

3rd Annual report

JANUARY 2017





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The Supply Chain Initiative is supported by



A. What is the Supply Chain Initiative (SCI)?

The Supply Chain Initiative (SCI) is a joint initiative developed by **8 EU-level associations** representing the food and drink industry (FoodDrinkEurope), the branded goods manufacturers (AIM), the retail sector (the European Retail Round Table [ERRT], EuroCommerce, EuroCoop and Independent Retail Europe), the European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (UEAPME) and agricultural traders (CELCAA). The SCI is managed by a **Governance Group** (see Annex I).

The SCI was developed within the High Level Forum for a Better Functioning Food Supply Chain (HLF), led by the European Commission. It was officially launched in **September 2013**. The SCI is designed for companies operating at any point along the food and drink supply chain, irrespective of their size and their geographical location in the EU.

The purpose of the SCI is to **promote good business practices in the food supply chain** as a basis for commercial dealings. It is based on a common framework for the implementation and enforcement of a set of Principles of Good Practice in vertical relationships in the food supply chain.

When joining the initiative, companies commit to fair trading practices by integrating the **Principles of Good Practice**¹ (see Annex II) into their day-to-day operations and controlling their application.

At the time of registration, companies also confirm that they comply with several **process commitments**² (see Annex II).

The SCI also aims to ensure that companies **address disputes in a fair and transparent manner** whilst reassuring the complaining party that it will not be subject to retaliation. For more information on how companies can seek to solve their disputes in case of an alleged breach of Principle or of a process commitment, (see Annex III).



¹ They were developed in November 2011 in the framework of a multi-stakeholder dialogue with 11 organisations: AIM, CEJA, CELCAA, CLITRAVI, Copa Cogeca, ERRT, EuroCommerce, Euro Coop, FoodDrinkEurope, UEAPME and Independent Retail Europe (formerly UGAL)

² These obligations are established in the Framework for the implementation and enforcement of the Principles of Good Practice adopted in January 2013 by 8 organisations: AIM, CELCAA, ERRT, EuroCommerce, Euro Coop, FoodDrinkEurope, UEAPME and Independent Retail Europe (formerly UGAL)



AVAILABLE TOOLS

Documentation is available on the website www.supplychaininitiative.eu in all EU languages.

1. FOR COMPANIES

The **self-assessment tools** are voluntary instruments aimed to help companies assess their compliance with the SCI and identify the steps to take, in terms of communication and compliance with the Principles and the process commitments, in order to proceed to registration. A simplified tool was designed to support SMEs through the registration procedure.

An **online training programme** was designed to provide employees with a thorough understanding of the Principles and their enforcement in daily operations. The modules are available in 8 EU languages: Czech, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Polish. The modules were developed by SAI Global and fees for using this tool are proportionate to the company's size.

A **mapping³ of mediation and arbitration centers** has been developed to assist registered companies to fulfill their commitments on dispute resolution.



2. FOR NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND PLATFORMS

The SCI encourages the establishment of national dialogues and platforms to develop activities complementing the dialogue at European level, in strict compliance with competition rules.

- A set of **voluntary guidelines** for the establishment of such platforms;
- A **gridline to assess the interaction between the SCI and existing national regulatory or voluntary schemes**, with a view to developing mutual recognition where possible so as to avoid duplication of requirements and reduce administrative burdens;
- A **mapping of national rules and regulations**; and
- A **mapping of the contact details of all national federations**.



³ The mappings are meant to provide an overview, they are not exhaustive.

COVERAGE OF THE SCI ACROSS EUROPE

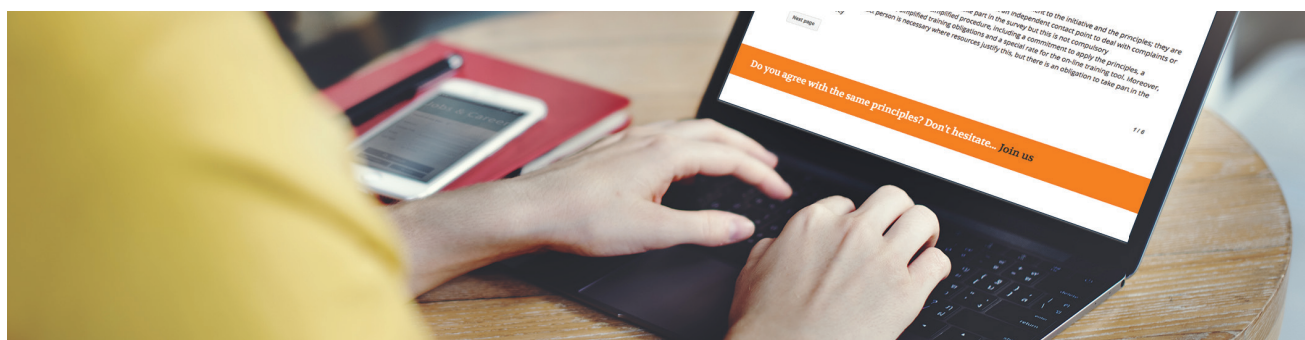


The full list of registered companies can be found in Annex IV.

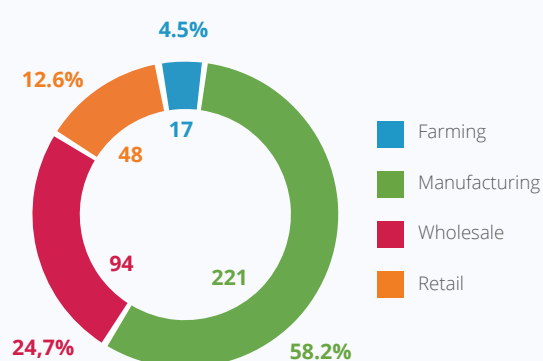
Registered companies are present in all 28 EU Member States. Registration also includes non EU companies operating in the EU.

One manufacturing company de-registered from the SCI, without notifying any particular reason to explain this action. In some national dialogues, companies are represented by their national associations. This count does not include all these companies. For example, Annex V lists the 261 companies covered by the Belgian Code signed by BEMEFA / Apfaca, Comeos and Fevia and mutually recognised by the SCI.

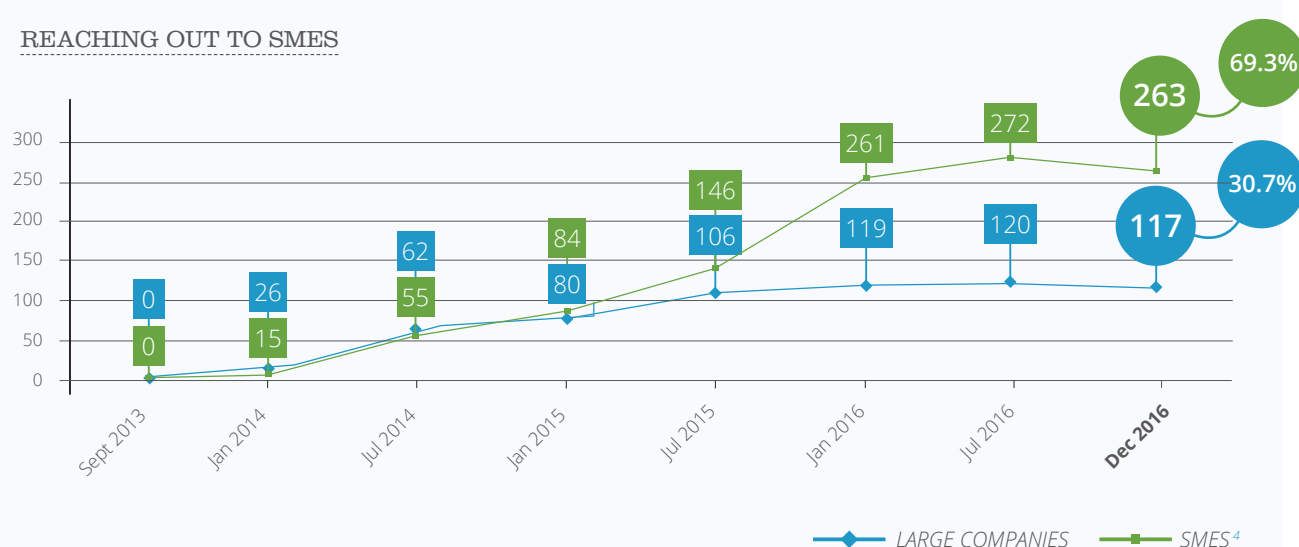
7 companies have also formally expressed their intention to register in the near future, once they fully comply with the process commitments. Companies that sent a letter of intent more than 12 months ago are not taken into account.



CURRENT REGISTRATION ACROSS THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN



REACHING OUT TO SMES



In 12 Member States, at least 50% of registered companies are SMEs: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and the United Kingdom.

There are **more registered SMEs than large companies in 4 national markets:** Bulgaria, Germany, Romania and Slovakia.

⁴ The SME definition is the official one used by the European Union: employees ≤ 250 and either turnover ≤ €50 mio or balance sheet ≤ €43 mio

B. Institutional Context

The **Commission published its report on unfair business-to-business trading practices in the food supply chain** in January 2016. A gist from the comments made in the report:

"Participation in the SCI has increased significantly in the two years since it was set up."

"The overall level of trust in the SCI is high among companies who are aware of it. 72 % of survey respondents who know about the SCI say that they have a fairly high or very high level of trust in it."

"The transparency of the SCI is generally appreciated by operators aware of the initiative and especially by its members."

"Strengths:

- The SCI promotes cultural change concerning UTPs in the food supply chain.*
- The dispute resolution options promoted by the SCI generally offer a faster and cheaper alternative to any judicial action.*
- The SCI is an EU-wide initiative and could therefore facilitate the resolution of unfair practices with a cross-border dimension."*
- "There are first indications that the SCI has started to promote cultural change in the food supply chain, thereby potentially increasing fairness in commercial relations."*

The report also contained a number of recommendations to strengthen the SCI:

- Step up efforts to publicise the SCI, especially among SMEs.
- Ensure the impartiality of the governance structure, for instance by establishing an independent chair who is not affiliated to specific stakeholder groups.
- Allow alleged victims of UTPs to complain confidentially. Nominate an independent body with power to investigate and impose sanctions.

- Enhance internal processes to check that individual operators comply with their process commitments and to monitor the occurrence and outcome of bilateral disputes in a confidential manner.

