in addition, it tends to act in a more ethical manner.
- There are control and supervision tools that guarantee compliance with regulations, standards and recommendations.	-The level of control and punishment in certain poor textile producing countries is lower compared to advanced countries.
- The precautionary principle (with greater control and regulatory updating) has lower costs.	-The advanced countries have focused on activities with greater value and knowledge such as design, management, logistics, etc.
- Social, labor and environmental audits do not solve the problem, but they can contribute to improving situations.	-The establishment of new responsibilities (social, legal, environmental, etc.) generate new business models.
	-High and proportional sanctions to companies that do not comply with health or the environment will improve the standards.
	-Accessibility to cheaper raw materials in poor countries.

Table 2 Political, legal and economic factors that affect and promote textile production processes

Source: Own Elaboration (2018)

Methodology to be developed

Social	Technologic
-The purchasing power of the consumer, as well as its impact on the company, contributes to a business and social improvement articulated through the ethical company concept, or on the contrary of an irresponsible company. In this case you can punish by not buying or using their services.	-The current technological development allows the elaboration of large editions of textile production in poor countries with a lower cost, in addition to having overturned the space-time paradigm.
-Countries that have emerged economically as China, are accompanied by improvements in labor and union.	-There are organizations (GOTS) and technical means that can guarantee textile production of an ecological and sustainable nature.
- Trade unions should be included as part of the solution within the existing textile asymmetry through pacification, training and verification actions.	-The advancement of technology at the consumer level allows knowing, disseminating and punishing irresponsible practices of companies as well as in the production chain.
-The popular pressure on the public powers can improve the way of producing (having to be more sustainable) as well as its consequences in case of non-compliance with any type of regulation.	-Chemical synthesis nowadays allows the elimination of any type of compounds that are suspect for health before being able to be suitable for consumption. The textile chemical industry moves towards the elimination of heavy metals.
- The inclusion of emerging countries in the international market contributes to the emergence of new middle classes, which leads to new needs and business opportunities.	-The recognition of scientific evidence contributes to saving costs in fines, erroneous research lines or production of polluting products.
- The global production companies of the textile sector, as well as the countries where the bulk of their production is based, are being pressured in the interests of a more dignified and more secure job (labor and social improvements).	-Industrial development must never pose a risk (latent or manifest) for people.
	-Develop products with new materials that are sustainable and respectful with the environment.
	-Technological progress can create artificial needs, which translates into higher income.

Figure 3 Social and technological factors that affect and promote textile production processes

Source: Own Elaboration (2018)

Conclusions

The present research analyzes the transnational textile sector through a Delphi methodology. Once the data is examined, it is observed that the textile sector has evolved in a way and with its plethora of needs, fantasies and egos. It does not stop being the mirror of a deep reality in which, through quasi-volatile compositions, great possibilities are generated. The unlimited textile production, as well as other industries (not only transnational), need to analyze the conditions and effects derived from the manufacture of their products.

Citizens are increasingly aware of the environmental limitation, of the continuous increase in the level of spending promoted by companies and governments and their implications for the economy. The purchase is a social contract that establishes connections between States, ETN and all types of organizations. No citizen likes to be betrayed either by action, or by omission on the part of any company, hence these purchase contracts must protect all parties and not just the industry. Companies currently have to be increasingly cautious about the limits that their managers and shareholders explore in their decision making. Circumstance that must be extraordinarily clear and transparent, based on ethical, moral and legal principles.

The textile sector needs to correct certain irresponsible behaviors such as business unilaterality based on the mantra of CSR processes, updating it in favor of collegial, arbitrated and verifiable relationships on the part of public authorities. If companies and the economy are global, their methods of organization, management and information must be equally. This underlines the need to be ethical and responsible, a circumstance that can only be rebalanced by strengthening public authorities of a global nature in the interests of more sustainable growth and without subterfuge - in many cases explored - by ETN and governments.

Textile ETs now have the ability to accept a new social agreement based on balance, commitment to the environment and sustainability. A model of life that is not only based on short-term benefits and that compromises future generations, but also looks beyond: in a natural balance of the system.

This circumstance will go hand in hand with ET (sometimes larger than many States) but not only of them (as it happens today), but also encourage the involvement of civil society and its provision of real tools pivoting on sound laws in order to establish a new economic paradigm as well as a greater credibility and source of corporate wealth in an ethical manner.

It is possible to create a more responsible and secure textile sector. For this, it is necessary to use cleaner products and procedures using existing natural dyes, developing ecological products, smart clothes, interconnected garments known as "wearables", etc., thus opening doors for continuous improvement. The new textile developments are a reality, they are here and they are here to stay. Total interconnection when counting steps walked with a garment, heart rate, calories consumed, all kinds of impulses, predictors of diseases, memory of data. All this together with low cost clothing made to measure, possibility of creating 100% recycled fabrics and even generating the possibility of being processed in the storage room of any home. Technically it is already possible, although at a higher cost and with limited fabrics and colors.

