

INTERNATIONAL ACCORD QUARTERLY AGGREGATE REPORT

#2 2024

DATA AS OF 1 JUNE 2024

INTRODUCTION

The International Accord publishes this Quarterly Aggregate Report (QAR) to inform its stakeholders about safety conditions and progress across all factories covered by its health and safety programs in Bangladesh, under the Bangladesh Agreement on Health and Safety in the Textile and Garment Industry (Bangladesh Safety Agreement), and in Pakistan, under the Pakistan Accord on Health and Safety in the Textile and Garment Industry (Pakistan Accord). The QAR provides an update on the key developments within each of the three main Accord programs:

- Inspections and Remediation
- Safety Training and Safety Committees
- Complaints Mechanism

The transparency and reporting commitments of Accord signatories are outlined in Article 29 of the International Accord for Health and Safety in the Textile and Garment Industry (International Accord) and include a provision to publish QARs that summarise both aggregated data on the status of the inspections and a detailed review of findings, remedial recommendations, and progress on remediation and safety training for all covered factories. In November 2023, the International Accord was renewed for an extended three-year term, with an automatic renewal of another three years, making it the longest Accord commitment to date.

The renewed International Accord, effective since 1 November, 2023, is a legally binding framework agreement under which its Country-Specific Safety Programs (CSSPs), the Pakistan Accord and the Bangladesh Safety Agreement, are implemented.

The reporting cycle for the QARs is January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December. In June 2022, the Accord revised the reporting format to simplify data presentation and make the QARs more reader friendly. For any questions, please contact the International Accord Secretariat: contact@internationalaccord.org.

This QAR comprises two parts:

PART 1 provides aggregate data on the progress under the **Bangladesh Safety Agreement** at factories supplying Accord signatories in Bangladesh.

PART 2 provides an update on the latest developments under the **Pakistan Accord** at factories supplying Accord signatories in Pakistan.

The Accord has published QARs since February 2016. The most recent reports are available online at www.internationalaccord.org.

An archive of earlier reports published by the Bangladesh Accord remains available on the Bangladesh Accord website or upon request via contact@internationalaccord.org.

Key Developments under the Bangladesh Safety Agreement

SUMMARY

Part 1 of the QAR provides an overview of safety programs implemented by the RMG Sustainability Council (RSC) at Accord covered factories under the Bangladesh Safety Agreement. The agreement took effect on 1 November 2023 and aims to ensure worker health and safety within Bangladesh's textile and garment industry.

Signatories to the Bangladesh Safety Agreement are committed to the principles of the 2023 and 2021 International Accords as well as those stipulated within the 2013 and 2018 Accords on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh.

Since 2020, the RSC has implemented the following programs on behalf of the Accord at all factories supplying signatory companies:

- Fire, electrical, structural and boiler safety inspections
- Follow-up inspections to monitor remediation and identify new issues
- Safety Committee trainings
- All Employee Meetings
- Occupational Safety and Health Complaints Mechanism

Signatory Base

184 global brands and retailers have signed the Bangladesh Safety Agreement by 1 June 2024.

	NUMBER OF SIGNATORIES
1 DECEMBER 2023	31
1 JANUARY 2024	63
1 FEBRUARY 2024	38
1 MARCH 2024	23
1 JUNE 2024	29
TOTAL	184

Factory Base

The Bangladesh Safety Agreement covers all Cut-Make-Trim (CMT) facilities, including Ready-Made Garments (RMG) and, on a voluntary basis, home textiles, and fabrics and knit accessories, suppliers that produce for Accord signatory companies in Bangladesh.

1. INSPECTIONS & REMEDIATION PROGRESS

FIGURE 1.1 INITIAL INSPECTIONS AT COVERED FACTORIES

Initial inspections assess fire, electrical and structural¹ safety standards at covered factories.

COVERED FACTORIES	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Factories with initial inspections completed	1,592	1,698	1,573
Factories to be scheduled for initial inspections	109	24	38
TOTAL COVERED FACTORIES	1,701	1,722	1,611
FACTORIES NO LONGER COVERED			
Closed	268	291	293
Relocated	180	180	180
Ineligible for business with Accord signatories ²	238	238	240
No longer supplying for Accord brands (but still covered by the RSC)	91	90	155
Out of Accord scope ³ , no longer supplying Accord brands and not covered by the RSC	253	230	293
TOTAL FACTORIES INSPECTED BUT NO LONGER COVERED	1,031	1,050	1,162
TOTAL FACTORIES INSPECTED OR SCHEDULED FOR INITIAL INSPECTIONS SINCE 2013	2,732	2,772	2,773

KEY POINTS

- The number of factories supplying Accord signatory companies decreased by 111 this quarter, reaching 1,611 by 1 June 2024 due to factories being bulk released mid-March 2024.
- The RSC conducts initial inspections at newly listed factories. 38 factories were awaiting an initial inspection as of 1 June 2024.
- Two factories ceased operations in the last quarter. The RSC has verified that these facilities are no longer producing for Accord signatories and will therefore not be monitored anymore.
- Three factories were made ineligible to supply Accord signatories in this quarter. A factory is made ineligible if it fails to fully participate in the health and safety programs and other non-compliance related issues.
- Since 2013, 2,735 factories in Bangladesh have received initial inspections on fire, electrical, structural and boiler safety by Accord/RSC engineers.
- The increase in factories that no longer supply Accord brands but are still RSC covered is because some released factories joined the RSC program independently.
- Since the start of the Accord in 2013, a total of 1,162 factories have been inspected but are no longer covered by the Accord due to various reasons. These reasons include closure, relocation, ineligibility to supply company signatories due to non-participation in Accord programs, or the product type falling outside the scope of the Accord.

1. Boiler safety inspections are not included in the initial inspections because they were introduced later in the program. Please refer to Figure 1.4 on boiler safety inspection to learn more.

2. Excluding factories with no Initial Inspection.

3. Factories with production processes not covered by the Accord (non CMT, or CMT integrated facilities).

FIGURE 1.2 FOLLOW-UP INSPECTIONS AT COVERED FACTORIES TO DATE

Follow-up inspections assess remediation progress at covered factories that received initial safety inspections. The progress is captured within factory-specific Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) published on the Accord and RSC websites

	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Fire	11,755	11,875	11,303
Electrical	12,450	13,186	12,902
Structural	7,037	7,260	6,926
TOTAL	31,242	32,321	31,131

KEY POINTS

- RSC engineers had conducted **11,303 follow-up fire safety inspections, 12,902 electrical safety inspections, and 6,926 structural safety inspections** in Accord-covered factories as of 1 June 2024.
- The overall decrease in the recorded follow-up inspections compared to March 2024 is due to the bulk release of factories in the last quarter.

FIGURE 1.3 TARGETED FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS AT COVERED FACTORIES TO DATE

In addition to regular fire follow-up inspections, RSC engineers conduct targeted inspections to check the correct installation of fire alarm and fire suppression systems.

	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Visit to prepare for testing & commissioning verification inspections	1,355	1,407	1,490	1,454
Initial testing & commissioning verification inspections	1,016	1,067	1,137	1,113
Final testing & commissioning verification inspections	299	321	368	371
Fire pump inspections (to assess remediation of negative suction issues)	240	237	235	220
TOTAL	2,910	3,032	3,230	3,158

KEY POINTS

- RSC fire engineers had conducted 3,158 targeted fire system inspections and visits in Accord covered factories as of 1 June 2024 to assess the installation status of fire alarm and fire suppression systems. The overall decrease in the number of recorded targeted fire safety inspections compared to the last quarter is due to the bulk release of factories.

