

Report of the European Round Table:

SUPPLY CHA!NGE

Addressing Due Diligence in Supermarket Supply Chains

June 20th 2017 Brussels



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Introduction: European retailers and policy-makers at the heart of a global SUPPLY CHa!NGe.

Opening speech:

In the opening speech several issues were covered, including a severely debated minimum living wage issue, and in particular, the ambiguity of its definition. The social justice conflict around rural food production was also mentioned. The issue concerns self-employed smallholders who are very vulnerable and they are responsible for 70% of the global food supply.

Value chains:

Value is inequitably distributed throughout the supply chain mainly due to the weakness of existing regulations. A major systematic failure emerges at the expense of smallholders, since they are paid after selling the produce and bearing both internal and external risks concerning

agricultural production. Besides, the lack of transparency concerning smallholders' value chains is alarming. Monopoly tendencies and the structure of *business as usual* in agricultural supply chains - subcontracting schemes - are posing barriers to both producers and consumers. The low level of engagement by trade unions is also to be kept in mind.

Achievements:

A remarkable achievement of the SUPPLY CHa!NGe Project hitherto has been the continuous stakeholder participation in brainstorming about the development of fairer and greener food supply chains. The core focus of the project has been on the environmental and social sustainability of supply chains. A good example of campaigns carried out within the framework of the SUPPLY CHa!NGe are the actions to reduce and avoid plastic packaging. Another achievement of the project has been the emerging debate on the concept of "fair price" across Europe. Stopping the deterioration of the soil quality and achieving a better soil preservation status, both within and beyond Europe, can be considered as additional achievements of the project. Evidence suggests that moving away from monoculture crops to more diverse crops, strengthening the biodiversity and appraisal of organic farming are key steps so that smallholders can improve their livelihoods.

Suggestions:

The stakeholders of the SUPPLY CHa!NGe project highlighted the following points that should be improved in the near future:

- The consolidation and monopolization within and among supply chains should be diminished.
- Labour rights of the smallholder producers in the very bottom of the value chains should be improved.
- Universal sustainability standards should be established.



"Tainted Food: Moving Beyond 'the Consumer is the King' Narrative" by Prof. Surya Deva, the current vice-chairperson of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights.

Presentation available to download here:

http://www.supplychainge.org/fileadmin/reporters/eu_files/Eu_RT/Deva_2017_Tainted-Food_SUPPLYCHA_NGE.pdf

The "Consumer is the king" approach comes first on the list of concepts to be challenged. A system of efforts to protect consumers at the expense of producers is obviously failing. We cannot merely rely on conscious consumers to improve the producers' conditions. Potentially, a solution could be the integration and implementation of "due diligence" reforms.

Changing lifestyles is one of the main reasons why tainted food is not contested by the consumers together with a general higher demand for convenience food and more advanced techniques for food preservation.

Technologies mostly focus on increasing quantity of supply and reducing costs while ignoring working conditions and labour rights and therefore compromising the quality of the production. Inside supply chains, multiple layers and middlemen exist that are constantly absorbing the value created and that exploit vulnerable chains. The overall production standards are either general and vague or particular to the country of production. Regardless of the grievous producers' circumstances, the ultimate purpose of supply chains ends up being consumer satisfaction.

