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Traceability and Compliance Monitoring Systems in Global Apparel Supply Chains

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Abstract

This paper examines traceability and compliance monitoring systems in global apparel supply chains through a structured stage-wise evaluation framework. The analysis focuses on supplier documentation, product traceability records, compliance checkpoints, and exception visibility across sourcing, production, inspection, warehousing, and distribution. Five analytical variables are used in the study: document completeness, traceability continuity, checkpoint coverage, exception visibility, and compliance response status. Two evaluation measures summarize system performance: the Traceability Coverage Ratio (TCR) and the Compliance Monitoring Effectiveness Index (CMEI). The results show that upstream stages, especially supplier qualification and sourcing, maintain stronger documentation and more continuous traceability links. In contrast, warehouse and distribution stages show weaker linkage, lower monitoring coverage, and reduced visibility of exceptions. The findings indicate that the main problem is not the absence of records, but the weak connection among records across supply chain stages. Fragmented data structures reduce visibility, weaken accountability, and limit compliance review. The paper presents a structured method for assessing traceability systems and identifies key gaps in cross stage integration within apparel supply chains.

Keywords: Traceability, Compliance Monitoring, Apparel Supply Chains, Documentation Completeness, Traceability Continuity, Logistics Management, Retail Distribution, Supply Chain Analytics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Global apparel supply chains involve suppliers, production units, inspection teams, warehouses, distributors, retailers, and digital sales channels across multiple regions. Records are generated at each stage for supplier approval, material receipt, production activity, quality review, shipment movement, and compliance control. These records shape product visibility and accountability throughout the chain. Yet record continuity often remains weak. One stage may contain supplier files, another may hold production logs, and a later stage may track shipment activity without a direct connection to earlier records. As a result, product history becomes harder to follow, and compliance review loses clarity across the full operating sequence. Traceability and compliance monitoring therefore need to be examined as linked parts of one system. This paper studies how supplier documentation, product traceability, and compliance monitoring interact across global apparel supply chains. It also presents a structured framework for examining their stage-wise performance and for identifying where record gaps and weak monitoring conditions appear.

A. Background and Motivation

The apparel sector depends on multi stage supply chains that connect raw material providers, sourcing teams, factories, inspection units, warehouses, and distribution networks. This operating structure creates a large flow of records that support product movement, supplier review, and process control. Supplier certifications, purchase records, batch identifiers, inspection reports, and shipment logs all contribute to traceability and compliance monitoring. When these records remain connected across stages, firms can trace material origin, review production

history, identify deviations, and assess downstream movement with greater clarity. In many cases, however, documentation remains concentrated within individual stages rather than across the full chain. That condition weakens visibility and limits the value of compliance records. The motivation for this study comes from that gap between record generation and record continuity. A structured review of traceability and compliance systems can show where documentation remains consistent, where linkage weakens, and where monitoring coverage declines as products move from supplier input to final distribution.

B. Problem Statement

Digital systems are now common in apparel sourcing, production, and logistics, yet full traceability and continuous compliance monitoring remain limited in many supply chains. Records may exist at several stages without forming a connected sequence. Supplier approvals can remain separate from production logs. Inspection data may not link clearly with batch records. Warehouse and distribution files may record movement without a direct connection to supplier origin or earlier compliance checkpoints. This fragmentation creates a misleading appearance of visibility. Data are present, but system continuity is incomplete. The result affects both control and accountability. Product movement becomes harder to trace, deviations become harder to interpret, and responsibility across stages becomes less clear. Another problem is analytical fragmentation in prior evaluation approaches. Documentation quality, traceability strength, checkpoint presence, and exception visibility are often reviewed separately. This paper addresses the need for an integrated framework that examines these elements together across the main stages of the apparel supply chain.

C. Proposed Solution

This paper presents a structured evaluation framework for traceability and compliance monitoring in global apparel supply chains. The framework treats supplier records, product identifiers, inspection logs, logistics records, and compliance checkpoints as connected elements within one review structure. The study follows record movement across sourcing, production, inspection, warehousing, and distribution instead of isolating one stage or one monitoring tool. Five analytical variables are used in this framework: document completeness, traceability continuity, checkpoint coverage, exception visibility, and compliance response status. These variables support a stage wise reading of system performance and provide a basis for comparison across the supply chain. The study also applies two summary measures to interpret record continuity and monitoring effectiveness in a concise form. This approach keeps the analysis focused and measurable without relying on a highly technical model. It also helps identify weak stages, record breaks, and limited checkpoint coverage within the broader monitoring structure.