FIGURE 1.4 BOILER SAFETY INSPECTIONS

The Accord introduced boiler safety as an additional scope for inspections and remediation in 2018. The RSC's boiler safety team conducts inspections in three stages: first, a preliminary visual inspection; second, a hydrostatic pressure test and an internal inspection and third, an external inspection including a functional test.

	1 JUN 2023	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024	TOTAL
Full-fledged Inspections (Visual + Internal & Hydrotest + Functional) (Completed factories)	-	21	42	31	41	135
Full-fledged Inspections (Visual + Internal & Hydrotest + Functional) (Completed boilers)	29	40	56	63	105	293

KEY POINTS

- RSC engineers conducted full-fledged boiler safety inspections at 41 factories between 1 March 2024 and 1 June 2024.
- As of 1 June 2024, the RSC has conducted full-fledged boiler inspections in 135 factories.

FIGURE 1.5 INSPECTIONS IN RESPONSE TO SAFETY COMPLAINTS AND INCIDENTS

RSC engineers conduct factory inspections in response to complaints raised about fire, structural, electrical or boiler safety. These inspections assess the complaint and, where necessary, include advise on remediation and preventive measures. If a safety incident at a factory is reported through a different channel⁴, the RSC engineers conduct a post-incident inspection to assess the cause of the incident and advise on necessary remediation and preventive measures.

	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Inspections in response to safety complaints	162	168	166	161
Inspections in response to a reported safety incident	118	127	136	122
TOTAL	280	295	302	283

KEY POINTS

- As of 1 June 2024, the RSC fire engineers conducted 161 inspections in response to safety complaints and 122 post-incident inspections at Accord covered factories.
- The decrease in the number of recorded inspections in response to safety complaints compared to the last quarter is due to the bulk release of factories and the reduced scope.

FIGURE 1.6 FACTORIES REQUIRING TEMPORARY EVACUATIONS

When RSC engineers identify hazards posing critical safety concerns during inspections, they implement the Critical Findings Protocol. Depending on the situation, applying this protocol may lead to a temporary evacuation at the factory. **Article 11 under the 2023 Bangladesh Safety Agreement requires signatory companies and their suppliers to ensure worker wages during any factory closure necessary for remediation.**

	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Temporary factory evacuations	88	88	89	89

KEY POINTS

- Since 2013, 89 factories have been temporarily evacuated due to critical safety findings.
- The main causes for temporary evacuations include cracks in columns and walls and findings identified during post-fire incident inspections.**
- Between 2 March 2024 to 1 June 2024, no factory was required to temporarily evacuate due to critical safety concerns.

4. Examples of these channels may include the factory management and news reports.

2. REMEDIATION

FIGURE 2.1 AVERAGE REMEDIATION PROGRESS ON SAFETY ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING INITIAL INSPECTIONS AT COVERED FACTORIES

1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
92%	91%	88%	87%

KEY POINTS

- The aggregate remediation rate dropped by 1% in the last quarter. This decline is due to several factors, including the removal of factories listed during the initial years of the Accord program. As these factories are no longer covered, their corresponding safety findings are excluded from the remediation categories (in progress, pending verification, and corrected).
- Excluding safety findings from each scope has led to variations in the corresponding corrected progress rates. The corrected progress rate for structural issues has decreased, the rate for electrical safety has increased, and the rate for fire safety has remained unchanged.
- More factories were delisted over the past few months, due to the renewal of the International Accord in the last quarter of 2023.
- As of 1 June 2024, 1,127 factories have a remediation rate above 90%.

FIGURE 2.2 CAP & REMEDIATION STATUS VS. YEAR OF INITIAL INSPECTION

Year of initial inspection	Total factories with the initial inspection conducted that year	CAP behind schedule ⁵	CAP on track ⁶	Initial CAP completed ⁷	CAP not implemented ⁸	CAP not finalised/no CAP ⁹	Initial Progress Rate
2013	81	29	1	43	8	0	99%
2014	760	258	13	344	144	1	98%
2015	179	54	4	76	45	0	98%
2016	69	26	2	28	13	0	98%
2017	89	47	1	29	12	0	96%
2018	83	51	3	20	9	0	94%
2019	77	54	5	14	4	0	92%
2020	35	32	2	1	0	0	88%
2021	111	96	8	4	3	0	77%
2022	71	67	3	1	2	0	65%
2023	175	171	1	0	0	1	41%
2024	98	54	0	0	0	44	32%
No first inspection date	25	0	0	0	2	23	-
TOTAL	1853	939	43	560	242	69	89%

KEY POINTS

- 939 of all covered factories have a CAP behind schedule designation due to not remediating items within the timelines identified in their CAPs.
- Around 30% (560) of all covered factories have completed the remediation required after their initial inspection.
- Approximately 41% (760) of all covered factories had their initial inspection in 2014. Of these, less than half have completed their initial remediation, 19% became ineligible due to non-compliance with Accord requirements, and more than half are still working on the remediation measures.
- 98 factories were inspected from the 1 January to 31 May 2024. 44 of these factories are yet to finalise their CAPs.

5. The CAP is in implementation, but one or more timelines have not been met.

6. The CAP is in implementation and all timelines have so far been met.

7. All issues identified in the initial inspections have been verified as corrected.

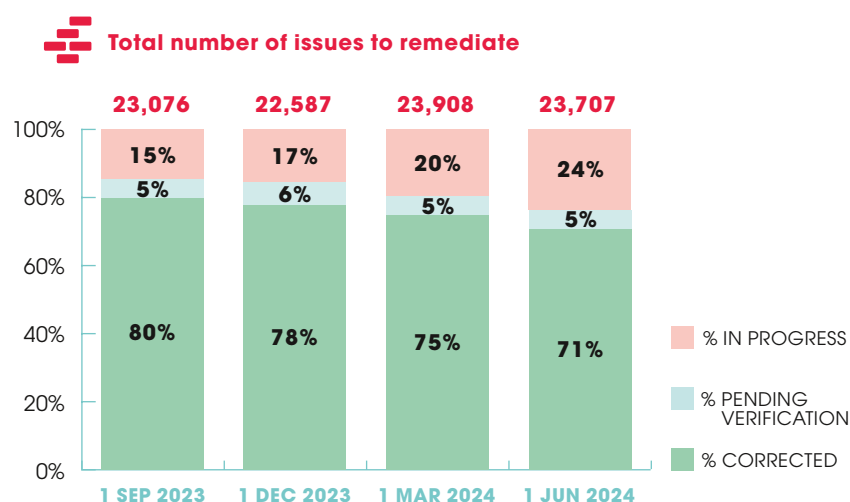
8. The factory does not agree to implement the CAP and as a result the supplier is ineligible for business with Accord signatory companies (see Section 8. Non-compliant suppliers).

9. The CAP is either incomplete or not yet approved.

KEY POINTS

FIGURE 2.3 STRUCTURAL REMEDIATION STATUS

Structural remediation involves conducting a detailed engineering assessment (DEA), strengthening vertical or horizontal load bearing capacity, and maintaining load management plans.