Working conditions in the textile sector can not be an obstacle. It is also necessary to establish a fair price when paying the cost of raw materials to farmers, wages and land. Establishing joint responsibility for the entire value chain would rebalance existing asymmetries so that certain territories can also access markets as customers. The traceability of all manufactured textile products, including 100% of the components used and the full knowledge of its supply chain technically is already possible. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the population has sufficient capacity to audit industrial developments via direct, indirect or inadvertent polluting agents through the establishment of solid and independent institutions.

Another factor of positive accompaniment consists in cultivating, publishing and promoting TNCs and governments (local, provincial, state) more responsible with the environment, fundamental rights as well as labor rights so as not to convert the use of human rights into a mechanism of competitiveness and now, to promote ETN and governments to go beyond the existing legislation generating certainty from procedures in public procurement and establishing direct incentives through compliance with the rules.

It is not advisable to access markets with high levels of corruption or that are internationally identified as business centers with weak labor and social conditions. In relation to external audits within the textile sector and systematized from the headquarters of the TNCs with the purpose of implementing them in their production workshops (their own or others'), today, in many cases they have been portrayed due to their lack of forecast and effectiveness. Sometimes they have a direct interest with the TNCs that pay them, establishing a vital economic dependence.

Even with all these negative factors, it is necessary to apply appropriate pedagogical strategies before launching boycott campaigns by the citizens - despite being in many cases effective and necessary - having to be properly weighted and contextualized. To stop producing irrationally in a country that lives fundamentally in the textile sector can not generate anything other than pain and misery. Different circumstance is to take advantage of this flagrant situation of need by relying on corruption processes to not improve production conditions (or take advantage of them using chemical products and legal subterfuges that in the so-called first world are prohibited).

All these issues must be valued in their proper measure in order to build a solid international textile market -not only through profit and loss accounts- or their volatile impact and CSR campaigns, but taking advantage of the melting pot of factors that push today more than ever made production and management more ethical and sustainable. For textile ETs to work optimally should not be the end, but the means. Fulfilling the aforementioned precepts, companies will be rewarded with what they like the most, a new customer, a new purchase.

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Juan Andrés Cano (CEO of Value4Chain), María del Mar Maira Vidal (researcher of Universidad de Valladolid), Rodrigo Martín (researcher of URJC, former magistrate of the TSJM and member of the Academic Council of Gómez-Acebo & Pombo), Alejandro Goldberg (researcher of the CONICET), Amaya Apestequí (OCU), Ibon Maza (BabyAuto), Enrique Dussel (researcher of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and coordinator of studies in ECLAC and ILO), Jesús García Luengos (Coordinador del think tank RESET Research on Security and Transnational Governance), Jordi Bonet (Professor of the UB in public international law), José Manuel Pureza (researcher at the University of Coimbra and CES, arbitrator CPA and United Nations on the sea), Roberto Toscano (researcher of international relations and CSR, in addition to former ambassador of Italy in India and Iran).

Juan Manzanedo (CEO of LOGISFASHION), Juan Pérez Ventura (CEO of El Orden Mundial en el S. XXI), Paula Alves (Inditex employee for 24 years and Secretary of the Textile-Leather Sector of FITAG-UGT), Santi Mallorquí (CEO of ORGANIC COTTON COLOURS), Martim Gemzell (WARONTWANT), Gema Gómez (CEO SLOW FASHION SPAIN), Carmen Gómez-Cotta (ETHIC), Enrique Palazuelos Manso (Professor of Applied Economics in the Universidad Complutense de Madrid), Michael Tamvakis (researcher in Cass Business School), Eva García (ECOLOGY).

Alejandro Dulitzky (researcher in Universidad Nacional de San Martín), Juan Torres (Professor of Applied Economics in Universidad de Sevilla and member of the scientific committee of ATTAC), Amparo Merino Segovia (researcher in Universidad de Castilla la Mancha), Gonzalo Berrón (FES Fundación Friedrich Ebert), Alejandro Teitelbaum (writer, lawyer and representative of the International Federation of Human Rights and the American Association of Jurists before the UNITED NATIONS).

Carmen Silla (JEANOLOGIA), Antonio Baylos (Professor of Labor Law and Social Security in the Universidad de Castilla la Mancha), Álvaro Orsatti (CSA), Monika Kemperle (IndustriALL Global Union), Mariano Aguirre (Director of the Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Center NOREF in Oslo), Pablo José Martínez Osés (researcher and coordinator of the State Campaign Poverty Zero and member of 2015ymas), Iñaki Barcena (Professor of Political Science in the Universidad del País Vasco).

Virginia Rondeel (Moda Sostenible BCN), Marta Castells (CITYC), Enrique Guerrero Salom (professor and MEP), Javier Chércoles (researcher in the Universidad de Dhaka and director of risks in Associated British Foods plc), Esteban Kaipl (researcher in the Universidad de Litoral), Iratxe Arteagoitia & Eva Kreisler (SETEM & CLEAN CLOTHES CAMPAIGN), José Miguel Mulet (researcher in the Instituto de Biología Molecular y Celular de Plantas IBMCP of Valencia), Amanda Cattermole (CATTERMOLECONSULTING), Liliane Spendeler (AMIGOS DE LA TIERRA), Cheryl S. Watson (researcher in the University of Texas Medical Branch), Isabel Soriano (AITEK), Dolores Romano (independent researcher / Ecologists in action), Antonio Solé Cabanes (ASOLEGIN), Oscar Miralles (independent researcher).