D. Contributions

This study contributes to the analysis of apparel supply chain monitoring in several ways. First, it presents traceability and compliance as linked operational functions within one analytical structure. Second, it defines a set of stage wise variables that support comparison across sourcing, production, inspection, warehousing, and distribution. Third, it applies a compact evaluation model that supports descriptive interpretation of record continuity and monitoring performance. Fourth, the paper distinguishes between record presence and record connection, an important difference in supply chains where data may exist without full visibility. Fifth, it identifies a recurring pattern in which stronger performance appears in upstream stages while weaker continuity appears in downstream operations. The paper therefore adds both conceptual and practical value. It offers a clear framework for reviewing documentation quality, linkage strength, checkpoint presence, and exception visibility within global apparel production networks.

E. Paper Organization

The remainder of this paper is organized into four main sections. Section II reviews prior work on apparel traceability, supplier compliance monitoring, digital production visibility, and data centered control systems related to supply chain governance. This section also identifies the research gap that motivates the present study. Section III explains the methodology. It outlines the research design, data structure, process mapping logic, evaluation variables, measurement criteria, and analytical procedure used in the study. Section IV presents the discussion and results. It examines documentation completeness, traceability linkage strength, and compliance monitoring performance across the selected supply chain stages. It then interprets the broader pattern that emerges from these findings. Section V concludes the paper with a summary of the main results and a brief statement on future research related to digital traceability, monitoring systems, and accountability in apparel supply chains.

The objective of this paper is to evaluate traceability and compliance monitoring across global apparel supply chains through a structured stage wise framework. The study examines supplier documentation, product traceability records, compliance checkpoints, and exception visibility across sourcing, production, inspection, warehousing, and distribution. It identifies where documentation remains strong, where traceability weakens, and where monitoring coverage becomes limited. The paper argues that effective compliance review depends not only on the presence of records, but also on continuous linkage across supply chain stages.

II. RELATED WORK

Research on global apparel production networks has increasingly focused on traceability, supplier compliance, and digital monitoring systems that

support visibility across sourcing, manufacturing, and distribution. As apparel supply chains span multiple countries and involve many suppliers and intermediaries, firms face recurring problems in documentation control, audit consistency, and production transparency. Prior studies have examined information systems, analytics tools, and process monitoring frameworks used to track products, review supplier records, and monitor compliance performance. The literature also shows that traceability is connected not only to product identification but also to sustainability reporting, inventory control, risk management, and supplier evaluation. The following review discusses earlier work in four areas related to this study.

A. Apparel Traceability and Digital Product Visibility

A major group of studies deals directly with apparel traceability systems and digital tools for product visibility across supply chain stages. Haque et al. presented a circular-economy framework based on MIS-driven digital product passports for apparel traceability and showed how structured digital records support product level tracking and lifecycle transparency [1]. Rashid extended this discussion through a supplier compliance and traceability scorecard dashboard for ethical and sustainable apparel sourcing, with attention to supplier review and accountability metrics [2]. Apparel logistics has also received attention in prior work. Al Sany *et al.,* studied green apparel logistics through MIS-enabled carbon footprint reduction methods and showed that digital systems can support environmental reporting and operational visibility at the same time [3]. In production contexts, Al Sany *et al.,* reported that ERP–MIS integration improves apparel production planning through closer coordination among sourcing, scheduling, and factory operations [4]. Rahman *et al.,* added a privacy focused perspective through federated learning for apparel supply chain analytics, indicating that data visibility and data protection can be addressed together in distributed supplier environments [5].