- Compared to fire and electrical remediation, a relatively higher percentage of structural issues are *in progress* instead of being *corrected*. This can partially be attributed to the slow pace of finalising DEAs.
- The most common types of structural findings at inspected factories include the lack of load management plans, inconsistencies between building plans/drawings and actual infrastructure of the building, and the lack of implementing existing load management plans.
- The overall structural remediation rate decreased last quarter because, during follow up inspections, certain items previously marked as *Pending Verification* were found to be below standard and were reclassified as *In Progress*. Additionally, the decrease may be attributed to the corrected items at out-of-scope factories no longer being counted.

FIGURE 2.4 STATUS OF MOST COMMON STRUCTURAL FINDINGS

FINDING	No. of covered factories where the finding was identified			No. of covered factories where the finding is still outstanding		
	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024
Lack of load management plan	860	849	784	48 (6%)	47 (6%)	36 (5%)
Inconsistency between building plan and drawings	1,002	991	918	132 (13%)	119 (12%)	97 (11%)
Incorrect implementation of existing load management plan	817	811	752	54 (7%)	52 (6%)	39 (5%)
Lack of design check against lateral load	722	713	658	119 (16%)	106 (15%)	86 (13%)

KEY POINTS

- The structural safety issues above were found at over half of the inspected factories. A majority of factories have addressed these issues and between 5%-13% of factories are yet to adequately remediate the findings.
- The decrease in the number of factories from March 2024 to June 2024 with these structural safety findings is caused by some factories no longer being covered by the Accord/RSC.
- 11% of the 918 factories with inconsistent building plans and drawings are yet to remediate structural CAP findings concerned.

FIGURE 2.5 STATUS OF DETAILED ENGINEERING ASSESSMENTS 'DEA'

Factories requiring a Detailed Engineering Assessment (DEA) have to commission a qualified engineering firm to conduct an inspection and submit the documentation for the RSC to accept and verify during an on-site inspection. The DEA status may revert to outstanding if the building's structure is modified after the initial acceptance.

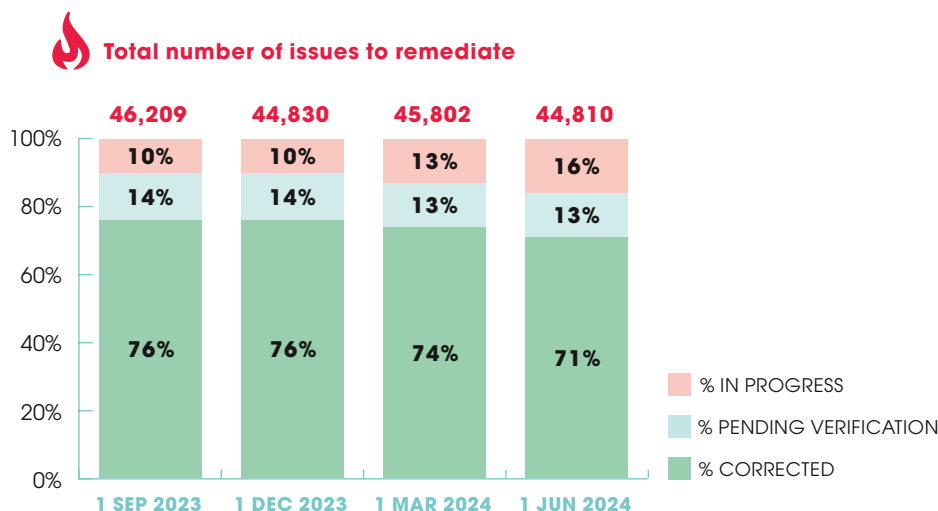
	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Factories required to conduct a (D)EA	1,450	1,511	1,595	1,551
(D)EA accepted and verified	1,042	1,000	961	891
Factories with (D)EA outstanding	408	511	634	660

KEY POINTS

- Around three quarters of covered factories (1,551 of 1,611) were required to conduct a DEA to check the structural integrity of their buildings. The number of factories requiring DEAs has decreased from 1,595 in March 2024 to 1,551 in June 2024 due to factories being released by brands.
- As of June 2024, 891 factories have an accepted and verified DEA. This marks a decrease from the previous quarter and is because of several factories needing to revise their DEA due to building changes, and others being released by brands.
- 43% of factories requiring a DEA are yet to complete the process.
- The number of factories required to submit their DEA documents and final DEAs in this quarter has increased due to an error in the calculation methodology. Consequently, the information in previous QARs will be retrospectively updated to ensure alignment with this change.

FIGURE 2.6 FIRE REMEDIATION PROGRESS

Fire remediation involves establishing and maintaining adequate exit routes, installing certified fire doors, constructing fire-proof separations, and installing, testing, and commissioning fire alarm and fire suppression systems.



KEY POINTS

- Compared to structural and electrical safety issues, a higher percentage of fire safety issues are pending verification. This means that the RSC is yet to verify if the factories have addressed and corrected the safety issues properly.
- The overall progress rate on fire safety has declined from 74% to 71% in this quarter, mirroring the trend in structural progress. This decrease is attributed to the slow pace of remediation for certain fire safety items and the exclusion of some factories from the Accord/RSC. As a result, older items that have been resolved are no longer reflected in the progress rate.

FIGURE 2.7 STATUS OF MOST COMMON FIRE FINDINGS

FINDING 	No. of covered factories where the finding was identified			No. of covered factories where the finding is still outstanding		
	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024
Lockable/collapsible gates	1,087	1,077	987	8 (0,6%)	6 (0,6%)	6 (0,6%)
Inadequate egress lighting	1,228	1,217	1,118	42 (3%)	47 (4%)	37 (3%)
Lack of fire separation in hazardous areas	1,093	1,080	996	73 (7%)	76 (7%)	61 (6%)
Non-compliant exit stair openings	1,270	1,256	1,158	185 (15%)	180 (14%)	180 (14%)
Storage in means of egress	1,112	1,098	1,010	22 (2%)	13 (1%)	11 (1%)

KEY POINTS

- The common fire hazards in factories that require remediation include lockable/collapsible gates, inadequate egress lighting, lack of fire separation in hazardous areas, non-compliant exit stair openings, lack of functional certified fire alarm detection and suppression systems and storage obstructing safe egress. These hazards significantly hinder the ability of factory occupants, including workers, to safely evacuate in case of a fire accident.
- The fire safety issues above were found at approximately 68% of the covered factories.
- The decrease in the number of factories from March 2024 to June 2024 where the finding was identified can be explained by factories being released by brands.
- Most factories have resolved issues of storage blocking exit routes with only six factories still needing to comply.
- There is stagnancy in addressing the issue of non-compliant exit stair openings, which often means the emergency exit route does not lead to a safe space outside the building. 14% of factories are yet to remediate this adequately, meaning that workers at these factories lack access to safe emergency exits.

FIGURE 2.8 SAFE EGRESS STATUS AT COVERED FACTORIES

Safe egress relates to the overall ability of workers to safely exit a factory in case of fire or other emergencies. Safe egress requires several conditions to be in place, including adequate means of egress for the corresponding number of people, no blocked routes, egress lighting, fire-rated separation of exit routes, and no locks on exits.