The **EP adopted a report on unfair trading practices in the food supply chain**, in May 2016. The EP made the following comments in it:

"Acknowledges the setting up and development of the SCI, which plays an important role in promoting cultural change and improving business ethics."

"Recommends the setting up of similar supply chain initiatives in other relevant non-food sectors."

"Notes the setting up of SCI national platforms of organisations and businesses in the food supply chain to encourage dialogue between the parties, promote the introduction and exchange of fair trading practices and seek to put an end to UTPs."

"Welcomes the recent step taken by the SCI to enable SMEs and micro-enterprises to join under a simplified procedure."

In November 2016 the Agri task force published its report entitled "Improving Market Outcomes, enhancing the position of farmers in the supply chain"

"Voluntary initiatives have been useful to a degree. They have, however, not been able fully to address the 'fear factor' which often arises when an operator is considering making a complaint, and they have fallen short of introducing effective and independent enforcement."

"By the same token, the voluntary Supply Chain Initiative facilitated by the High-Level Forum on the Better



Functioning of the Food Supply Chain has had positive effects; it should be continued and improved."

"The Supply Chain Initiative should be continued and improved so as to render it more effective and attractive, including for farmers."

To which followed on 13 December, the Agri Council conclusions on "Strengthening farmers' position in the food supply chain and tackling unfair trading practices". The Council commented the following on the SCl:

"Acknowledges the valuable contribution of voluntary initiatives, in particular the Supply Chain Initiative, to the cultural change and exchange of best practices that is needed to deal with UTPs, and therefore stresses the importance of continuing, developing and strengthening these initiatives."

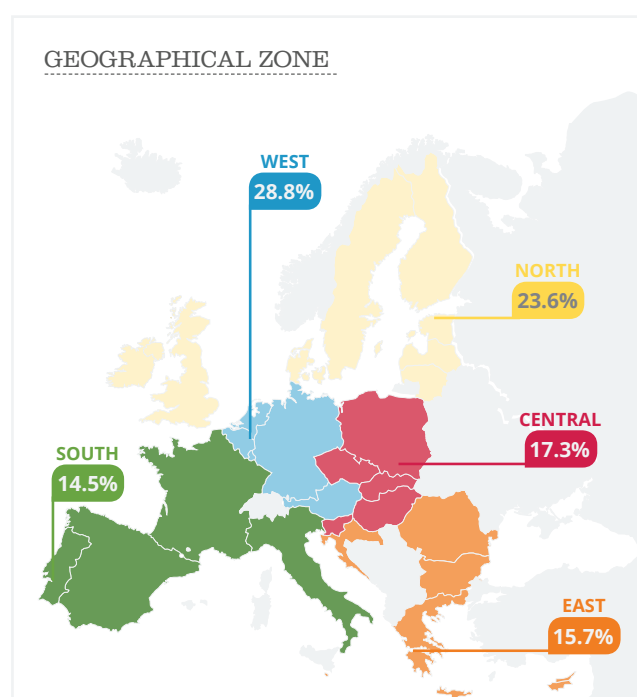
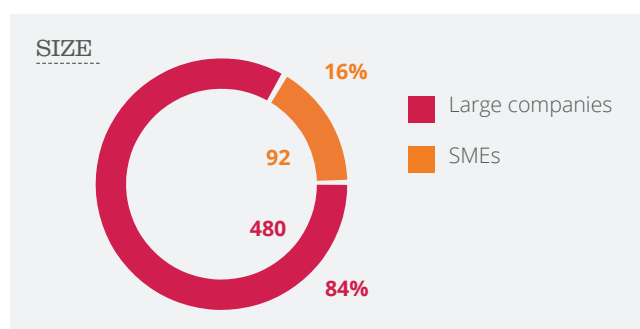
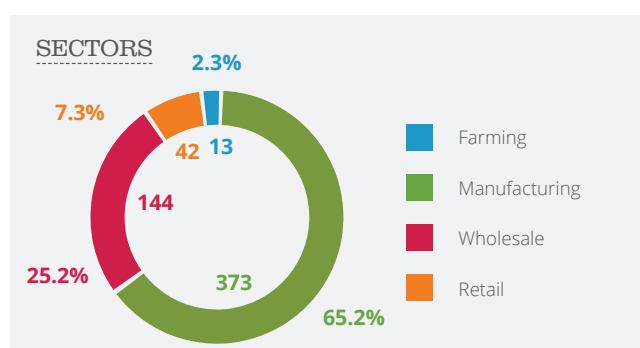
In light of the above context, the SCl governance Group decided on actions to be taken. More information on page 16.

C. Outcome of the annual survey

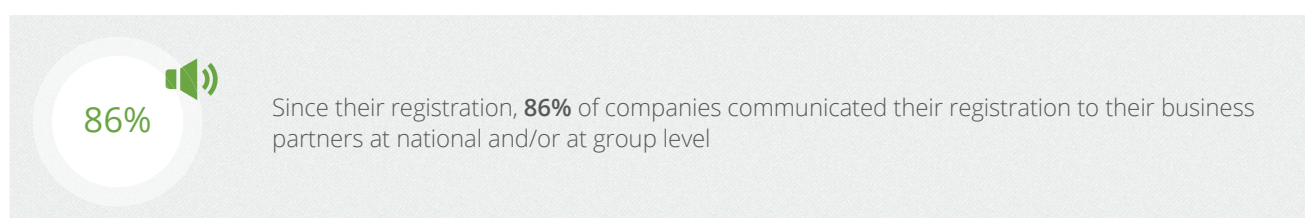
The Governance Group undertakes an annual survey to monitor progress and serve as a basis for evaluating compliance. The findings of the first two annual surveys were presented in the first two Annual Reports. The latest survey was conducted by an independent party online in September - October 2016, among national operating entities registered between 16 September 2013 and 31 July 2016. The questionnaire was available in 22 EU languages.

ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLE

Response rate = 48% (with 572 completed questionnaires)