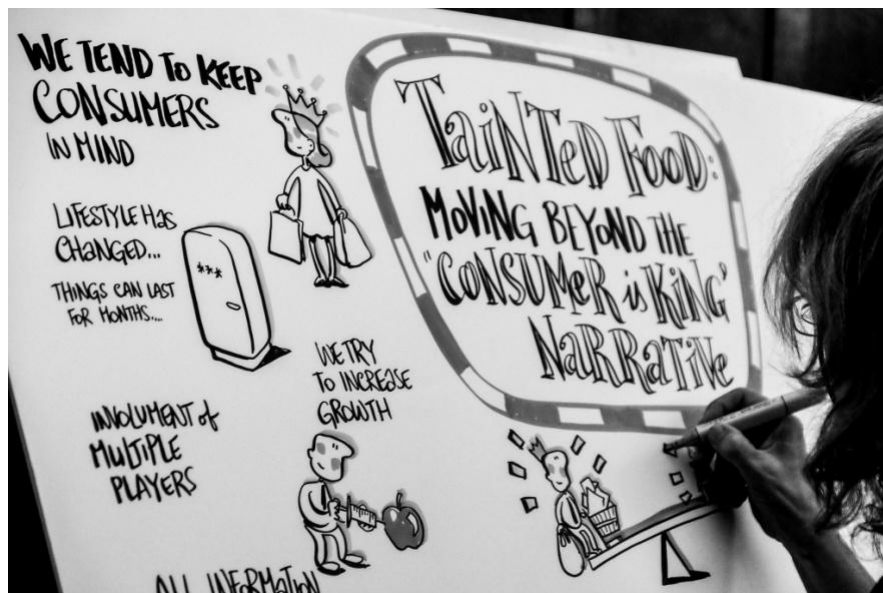
Although European Union leads the rules and regulations on "due diligence", value chains are global and the law in most countries is far from complying with basic "due diligence" principles. In terms of due diligence, an explicit example of EU's leadership is the nutrition labels, which in fact are designed and implemented to favour consumers and mostly to meet the demands of certain groups of conscious consumers. But an inclusive policy must go beyond the consumers if it aims to protect non-consumers.



The case of Donoghue vs. Stevenson (1932) - the neighbour principle - is a valid example of inclusion that can be easily integrated to the globalized world today. It's clear that all global citizens are neighbours and thus the companies should be accountable for the rights - human & civic rights - of all stakeholders.

Currently, the concern of ordinary consumers is safety and price. Hence, states simply cannot step aside and let consumers care for producers' rights. There must be regulations. Market forces have historically proved that "free markets" don't do well when it comes to protect human rights.

All things considered, one could conclude that due diligence is a must. The law and the regulations should continuously cover the risk of the producers and not only the risk of the corporations alone. Pushing for due diligence should be a continuous process where vulnerable and affected groups should be consulted and the risks should be better identified.



Opening Panel: Stakeholder perspectives on implementing human rights and environmental due diligence amongst European retailers.

Moderation by Stefan Grasgruber-Kerl (Suedwind)

Pascal Durand (French MEP) on the green card and the duty of vigilance. The final purpose is to impose regulations on large companies, including the moral and legal obligations of diligence and vigilance. The success of the French initiative on the duty of vigilance was to be thanked to French politicians understanding the fact that there are no two kinds of humans; all human beings should be treated under same social and environmental circumstances. Likewise, the politics of left and right do not apply when it comes to humanitarian issues. This policy should also be developed at the EU level rather than be simply replicated.

One shortcoming of the French law is the cancellation of a section concerning “civil fine”. This point may cause people to believe that the law would be ineffective. However there is still the possibility to go to court, so the vigilance process is still viable. Now there is an emergence and need for new professions, experts, auditors that can certify the quality of vigilance. This is an opportunity for universities as well. The Green Card is an initiative emerged in the European Parliament that asks the Commission to regulate on due diligence at EU level.

Heidi Hautala (MEP) on due diligence at the EU.

Thanks to the initiative of French Parliament, a Europe-wide discussion on due diligence has sprouted and gaining increasing momentum during talk. The more stakeholders come together and debate, the wider our knowledge roots. This is not a perfect learning process, one would even describe it as: ‘Two steps forwards one step back.’ Therefore, the next steps of the project are of utmost importance .

Lettemieke Mulder (Eurocommerce) on the initiatives of retailers to implement corporate human rights and environmental due diligence in their supply chains.

The gap prevails on what the retailers and the wholesalers can do. The need to cooperate with broader stakeholder groups is obvious and the certification schemes alone cannot solve a lot of problems. “More and continuous collaboration with different stakeholders is needed.”

Dr. Christopher Tankou (University of Dschang, Department of Crop Science, Cameroon) on the insights from Cameroon on due diligence.