STATUS SAFE EGRESS	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
All safe egress measures verified as corrected	854	1,009	1,007	658
At least one finding related to safe egress pending verification and no finding still in progress	247	217	226	396
At least one finding related to safe egress outstanding	90	132	162	243

KEY POINTS

- As verified by RSC engineers, 51% (658) of Accord-covered factories have implemented all measures identified in the initial inspection to ensure safe egress. Over half of the factories have successfully completed the required safe egress safety measures and have passed verification, indicating fire safety readiness.
- 30% (396) of the factories have indicated that it has implemented safe egress measures, but verification by the RSC is still pending. These factories have taken some steps to guarantee safe egress but require RSC verification and additional measures to ensure full compliance and fire safety readiness.
- The remaining 19% (243) of factories have not yet completed the necessary remediation to ensure safe egress and have at least one finding still 'in progress' – thus impacting the overall ability of workers at these factories to safely exit in case of fire or other emergencies.
- The increase in the number of factories with egress items marked as 'in progress' and 'pending verification' compared to the last quarter is due to new egress items being identified during follow-up inspections.

FIGURE 2.9 FIRE SYSTEMS STATUS

Most inspected factories lack adequate fire alarm and fire suppression systems. Factories work with the RSC engineers to design, plan and install fire alarm and fire suppression systems that ensure fire safety meet international standards.

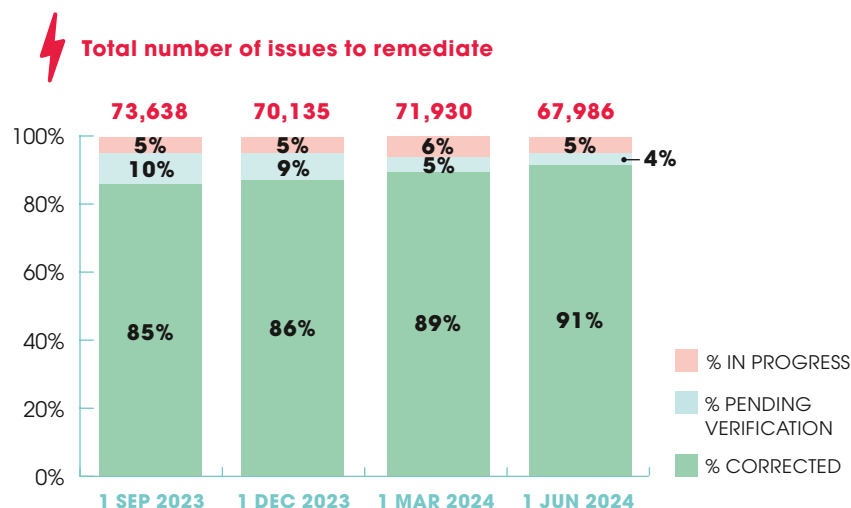
FINDING	Fire Alarm and Detection system (FADS)			Fire Suppression system (SUPS)		
	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024
Factories where FADS/SUPS is required	1,526	1,591	1,549	1,228	1,270	1,240
Fire system verified as installed to standard and fully functional	478	508	508	319	340	341
Fire system installation or verification outstanding	1,048	1,083	1,041	909	930	899

KEY POINTS

- 33% (508) of factories that need to install a fire alarm and detection system (FADS) have completed the installation, and have had this verified by the RSC.
- 28% (341) of factories which need to install a fire suppression system (SUPS) have completed installation and have had it verified by the RSC.
- Most factories are still in the process of installing these systems or have not started, indicating a significant gap in compliance with fire safety measures, thus posing serious fire safety risks to worker safety.

FIGURE 2.10 ELECTRICAL REMEDIATION STATUS


Electrical remediation involves developing a Single Line Diagram (SLD) to depict the electrical scheme of the factory, rewiring to reduce hotspots, training, providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for electrical technicians, and preventing accumulation of dust and lint around electrical cables and panels.



KEY POINTS

- Electrical remediation at factories has progressed further than fire and structural remediation, with 91% of the issues being corrected. This may be attributed to electrical issues being relatively easier to resolve and requiring lower investment costs.
- The electrical items frequently requiring remediation include insufficient cable support and protection, absence of a Lightning Protection system (LPS), lack of a Single Line Diagram (SLD), inadequate circuit breakers, hazardous accumulation of dust and lint on electrical equipment, and unsafe earthing equipment.

FIGURE 2.11 STATUS OF MOST COMMON ELECTRICAL FINDINGS

FINDING 	No. of covered factories where the finding was identified			No. of covered factories where the finding is still outstanding		
	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024
Lack of cable support and protection	1,409	1,395	1,289	164 (12%)	156 (11%)	72 (6%)
Lack of Lightning Protection system (LPS)	1,411	1,396	1,294	154 (11%)	160 (11%)	102 (8%)
No Single Line Diagram (SLD)	1,443	1,428	1,318	507 (35%)	566 (40%)	452 (34%)
Inadequate circuit breakers	1,244	1,229	1,135	188 (15%)	191 (16%)	147 (13%)
Hazardous accumulation of dust and lint on electrical equipment	1,200	1,185	1,087	54 (5%)	40 (3%)	13 (1%)
Unsafe earthing equipment	1,129	1,117	1,024	37 (3%)	34 (3%)	19 (2%)

KEY POINTS

- The electrical safety findings in Figure 2.11 were identified at around 75% of the covered factories.
- In the past quarter, there has been a steep decrease in factories with outstanding issues pertaining to the lack of cable support and protection. Overall, the most progress has been made in providing cable supports and protection, removing dust and lint, and ensuring the safe earthing of equipment.
- There has been relatively less progress with creating Single Line Diagrams (SLDs) with 34% of factories yet to remediate this adequately.

FINANCING REMEDIATION

Article 31 of the International Accord and Article 22 of the Bangladesh Safety Agreement require signatory companies to negotiate commercial terms with their suppliers ensuring that it is financially feasible for factories to maintain safe workplaces and comply with upgrade and remediation requirements instituted by the Chief Safety Officer (CSO).

Each signatory company may, at its option, use alternative means to ensure factories have the financial capacity to comply with remediation requirements, including but not limited to joint investments, providing loans, accessing donor or government support, through offering business incentives (like guaranteed orders, advance payments, reducing payment terms or higher volumes), or through paying for renovations directly.

FIGURE 2.12 STATUS OF FINANCE REQUESTS¹⁰

Factories may raise a request for financial support directly with their responsible signatory companies or via the International Accord Secretariat. In such cases the status of the finance request is reported here.

		SEP 2023	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024
FINANCE REQUESTS	Pending (including Hold)	9	4 ¹¹	4	1
	Resolved	78	79	79	78
	Currently referred to the Steering Committee	1	NA ¹²	NA ¹³	0
	Dismissed	61	63	63	70
	No longer applicable (factories closed, ineligible or relocated)	44	44	44	44
TOTAL		193	190	190	193

KEY POINTS

- All finance request cases were temporarily paused until March 2024. This pause was to allow for signatories to re-sign the 2023 International Accord and Bangladesh Safety Agreement and submit accurate factory lists. These requests resumed in the last quarter after the required actions were completed.
- The number of resolved finance requests has decreased because one previously resolved finance request case was reopened. This case was later dismissed due to the factory not cooperating and the brand not relisting the factory, meaning the case could not move forward.
- 193 factories currently covered by the Accord have requested financial support at some point. The increase in this number is explained by the fact that the finance requests raised to the SC in October 2023 (that were previously marked as 'Not Applicable' in earlier quarters) were finally dismissed and now count towards this total.
- The number of dismissed finance requests has increased because several cases changed status:
 - One case changed from "resolved" to "dismissed."
 - Three cases changed from "on hold" to "dismissed."
 - Three cases changed from "referred to the Steering Committee" to "dismissed."

