

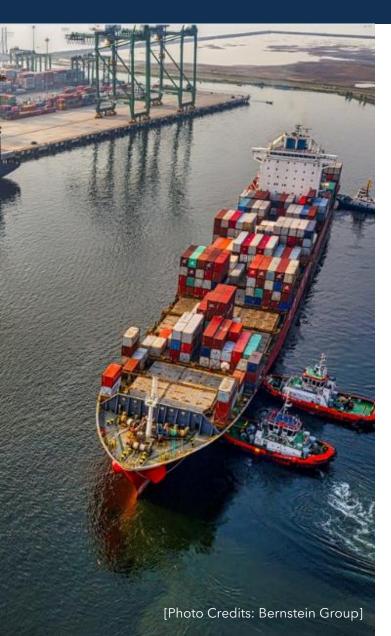
Let's Imagine for a Moment...



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What is the EU Supply Chain Act?



The draft EU Supply Chain Act requires EU companies to carefully manage **social** and **environmental impacts** along their **entire value chain**, including direct and indirect suppliers, their own operations, products and services

- The draft calls for a risk analysis of indirect suppliers
- Ban on imports of products associated with forced labor has been proposed
- Violations and breaches of due diligence obligations are subjected to fines and civil liabilities respectively
- Assist EU in working towards and achieving Climate Neutrality by 2050

(European Commission, 2022)

(Rodl & Partner, 2022)

Due Diligence Acts



Places a due diligence on large French companies and requires them to publish an annual "vigilance plan".

(European Coalition for Corporate Justice, 2017)



EU Taxonomy

Provides a classification system, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities.

(European Commission, 2020)



EU CSRD

Designed to make corporate sustainability reporting more common, consistent & standardized.

(European Commission, 2021)



German
Supply Chain Act (LkSG)

Imposes extensive new obligations and hold companies accountable for human rights and the environment throughout their supply chain.

(Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, 2021)

Who is Affected?



EU Companies

>500
Employees

+ €150 million
Net turnover
generated worldwide

>250
Employees + €40 million
Net turnover
generated worldwide

After 2 years, if at least 50% of net turnover was generated in ≥1 high impact sector*

Defined as companies that are not established in the EU but carry out activities of a certain scale in the EU

Third-country Companies

1.

€150 million

Net turnover generated in the EU

2.

€40 million

Net turnover generated in the EU

After 2 years, if at least 50% of net turnover was generated in ≥1 high impact sector*



*Defined as textiles, leather, footwear, agriculture, wholesale trade of agricultural raw materials, food products, mineral resources - including metals and metal ores, construction materials, fuels, chemicals

Brief Timeline of EU Supply Chain Act



The EU Commission published its **draft proposal** for a Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive



Refinement of act to be completed and full act will be published



Beginning of 2025

The Supply Chain
Act comes into effect
and the companies
publish their first
report

Nov 2022

Draft proposal has been **passed** and will go through revision

2024

Act is implemented and individual countries will have to adapt the act into local laws

Due Diligence Obligations:

- 1. Audit your entire supply chain
- 2. Establish **grievance mechanisms** to capture complaints and act upon it
- Reporting of social and environmental risks and mitigation plans

Why is there a Need?

The Problem

Voluntary action by companies is still insufficient to address human rights and environmental impact effectively

01

Millions of people still work under inhumane conditions around the world

25 million

Victims of forced labour

(Global Estimates of Modern Slavery)

79 million

Victims of child labour

0.6%

Wage share of a seamstress



Violation of Human Rights in the Industry

The Rana Plaza Disaster

In 2013, Rana Plaza collapsed in less than 90 seconds, killing 1,134 workers and leaving thousands more injured.

- Employees worked under dangerous and poor conditions of Safety
- A day before the disaster, large structural cracks were discovered
- Factory owners ignored warnings by local authorities to avoid using the building
- Thousands of workers were **forced to go back to work** the next day

Public interest and media attention resulted **in more political pressure than ever before** to implement change and demand for transparency within the fast fashion industry.

(The Guardian, 2015)











Violation of Human Rights in the Industry

Rip Curl's "Slave Labor"

In 2016, the surf wear giant sold millions worth of clothes made in North Korea, where factory workers endure slave-like conditions.

- A supplier diverted their order to an unauthorized subcontractor at a clothing factory near Pyongyang
- Employees were forced to work long hours with minimal to no pay
- Those who disobeyed orders were imprisoned in work camps and tortured
- CFO Tony Roberts admitted the company knew of the issue after products had been shipped to retail stores









Sabrina Lewis

RIP Rip Curl. Will never buy your merchandise again.