Crops like cocoa are valuable to the farmer. It is the only way to make money in some regions but the challenges are also great. These include, but are not limited to, low productivity, under-use of fertilizers due to its high price, loss of younger generations mainly due to rise of white collar jobs, low education level and impatience of farmers to sell the produce on

fair trade terms but at the regular market because of urgent need for money. Besides the internal problems, climate change is threatening production zones, meaning dry zones are enlarging but for crops like cocoa, which likes rain and humid weather, the opportunities are dwindling. On the other hand, illegal and opportunistic buyers are distorting the market by practically exploiting low bargaining power of farmers in the market.

Sandra Dusch (CIR) on policy perspectives on due diligence from European CSOs

Many problems remain to be solved. Transparency as such, must be preserved both for consumers and producers. We demand better traceability of products and new rules and regulations for some commodities, in particular, for the new players in the market. In terms of due diligence, national policies are lagging behind. There is an increasing need for a global treaty to prevent that national concerns trump human rights issues.



Parallel Forums: How to promote environmental and human rights due diligence in food supply chains.

FORUM I: European retailers and human rights due diligence in practice. The case of orange juice from Brazil.

Chair: **Sandra Dusch Silva** (CIR). Input: **Jennifer Lichter** (sustainability food REWE Group).

The forum was attended by 15 people. Most of the participants were business representatives, among others from Lidl, Metro, the fruit juice association and BSCI. Rewe started with a short presentation of their sustainability program. Rewe's approach to sustainability is an approach that is holistic and involves not just individual products, but the entire company at different levels. The sustainability guidelines go from the executive office to the employees.

- Pro Planet Process / Hot Spot Analysis (general approach):
PRO PLANET label characterizes private label products of the REWE Group sales lines, which have, besides of high quality standards, considerably positive ecological and social characteristics. The aim lies in supporting sustainable consumption in the mass market and in offering products with a sustainable added value at a good price. Before a product can be awarded the PRO PLANET label, it needs to pass a five stage, standardized process. This process has been developed in cooperation with the UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP), the consulting agency for innovations triple innova and the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy.

To establish an authentic and transparent process, the REWE Group included various stakeholders in the development of PRO PLANET. For the implementation of PRO PLANET projects, the REWE Group collaborates with external product experts, the project partners. An independent expert advisory board accompanies the entire process.

With PRO PLANET, the REWE Group is providing a reliable guideline for consumers, who wish to contribute something positive to the environment and social compatibility through their purchasing.

- Hot Spots Orange Juice Concentrate Production
Rewe presented their strategy of how to defend a path to sustainable orange juice. The starting point of the work on the topic was critical campaign work by the Christliche Initiative Romero. They have investigated in a HotSpot analysis, where conditions in the supply chain are problematic.

Central hot spots in the orange juice value chain from a social point of view is the working conditions and the income -in particular the seasonal workforce-, both in the phase of agriculture and in the phase of processing. The legal situation in Brazil is comparatively good. However, the level of income remains a problem even in the case of employment contracts with the right to work according to the law, as the minimum wage is still not a living wage in spite of significant improvements in recent years. The traceability of the FCOJ is a challenge, but should be improved urgently in view of the relatively short value chain. Only in this way improvements and solutions can be more targeted. To better counteract the enormous market power of Brazilian juice industries, solutions on European level need to be found. There are only three producers of juice concentrates that dominate the market. This means that Rewe will have to make alliances with its sales volume at either

German or European level in order to change something in the supply chain. A further possibility is to use certifications. Certificates for the orange juice sector include RA as well as Fairtrade.