10. All statuses.

11. No pending status, on hold due to the renewal of the 2023 International Accord and Bangladesh Safety Agreement. Awaiting for brands to re-sign the renewed agreements.

12. No cases currently referred to the SC due to the renewal of the 2023 International Accord and Bangladesh Safety Agreement. There were three cases referred to the SC in October 2023.

13. No cases currently referred to the SC due to the renewal of the 2023 International Accord and Bangladesh Safety Agreement.

FIGURE 2.13 STATUS OF FACTORY REMEDIATION FUND

	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Total funding committed	\$1,405,796	\$1,405,796	\$1,405,796	\$1,405,796
Total funding disbursed	\$1,157,224	\$1,157,224	\$1,164,019.56	\$1,169,406.56
% of funding disbursed	82%	82%	83%	83%

KEY POINTS

- In total, US\$1.4 million has been committed for the remediation of specific items at factories with the Factory Remediation Fund agreements.
- To date, 83% of the committed funding has been disbursed. One factory is still receiving the disbursement in instalments, and nine factories will not receive their remaining funds as they breached the terms of the Fund agreements.

FIGURE 2.14 STATUS OF FUND AGREEMENTS

The Fund agreements specify which remediation items would be financed. These include:

- Fire safety measures such as the installation of Fire Suppression Systems (water tanks, standpipe systems, sprinklers), fire pumps, and fire alarms; and completion of Fire Separation (including installation of fire doors).
- Electrical safety improvements including the installation of Lightning Protection Systems, adequate cabling and Earthing Systems, and development and utilisation of Single Line Diagrams.
- Structural safety enhancements, encompassing the completion of structural remediation, including the strengthening of columns, beams, foundations and slabs.

	SEP 2023	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024
Factories granted remediation support through the Fund	21	21	21	21
100% fulfilment of agreement	9	9	10	11
Agreement on-going	3	3	2	1
Agreement terminated	9	9	9	9

KEY POINTS

- Of the 21 factories granted funding, 11 have completed the remediation works and received the full grant.
- Remediation work is still in progress at one factory, so the agreement remains ongoing.
- Nine factories did not fulfil the remediation required under the terms of their Fund agreement, leading to the termination of the agreement. The factories associated with these agreements were *No Brand* factories.

FIGURE 2.15 REMEDIATION PROGRESS OF SAFETY ISSUES COVERED BY THE FUND AGREEMENTS

Progress on the remediation items financed by the Fund agreements highlighted under Figure 2.14:

	SEP 2023	DEC 2023	MAR 2024	JUN 2024
Remediation issues covered by FRF	32	32	32	32
Remediation issues verified as corrected	28	28	29	31
Remediation issues pending verification	2	2	2	0
Remediation issues in progress	2	2	1	1

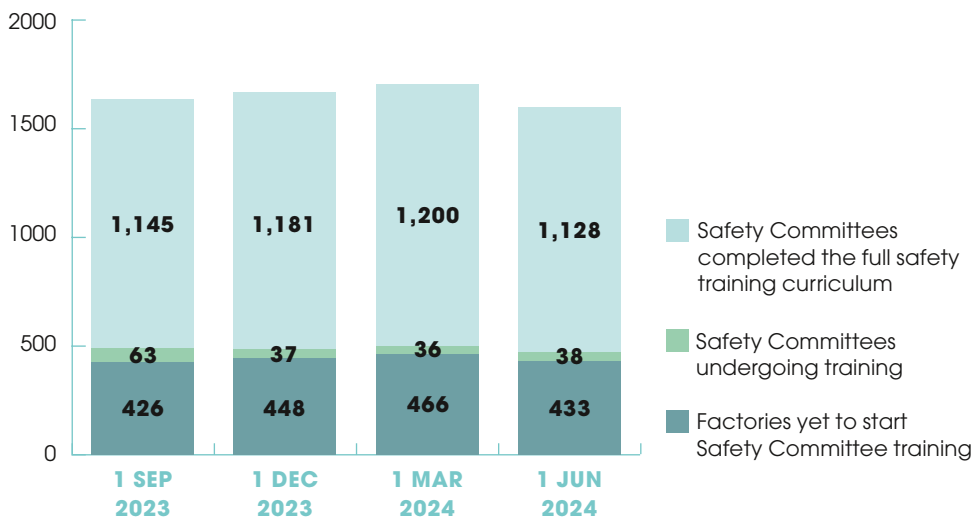
3. SAFETY COMMITTEE & SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

All Accord-covered factories and their workers participate in a safety training program conducted by the RSC. This program includes a comprehensive eight-module training curriculum for joint worker-management Safety Committees and three All-Employee Meetings (AEMs).

FIGURE 3.1 STATUS OF SAFETY COMMITTEE TRAINING PROGRAM AT COVERED FACTORIES

The Safety Committee training curriculum covers the following topics:

- The fundamentals of a Safety Committee
- The role of a Safety Committee
- Handling health and safety complaints
- Hazard identification and control
- Communicating about safety and health to all workers
- Monitoring and preventing safety and health issues using accident reports and factory walk-throughs
- Freedom of association in relation to workplace safety.



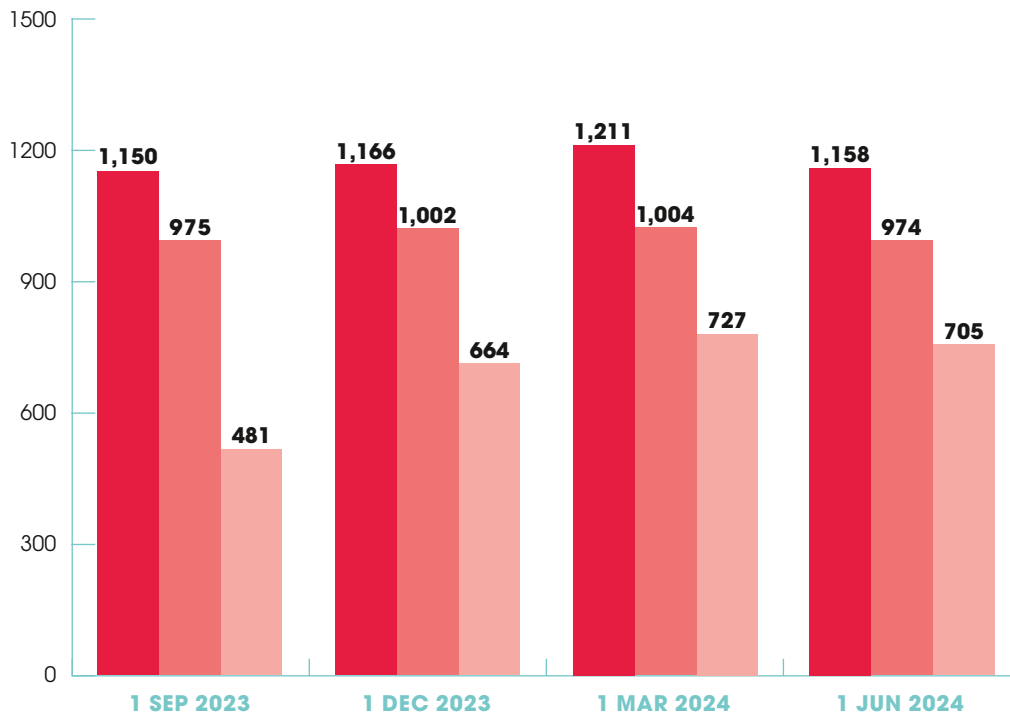
KEY POINTS

- 38 Safety Committees at Accord/RSC covered factories are undergoing the training program as of 1 June 2024.
- In the past quarter, the number of factories awaiting the start of the Safety Committee training has decreased by 33, bringing the total to 433 factories that have yet to begin the program. This decrease in number is explained by factories being released due to the end of the 2021 International Accord.
- 1,128 Safety Committees have completed their training, with the RSC training team available to provide ongoing support.