Xavier Giménez Font (researcher of Environmental Chemistry in the Universidad de Barcelona), Raimon Guitart (researcher in toxicology in Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona), Ferran Ballester (coordinator of the area of Ambient i Salut del Centro Superior de Investigación en Salud Pública CSISP), Stephane Horel (independent) and Carlos de Prada (Fodesam).

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Annex 1

Questions asked to the experts

1. What conditions make possible the manufacture of -cloth and textile derivatives- in developing countries, underdeveloped countries, etc., under conditions different from those of advanced countries?
2. The audits -textiles- as they are currently proposed, fail to eradicate many of the labor, social or environmental abuses, is the code of conduct²⁷ or the RSC the solution?
3. Do you think it would be necessary (and possible) to articulate a binding social-labor mechanism (not voluntary CSR) so that large multinational companies -textiles- minimally protect extreme situations such as work accidents that trigger deaths, and therefore a real social security coverage²⁸ according to the limitations of each country and the resources of the company?

²⁷ In Myanmar, the first code was approved on 02/02/2015 by the Association of Myanmar Clothing Manufacturers MGMA.

²⁸ India is planning to launch its universal health coverage based on the existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) for the poor. According to ActionAid, 92% of the victims of the Rana Plaza collapse (in Bangladesh) will not be able to return to work.

²⁹ Currently there are applications such as proz.com and logueworks.com that allow a customer to offer the translation of a text delimiting what we

- a. Is it necessary to establish an international body to ensure compliance with fundamental rights (including the environment) at a global level, see International Criminal Tribunal for Transnational Corporations?
- b. Trade unions currently have national legislation (weak in many cases such as Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cambodia, China, India, etc.) and internationally they use the OECD guidelines, the tripartite declaration of the ILO, the Global Compact of the United Nations and international codes of conduct (ILO, OECD), always within non-binding controls and resolutions. Where does the unionism of the 21st century advance, is it necessary, is it deliberately buried, etc.?
4. In the near future, the strength of work as we know it today, may have a more and more residual character with fewer rights²⁹ Where are the processes of labor globalization directed?
5. Certain producing countries - of textile clothing - (Asians, Brazil, Morocco, Eastern Europe, Africa) have considerable indices of corruption³⁰ Is it necessary to carry out this type of behavior (in any of its aspects) in order to develop competitive industrial activities and work in equality?
6. There are hundreds of recommendations, thousands of books, papers and lecturers from exclusive business schools detailing the virtues of CSR, but even so, there is no unanimity in this respect in its definition and scope. One of the biggest problems detected for the full development of these voluntary policies is the lack of a basic and solid labor and environmental legislation in many aspects (and countries), which guarantees minimum legal security before being able to move towards a voluntary improvement such as propose the CSR, how do you assess this present and future situation?

are willing to pay (a labor bid), which generates a benefit for both parties in many cases without tax and below the agreement price; or when a new car model is developed, the brand's own address offers it to its factories to see which makes it cheaper, etc.

³⁰ Index of perception of corruption in 2017 according to Transparency International.

7. Today, we have the most prepared generation of young people and executives of our modern era, but in many cases, what do you think is due to their bad image, as well as the corporations they represent?
8. The escalation of conflicts and interests in relation to the appropriation and purchase of natural resources throughout the planet, do you think that will mark the future of consumption, of society and of international organizations as we know it today?
9. There are tools to measure the social return (return of image) on the investment made, in fact, a well-known member of the English Parliament of the British Conservative Party, Chris White, presented a Public Services Act (Social Values) Act 2012, whose purpose is to integrate these measurements in public tenders to prioritize companies with great social impact on those that do not have it. Do we run the risk of worrying more about the form than about the fund?
10. The value of the trademark (tangible and intangible) of the main companies -textile and non-textile-, may be in danger, since in spite of complying with the law, in many cases they are condemned by the citizenship. Little by little, it is going from having a passive consumption to understanding it in a more active way, due among other things to bad business practices and the existence of new information channels such as online applications (BuyCott, Demand GMO Labeling, Boycott Invaders , OpenLabel, GoodGuide, Check-in for Good and Mogl) that allow to know if the owner of a company finances a certain politician or if certain brands support homosexual marriage among others. How do you value this new paradigm: can the consumer's push make a brand disappear or affect a transnational company?
11. Do consumers have the right to know 100% of the components - independently and real- of textile garments through their labeling (and traceability)? * specialized laboratories are not able to know them by giving them a sample garment due to the large number of components and derivations that contain them, among other things due to business secrets.
12. Many of the diseases are caused by the industrial use of substances that are not allowed or even if they are, the scientific community has detected that they should not be, in the near future, the imputation of these health costs to