B. Supplier Compliance, Performance, and Sourcing Accountability

Another line of research examines supplier compliance, sourcing accountability, and performance control in apparel and textile supply chains. Hossain reported that data-driven optimization reduces lead time and improves on time delivery in apparel supply chains, linking monitoring systems with supplier performance review [6]. Ahmed discussed the resilience of global apparel supply chains and their role in supporting downstream retail distribution, pointing to the importance of transparent coordination across sourcing networks [7]. In related work, Ahmed examined circular textile manufacturing and waste recovery systems, connecting supply chain accountability with sustainability and material recovery practices [8]. Azad analyzed lean Six Sigma applications in textile and apparel manufacturing and described how structured quality control methods support measurable operational discipline across suppliers and production stages [9]. Azad also studied supply chain analytics for real time decision making in apparel manufacturing, showing that monitoring tools can support faster response to production and sourcing problems [10].

C. Digital Transformation in Apparel and Textile Manufacturing

Several studies connect apparel traceability and compliance with wider digital transformation in manufacturing systems. Azad examined the effect of digital technologies on textile and apparel manufacturing and argued that digitalization improves process control, responsiveness, and production visibility [11]. In a separate study, Azad discussed lean automation strategies for U.S. apparel manufacturing and linked automation with more consistent production operations [12]. Azad also addressed sustainable manufacturing practices in the apparel industry through the use of eco-friendly materials and processes, showing that compliance now includes environmental reporting and sustainability requirements in addition to production controls [13]. Hossain studied smart inventory and warehouse automation for fashion retail and showed that downstream traceability depends on connected stock monitoring systems and inventory records [14]. One quantitative study on fashion sourcing examined cost negotiation strategies and their effect on profitability, adding another view of supplier management and sourcing control [15]. At the factory level, Hossain proposed AI-augmented sensor trace analysis for defect localization in apparel production systems, which shows how traceability can be applied inside production processes through sensor-based quality monitoring [16]. Shaikat also presented an AI-driven production intelligence platform for a textile assembly line, adding evidence that digital shop floor systems support real time monitoring and production review [17]. Related work on sustainable garment production through Industry 4.0 automation further connects digital manufacturing systems with traceability and compliance related process control [18].

D. Monitoring Infrastructure, RFID, and Data-Driven Control Systems

A fourth set of studies provides technical support for compliance monitoring through digital tracking systems, predictive analytics, and connected control frameworks. Taimun *et al.,* introduced a digital twin enabled predictive maintenance framework for textile and mechanical systems, showing that virtual monitoring models improve operational visibility and equipment review [19]. Alam *et al.,* studied intelligent material flow optimization using IoT sensors and RFID tracking, a topic closely related to traceability because RFID supports movement tracking across production and logistics stages [20]. Broader manufacturing research also supports the present topic. Work on lean

manufacturing, sustainable production, smart maintenance, and industrial automation indicates that compliance monitoring functions more effectively when it is part of a data centered operating environment [21-24]. Studies on textile mill efficiency, sustainable manufacturing, production scheduling, and factory bottleneck detection also show that digital monitoring tools improve process visibility and support faster operational review [25–28]. Other relevant work covers safety stock optimization, supply chain risk mitigation, strategic supply chain leadership, quality management systems, internal control analytics, data governance, ESG compliance, and enterprise monitoring platforms. Taken together, these studies show that compliance monitoring depends on accurate data capture, interoperable information systems, and dashboard-based review structures [29–42].

Overall, prior research covers apparel traceability, supplier compliance monitoring, digital manufacturing visibility, and analytics-based supply chain governance. Much of this work, however, addresses individual areas such as logistics, planning, sustainability, or dashboard design rather than the interaction among them. A clearer integrated view is still needed on how supplier documentation records, product traceability systems, and compliance monitoring frameworks function together within global apparel production networks. This study addresses that need through a combined evaluation of these elements within a single apparel supply chain context.

E. Research Gap

Prior studies discuss apparel traceability, supplier dashboards, ERP–MIS integration, RFID tracking, and compliance related analytics [1–42]. However, most of them examine these topics separately. Limited research explains how supplier documentation, product traceability, and compliance monitoring work together within one global apparel supply chain framework. Another limitation is that many studies focus on technical models or individual applications rather than full system evaluation across sourcing, manufacturing, and distribution stages. As a result, the literature provides limited integrated analysis of how traceability systems support continuous compliance review and supplier accountability in global apparel networks. This study addresses that gap by evaluating supplier documentation records, product traceability systems, and compliance monitoring frameworks together within global apparel supply chains.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a structured evaluation framework to examine traceability and compliance monitoring systems in global apparel supply chains. The method focuses on supplier documentation records, product traceability tools, and compliance monitoring mechanisms across sourcing, manufacturing, inspection, warehousing, and distribution. A mixed qualitative quantitative design was selected so that process structure, record flow, and monitoring performance could be assessed together. Traceability is treated here as a connected control process that links supplier data, production records, product identifiers, and compliance review across the supply chain.