In order to achieve improvements on individual farms, the supply chain must also be made more transparent down to the plantations. Various certification initiatives such as Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance or UTZ Certified have experience in building such structures. It is important that the plantations also clearly define the existence of written employment contracts with all legally guaranteed services and monitoring of compliance. The current widespread system of contractors should also be abolished in order to improve remuneration and make it more transparent. At farm level, it should be noted that especially for small and medium-sized producers an immense price pressure prevails. For many of them alone, the rising minimum wage and increasing expenditure on fertilizers and pesticides is a major challenge. Here too, financial bonuses are an important tool to create appropriate incentives. The prices of fertilizers and pesticides seem to be much higher in this case due to the weaker negotiating power than for the large and corporate plantations. The negotiating position could be strengthened through cooperative ventures and alliances.

Other questions discussed with the group were

- Is certification the best way to change the situation of Brazilian orange farmers?
- Who are the most important stakeholders in the orange juice supply chain?
- Is it better to have very strict standards for a small number of farmers?
- What else can we do?

The European Juice Platform has explicitly invited all NGO participants to their next meeting. The CIR is organizing as a follow up a forum with all relevant stakeholders from Brazil and Europe in Berlin on the 8th and 9th of December to further elaborate the solutions and establish a common approach.

FORUM II: Stopping deforestation, loss of biodiversity and climate change resulting from agricultural production. The case of palm oil in Indonesia.

Chair and input: **Martin Wildenberg** (GLOBAL2000) and **Klementina Dukoska** (Climate Reality Leadership Corps).



The 10 people that participated in this forum slip in two groups to discuss different challenges and potential solutions.

Group 1: What is the role of the consumers?

It was agreed by the group that this is a very complicated question to answer because the contexts are not the same in different countries.

In the case of palm oil, it is clear that using

alternatives -like olive oil- are more expensive.

Consumers don't have a clear image of what sustainable palm oil is. They are confused by certifications. They don't know which products have palm oil either. Although in some countries like Bulgaria, consumers are encouraged to use traditional products instead of palm oil.

Deforestation seems too far away from EU consumers. For instance, in the Netherlands, consumers are aware of deforestation, but it does not influence their buying decisions.

Conclusion: It is too much for consumers to make the choices.

Sustainable palm oil should be backed up by legislation. The role of consumers is more important by putting pressure on governments than in buying choices. We need to get consumers to raise their voice and to make them aware that they are also citizens.

Possibility was raised for organizing a campaign on the French law on due diligence or to start a European citizen initiative.

Group 2: What kind of binding policies are necessary?

We need due diligence laws on palm oil to be mandatory.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) is not enough. The RSPO could become mandatory, although taxing non-certified palm oil was proposed as a better solution.



The EU could put pressure on Indonesia as they did with fish and the yellow card, although the EU should also put pressure on other countries.

Labeling of products should be improved to include which kind of palm oil (non- certified, certified, which kind of certification). Options for labeling:

- Follow the example of Fairtrade but covering environmental and social issues.
- EU standard (not private) for imported food that is sensitive in social or environmental terms (e.g. Blue Flower Standard / EU Eco-Label)
- Palm oil free label (like GMO free)

FORUM III: Applying lessons from existing EU supply chain regulations to global food supply chains.

Chair and Input: Perrine Fournier (FERN) and Ken Matthysen (IPIS).

The panel discussed existing EU supply chain regulations, meaning the EU Timber regulation, the conflicts minerals regulation and the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) regulation. All three regulations use 'due diligence'. This means that companies should act with reasonable care and investigate illegalities before buying timber or conflict minerals. For the minerals, companies must check that what they buy is sourced responsibly. Companies that practice due diligence first check how risky it is to source raw materials from a certain region afflicted by conflict. They assess the likelihood that those raw materials could be financing conflict or using forced labour. By checking the source, they can then make sure that they do not help fund that conflict.

For timber, the regulation lays down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market. It prohibits the placing on the EU market of illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber and requires EU traders who place timber products on the EU market to exercise due diligence. The IUU regulation encompasses a catch certification scheme attesting to legality compliance by vessels, an IUU vessel list which bans importing fishery products from vessels known to engage in IUU fishing and penalties on EU nationals who engage in or support IUU fishing anywhere in the world, under any flag. Another crucial similarity is the fact that all processes have been supported by multi stakeholder processes, gathering representatives from civil society, governments and business. The IUU and EUTimber Regulations (EUTR) include demand and supply side elements. The supply side elements focus on improved governance at producer country level while respecting national sovereignty. The EU does not dictate. Finally, these regulations are not based on sustainability certification schemes (eg. FSC. MSC etc).