Like Reply 6 y



Glenn Boyd
This is appalling. Won't be buying anything from Rip Curl again!

Like Reply 6 y



Kelly Rae

This is appalling and to be honest, seriously shocking. It is not an excuse "not to know". I won't be purchasing another item until the supply chain is transparent, fully disclosed and sorted out to ensure that this can never happen again. Who wants clothes made with slave labor? I know I certainly don't.

Like Reply 6 y

[Photo Credits: Facebook]

Human Rights Conventions Covered by the Act

Rights to dispose of a land's **natural** resources



Rights to **life &** security



Prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment



Prohibition of **forced labour**



Prohibition of arbitrary or unlawful interference with a person's privacy, family, home or correspondence & attacks on their reputation

Prohibition of interference with the freedom of thought, conscience & religion



Right to enjoy just & favourable conditions of work including a fair wage, a decent living, safe & healthy working conditions & reasonable limitation of working hours

Prohibition to restrict workers' access to adequate housing, food, clothing, water and sanitation in the workplace Rights of children



Prohibition of all forms of slavery and human trafficking



Why is there a Need?

The Problem

Voluntary action by companies is still insufficient to address human rights and environmental impact effectively

02

Continuous exploitation of supply chains causes **environmental degradation**

>90% Environmental damage

caused by companies come from their supply chains

(McKinsey)



Violation of Environmental Laws in the Automobile Industry

Volkswagen's "Defeat Device"

In 2015, Volkswagen admitted to cheating on emissions tests in the US, by installing a device in cars to illegally alter results

- The US Environmental Protection Agency found a "defeat device" that allowed VW cars to emit less Nitrogen Oxide during tests
- 11 million vehicles worldwide were fitted with the device and marketed to be eco-friendly due to "low emissions"
- In reality, the engines emitted Nitrogen Oxide pollutants up to 40 times above what is allowed in the US











Violation of Environmental Laws in the Palm Oil Industry

FMCG's Palm Oil Abuse

In 2021, FMCG companies that committed to using 100% responsibly-sourced palm oil, were linked to palm oil abuse in Papua New Guinea.

- Investigations by Global Witness revealed that thousands of hectares of tropical rainforest were illegally destroyed by 3 palm oil producers
- Papua New Guinea is a critical carbon sink in helping to mitigate our climate crisis
- Dirty palm oil and its byproducts are being sold to household brands



(Euronews, 2021)







Environmental Conventions Covered by the Act

Obligation to take the necessary measures related to the use of biological resources in order to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity

Prohibition to import or export any specimen



Prohibition of the treatment of **mercury waste** contrary to the provisions



Prohibition of the manufacture of mercury-added products



Prohibition of the use of mercury and mercury compounds in manufacturing processes

Prohibition of the production and use of persistent organic pollutants



Prohibition of the handling, collection, storage and **disposal of waste** in a manner that is not environmentally sound

Prohibition of importing a **listed chemical**



Prohibition of the production and consumption of specific substances that deplete the ozone layer

Prohibition of exports of **hazardous waste**



Transparency is NOT an option!



Why is Doing Good More Important Now than Ever?

Shifting Consumer Behaviors



consumers **prioritize buying** from companies with **ethical sourcing** strategies in place

83% are willing to spend more

64%

of Gen Z and Millennials will not buy from an unethical company again

Transparency is the New Currency in Business

- Social media is now the main source of news online with more than 4.62 billion internet users
- People are more interested in negative news and it spreads faster
- Social media has increased awareness around human rights and climate change issues by 30% since the pandemic



Companies motivated by a greater societal purpose will be stronger, more successful in the long run

(PNAS, 2019)

How a Purpose-led Brand Garnered the Support of Consumers

Patagonia's "Don't buy this Jacket"

In 2011, Patagonia launched a Black Friday campaign to discourage people from engaging in mindless consumerism & fast fashion.

- Encouraged consumers to opt for durable items that left a lower environmental footprint (i.e., secondhand clothing)
- **Spread awareness** about rising landfill waste, the extent of greenhouse gasses emitted, and water used during manufacturing processes
- Built a strong community who appreciates the brand's values and products which serves as a reminder doing good is good for business



Revenues grew about 30% to \$543 million in 2012, where a significant amount came from the sale of secondhand clothes.

patagonia



How a Purpose-led Brand Garnered the Support of Consumers

Kiehl's Recycling Program

In 2009, Kiehl's launched the "Recycle and Be Rewarded" program to incentivize customers and transition into a circular economy.