A. Research Design and Scope

The study follows a multi stage analytical design centered on apparel production networks that involve suppliers, manufacturing units, quality checkpoints, and distribution partners. The scope includes three system layers: supplier documentation control, product traceability records, and compliance monitoring activities. These layers were examined as connected elements within one monitoring structure. The analysis follows the movement of information through the supply chain. Supplier and production records first appear at the sourcing and manufacturing levels. Product identifiers then connect those records to materials, batches, and finished goods. Compliance tools review the available data against operational and regulatory requirements. This sequence makes it possible to examine where visibility is maintained, where record breaks occur, and how digital systems affect monitoring continuity across the network. To keep the analysis focused, the study includes only supply chain functions directly related to supplier accountability and product visibility. Financial forecasting, consumer preference analysis, and unrelated administrative functions were excluded unless they affected traceability or compliance review.

B. Data Sources and Sampling Structure

The study uses structured secondary data and documentary evidence drawn from prior research on apparel traceability, supplier monitoring, ERP–MIS integration, RFID-based tracking, digital dashboards, and sustainability related supply chain systems. From this literature base, records and variables relevant to traceability and compliance were extracted and grouped into comparable categories. The sampling structure consists of three operational units. The first unit includes supplier documentation records such as certifications, audit files, sourcing approvals, order records, and production declarations. The second unit includes product traceability records such as batch IDs, RFID tags, digital identifiers, process stage logs, inspection references, and logistics movement records. The third unit includes compliance monitoring records such as audit checkpoints, nonconformance reports, corrective action logs, and supplier performance review records. These records were mapped across the main apparel supply chain stages: sourcing, inbound material receipt, production, quality inspection, warehouse handling, and outbound distribution. The sampling unit was therefore defined as a traceability event or a compliance related record within an apparel production network.

C. System Mapping and Variable Construction

A process-mapping approach was used to construct the analytical framework. Each traceability and compliance event was positioned within the operational sequence of the apparel supply chain. The purpose of this stage was to identify the data relationships among supplier identity, production activity, product movement, and compliance review.