PROCESS COMMITMENTS

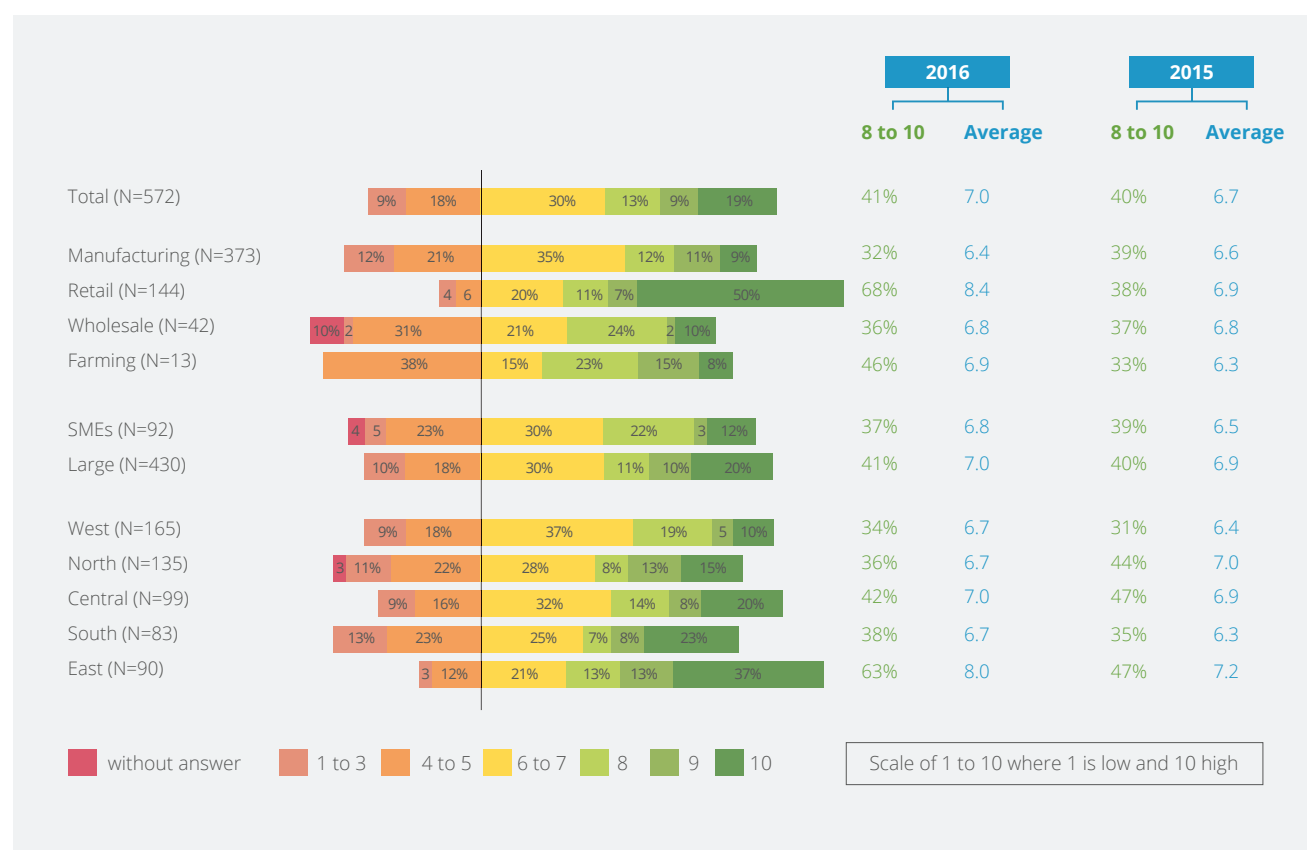




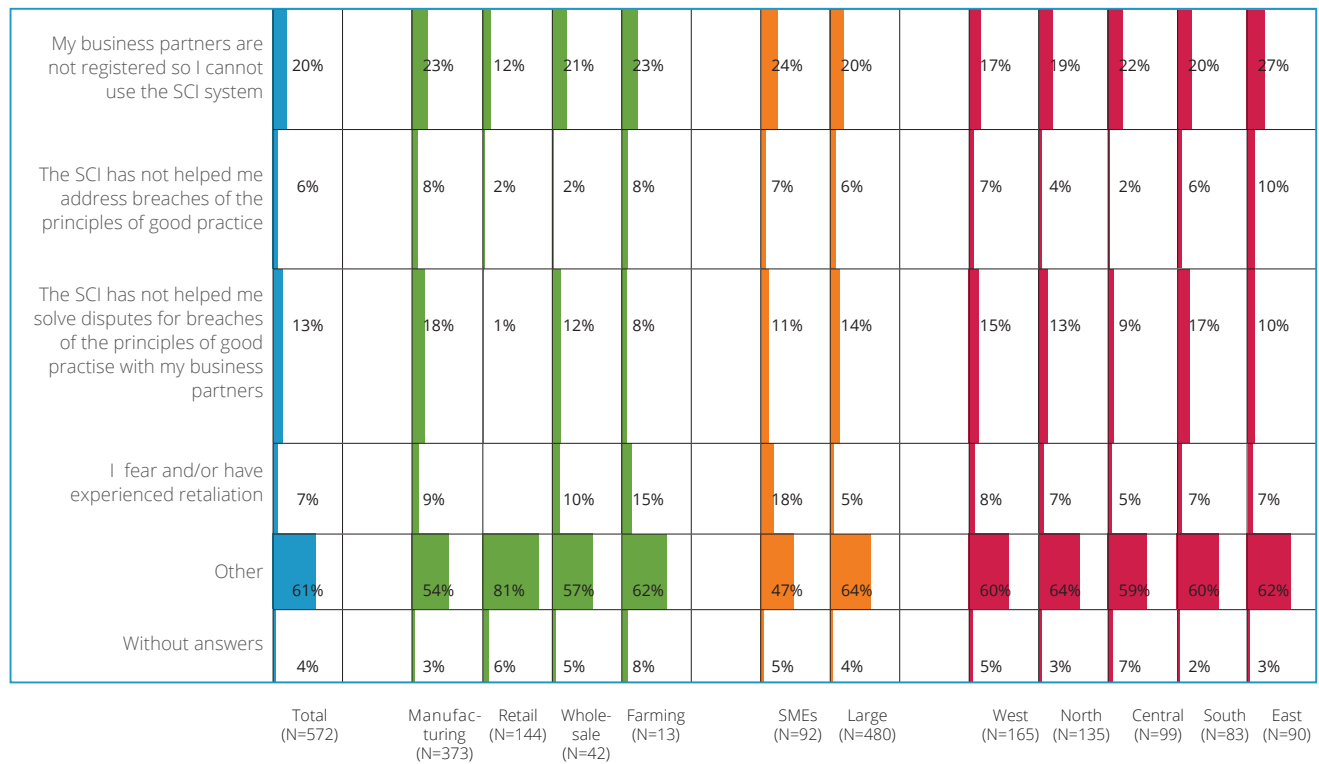
DISPUTE RESOLUTION

	<p>43 companies reported having been faced with an alleged breach of at least one of the Principles of Good Practice since 1st September 2015</p> <p>→ 30 were solved informally</p> <p>→ 13 were not solved informally, as a result of which 3 companies lodged a total of 4 complaints</p>	<p>9 companies reported to have received a total of 44 complaints since 1st September 2015</p>
Number of complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing: 3 complaints (2 East & 1 West) • Retail: 1 complaint (East) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 companies received 1 complaint • 4 companies received 2 complaints • 2 companies received 4 complaints • 1 company received 26 complaints (3 West, 3 South & 3 East)
Cross-border disputes	1 complaint lodged towards a company based in a different EU country	3 companies received complaints from companies based in EU countries different from theirs
Allegedly breached Principles of Good Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumers: 1 • Freedom of contract: 1 • Fair dealing: 3 • Written agreements: 2 • Predictability: 2 • Compliance: 3 • Information: 2 • Responsibility for risk: 1 • Justifiable request: 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumers: 2 • Freedom of contract: 2 • Fair dealing: 6 • Written agreements: 3 • Predictability: 3 • Compliance: 4 • Responsibility for risk: 1 • Justifiable request: 2
Exposition to commercial retaliation	Yes for one company	-
Dispute resolution options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial track: 50% • Internal dispute resolution office of the trade partner: 25% • Jurisdictional methods according to national rules and regulations: 25% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial track: 30% • Internal dispute resolution office of the trade partner: 22% • Mediation: 44% • Jurisdictional methods according to national rules and regulations: 4%
Dispute resolution used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial: 2, incl. 1 within 4 month • Internal dispute resolution option: 1 • Jurisdictional methods: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial track: 6, incl. 1 solved with 4 months • Internal dispute resolution option: 7, incl. 1 solved with 4 months • Mediation: 3, all solved with 4 months • Arbitration: 3 • Jurisdictional methods: 4

SATISFACTION



IMPACT ON BUSINESS



D. Activities

COMMUNICATION ON THE SCI AND AWARENESS RAISING

PROMOTION MATERIALS

- "7 reasons to sign"
- "Why join the SCI?" sent to all registered companies for dissemination to their business partners

MEDIA

Interview with the Austrian television



Twitter account
SupplyChainSCI

1st annual event, 20 January 2015



SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

- European Retail Summit, Slovakia
- International Conference on "B2B unfair commercial practices", KU Leuven
- Public hearing on "Promoting a fairer agri-food supply chain", EESC
- International Conference on "Strengthening of the Farmer's Position in the Food Supply Chain", Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic
- Round table on 'Self-regulation: Is It the Way Forward?', Public Affairs Council
- The 11th international Label Conference in Austria.

ANNUAL EVENTS

2nd annual event, 27 January 2016



WEBINARS

WEBSITE

www.supplychaininitiative.eu



NATIONAL PLATFORMS – FOCUS ON TWO COUNTRIES

GERMANY

The German platform has been established in May 2013 by the four umbrella organisations representing the entire food supply chain: German Farmers Association (DBV), Federation of German Food and Drink Industries (BVE), German brands' association (Markenverband), German Retail Federation (HDE).

In 2016, the Members of the dialogue platform undertook several activities:

- the establishment of practical instruments for the enforcement of the SCI;
- the launch of a new dispute-resolution tool;
- the launch of the website www.lebensmittellieferkette.de, which has around 500 clicks per month since its launch;
- Members continue to meet and exchange on the SCI.

The dispute resolution tools in Germany include mediation, arbitration and expert opinions in case of anonymised conflicts of general significance.

PORTUGAL

In December 2016, the key Portuguese agri-food sector agents signed a Code for Good Trading Practices. This is a pioneering cooperation agreement joining APED (Portuguese trade association), CAP and CNA (farmers confederations), CIP (industry and processors confederation) and CONFAGRI (confederation for the agricultural cooperative sector, dairy products, olive oil and fruit and vegetable producers) aimed at adding value to the whole food supply chain making it even more competitive and closer to the consumer.

This voluntary self-regulation instrument will strengthen the cooperation and transparency in the agri-food sector while ensuring the promotion of equity and reciprocity among the key agents of the entire supply chain involved in the production, processing and distribution of consumer goods.

The document, outlining a set of principles and procedures for the food supply chain, is aligned with the SCI and also in line with the experience accumulated in national platforms implemented in countries such like Belgium and Spain.

UK GROCERIES CODE ADJUDICATOR INVESTIGATION INTO TESCO PLC

In January 2016, the UK Grocery Code Adjudicator (GCA) published the findings of its investigation into Tesco's breach of the UK Groceries Supply Code of Practice (GSCOP). Tesco is also a signatory to the SCI, and the breach of the GSCOP also constituted a breach of the SCI's principles of good practice. The SCI's Governance Group regards any breach of the SCI Principles of Good Practice as a matter of grave concern and took the UK Adjudicator's investigation very seriously. On this basis, the Governance Group contacted Tesco to fully understand the steps it was taking in response to the breach of the GSCOP. It also asked Tesco for reassurance that it remained fully committed to respecting the SCI Principles of Good Practice.

Tesco confirmed that, starting in 2014, it too had carried out an independent investigation and had subsequently informed the UK Adjudicator of unsustainable practices and immediately taken several actions to strengthen compliance with the GSCOP (and with the SCI). Tesco informed the Governance Group that an "overwhelming majority of suppliers" have told the GCA that their relationships with the company are more positive today than they were during the period under investigation. Finally Tesco confirmed that, as a signatory to the SCI, it remains entirely committed to the Principles that underpin the SCI.

In parallel, the Governance Group responded to a letter co-signed by five MEPs to explain how Tesco had reacted to and remedied the findings of the UK Adjudicator.

E. Way Forward

In its report on unfair trading practices (UTPs) in the food supply chain⁵, the European Commission recognises the added value of the Supply Chain Initiative (SCI) in building trust in the food supply chain. It also makes a number of recommendations to improve it.

To assess and respond to the Commission recommendations, the SCI Governance Group discussed these with the members of the associations making up the SCI and held a workshop with national platforms and national federations on 30 September 2016. It also set out an agenda for implementation in 2017.

All participants in this workshop acknowledged the importance of building dialogue in the food supply chain at national and European level. In particular, the Governance Group would wish to emphasise the following agreed conclusions⁶:

- **“participation of all stakeholders** in the chain, in particular farmers, is essential for ensuring an effective and, therefore, trusted system;
- it is necessary to clearly **distinguish between** the role of **dialogue** platforms and **dispute resolution** mechanisms;
- in certain countries, **public authorities** are involved in platforms; in other countries, the platform is chaired by one or **several independent experts** (often judges or law professors) agreed by the associations supporting the initiative;
- platforms can provide an **opinion or guidance** of general interest on a given issue, but no **adjudication**. Adjudication, including redress, is dealt with by mandated experts (mediation, arbitration) or courts;
- national regulatory frameworks lay down the applicable **legal sanctions and remedies** for breaches of contract law; platforms rely on dialogue and peer pressure (up to removal from the register);
- **confidentiality** is ensured by the **aggregated complaints** (many-vs-one or many-vs-many) procedure; a one-to-one case (...) should be addressed through the bi-lateral dispute options;
- participants acknowledged the importance of **awareness-raising** at national level and involving SMEs;
- participants agreed that **another workshop** of this kind would be useful.”



Christian Verschuere and Alain Galaski, moderators of the workshop

⁵ Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on unfair business-to-business trading practices in the food supply chain, COM(2016) 32 final

⁶ First workshop on the functioning and improvement of the SCI, conclusions, 30 September 2016



1. TRANSFORMING THE SCI: MAKING IT MORE INDEPENDENT, PROMOTING THE VALUE OF DIALOGUE, REMEDIES

In its report on UTPs in the food supply chain, the Commission recommends to the SCI that it:

- “ensures the impartiality of the governance structure, for instance by establishing an independent chair who is not affiliated to specific stakeholder groups;
- allows alleged victims of UTPs to complain confidentially; nominate an independent body with power to investigate and impose sanctions.”