The IUU regulation came into force in 2010, the EUTR in 2013 while the conflict minerals regulation will come into force in 2021. Implementation of the EUTR highlights the lack of resources allocated by Member States to check whether operators respect due diligence requirements.



Recommendations from the forum focused on promoting multi stakeholder dialogues to regulate supply chains, using procurement laws to encourage legal and sustainable consumption, developing measures not only from the supply side (due diligence) but also from the demand side to support countries and social movements to proceed to relevant development, policy and law reforms. It was highlighted that

sufficient resources should be allocated by Member States so that they effectively check whether EU importers comply with the regulation. Relevant guidance should also be provided to operators. Participants had a long discussion on certification and recommended to avoid certification schemes because they may undermine governance reforms but also because the credibility of third parties is sometimes questionable.

FORUM IV: The Role of small and medium size companies in improving local development and livelihoods in the Global South.

Chair and input: Alyssa Jade McDonald-Bärtl (BLYSSChocolate) and Christopher Tankou (University of Dschang).

Alyssa Jade and Christopher both work in cacao development, from farming to science, and discussed their experiences directly from working with small farmholders in Philippines and Cameroon.

From firsthand experience, they outlined what can be done to improve local development and livelihoods in the Global South, what opportunities and threats exist for the chocolate industry, and specifically be interesting for policy makers in business development, international aid and development, global biodiversity and agroecology, as well as retailers who stock products with chocolate / cacao ingredients, and have chocolate supply chains.

There were two focuses:

1) For Policy Makers – what policy makers in Europe can do to positively influence small farmholders and ethical SMEs to evolve in the global marketplace which supports small farmholders and ethical developments in cacao farming for food and cosmetics. Some important elements for the discussion were: agri-loans and poverty cycle, biodiversity, food safety issues (cadmium, ochratoxin, PAH, mercury, mineral oils, hydrocarbons), labeling and origin.

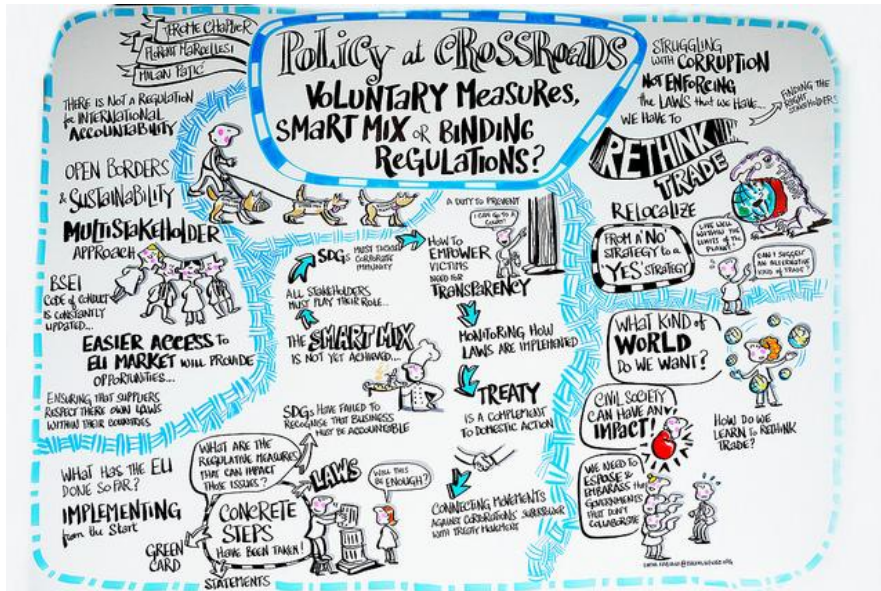
2) For Retailers - what supply chain / procurement standards could be used in Europe to influence a better import of quality, and ethical chocolate and cacao products. Improving certification and labeling of products, farm-gate checks would influence better import quality. However this can also be achieved through improving farmers' conditions