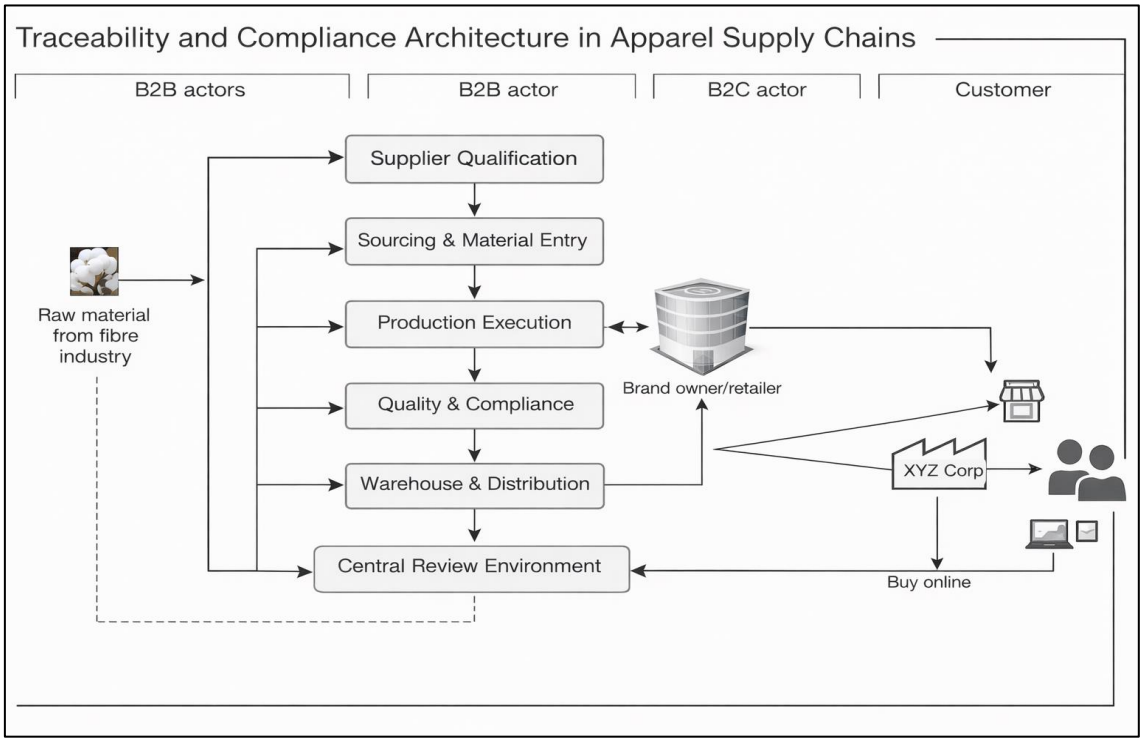

Figure 1: Integrated traceability and compliance architecture for global apparel supply chains

Figure 1 shows the main structure of traceability and compliance monitoring across the apparel supply chain. It connects supplier qualification, sourcing, production execution, quality and compliance review, warehouse handling, and distribution within a central review environment. This structure supports the definition of five analytical variables: document completeness, traceability continuity, checkpoint coverage, exception visibility, and compliance response status. Document completeness refers to the presence of required supplier and production records at each stage. Traceability continuity indicates the extent to which a product or batch can be tracked from supplier input to distribution output without missing identifiers. Checkpoint coverage measures how many supply chain stages include compliance related review points. Exception visibility refers to the extent to which nonconformance events, missing records, or audit issues appear in the monitoring system. Compliance response status refers to the documented action taken after a deviation is detected.

D. Evaluation Model and Measurement Criteria

The methodology applies a traceability compliance evaluation model to compare system performance across the selected variables. Only two equations are used, since the analysis does not require extensive mathematical modeling.

The first measure is the Traceability Coverage Ratio (TCR):

$$TCR = \frac{N_t}{N_r}$$

Where:

N_t = number of records with valid traceability links across all required supply chain stages

N_r = total number of records reviewed in the traceability sample

This ratio shows the share of records that remain connected across sourcing, production, inspection, warehousing, and distribution. Higher values indicate stronger continuity of product tracking.

The second measure is the Compliance Monitoring Effectiveness Index (CMEI):

$$CMEI = \frac{D_c + C_p + E_v}{3}$$

Where:

D_c = normalized score for document completeness

C_p = normalized score for checkpoint coverage

E_v = normalized score for exception visibility

Each component is scaled from 0 to 1. The final value is the arithmetic mean of the three components. This index summarizes how well the monitoring structure captures required documentation, reviews

operational checkpoints, and records visible compliance issues.

Table 1: Evaluation criteria used in the methodology

Variable	Description	Measurement basis	Score range
Document completeness	Presence of required supplier and production records	Missing, partial, or complete documentation	0–1
Traceability continuity	Connection of product or batch identifiers across stages	Broken, partial, or complete tracking path	0–1
Checkpoint coverage	Number of monitored stages in the supply chain	Share of required checkpoints covered	0–1
Exception visibility	Recording of non-conformance or audit issues	Not visible, partly visible, or fully visible	0–1
Compliance response status	Follow-up after compliance issue detection	No action, delayed action, or documented action	0–1

This scoring structure supports descriptive interpretation and comparative review across systems. It also keeps the analysis tied to operational record flows in apparel supply chains.

E. Analytical Procedure and Validation

The analytical procedure consists of five steps. First, the selected records were classified according to supply chain stage and record type. Second, traceability links among supplier records, production identifiers, inspection logs, and shipment references were mapped. Third, monitoring checkpoints were reviewed to identify where compliance data were present and where record gaps appeared. Fourth, the two evaluation measures were calculated to summarize traceability continuity and monitoring effectiveness. Fifth, the results were interpreted in relation to supplier accountability and visibility across the apparel production network.