The Governance Group will take the following steps to make the SCI more independent.

A. IT WILL APPOINT A CHAIR INDEPENDENT FROM NATIONAL OR SECTORAL INTERESTS

The chair will be tasked to represent the SCI. His/her role will be threefold. Throughout this process, he/she will be assisted by a pool of independent experts who are appointed by national platforms and, where there is no national platform, by Governance Group members.

- **to chair meetings of the Governance Group**, the responsibility of which is to supervise the management of the framework (managing the registry, the annual survey, annual report, finances, communication and promotion, relationship with national platforms, etc.) as well as any review of the principles and examples of good practice, framework and rules of procedure; he/she will ensure that rules and procedures are respected;
- **to act as a recipient for confidential complaints**; the independent chair will facilitate the handling of aggregated disputes with a cross-border dimension or where no national platform is in place in this regard. He/she will have a duty to establish facts, have the possibility to hear parties involved and require them to comply or explain;

- **to issue guidance and recommendations of general interest and promote good practice**: in order to put the full weight of the sectors behind this, the independent chair will discuss the guidance and recommendations with the governance group and seek their endorsement.

B. IT WISHES TO CLARIFY THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS RELATING TO DISPUTE RESOLUTION, INCLUDING SANCTIONS

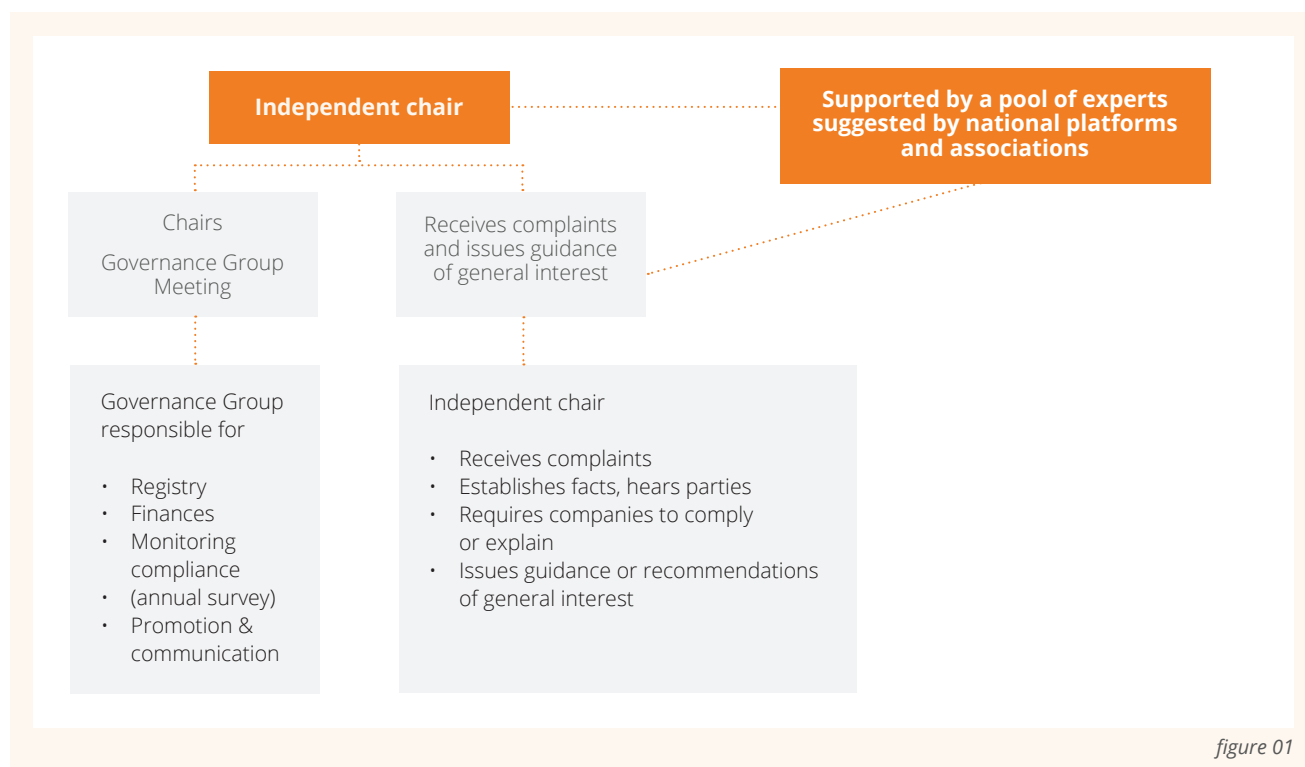
- one-to-one disputes must be resolved through bilateral dispute resolution options in light of the national law applicable to the contract; they cannot be addressed through the platforms and/or the SCI;
- parties remain free to seek redress via national courts via national bodies (for mediation/arbitration). Redress, sanctions and remedies are defined by the national law applicable to the contract. Adjudication, including redress, is dealt with by mandated experts (mediation, arbitration) or courts at national level.

In 2017, the Governance Group will amend its framework and rules of procedure to implement the elements shown *in figure 01 on page 18*, subject to a due process including an appropriate consultation of the parties involved.

C. IT WILL REINFORCE THE NETWORK OF NATIONAL PLATFORMS AS A KEY DRIVER OF DIALOGUE AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The Governance Group also recognises the importance of dialogue as a means to encourage mutual understanding and trust in the supply chain. To this end, it will work to:

- **reinforce dialogue-building** at national level;
- **strengthen the network** of national platforms and federations to **encourage more sharing of experience and good practice**.



2. RAISING AWARENESS AND REACHING OUT TO SMES

In its report on UTPs in the food supply chain, the Commission recommends that the SCI “steps up efforts to publicise the SCI, especially among SMEs.”

The Governance Group recognises the importance of involving more SMEs. SMEs in the food chain are key beneficiaries of the SCI through the wide application of the principles of good practice and access to dispute resolution options. In September 2015, the Governance Group adopted a simpler regime for SMEs to help them overcome inherent difficulties such as scarce resources. The number of registered SMEs has steadily increased since the launch of the SCI and they now make up about 70% of the total number of registered companies. Although this will always represent a very small

proportion of the millions of SMEs operating in the food supply chain, the recent rate of growth in the number of SMEs registering to the SCI has been much higher than that of large companies.

The Governance Group believes that **involving SMEs should be a collective responsibility** and on this basis invites the Commission and the Member States to promote the use of voluntary instruments and the SCI among SMEs.

In 2017, the Governance Group will:

- A. approach chambers of commerce, who are close partners for SMEs locally, who provide training services and in certain countries facilitate access to mediation services, in order to build up SME awareness and involvement in the SCI;
- B. increase efforts to encourage large companies to encourage greater SME participation.

3. MONITORING COMPLIANCE

In its report on UTPs in the food supply chain, the Commission encourages the SCI to “enhance internal processes to check that individual operators comply with their process commitments and to monitor the occurrence of bilateral disputes in a confidential manner”.

Under the current rules, compliance is ensured through a combination of:

- A.** the annual survey, which monitors compliance with the process requirements; company replies are confidential and the survey is carried out by an independent third party;
- B.** the dispute resolution options are designed to ensure compliance with the principles of good practice.

In practice, parties value the confidentiality in the handling of commercial disputes via internal processes, or external mediation.

The Governance Group has closely examined the feasibility of a more regular monitoring of disputes through its current data collection system. Based on experience and internal discussions, the current data collection mechanism is appropriate and offers companies the possibility to review where they stand on an annual basis. A shorter data collection period would not necessarily provide better or more results. The creation of an independent chair will give new possibilities to address ongoing issues raised by any member of the Governance Group.

Annex I. The Governance

The Governance Group manages the SCI and may issue guidance and interpretation in case of aggregated disputes and/or on the basis of experience gained. It is composed of representatives of the signatory associations as follows:

Name	Title	Organisation	Website
Mella Frewen (co-chair/industry)	Director General	FoodDrinkEurope	www.fooddrinkeurope.eu
Else Groen (co-chair/retail)	Director General	Independent Retail Europe	www.independentretailleurope.eu
Susanne Czech	Director General	ERRT – European Retail Round Table	www.errt.org
Evelyne Dollet	Director Economic Affairs	FoodDrinkEurope	www.fooddrinkeurope.eu
Alain Galaski	Director General	AIM – European Brands Association	www.aim.be
Todor Ivanov	Secretary-General	Euro Coop – European Community of Consumer Co-operatives	www.eurocoop.org
Paul Kelly	Director	FDII – Food and Drink Industry of Ireland	www.fooddrinkeurope.eu
Pascale Rouhier	Secretary-General	Celcaa - the European Liaison Committee for Agricultural and Agri-Food Trade	www.celcaa.eu
Christian Verschueren	Director General	EuroCommerce	www.eurocommerce.eu
Christine Weiker	ECSLA Secretary-General	UEAPME - European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises *	www.ueapme.com

* Observer

Jessica Imbert (jimbert@eurocoop.coop) is the Project Manager of the Initiative.

Annex II. Principles of Good Practice and process commitments

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

Contracting parties shall act in strict compliance with the applicable laws, including competition law.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A. CONSUMERS:

Contracting parties should always take into account consumer interests and the overall sustainability of the supply chain in their B2B relations. Contracting parties should ensure maximum efficiency and optimisation of resources in the distribution of goods throughout the supply chain.

B. FREEDOM OF CONTRACT:

Contracting parties are independent economic entities, respecting each other's rights to set their own strategy and management policy, including the freedom to determine independently whether to engage or not in any agreement.

C. FAIR DEALING:

Contracting parties should deal with each other responsibly, in good faith and with professional diligence.

SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES

1. WRITTEN AGREEMENTS:

Agreements should be in writing, unless impracticable or where oral agreements are mutually acceptable and convenient. They should be clear and transparent, and cover as many relevant and foreseeable elements as possible, including rights and procedures of termination.

2. PREDICTABILITY:

Unilateral change to contract terms shall not take place unless this possibility and its circumstances and conditions have been agreed in advance. The agreements should outline the process for each party to discuss with the other any changes necessary for the implementation of the agreement or due to unforeseeable circumstances, as provided in the agreement.

3. COMPLIANCE:

Agreements must be complied with.

4. INFORMATION:

Where information is exchanged, this shall be done in strict compliance with competition and other applicable laws, and the parties should take reasonable care to ensure that the information supplied is correct and not misleading.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY:

Confidentiality of information must be respected unless the information is already public or has been independently obtained by the receiving party lawfully and in good faith. Confidential information shall be used by the recipient party only for the purpose for which it was communicated.