FIGURE 3.2 ALL EMPLOYEE MEETINGS (AEMs) TO INFORM WORKERS OF WORKPLACE SAFETY AT COVERED FACTORIES

Once the Safety Committee training program begins, three AEMs are conducted at each factory to inform workers about key safety hazards and guide them on ways to actively contribute to maintaining factory safety.

FACTORIES



All Employee Meeting 1: Safe evacuation and safety hazards in RMG factories

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 01/06/24: 1,923,055

All Employee Meeting 2: Workers' rights and responsibilities with respect to a safe workplace

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 01/06/24: 1,704,854

All Employee Meeting 3: Health hazards and the right to Freedom of Association in relation to health & safety

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 01/06/24: 1,317,595

KEY POINTS

- Similar to the safety training, the number of AEMs recorded at Accord-covered factories has decreased due to the decreased factory coverage.
- To date, over 1.9 million workers at 1,158 Accord-covered factories have participated in at least the first AEM regarding safe evacuation and common factory safety hazards.
- Over 1.3 million participants have attended all three AEMs as of 1 June 2024.

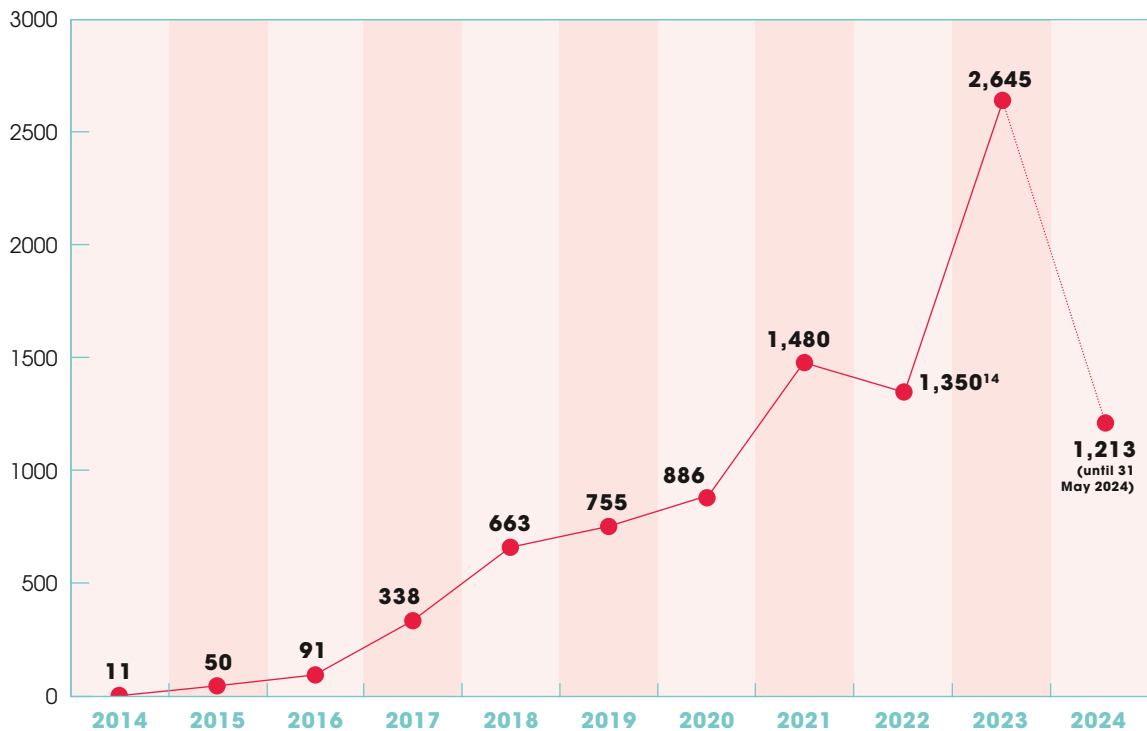
4. COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

Accord signatories provide a Complaints Mechanism for all workers in covered factories to remedy safety and health concerns. The Accord/RSC Complaints Mechanism is available at all factories producing for Accord brands and covers complaints related to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH).

Workers can raise complaints in a timely, secure and, if they prefer, confidential or anonymous fashion. The Complaints Mechanism strives to operate in accordance with the effectiveness criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Complaints Mechanism is implemented by the RSC in Bangladesh.

FIGURE 4.1 COMPLAINTS FILED WITH ACCORD SIGNATORIES' COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

COMPLAINTS



KEY POINTS

- There was a total of 1,213 complaints filed in the first two quarters of 2024 with the Accord/RSC complaints mechanism.

14. The total number of complaints filed in 2022 increased by one from the previous quarter. This may be because the data is subject to a yearly review.

FIGURE 4.2 NATURE OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED TO DATE

The Complaints Mechanism covers occupational safety and health (OSH) issues within its scope. Non-OSH complaints are not investigated by the RSC and are forwarded to the signatory companies sourcing from the concerned factory. In cases of serious issues, the RSC team notifies relevant authorities.

	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Occupational Safety & Health (OSH)	2,480 (34%)	2,591 (32%)	2,685 (31%)	2,786 (29%)
Non-OSH	5,004 (68%)	5,511 (68%)	6,037 (69%)	6,445 (68%)
Non-OSH (pilot)	-	-	-	251 (3%)
TOTAL COMPLAINTS (UNIQUE)	7,368	8,102	8,722	9,482

KEY POINTS

- To date, **a total of 9,482 complaints have been raised through the Complaints Mechanism in Bangladesh.**
- Out of these, **2,786 are OSH complaints** related to the working environment, unsafe drinking water, workplace violence, forced and excessive overtime, denial of maternity pay/leave rights, denial of sick leave, physical and sexual harassment.
- The **remaining 6,445 non-OSH complaints** cover issues such as unfair employment termination, non-payment of due earned wages, service benefits and non-payment of severance entitlement among others.
- The number of non-OSH complaints has increased in the past quarter. More than two thirds of all complaints are outside the scope of the Complaints Mechanism and are therefore not investigated. These complaints are redirected to the responsible signatory companies and authorities.
- On 11 March 2024, the RSC started a pilot for non-OSH complaints. As of 1 June 2024, the pilot had received 251 non-OSH complaints.

FIGURE 4.3 NATURE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH (OSH) COMPLAINTS

	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Engineering (structural/fire/electrical safety)	251	252	255	255
Working environment related	2,125	2,234	2,323	2,395
Reprisal for having filed a complaint	58	63	65	72
TOTAL OSH COMPLAINTS (UNIQUE)	2,480	2,591	2,685	2,786

KEY POINTS

- To date, a total of 2,786 OSH complaints have been raised through the Accord Complaints Mechanism.
- The vast majority (86%) of OSH complaints filed by workers and their representatives relate to the working environment including Covid-19 related issues, unsafe drinking water supply, excessive heat, workplace violence, forced overtime, denial of maternity pay/leave rights, sexual harassment.
- 9% pertain to engineering issues such as building structure, fire safety or electrical safety concerns.
- In the last quarter, there were 72 complaints concerning the working environment, zero complaints related to engineering issues, and seven complaints alleging retaliation towards workers for raising a complaint.