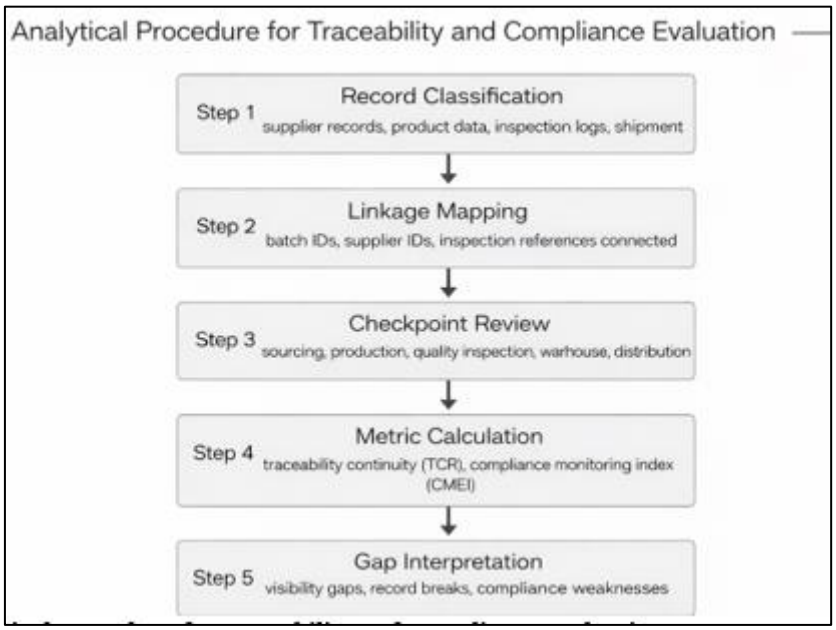

Figure 2: Analytical procedure for traceability and compliance evaluation

Figure 2 presents the analytical procedure used in this study. The procedure includes five steps: record classification, linkage mapping, checkpoint review, metric calculation, and gap interpretation. First, records were grouped according to supply chain stage and record type. Next, traceability links among supplier records, production identifiers, inspection logs, and shipment references were mapped. The review then examined compliance checkpoints to identify where data were available and where record gaps remained. After that, the evaluation measures were applied to summarize traceability continuity and monitoring effectiveness. The final step interpreted the results in terms of visibility gaps, traceability breaks, and compliance weaknesses across the supply chain. Validation relied on internal consistency checks across record categories. A supplier file without a linked product reference was treated as an incomplete traceability chain. A product movement record without a corresponding compliance checkpoint was treated as partial monitoring coverage. This logic prevented isolated records from being interpreted as full system visibility. Overall, the methodology provides a

structured basis for assessing traceability systems and compliance monitoring frameworks in global apparel supply chains.

IV. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

This section presents the findings derived from the traceability and compliance evaluation framework introduced in the methodology. The analysis focuses on supplier documentation records, traceability continuity, checkpoint coverage, exception visibility, and compliance response status across apparel supply chain stages. The results indicate that while digital systems support record availability, limitations remain in cross-stage integration and monitoring continuity. The discussion is organized into five subsections to reflect key evaluation dimensions.

A. Documentation Completeness Across Supply Chain Stages

The analysis of documentation completeness reveals a clear variation across supply chain stages. As illustrated in Figure 3, supplier qualification and material sourcing stages show the highest levels of documentation completeness, with values close to 0.85 and 0.82 respectively. These stages typically maintain structured records such as certifications, supplier approvals, and purchase orders.