in various ways: by obtaining credits for farm activities, provision of high quality planting materials, road infrastructure, better drying and conservation conditions; furthermore financing scientific research on different cultivation practices including organic farming and biodiversity that can improve the quantity and quality of cocoa. Lastly, by improving the vertical integration of farmers in the cocoa value chain through education on some transformation techniques of the cocoa beans, the business could become more attractive to youth who have to replace the aging farmers.

Discussion in the working group was excellent as many members had experience and notes about the complexity of cacao and other industries like:

- Blending: difficult to tell origin and that greater transparency of track and trace is necessary to support the industry
- That origin is often used as a façade (like organic certification)
- There is an opportunity of mixed industry, like eco tourism to help support cacao
- There are some technologies available like RML Ag Tech to possible support: also to look at new apps like Map Your Meal.





Policy at Cross Roads: Voluntary Measures, Smart Mix or Binding Regulation?

Moderation by Sanne van der Wal, SOMO.

Jerome Chaplier, ECCJ

Voluntary measures and regulations have been functioning hand in hand so far in order to solve problems in the supply chain. At this stage it is very hard to opt for one over the other. Fortunately, evidence shows that supply chains are in the legislative agenda. The UE is doing well in terms of narrative and trade strategy. Many member states, led by France and Poland, have started parliamentary discussions. Regulations there have been integrated into solution packages. In addition, Scotland and Switzerland are also intending to carry due diligence discussions to the parliament. These discussions are particularly advanced for the industrial and the garment sector.

The Green Card is a big progress and although there are storming UN reports, it is still to be seen if major changes will happen. EU Commission believes the progress made in some policies suffice for the time being. This is a controversial point and commissioners ought to be reminded regularly of the fact that there is still much room for further improvement.



One of these improvements is the development of the non-financial report, to include risk assessment on the basis of gender, corruption, environment, social and human rights issues, which can foster the sense of accountability within the business.

Another improvement is the exposal of corporate impunity, potentially by the NGOs across EU, which would prove that the SDGs are not achievable through *business as usual*.

Civil action, and in particular, requests for compensation is critical as well. Judicial applications to access to remedy should be made easier since evidence suggests victims are facing different kinds of financial, procedural and practical obstacles. Due diligence has hitherto developed

mostly on a procedural basis, but civil actions in the field are key to proceed. These actions would further cover:

- Raise awareness
- Back jurisdiction
- Promote reform

Last but not least, UN treaties are not substitutes to EU law and regulations, and these can only complement the treaties. Hence, EU-wide legislative bodies should proceed both with discussions and consequently law-making on due diligence.

MEP Florent Marcellesi, European Parliament

National governments, as well as EU, are occasionally lacking transparency in reporting. Reports in the timber industry are a clear evidence of this: there is illegal export of timber in Africa but you can get all the documents for export you want so it looks legal. In many ways, rethinking trade is more important than trying to improving it. The current system functions abruptly and due diligence is only a part of this malfunction. Trade solidarity and relocation of trade would mean a very practical and sustainable solution to multiple conflicts. There is immense confusion about the purpose of SDGs. Are the goals some policy setting tool or an ultimate purpose? In any case, the aim must be a living planet with clear boundaries, proving one more time that the current way of life is beyond any boundary for a world community of 8 billion.

Milan Pajić, Foreign Trade Association

Foreign Trade Association (FTA) is suffering on a rebranding phase where sustainability is becoming a core pillar. The process also includes the SDGs, and in particular, the pathway for business to achieve the SDGs. Among the members of FTA, supermarkets and food wholesalers only

make up to 15% of the member portfolio but FTA has many food producers as indirect members. FTA strictly follows International Labour Organization's guidelines on Human Rights as well as OECD's guidelines, which include due diligence in their agenda. The Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI) received critiques regarding transparency and pushed the transparency agenda forwards to the members, despite losing some members in this process. In terms of timing, now is not the right time to discuss policies since new policies are already on the early implementation phase. Unless the policy results are there, it is not appropriate to comment on them. The impact of these policies and the reaction of business won't shape and emerge, unless the policies are fully developed and categorically implemented.