6. RESPONSIBILITY FOR RISK:

All contracting parties in the supply chain should bear their own appropriate entrepreneurial risks.

7. JUSTIFIABLE REQUEST:

A contracting party shall not apply threats in order to obtain an unjustified advantage or to transfer an unjustified cost.

Practice	Examples of Unfair Practices	Examples of Fair Practices
Agreements - written / unwritten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refusing or avoiding to put essential terms in writing. This makes it more difficult to establish the intent of the parties and to identify their rights and obligations under the contract. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting parties ensure that the agreement is in writing, unless impracticable or where oral agreements are mutually acceptable and convenient. The agreement contains precise circumstances and detailed rules under which the parties can jointly modify the terms of the agreement, in a timely and informed way, including the process for setting the necessary compensation for any costs resulting for either party. The provisions of the written contract are clear and transparent. When contracts are not written, one of the parties sends a written confirmation afterwards.
General terms and condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imposing general terms and conditions that contain unfair clauses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using general terms and conditions that facilitate business activity and that contain fair clauses.
Termination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unilaterally terminating a commercial relationship without notice, or subject to an unreasonably short notice period and without an objectively justified reason, for example on the grounds that unilateral sales targets are not reached. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unilateral termination of the agreement respects the agreement and due process and is in accordance with applicable law.
Contractual sanctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractual sanctions are applied in a non-transparent manner and are disproportionate to damages suffered. Sanctions are imposed without any justification in the agreement or the applicable law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a party fails to meet its obligations, contractual sanctions are applied in a transparent way, in respect of the agreement and proportional to the damages. Contractual sanctions are agreed in advance, are proportionate for both sides and are applied in order to compensate damages.
Unilateral actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-contractual retroactive unilateral changes in the cost or price of products or services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A contract contains legitimate circumstances and conditions under which subsequent unilateral action may be permitted.
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withholding essential information relevant to the other party in contractual negotiations and which the other party could legitimately expect to receive. A contracting party uses or shares with a third party, sensitive information provided confidentially by the other contracting party, without the latter's authorization, in a way that enables it to obtain a competitive advantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing relevant essential information to the other party in contractual negotiations and ensuring that information is not misused.

Entrepreneurial risk allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of unjustified or disproportionate risk to a contracting party, for example imposing a guarantee of margin via payment for no performance. • Imposing a requirement to fund a contracting party's proprietary business activities. • Imposing a requirement to fund the cost of a promotion. • Preventing a contracting party from making legitimate marketing and promotional claims on their products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different operators face specific risks at each stage of the supply chain linked to the potential rewards for conducting business in that field. All operators take responsibility for their own risks and do not unduly attempt to transfer their risks to other parties. • Transfer of risk which is negotiated and agreed by the parties to obtain a win-win situation. • Contracting parties agree the terms and conditions corresponding to their contribution to either parties' proprietary activities and/or promotional activities.
Listing Fees (upfront access payments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposing listing fees that are disproportionate to the risk incurred in stocking a new product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When listing fees - used to mitigate the risk incurred in stocking a new product - are agreed between both parties, and they are proportionate to the risk incurred.
Threatening business disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatening business disruption or the termination of the business relationship to obtain an advantage without objective justification, for example by punishing a contracting party for exercising its rights. • Demanding payment for services not rendered or goods not delivered, or demanding payments manifestly not corresponding to the value/cost of the service rendered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unilateral termination of the agreement respects the agreement and due process and is in accordance with applicable law.
Tying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposing on a contracting party the purchase or supply of a set of products or services tied to another set of products or services -either from one of the contracting parties or from a designated third party. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contracting parties agree to tie products or services that increase the overall efficiency and/or sustainability of the supply chain and bring benefits to consumers and both contracting parties.
Delivery and reception of goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately disrupting delivery or reception schedule to obtain unjustified advantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliveries which arrive at the agreed time allow suppliers to plan, well in advance, their production and manufacturing processes and delivery timetables, and allow buyers to plan the reception, storage and display of the goods delivered. • If a party needs to deliver or receive early / late / partially, they forewarn the other party as early as possible and in line with the written agreement.

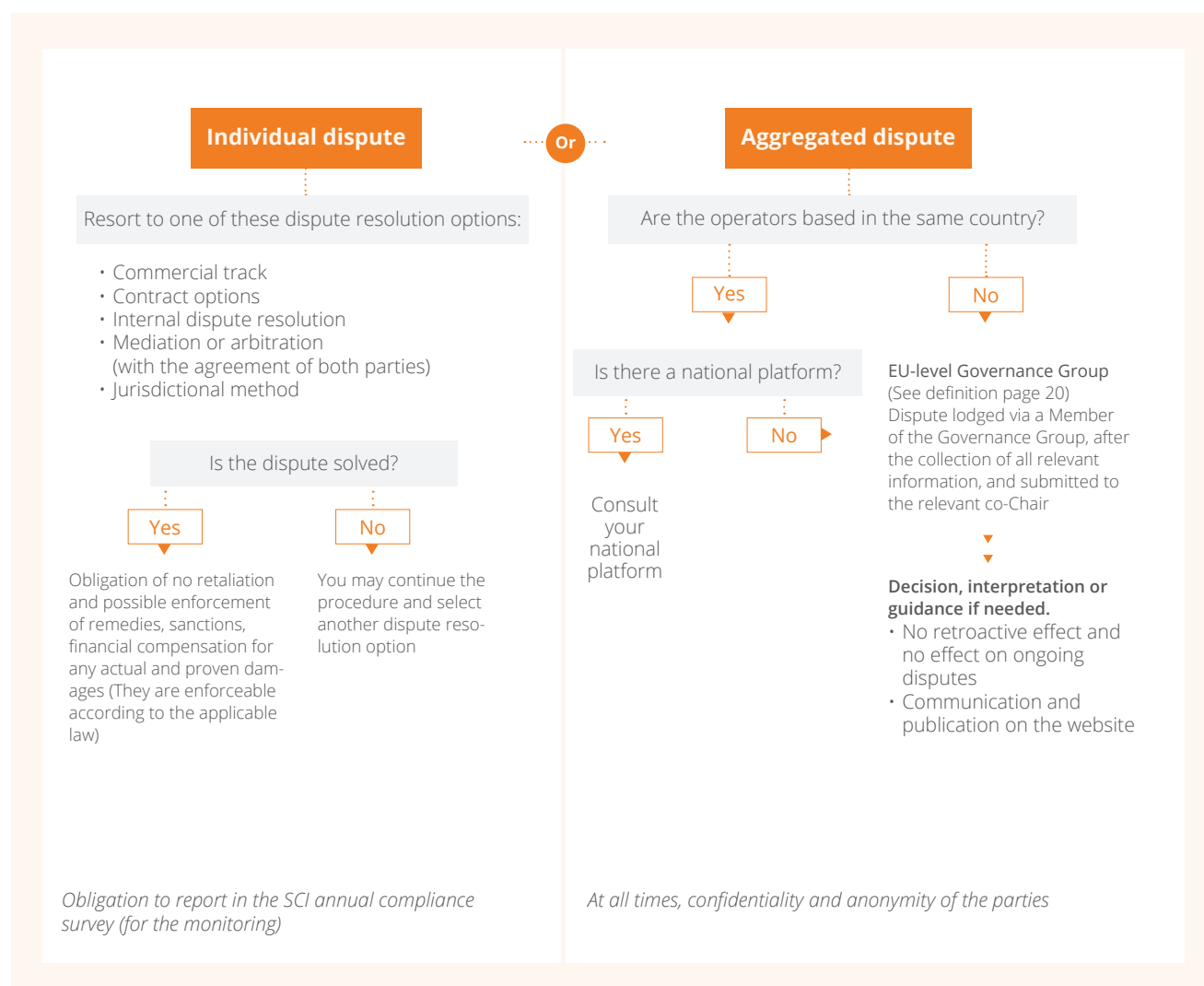
PROCESS COMMITMENTS:

REGISTERED COMPANIES MUST

- have undertaken a self-assessment;
- commit to Training of senior executives and relevant staff to ensure compliance with the Principles;
- be prepared to engage in the dispute resolution options available under the framework;
- agree that commercial retaliation is a serious breach of the Principles and process commitments;
- communicate their registration to business partners;
- have appointed contact person(s) for internal dispute resolution and for process-related issues. These can be the same or different persons.

Annex III. Dispute resolution mechanism under the SCI

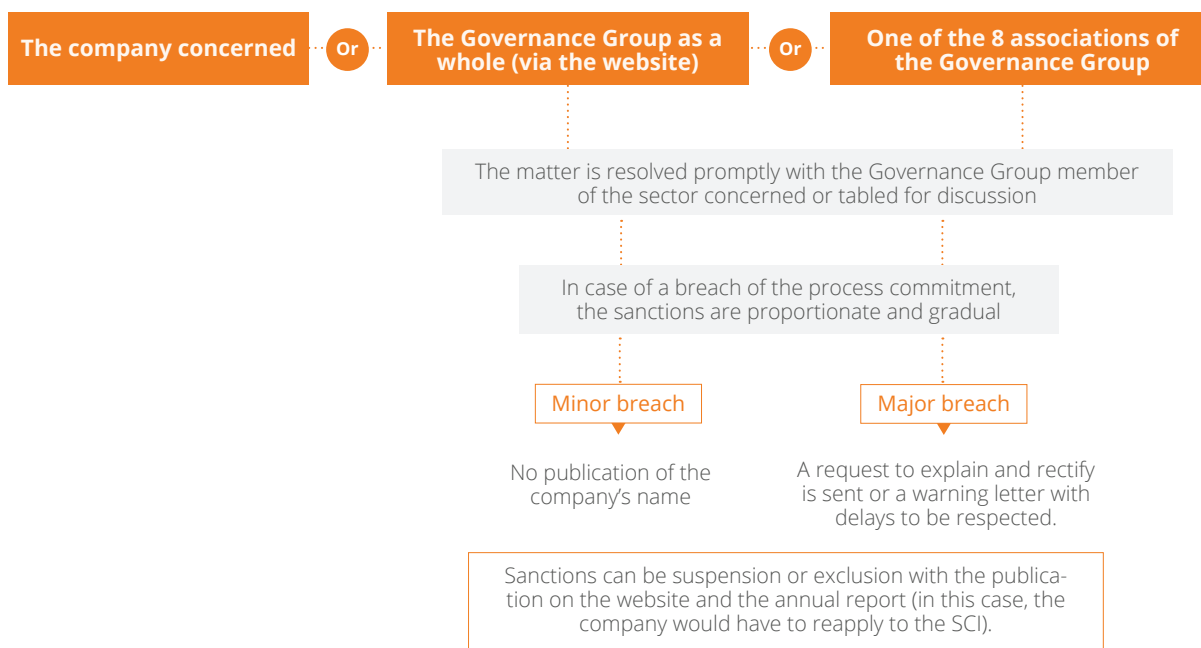
DO YOU BELIEVE A PRINCIPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE HAS BEEN BREACHED?
THE SCI CAN HELP.