FIGURE 4.4 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH (OSH) COMPLAINTS RECEIVED TO DATE: STATUS

	1 SEP 2023	1 DEC 2023	1 MAR 2024	1 JUN 2024
Resolved (OSH)	1,099	1,229	1,330	1,337
Resolved (Non-OSH)	-	-	-	80

KEY POINTS

- **The RSC resolved 7 complaints related to OSH issues and 80 related to non-OSH issues during this quarter. The non-OSH complaints are part of the RSC's pilot program to explore expanding the Complaints Mechanism beyond OSH matters.**
- The resolutions include fire, electrical and structural remediation, improvements in health and safety facilities at the factory, disciplinary action, payment of termination benefits, payment of maternity leave, maternity leaves, introduction of a shift system, payment of wages, and reinstatement in case of wrongful termination among others.

5. NON-COMPLIANT SUPPLIERS

Factories which do not adequately participate in the Accord's safety programs are given a notice and warning following the Escalation Protocol described in Article 30 of the International Accord and Article 21 of the Bangladesh Safety Agreement. The Escalation Protocol and procedures are implemented by the RSC team in coordination with the International Accord Secretariat.

The Escalation Protocol consists of three stages:

Stage 1: A notification of non-compliance.

Stage 2: A notice and warning letter followed by a meeting to discuss remediation; and

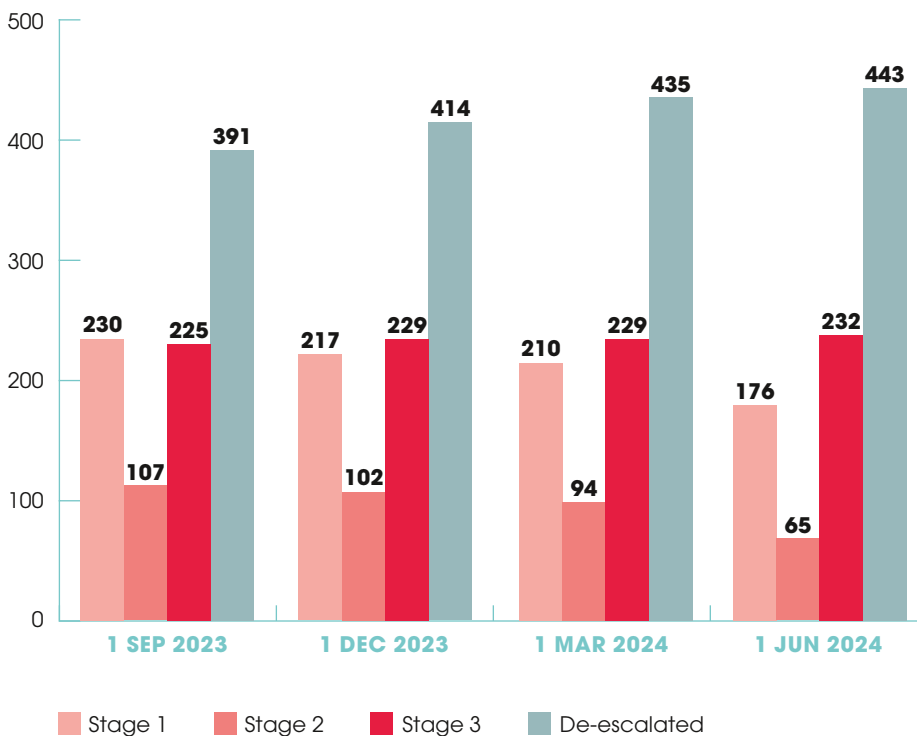
Stage 3: Termination of business relationship with signatory companies if the factory still fails to meet safety requirements within timelines set by the Chief Safety Officer.

Examples of factory non-compliance that could trigger the Escalation Protocol include:

- A lack of significant progress in finalising corrective action plans or completing required safety renovations.
- Refusal to resolve worker complaints on safety issues.
- Refusal to temporarily evacuate the factory in case of critical safety concerns.

Factories which resolve all non-compliances are de-escalated.

FIGURE 5.1 STATUS OF NON-COMPLIANT FACTORIES ESCALATION



KEY POINTS

- This quarter, the number of factories in Stage 2 escalation decreased by 29, bringing the total to 65. This massive decrease is due to factories that are already in Stage 2 escalation being released and partly due to Stage 1 factories being escalated to a higher stage.
- Two factories were escalated to Stage 3 during this period and therefore became ineligible. Furthermore, due to a data correction by the RSC in the previous quarter, an additional factory is added to Stage 3. All Accord signatory brands were required to phase out production from these factories within 6 months following the termination date.
- The number of factories in Stage 3 remains lower than factories with the Ineligible status because not all *Ineligible* factories are escalated to Stage 3 (i.e., group escalation).
- A total of eight factories were de-escalated after resolving non-compliance issues and taking steps to fully participate in the required safety programs.

PART 2

Key Developments under the Pakistan Accord

SUMMARY

Part 2 of the QAR provides an update on the progress of the International Accord's Country-Specific Safety Program (CSSP), the Pakistan Accord for Health and Safety in the Textile and Garment Industry (Pakistan Accord). In the coming months, this section of the QAR will feature additional updates on the implementation of the country program, including the rollout of the factory inspections and setting up local presence and teams in Pakistan. This edition elaborates upon the following aspects of the Pakistan Accord:

- Background
- Signatory base
- Factory disclosure
- Pakistan Accord Building Standard
- Program Rollout