Wrap up of the Round Table by Patrizia Heidegger (EEB)



About the speakers



Professor Surya Deva is an Associate Professor at the School of Law of City University of Hong Kong, and a Member of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights. Deva's primary research interests lie in Business and Human Rights, India-China Constitutional Law, and Sustainable Development. He has published extensively in

these areas, and has advised the UN/EU bodies, states, multinational corporations and civil society organisations on matters related to business and human rights. His books include *Building a Treaty on Business and Human Rights: Context and Contours* (co-editor with David Bilchitz) (CUP, forthcoming in 2017); *Socio-Economic Rights in Emerging Free Markets: Comparative Insights from India and China* (editor) (Routledge, 2015); *Human Rights Obligations of Business: Beyond the Corporate Responsibility to Respect?* (co-editor with David Bilchitz) (CUP, 2013); *Confronting Capital Punishment in Asia: Human Rights, Politics, Public Opinion and Practices* (co-editor with Roger Hood) (OUP, 2013); and *Regulating Corporate Human Rights Violations: Humanizing Business* (Routledge, 2012). Prof Deva has also prepared reports for the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) and the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI). He is one of the founding Editors-in-Chief of the *Business and Human Rights Journal* (CUP), and sits on the Editorial/Advisory Board of the *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights*, and the *Vienna Journal on International Constitutional Law*. In 2014, Prof Deva was elected a Member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Constitutional Law.



Sandra Dusch Silva has worked for the Christliche Initiative Romero in different areas since 2003. Currently Sandra coordinates the international Supply Change project. She has authored a number of reports and campaign materials about labor rights and certification issues in global fashion and food supply chains. Sandra works

closely with union networks to improve working conditions and bring about real change for workers on the ground. She graduated from the University of Berlin in Political Science.



Heidi Hautala (MEP) is a Member of the European Parliament and former Minister for International Development and State Ownership Steering of Finland (2011-2013). Currently she is the Vice-President of her group (Greens/EFA) and Co-President

of the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly (Eastern Partnership). She is a member of the Development and Legal Affairs Committees and former chair of the Subcommittee on Human Rights. In addition to the ongoing parliamentary term, she was also an MEP during the years 1995-2003 and 2009-2011. She was previously also a Member of the Finnish Parliament (1991-1995) and a presidential candidate for the Finnish Green Party in 2000 and 2006.



Lettemieke Mulder is the Director of Sustainability & Product Policy at EuroCommerce, the voice of the retail and wholesale sector in Brussels. At EuroCommerce, Lettemieke leads on sustainability issues including the Circular Economy, energy efficiency, waste management, product sustainability profiles and consumer

engagement, and responsible supply chains. Before joining EuroCommerce, Lettemieke has led sustainability programs for global brands Unilever, Tetra Pak, First Solar and Sony. She also worked as a consultant helping organizations including CSR Europe, Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform and Global Compact Belgium, to design and implement sustainability and partnering strategies and identify opportunities. Lettemieke, a Dutch living in Belgium, has a Master of Arts in International Relations from the University of Groningen and a Masters of Science in Environmental Management and Auditing from the University of Aberystwyth.



Pascal Durand (MEP), as a French lawyer, has closely followed the developments in France on the due vigilance of parent companies. Since he became Member of the Juri Committee in the European Parliament, he has pushed for CSR-related criteria in the context of the legislative work on

Shareholders' right and fought for a Public Country-By-Country Reporting to enhance Corporate tax transparency which he is also following in the PANA committee on tax evasion.