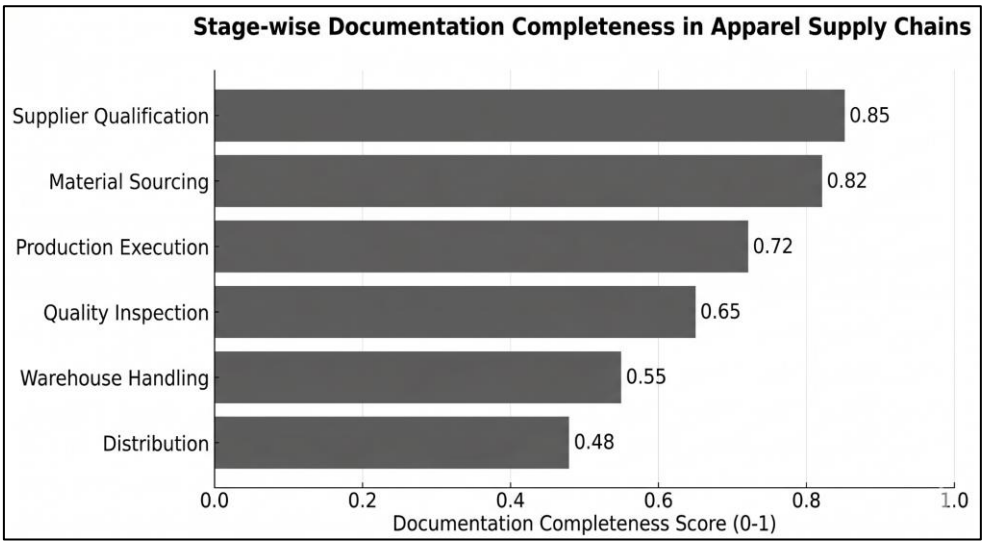

Figure 3: Stage-wise documentation completeness across apparel supply chain stages

Documentation completeness declines progressively in downstream stages. Production execution maintains a moderate level (0.72), while quality inspection shows further reduction (0.65). The lowest values appear in warehouse handling (0.55) and distribution (0.48), where documentation often exists but lacks integration with upstream records. This pattern indicates that documentation systems are more consistent in upstream operations but lose continuity as materials and products move toward distribution. The results suggest that data fragmentation occurs not due to absence of records, but due to lack of structured linkage across stages. As a result, documentation alone does not support full compliance monitoring without integration into a continuous traceability structure.

B. Traceability Continuity and Linkage Strength

Traceability continuity was examined through stage-to-stage linkage strength. The results are presented in Figure 4, which shows a progressive reduction in linkage quality across the supply chain.

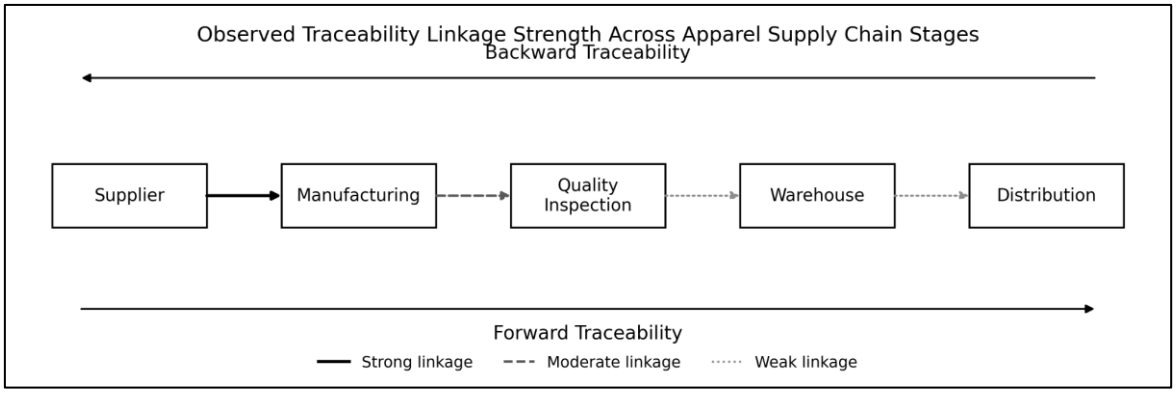

Figure 4: Observed traceability linkage strength across apparel supply chain stages

The connection between supplier and manufacturing stages remains strong, supported by consistent identifiers such as supplier IDs and batch references. The linkage between manufacturing and quality inspection is moderate, indicating partial continuity where production records are not always fully connected with inspection outcomes. The weakest linkage appears between inspection, warehouse, and distribution stages. In these segments, product identifiers are often not consistently maintained or integrated with earlier records. This results in incomplete traceability chains, where product movement cannot be fully associated with supplier origin or compliance records. These findings show that traceability depends on the continuity of identifiers across all stages. Systems that maintain consistent identifiers support better visibility and accountability. In contrast, partial linkage reduces the ability to track product history and limits the effectiveness of compliance review.