DO YOU BELIEVE A PROCESS COMMITMENT HAS NOT BEEN RESPECTED BY A REGISTERED COMPANY? HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Raise the matter with:



The identity of the complainant remains confidential

Annex IV. Registered companies

*	A. Moras & Comp. GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	2 Sisters Storteboom	manufacturing
*	A Casa da Fruta, Lda	manufacturing
*	A&A EXPRODCOM SRL	manufacturing
*	A.O. Siegmund Liköre & Destillerie	manufacturing
*	A+Z Risnovsky, Halasz s.r.o.	manufacturing
*	Aarts Conserven BV	manufacturing
*	AB silos du touch french soytouch	farming
*	Abattoir et Marché de Bastogne SA	wholesale
*	ADKON s.r.o.	farming
*	AG Products Ltd.	wholesale
*	AGRISTAR D.O.O.	manufacturing
*	AGRO NP Ltd.	wholesale
	Ahold Delhaize	retail
*	AJAX DISTRIBUCIJA DOO	wholesale
*	Alberto Fernandes & Filhos Lda	farming
	ALDI NORD	retail
	ALDI SÜD	retail
*	Alfa Sorti s.r.o.	manufacturing
	ALMENDRAS LLOPIS SAU	manufacturing
*	Alpi Commerce LTD	manufacturing
	ALWERA AG	farming
*	Amanda Seafoods A/S	manufacturing
*	Anamas Distributors	wholesale
	ANGST RO SRL	manufacturing
*	Aqua Mania Sp. Z o.o	wholesale
*	Argal Deutschland GmbH	wholesale
	Arla Foods	farming
*	ASCOMMERCE d.o.o.	manufacturing
*	Athenian Family Bakery SA	manufacturing
*	Atlantic-Co	manufacturing
	AUCHAN	retail
	August Storck KG	manufacturing
*	Austerschmidt Frische Bäcker GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	B. Pott eK	manufacturing
*	BACI DOLCI Ltd	manufacturing
	Bakery Supplies Europe Holding bv	manufacturing
*	BALCHO AGRO PRODUCT LTD	manufacturing
	Balkam Group LTd	manufacturing
*	Baltus BV; Trade name: StarCuisine	manufacturing
*	Banfruit, S.L.	wholesale

* SMEs



*	Banketbakkerij Nora BV	manufacturing
	Bavaria	manufacturing
*	Bendell Vertriebs GmbH	wholesale
	BENEO	manufacturing
*	Berief Feinkost GmbH	manufacturing
*	Bernbacher GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	Bernhard Werner Nahrungsmittel Produktions- und Handels GmbH	manufacturing
*	BG LINE 2014 LTD	manufacturing
*	Bidde e.K.	wholesale
*	Bidvest Slovakia s.r.o.	wholesale
	Bieze Food Group BV	manufacturing
*	Binderer St. Ursula Weinkellerei GmbH	manufacturing
*	Bio Superfruits	retail
*	BIOMILA spol.s.r.o	wholesale
*	BITAS EOOD	manufacturing
*	BODEGAS PRINCIPE DE VIANA SL	manufacturing
*	Bräuner A/S	manufacturing
*	Brennerei Grüner Baum	manufacturing
*	Budweiser Budvar SK, s.r.o.	wholesale
*	BÚŠLAK OIL, s.r.o.	manufacturing
*	BWF GmbH	manufacturing
	C.I.V. Superunie B.A.	retail
*	Carl Jung GmbH	manufacturing
	Carletti A/S	manufacturing
	CARREFOUR	retail
*	CASSUA Sociedad Limitada	wholesale
*	CCC GmbH	wholesale
*	CCEL - Casa das Carnes do Ervedal Lda	manufacturing
	Central Cooperative Union - Bulgaria	retail
*	CENTRAL DICA S.A.	wholesale
*	Chr. Storz GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
	Cloetta AB	manufacturing
	Coca-Cola Enterprises, Inc.	manufacturing
	Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetraenke AG	manufacturing
	Coca-Cola Europe Group / S.A. Coca-Cola Services N.V.	manufacturing
	Coca-Cola HBC AG	manufacturing
	Coca-Cola Iberian Partners, S.A	manufacturing
	Colruyt Group	retail
*	Columbus srl	manufacturing
*	Concorp Holding B.V.Company	manufacturing
*	Confiserie Jonas	manufacturing

* SMEs

	Coop Danmark A/S	retail
*	crisbiss GmbH	manufacturing
*	D & P Feinkost GmbH	wholesale
*	Daloon. A/S	manufacturing
*	Dan Cake A/S	manufacturing
*	De Menken keuken	manufacturing
*	De Ree Holland BV	manufacturing
*	DEH D. Entrup-Haselbach GmbH & Co. KG	wholesale
*	DEKOBACH GmbH	wholesale
*	Derpan SRL	manufacturing
*	DIE-OR-NUDELN	manufacturing
	DLG Food	manufacturing
*	Dr. Willi Knoll GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	Easyfood A/S	manufacturing
	EDEKA ZENTRALE AG & Co. KG	wholesale
*	Einig- Zenzen GmbH & Co KG	manufacturing
*	ELMARCRETE SA	manufacturing
*	EMA'S A/S	wholesale
*	EQUUS a.s.	manufacturing
*	ERCE, s.r.o.	manufacturing
*	ERICH TRAPP GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
	ESEM GROUP	wholesale
*	ET "Georgi Stefanov-Zlatarov"	manufacturing
	Etelä-Pohjanmaan Osuuskauppa	retail
	eterna Nahrungsmittel GmbH	wholesale
*	Euro Pâtisserie Producties-Twello BV	manufacturing
*	EUROSALT MANUFACTURING SRL	manufacturing
*	Evrobrands Ltd.	wholesale
*	EWG Eberswalder Wurst GmbH	manufacturing
*	Ewig & Selt GmbH	manufacturing
*	Exotic Snacks AB	wholesale
*	F.K. Trube Oy	manufacturing
	F.Ili Polli S.p.A.	manufacturing
*	Feingebäckhandel Groß	retail
*	FEMINIA FAMILY s.r.o.	wholesale
	Ferrero International S.A.	manufacturing
*	Fleisch- und Wurstwaren Schmalkalden GmbH Thüringen	manufacturing
*	Fobos Ltd	manufacturing
*	Food Sense	wholesale
*	Foodmark Sweden AB	manufacturing
*	Fornetti Bulgaria EOOD	wholesale
*	Franz Tress GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	FRESH DIRECT Ltd.	wholesale
*	fresh five* premiumfood GmbH	wholesale
*	freshcompany GmbH	manufacturing
	FrieslandCampina Cheese & Butter B.V.	manufacturing
	FrieslandCampina Consumer Products Europe B.V.	manufacturing
*	Fritz Schur Consumer Products A/S	wholesale

* SMEs

	Friweika eG	manufacturing
	FROMAGERIES BEL	manufacturing
*	G.V.EL ZAMORANO, S.A.	manufacturing
*	Galop d.o.o.	wholesale
*	GASTROM s.r.o.	wholesale
*	Gemüsering Spreewald GmbH	farming
	GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Europe	manufacturing
*	Global Food Company Ltd	manufacturing
*	Global Fruit Point GmbH	wholesale
*	GMParsa7	wholesale
*	Goldeck Süßwaren GmbH	manufacturing
*	GOODMILLS BULGARIA EOOD	manufacturing
*	Gottfried Friedrichs KG GmbH & Co	manufacturing
*	GRANETTE & STAROREŽNÁ Distilleries Slovakia, spol. s r.o.	wholesale
	Gredon Invest Oy / Chocolate Factory Dammenberg	manufacturing
*	Großenhainer Geflügelhof GmbH & Co.KG	farming
*	Grotto Trade s.r.o.	manufacturing
*	Growers Packers Direct BV	wholesale
	Grupo Chocolates LaCasa	manufacturing
	Günthart & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	Guzmann Marketing Consulting GmbH	wholesale
	Halloren Schokoladenfabrik AG	manufacturing
*	Haluco B.V.	wholesale
	Heinrich Kühlmann GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
	Hellefors Bryggeri AB	manufacturing
	Hellema Hallum B.V.	manufacturing
	Helsingin Osuuskappu Elanto	retail
*	Helwa Wafelbakkerij bv	manufacturing
*	Henri BV	manufacturing
	Herres Gruppe International	manufacturing
*	Hettrik LTD	manufacturing
*	HiTi Light . Ltd.	farming
*	Hlebna promishlenost.ad	manufacturing
*	HO&PE FAMILY, s.r.o.	manufacturing
*	Hoch Oblatenfabrik GmbH	manufacturing
*	Hof Mues GmbH	wholesale
	Hoffnungstaler Werkstätten GmbH	manufacturing
*	Hygesia spol. s r.o.	wholesale
	IBERFRUTA-MUERZA S.A.	manufacturing
	ICA Gruppen	wholesale
*	Ideal Product	manufacturing
*	Ing. Ľubomír Čupka TATRAPET, export-import, chovateľské potreby	manufacturing
*	InterBakery Food Group GmbH	wholesale
*	INTERCOM SARMIS SRL	retail
	ISCAL SUGAR	farming
*	ISIDRO DE LA CAL-FRESCO, S.L.	wholesale
	J. G. Niederegger GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	J.M. Levarht & Zn. B.V.	wholesale