Dr. Christopher Mubeteneh Tankou works at the University of Dschang, Cameroon Institute for Crop Science as a lecturer in the Department of Crop Science in the Faculty of Agronomy and Agricultural Sciences at the University of Dschang. His research interests are in the domains of human mobility and conservation agriculture in

sub-Saharan Africa in general and Cameroon in particular.



Alyssa Jade McDonald-Bärtl grew up in a family of social entrepreneurs, who cared for rubber forests and raised cattle in the wild hills of Papua New Guinea and Australia. After university education and a decade in corporate strategy, she returned to her family roots and created BLYSS chocolate, which harvests organic cacao with over 1000

families in Ecuador, Philippines and Papua New Guinea. The enterprise works on the principles of agroecology and carries with it the traditions from 100 years of working with evolving communities that she learned from her family. The results are deeply berrynuanced chocolate vintages from multiple terroirs, and an assurance that they ARE the change their customers wish to see. During her time creating BLYSS, she was asked by other cacao farmers and chocolatiers to teach them about cacao, so she created the CACAO.academy a detailed training for farmers and chefs, industry bodies and regulators across the industry which has been delivered from Europe to Asia to Australia. The 10 points are Genetics, Origin, Growing, Transforming, Trading, Producing, Regulation, Trends, History and Profiling, from this, quality standards on farms have increased, direct trades made and also an influence in more organic farming practices. So far, over 2000

people have been trained in this way, and producing cacao for the world market and making chocolate according to classic and ethical principles again.



Klementina Dukoska brings six years of experience in the Global Supply Chain sector, where she has also worked on 'circular economy' strategy and solutions. Klementina is a Development consultant, empowering environmental NGOs and renewable energy Start-ups. She is part of the Climate Reality Leadership Corps, as part of the Climate Reality Project, spreading awareness of the climate crisis

and working for solutions to the greatest challenge of our time. Klementina's passion is to develop solutions that will minimize the climate crisis and improve the wellbeing of people.



Martin Wildenberg works at the Austrian environmental NGO GLOBAL 2000 (Friends of the Earth Austria) on the topic of sustainable agricultural production. He is also a PhD research fellow at the Institute of Social - Ecology in Vienna. His focus is on modeling local social - ecological systems under transition. He was involved in ALTER-Net where he mainly worked

on an agent-based land-use change model of three European LTSER sites and the evaluation of fuzzy cognitive mapping for its usability in integrated conservation research and management. Beside the work for ALTER-Net he has also worked in a project concerned with the development and rebuilding of the Nicobar Islands after the 2004 Tsunami and a participative agent-based

modeling project, focusing on a rural Austrian municipality. He is especially interested in using participative modeling and mapping approaches in applied settings and in understanding the complex dynamics of change driving local social-ecological systems.



Jerome Chaplier is the coordinator of the European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ). He has a Master's degree in political sciences from the University of Louvain, Belgium. Among his previous positions, he conducted field research in several African and Asian countries and was director in charge of research, campaigning, advocacy and education at Oxfam

in Belgium, with a strong policy focus on economic justice. ECCJ promotes corporate accountability by bringing together national platforms of civil society organizations, including NGOs, trade unions, consumer groups and academic institutions. ECCJ represents over 250 civil society organizations present in 15 European countries. It aims to increase European cooperation among NGOs working on corporate accountability and promote a consistent viewpoint from civil society in order to influence policies within the EU and its member states.

Neil Coles is an experienced Project leader in SCSP used to coordinating multi-national and multi-functional project teams to find solutions meeting the interests of diverse stakeholders. Neil's work focuses on Life Cycle based eco-efficiency, Hotspot approaches and sustainability indicators as well as sustainable new product development (NPD), eco-design and labelling.





Milan Pajić graduated from the European Documentation and Research Centre at the University of Malta with Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts diplomas in European Studies. After the studies, he worked for three years as an EU Funding Consultant and Project Manager in Malta. In 2011, he moved to Belgium to follow a

Master of Arts course at the College of Europe in Bruges. Prior to joining the Foreign Trade Association in 2015, he worked as an Economic Policy Advisor at the South Korean Mission to the European Union in Brussels.



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