C. Compliance Monitoring and System Performance

The performance of compliance monitoring was evaluated across checkpoint coverage and exception visibility. The results summarized in Table 2 indicate that monitoring activities are concentrated in sourcing and inspection stages, where supplier validation and quality checks are commonly recorded. However, monitoring coverage becomes limited in warehouse and distribution stages. This uneven distribution reduces the ability to observe compliance conditions across the entire supply chain. Exception visibility follows a similar pattern. Systems with centralized dashboards provide clearer visibility of non-conformance records, while fragmented systems make it difficult to connect issues across stages.

Compliance Monitoring Performance Across Apparel Supply Chain

	Document Completeness	Traceability Continuity	Checkpoint Coverage	Exception Visibility
Supplier	High	High	Medum	High
Sourcing	High	High	Medium	Medium
Production	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Inspection	Medium	Medium	High	High
Warehouse	Low	Low	Low	Low
Distribution	Low	Low	Low	Low

High Medium Low

Figure 5: Compliance monitoring performance across apparel supply chain stages

Figure 5 presents a combined view of compliance monitoring performance across apparel supply chain stages using four variables: document completeness, traceability continuity, checkpoint coverage, and exception visibility. Supplier and sourcing stages show relatively strong performance across most variables, which indicates more consistent documentation and traceability in upstream operations. Production and inspection stages show moderate performance, with stronger checkpoint coverage but weaker continuity across some records. Warehouse and distribution show the lowest performance across all categories. This pattern indicates that compliance monitoring is not evenly distributed across the supply chain. Later stages contain weaker documentation, lower traceability continuity, and reduced visibility of exceptions. As a result, integrated compliance review becomes more limited beyond upstream sourcing and inspection activities.

D. Integrated Interpretation of System Behavior

When the results from Figures 3, 4, and 5 are considered together, a consistent system-level pattern emerges. Apparel supply chains show strong performance in record generation but weaker performance in record integration. Documentation, traceability, and monitoring systems operate effectively within individual stages, but their connections across stages remain limited. Figure 3 demonstrates that documentation decreases gradually across stages. Figure 4 shows that traceability linkage weakens in the same direction. Figure 5 confirms that monitoring performance follows a similar pattern. Together, these results indicate that the main issue is not the absence of data, but the lack of continuity across the system. This fragmentation affects compliance review in several ways. First, it limits the ability to associate supplier records with downstream product movement. Second, it reduces accountability, since responsibility for defects or non-compliance cannot be traced clearly. Third, it

restricts visibility of compliance conditions beyond inspection stages. The findings support a system-level interpretation in which traceability and compliance depend on continuous linkage rather than isolated records. A complete monitoring system requires consistent identifiers, integrated data structures, and stage-to-stage connectivity.

E. Limitations of the Study

This study has several limitations. The analysis is based on structured secondary data rather than direct field observations from specific apparel firms. As a result, the findings reflect general system behavior rather than firm specific practices. The evaluation focuses on selected variables related to traceability and compliance, while other factors such as cost, labor conditions, and regulatory differences were not included. In addition, the analysis treats supply chain stages in a generalized form. Actual operations may vary across regions, product categories, and sourcing strategies. The evaluation metrics were used for comparative analysis and do not represent predictive models of system performance. Despite these limitations, the study provides a structured understanding of how documentation, traceability, and compliance monitoring interact across apparel supply chains. The results identify consistent patterns in system performance and highlight the importance of integrated traceability for effective compliance monitoring.

V. CONCLUSION

This study examined traceability and compliance monitoring systems in global apparel supply chains through a structured, stage-wise evaluation framework. The findings show that documentation records are more complete at supplier and sourcing stages, while consistency declines in downstream operations. Traceability continuity follows the same pattern, with strong linkage in early stages and weaker connections across inspection, warehouse, and distribution. Compliance monitoring also shows uneven distribution, with greater attention at supplier validation and quality inspection compared to later stages. The results indicate that data availability alone does not support full system visibility. Continuous linkage among supplier records, product identifiers, and monitoring checkpoints remains necessary for effective compliance review.

Future work can extend this study through empirical analysis using operational data from apparel manufacturers and sourcing networks. Further research may examine the application of blockchain, IoT-based tracking, and real time data systems for improving traceability continuity and compliance visibility. Additional work can also include regional regulatory variation, sustainability reporting practices, and supplier risk assessment models to provide a broader evaluation of integrated compliance systems in global apparel production.

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