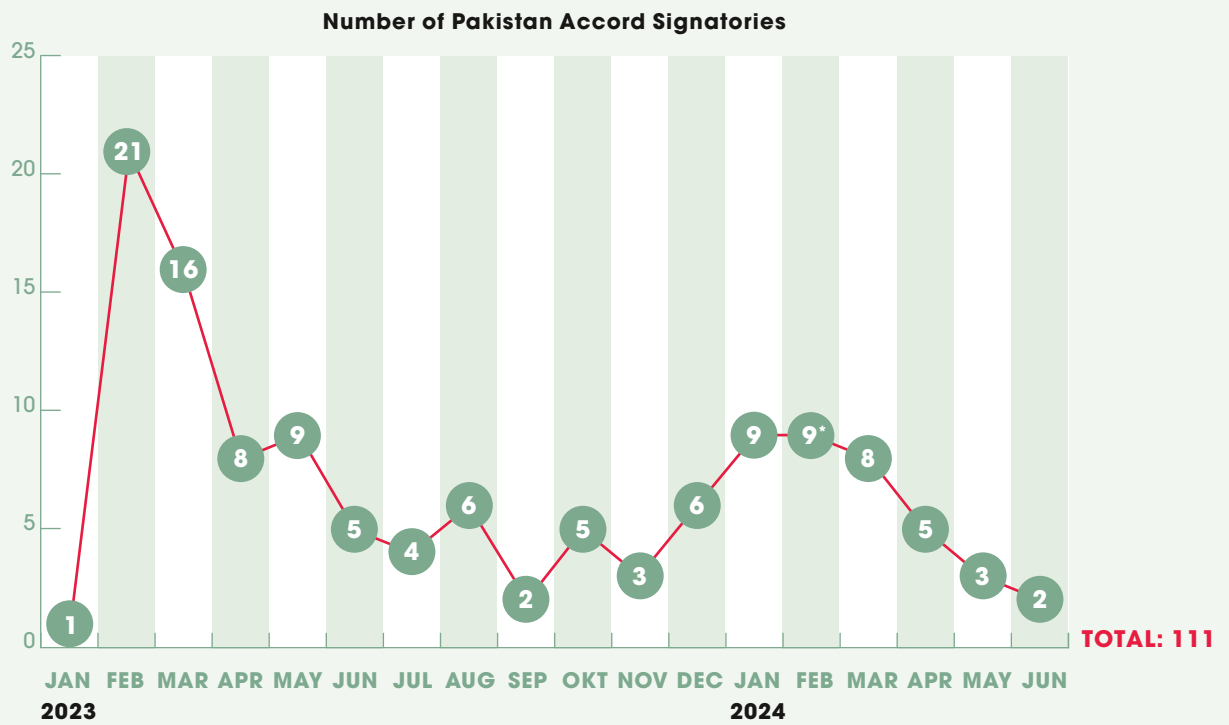
BACKGROUND

With reference to Articles 38 and 39 of the International Accord, effective September 2021, the Accord Steering Committee agreed to establish a country program in Pakistan in December 2022, following extensive feasibility studies and stakeholder consultations. The resulting agreement, called the Pakistan Accord, is a legally binding agreement between global clothing brands and trade unions. The Pakistan Accord is a country program under the International Accord, established for an initial three-year term beginning on 1 January 2023. The program is being implemented as a CSSP Addendum within the renewed International Accord, which took effect on 1 November 2023.

The Pakistan Accord aims to ensure worker health and safety in the garment and textile supply chains of signatory companies sourcing in Pakistan. The Pakistan Accord builds on key principles of the International Accord, ensuring that garment factory workers operate in a safe and healthy environment, free from building safety accidents and other occupational health and safety issues. The full text of the Pakistan Accord is available [here](#).

SIGNATORY BASE

Signatories to the Accord were invited to sign the Pakistan Accord in January 2023. Since then, there has been a steady rise in the number of signatories. By 1 June 2024, the number of Pakistan Accord signatories had grown to 121. In this quarter, 12 new global brands and retailers have joined the signatory base. Collectively, these brands source over US\$3 billion worth of goods from 524 facilities in Pakistan offering employment to over 550,000 workers. Multiple brands are finalising their internal approvals and documentation, and as a result, the signatory base is expected to continue to rise in the coming months.



* This number, recorded as 7 in the March 2024 QAR, has increased due to an internal update in the Accord's database.

SCOPE AND FACTORY BASE

The Pakistan Accord covers all Cut-Make-Trim (CMT) facilities, including Ready-Made Garments (RMG), home textiles, fabrics, and knit accessories suppliers that produce for Accord signatory companies. Additionally, it includes fabric mills within the supply chains of signatory brands.

The Accord Secretariat began requesting factory disclosure from Pakistan Accord signatories at the end of May 2023. This disclosure process involves signatory brands providing detailed information about the factories in their supply chains in Pakistan, which are then covered by the Pakistan Accord programs.

The first supplier list was published in the first week of August 2023 containing factory information received as of 25 July 2023. The list included over 400 factories supplying 52 Pakistan Accord signatory brands. This list provides an overview of the names of the factories, addresses, number of building and storeys, production processes, number of workers, and the number of signatory brands sourcing from each factory. **Over half of the factories are in Sindh, while approximately 35% are in Punjab.**

This list grew in the following weeks as more recent signatory brands disclosed their supplier information. However, from September to December, the Accord did not publish new supplier lists due to the development of the factory database on Fair Factories Clearinghouse (FFC). **On 1 June 2024 there were 524 factories listed by Accord signatory brands.**

Based on the factory listings by signatory brands as of 1 June 2024, the majority of the 524 factories produce Ready-Made Garments (RMG), followed by home textiles. Fabric accessories and home textiles and RMG have significantly fewer factories (see Figure 1). Information about the breakdown of product types at five listed factories was missing as of 1 June 2024.

This quarter, the number of covered factories declined as the Accord Secretariat completed its de-duplication process, identifying duplicate factories that produce for multiple signatories.

FIGURE 1

PRODUCT TYPE	NUMBER OF FACTORIES
RMG	397
Home Textiles	107
Fabric Accessories	15
Missing Information	5
GRAND TOTAL	524

The most common production process that the listed factories are engaged in is Cut-Make-Trim (CMT), followed by vertically Integrated facilities that do CMT and fabric production. The categories with the lowest number of factories are fabric mill only and other processes. Information about the breakdown of process types at 9 listed factories was missing as of 1 June 2024.

FIGURE 2

PRODUCTION PROCESSES	NUMBER OF FACTORIES
CMT only	335
Integrated CMT & fabric mill	100
Fabric mill only	28
Other processes	52
Missing Information	9
GRAND TOTAL	524

PROGRAM ROLLOUT

All factories producing for Pakistan Accord undergo independent inspections and implement remediation to prevent accidents related to fire, electrical systems, structural integrity, boiler safety, and hazardous substances.¹⁵ After initial inspections, factories develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP), comprising remediation actions and timelines. The Accord conducted the first round of initial inspections at factories supplying signatory brands in Lahore and Karachi between 16 – 28 October 2023. **As of 1 June 2024, 47 factories have undergone fire, electrical and structural initial inspections.**

The team, comprising engineers from Arup and representatives from the International Accord, including Danielle Antonellis (Technical Advisor, Pakistan Accord), Brad Loewen (Technical Consultant & Former Chief Safety Inspector of the Bangladesh Accord), assessed fire, electrical and structural safety at these supplier facilities, based on the Pakistan Accord Building Standard. Zulfiqar Shah (Country Manager, Pakistan Accord) and Veronique Camerer (Head of Policy & Accountability, International Accord) joined the team of engineers and conducted side meetings with a number of key local stakeholders.

The participating factories demonstrated commitment to ensuring workplace safety, receptiveness to feedback, and preparedness throughout the initial inspection process.

FIGURE 3

YEAR	NUMBER OF FACTORIES
1 NOV 2023	8
1 DEC 2023	4
1 JAN 2024	6
1 FEB 2024	0
1 MAR 2024	1
1 APR 2024	12
1 MAY 2024	2
1 JUN 2024	14
TOTAL	47

In the coming months, the inspections will be rolled out at additional factories.

15. The scopes for boiler safety and hazardous substances will be rolled out in gradual phases.

OPERATIONS

The Pakistan Accord is strengthening its local teams in Karachi and Lahore to ensure the effective implementation of the Accord's programs and smooth coordination with suppliers. The team has recently hired an occupational health and safety Training Specialist, two Complaints Mechanism Specialists, one Remediation Department Manager, three administrative staff, and three office assistants. Further recruitment of Engineers, Remediation Coordinators, and boiler safety experts is currently in progress.

Additionally, the newly hired engineers [underwent a capacity building program in this quarter](#). This training was designed to equip them with the technical knowledge and practical skills necessary to effectively conduct factory inspections and produce reports that identify the remediation factories must undergo to improve worker health and safety.

Further recruitment of boiler safety experts, training and complaints specialists, and additional support staff is currently in progress. [The latest vacancies under the Pakistan Accord are available on the Accord website.](#)

The upcoming QARs will include additional details on the progress of the program in Pakistan, specifically regarding the safety inspections, remediation efforts, and Workplace Programs.