- For each empty, full-size container brought into stores, customers will receive a stamp
- These stamps allow them to either redeem products or receive discounts for future purchases
- Empties are sent to a recycling partner, processed and turned into new materials

To date, Kiehl's has **collected over 13 million empty bottles** and **80% of packaging** contains **post-consumer recycled material**. In 2016, Kiehl's achieved **\$1 billion in sales.**

(Strategist, 2018) (Kiehls, 2022)



How a Purpose-led Brand Garnered the Support of Consumers

Ben & Jerry's Sustainable Eco System

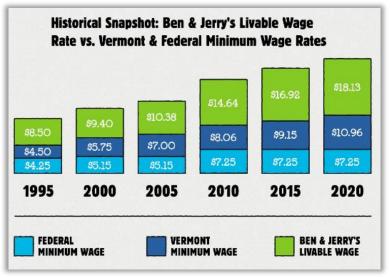
Since 2018, Ben & Jerry's partnered with farmers to achieve progressive change within the dairy and agriculture sectors.

- Advance dignified farmworker housing, fair schedules, and livable wages
- Collaborate with and invest in farmers to adopt new technology aiming to decrease dairy emissions by 15,000 metric tonnes
- Help farms install new renewable energy and make changes in their pastures to support biodiversity
- Create long-term relationships and ensure stakeholders in the eco-system experience greater prosperity



(Ben & Jerry's, 2022) (Fast Company, 2022)

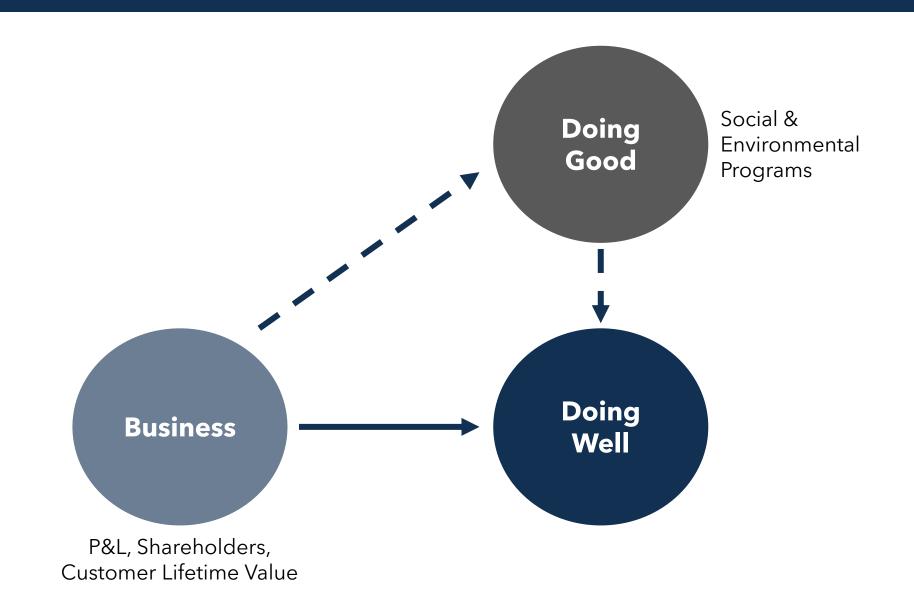




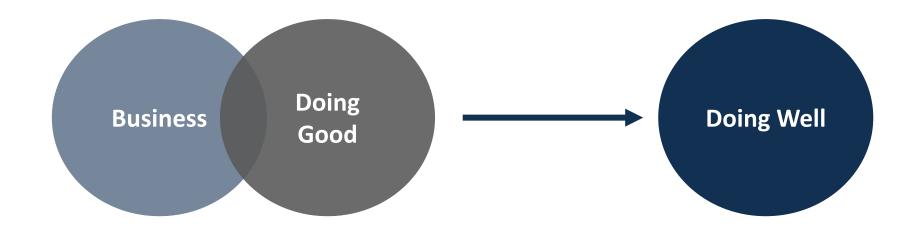
[Photo Credits: Ben & Jerry's]



Doing Well by Doing Good



Doing Well by Doing Good



An Organization's Journey

5 Stages and Emerging Drivers

1. Non-Compliance



2. Compliance

- Regulatory demands/enforcement
- Public pressure



3. Beyond Compliance

- Eco-efficiencies
- Regulatory threat
- PR crisis



4. Integrated Strategy

- Business opportunities
- Risk management



5. Purpose/Mission

Align with core values