* SMEs

*	JACOB SA	wholesale
*	Jaroslav Ostrožovič - J. & J. Ostrožovič	manufacturing
	JERMI Käsewerk GmbH	manufacturing
	JERONIMO MARTINS GROUP	retail
	Jovimer S.L	wholesale
	Jumbo Supermarkten B.V.	retail
*	Kafina 13 ltd	manufacturing
*	Karl Inführ KG Wein- und Sektkellereien	manufacturing
*	KATHI Rainer Thiele GmbH	manufacturing
	Kaufland	retail
	Kellogg Company	manufacturing
	Kesko Food Ltd	retail
*	Key2Food ApS	wholesale
	kff kurhessische fleischwaren GmbH	manufacturing
	KiMs A/S	manufacturing
*	Kleinemas Fleischwaren GmbH & Co KG	manufacturing
	Kohberg Bakery Group	manufacturing
*	KOMAKO s.r.o. PREŠOV	wholesale
*	Kompek, kombinát pekařské a cukrářské výroby, spol. s r.o.	retail
*	Konditorei Stehwien GmbH	manufacturing
*	Koninklijke Peijnenburg	manufacturing
*	Kornélia Dimičová Pekáreň NELA	manufacturing
*	Kreyenhop & Kluge GmbH & Co. KG	wholesale
	KRONOS SA	manufacturing
	Kunstmühle Reisgang, Josef Scheller GmbH	manufacturing
*	Küper Import GmbH	manufacturing
	Kymen Seudun Osuuskappu	retail
	Långås Potatis & Rotfrukter AB	wholesale
	Lantmännen ek för	manufacturing
*	LASKA DALBOSS, spol. s r.o.	wholesale
*	Lautergold Paul Schubert GmbH	manufacturing
*	lembersona handels GmbH	manufacturing
	Lidl	retail
*	LLC Murkoff	manufacturing
*	Lohkamp & Schmilewski GmbH	wholesale
*	Lucullus Backen & genießen GmbH & Co KG	manufacturing
	Ludwig Weinrich GmbH	manufacturing
	LVK VINPROM LTD	manufacturing
*	MaBu Bakery Vertriebs GmbH	wholesale
*	MADIG-MREŽNICA D.O.O.	farming
*	MAGIMEX LTD	manufacturing
*	MAKIN NUT COMPANY	farming
*	Manolo ´s Food GmbH	wholesale
*	MANUEL BUSTO AMANDI, S.A.	manufacturing
*	MÁNYA, spol. s r.o.	wholesale
*	Mardešić d.o.o.	manufacturing
	Mars Incorporated	manufacturing
*	MAXXIUM BULGARIA LTD	wholesale

* SMEs

*	Meienburg GmbH & Co. KG	wholesale
	Mercadona S.A.	retail
*	Mes-ko Ltd.	manufacturing
	Messokombinat Lovech SA, part of BONI HOLDING SA	manufacturing
	METRO ANONYMI EMPORIKI KAI VIOMICHANIKI ETAIREIA EIDON DIATROFIS KAI OIKIAKIS CHRISEOS (ORGANISATION SHORT NAME "METRO SA GREECE")	retail
	Metro Group	retail, wholesale
*	Mia Foods 21 Ltd	manufacturing
	Midor AG	manufacturing
*	mirco della vecchia chocolate	manufacturing
*	Miti 01 Ltd	manufacturing
	Mitteldeutsche Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	Mljekara Sinj d.o.o.	wholesale
	Mondelez Europe GmbH	manufacturing
*	Munakunta	manufacturing
	Musgrave Group	retail
	Musgrave Group PLC	wholesale
*	Nedato B.V.	manufacturing
	Nestlé S.A.	manufacturing
*	Nupo A/S	manufacturing
*	Odin Seafoods GmbH	wholesale
*	ÖĞÜT ORGANİK TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ SAN. VE TIC. LTD. ŞTİ.	manufacturing
	Osuuskauppa Arina	retail
	Osuuskauppa Hämeenmaa	retail
	Osuuskauppa Keula	retail
	Osuuskauppa PeeÄssä	retail
	Osuuskauppa Varuboden-Osla Handelslag	retail
	Osuuskaupppa Keskimaa	retail
*	Pannon Food Slovakia s.r.o.	wholesale
*	PARANHOCARNES-Industria e Comercio de Carnes, SA	manufacturing
*	PÄX Food AG	manufacturing
*	PEMA Vollkorn-Spezialitäten Heinrich Leupoldt KG	manufacturing
*	Peoplebelgi Events Lda	wholesale
	PepsiCo	manufacturing
*	Perales y Ferrer, S.L	manufacturing
*	Perutnina Romania SRL	retail
*	Pescado EAD	wholesale
*	PICO Food GmbH	wholesale
*	Pirifan Distribution SRL	manufacturing
	Pirkanmaan Osuuskauppa	retail
*	Pit Süßwaren & Nahrungsmittelfabrik Hoffmann GmbH & Co.KG	manufacturing
*	Pivnica Tibava s.r.o.	manufacturing
*	Pocket Drink GmbH	wholesale
*	PP VINKOVIĆ ZLATKO	farming
*	PRELIKA, a.s. Prešov	manufacturing
*	Premira s.r.o.	wholesale
*	Premium Sweets Import-Export	wholesale
*	Prika Dairy Industry BV	manufacturing

* SMEs

*	Prinsen Food Group BV	manufacturing
*	Profitia Management Consultants Mazurowski i Wspólnicy Sp. j.	wholesale
*	QUIZA Sp. z O.O.	wholesale
*	Radner Brot GmbH Vertriebsgesellschaft	wholesale
*	Rahdener Spargel & Beerenfrüchte GmbH	wholesale
*	Regia Logistik, spol. s r.o.	wholesale
	Remia C.V.	manufacturing
	REWE Group	retail
*	ROMAN S.N.C.	manufacturing
*	Romfood Trading	retail
*	ROQUEVALE- SOCIEDADE AGRICOLA HERDADE DA MADEIRA SA	farming
	Royal Smilde	manufacturing
*	RYBÁRSTVO-Požehy,s.r.o.	manufacturing
*	S.C. PAU - PAN S.R.L.	manufacturing
*	S.C. PRONAT S.R.L.	wholesale
*	S.C. WEST INVEST S.R.L.	wholesale
*	S.G. PROMET d.o.o.	wholesale
	Saalemühle Alsleben GmbH	manufacturing
*	Saarioinen Oy	manufacturing
	Sabiedriba IMS	manufacturing
	SAFIR SRL	manufacturing
*	SALTEMPO SRL	manufacturing
*	Samsø Syltefabrik A/S	manufacturing
*	SANDANA COM SRL	manufacturing
	Satakunnan Osuuskauppa	retail
*	SC AMYLON SA	manufacturing
*	SC DACIA PLANT SRL	manufacturing
	SC FOX COM SERV DISTRIBUTION SRL	manufacturing
*	SC LIDO GIRBEA SRL	manufacturing
*	SC MARIEN PRESSZO SRL	manufacturing
*	SC United Brands of Balkans SRL	manufacturing
*	SC VALCO SA	wholesale
*	SchapfenMühle GmbH & Co. KG	manufacturing
*	SCM COLIN DAILY	manufacturing
*	Seamar Europe srl	wholesale
*	SEDMO NEBO D.O.O.	wholesale
*	Segafredo Zanetti Danmark ApS	wholesale
*	SHMIDT LTD	wholesale
*	Sia Azina omercifirma Markets	wholesale
*	Simoës Lda	wholesale
	SISA S.p.A.	retail
*	Slavyanka - Ltd.	manufacturing
	Sonae	retail
*	SOSALT spa	manufacturing
	Soubry J. NV	manufacturing
*	Special Fruit	wholesale
*	Spezialitäten aus Europa GmbH	wholesale
*	SPREEwaffel Berlin-Pankow GmbH	manufacturing

* SMEs

	Stadtbäckerei Schaller GmbH	manufacturing
*	Stangl GmbH & Co. Gemüse KG	manufacturing
*	Stenger Waffeln GmbH	manufacturing
*	STERN Società Cooperativa per Azioni	wholesale
*	Sudoberry SA	farming
*	Sulá GmbH	manufacturing
	Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta	retail
	SUPERMERCADOS SABECO SA	retail
*	Sureste Productos Hosteleros, S.L.	manufacturing
	Suur-Seudun Osuuskauppa SSO	retail
*	Sweet way LTD	manufacturing
	TEB grupo cooperativo SCCL	manufacturing
*	Tesagro Industry	manufacturing
	Tesco Plc	retail
*	The Friendly Farmer	farming
*	The Whole Company	manufacturing
*	Torribas S.A.	manufacturing
*	Trade & More, S.L.	wholesale
*	Transimpex Warenhandelsgesellschaft GmbH	manufacturing
*	TRIOMAT s.r.o.	wholesale
	Tuko Logistics Osk.	wholesale
*	TYRBUL EAD	manufacturing
	Unilever	manufacturing
	Unternehmensgruppe Mineralbrunnen Wüllner	manufacturing
	VAL ORBIEU UCCOAR	manufacturing
*	Valvis Holding Distribution SA	retail
*	Van Dijk Banket B.V.	manufacturing
*	Varga Quattro SRL	manufacturing
*	Vega Star Trading JSC	retail
*	Venianina Ltd	manufacturing
	Verstegen Spices & Sauces B.V.	manufacturing
*	Vid Vica, SL	manufacturing
*	VINEX PRESLAV AD	manufacturing
*	VINO ŽUPA d.o.o.	wholesale
*	Virema Trade s.r.o.	wholesale
*	Vleeswarenfabriek Henri van de Bilt B.V.	manufacturing
*	W. Blasko Convenience Fertiggerichte GmbH	manufacturing
	WAWI-Euro GmbH	manufacturing
*	Weingut Wilhelm Zähringer GmbH	farming
	Wiesbauer Österreichische Wurstspezialitäten GmbH	manufacturing
	Wihuri Oy	wholesale
*	Wilhelm Kern GmbH	manufacturing
	WM. Wrigley Jr Company	manufacturing
	Yakult Europe B.V.	manufacturing
*	Zhivkovi Ltd.	farming
*	ZOOBEL Ltd	retail
	Zur Mühlen Gruppe Markenvertriebs GmbH	manufacturing
*	Аграрна Трейдинг ЕООД	wholesale

* SMEs

*	ЕТ ИВИЛ-ИВАН КРЪСТЕВ	manufacturing
*	ИДА ПРОДАКШЪН ЕООД	manufacturing
*	Калина ООД	wholesale
*	Колев и сие-Ескада СД	manufacturing
*	Кроки ООД	manufacturing
*	Кръстилов ООД	manufacturing
*	Меркурий П и П АД	manufacturing
*	Паскалев 86 ООД	manufacturing
*	ПРОЕКТ ТРЕЙДИНГ ЕООД	wholesale
*	Тръст Интернационал ЕООД	wholesale
*	Юнивиста ООД	wholesale

* SMEs

Annex V. Companies covered by the Belgian Code

Following the decision of mutual recognition of the Belgian Code of Conduct and the SCI, all the signatory companies of the Belgian Code are indirectly part of the SCI. This represents **261** companies.

FEVIA		
Abattoir et Fabrique de Charcuterie de Charleroi - A.F.C. S.A.	Breydel / Vleeswaren Antonio BVBA	DV Fresh Bvba
Abattoir N.V./S.A.	Brouwerij Haacht N.V.	E.E.G. Slachthuis Mechelen N.V.
Adriaens Etablissements N.V.	Brouwerij Van Honsebrouck BVBA	Eeg Slachthuis Marcel Van Hoornweder En Zoon N.V.
Agral SA	Caldic Belgium NV	Etablissements Hartman et Fils SPRL
Agristo Nazareth NV	Calsa NV	Eurofreez N.V.
Agristo NV	Camal S.A.	Exportslachthuis De Coster N.V.
Agro-Food BVBA	Chevideco N.V.	Exportslachthuis Tielt N.V.
Aigremont S.A.	Choc and Co SA	Ferrero Ardennes S.A.
Aldia N.V.	Chocolaterie Diane NV	Firma H. Van Reeth Succes Koffie B.V.B.A.
Algist Bruggeman N.V.	Chocolaterie Hermes BVBA	Flanders Meat Group Zele BVBA
Alpro	Citrique Belge N.V./S.A.	Freshmeals NV
Alpro Group (Europe)	Colac B.V.B.A.	FrieslandCampina Belgium N.V.
Annimeat Vleesgroothandel	Colson Robert N.V.	FrieslandCampina Professional NV
Ardo N.V.	Come A Casa S.A.	Frisk International N.V.
Baeten & Co N.V.	Common Market Meat Company N.V. - Com-eco	Fromunion NV - Kaasmakerij Passendale
Bakkerij Thyssen N.V.	Corman S.A.	Fuji Oil Europe
Beenhouwerij VandeWalle	Cosucra Groupe Warcoing S.A.	GHL Groupe S.A.
Bel'Ardenne S.A.	Covalis CVBA	Glacio N.V.
Belfocast	Covameat N.V.	Goemaere S.A.
Belgaufre Sprl	Culinor N.V.	Gourmand S.A.
Belgomilk C.V.B.A.	D.L.S. Food S.A.	Grandes Distilleries de Charleroi S.A.
Belourthe S.A.	D'Arta NV	Greenyard Foods NV
Beneo-Orafti S.A.	Danone Hombourg Recolte	Grega N.V.
BENEO-Remy NV	Danone S.A./N.V.	Groep Druwel NV
Beurrerie Du Pays De Herve Aubel - Bha Belgium S.A.	De Stoop BVBA	Hamal Signature NV
Biscuiterie Dandoy S.A./N.V.	De Vlaeminck Ivan en Zoon BVBA	Haribo België BVBA
Bister S.A (Ets)	Defechereux - Leufgen S.A.	Heku N.V.
Boortmalt N.V.	Delafaille NV	Héritage 1466 S.A.
Boucherie Vanderbyse SA	Delavi N.V.	Herrijgers N.V.
Brasserie Caracole	Deom Marc SPRL	Herve - Société S.A.
Brasserie De Brunehaut S.A.	Detry S.A.	Hesbaye Frost S.A.
Brasserie des Légendes Sprl	Devameat	Hofkip B.V.B.A.
	Dewa-Meat BVBA	Horafrost N.V.
	Dulcia N.V.	Imcd Benelux N.V.

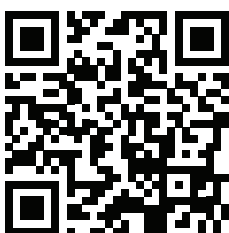
InBev Belgium NV/SA
Inex N.V.
Intercommunale des Abattoirs Publics des arrondissements de Liège et de Waremme S.C.
International Spice and Food Import S.A.
Intertaste N.V.
Iscal Sugar S.A./N.V.
Jacques Ijs N.V.
Jademo NV
Kaasimport Jan Dupont N.V.
Kim's Chocolates N.V.
Koffie Noé Bvba
Koffiebranderij "De Olifant" - A. Vreys Bvba
L'Artisane Food S.A.
L'Atelier du Pain
La William N.V.
Lactalis België N.V.
Lactalis Nestlé Produits Frais SA
Lavameat N.V.
Les Etablissements Willy Strobbe S.A.
Limelco N.V.
Locks N.V.
Lovenfosse
M Ryckaert N.V.
Manna Foods N.V.
Marine Harvest Pieters NV
Meroso Foods N.V.
Meurens Siroperie S.A.
Milcobel Cvba
Milioni Food S.A.
Mora BVBA
Moulins de Statte S.A.
Noordvlees Van Gool NV
NS Vamos S.A.
Nutricia België N.V.
Olympia N.V.
P&M Eifeler Fleischvertrieb Sa
Palm NV

Pastificio Della Mamma S.A.
Pegri, Schlachthof von Sankt-Vith
Plukon Convenience Olen NV
Plukon Maasmechelen N.V.
Plukon Mouscron NV
Poppies International N.V.
Porc Meat Zele N.V.
Q-Food N.V.
Quality Meat Renmans
Rabbit N.V.
Remo-Fresh BVBA
Remo-Frit BVBA
Rupelmeat N.V./S.A.
Sabbe Gebroeders BVBA
Salad Signature NV
Salaisons du Hainaut
Schietse N.V.
Seagull N.V.
Seva BVBA
Sint-Truidense Vleesgroothandel BVBA
Slachthuis Genk N.V.
Slachthuis Ronse N.V. - Matanza
Slachthuis Sint-Truiden N.V.
Slachthuizen Goossens N.V.
Slachtproducten De Jaeghere B.V.B.A.
Snack Food Poco Loco N.V.
Snick Euroingredients NV
Société de l'Abattoir de Charleroi S.A.
Spekindustrie Van Maele N.V.
Supefra N.V./S.A.
T Boerinneke N.V.
Ter Beke NV
Ter Beke Vleeswarenproduktie
Ter Beke-Pluma N.V.
Theo Bauwens N.V.
Thierens Vleeshandel N.V.
Tops Foods NV
Transmeat N.V.

Unigrow
Unilever Belgium N.V.
V & C Meat Service N.V.
Van Engelandt N.V.
Van Landschoot G. En Zonen N.V.
Van Nuffel BVBA
Van Remoortel Aardappel Verwerking N.V.
Vandemoortele N.V.
Vanderpoorten Vleeshandel Bvba
Vanparys-Candihold S.A./N.V.
Verduyn G. N.V.
Viangro Carni N.V.
Viangros NV
Vitalac N.V.
Vlees-Centrale-Viande S.A./N.V.
Vleesbedrijf P. Wils N.V.
Vleesgroothandel Georges Goossens en Zonen N.V.
Vleeshandel De Waele N.V.
Vleeshandel Renneboog Jan
Vleeswarenfabriek Brackenier L.B.C. N.V.
Vleeswarenfabriek Ivan BVBA
Volys Star N.V.
Vondelmolen NV
Westvlees N.V.
Winckelmans BVBA
Wouters N.V.
Ysco N.V./S.A.
Zeelandia N.V.
APFACA/BEMEFA
AGRIFIRM BELGIUM (NV)
AGRIMEX nv - Agricultural Products
NV VOEDERS ALGOET
AVEVE NV (Aalter)
AVEVE NV (Merksem)
NV CIBUS (Ieper)
NV CIBUS (Roeselare)
COSUCRA GROUPE WARCOING SA - DIVISION SOCODE

DANIS NV (Izegem)
DANIS NV (Koolskamp)
NV DE BRABANDER VOEDERS
NV VOEDERS DEBAILLIE
NV VOEDERS DECADT
NV VOEDERS DEGRAVE
VEEVOEDERS DEGRAVE TONY
VOEDERS LUC DEMOLDER BVBA
DENKAVIT NEDERLAND BV
VOEDERS DENYS NV (Industrielaan)
VOEDERS DENYS NV (Statiestraat)
NV VOEDERS DEPRE (Beernem)
NV VOEDERS DEPRE (Deurne)
NV VOEDERS DICK
DUMOULIN SA (Hombourg)
DUMOULIN SA (Andenne/Seilles)
NV DUMOULIN (Avelgem)
NV DUMOULIN (Kortrijk)
NV DUMOULIN (Moorslede)
FIERENS MENGVOEDERS NV (Belsele)
FORFARMERS BELGIUM BVBA (Ingelmunster)
FORFARMERS BELGIUM BVBA (Izegem)
NV VOEDERS HUYS
INVE BELGIE NV
NV JOOSEN-LUYCKX
NV LEIEVOEDERS (Waregem)
NV LEIEVOEDERS (fabriek Buggenhout)
NV NUKAMEL SA
NUTRIPROF SPRL
NV VOEDERS PAUWELS
NV VOEDERS PAUWELYN
QUARTES NV (Deinze)
QUARTES NV (Hasselt)
QUARTES NV (Roeselare)
SCAM SCRL
SCAR (Argenteau/Visé)
SCAR (Büllingen)
SCAR (Henri-Chapelle)
SCAR (Herve)

SCAR (Waimes)
J. SCHRAEPEN EN ZONEN BVBA
MOULIN G SCHYNS SA
NV VOEDERS SEURYNCK
NV MOLENS VAN DER VELPEN
VOEDERS VAN GHELUWE BVBA
NV VANDEN AVENNE-OOIGEM
VDS NV
SPRL ALIMENTS VERMEIRE
VERMES VOEDERS NV (Hollebeke)
VERMES VOEDERS NV (Zandvoorde)
VERSELE-LAGA NV (Deinze)
COMEOS
ALBERT HEIJN BELGIE NV
ALDI INKOOP NV
BOUCHERIES VERTE CAMPAGNE
CARREFOUR BELGIUM SA
COLRUYT NV
CORA SA
DELFOOD SA
DELHAIZE BELGIUM
DELITRAITEUR SA
LIDL BELGIUM GmbH & C° KG
MAKRO CASH & CARRY BELGIUM NV
MATCH SA
MESTDAGH SA
QUALITY MEAT RENMANS
ROB SA
VERSO FOOD NV



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