

2nd Annual report

JANUARY 2016



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This annual report provides an overview of progress and achievements in the Supply Chain Initiative since its launch in September 2013.

The report highlights progress in company registration and actions undertaken by the Governance Group in providing assistance to companies and national associations and raising awareness. It also presents the results of the second annual survey of registered companies, the actions undertaken and implementation under the SCI, including progress on achieving a critical mass.

“The Supply Chain Initiative – Together for good trading practices is the result of a long and fruitful dialogue between the organisations representing the actors involved in the food supply chain interested to promote fair practices in commercial dealings. The successful launch of the Initiative on 16 September 2013 and the registrations by companies of all sizes largely corresponds to our expectations. We are pleased to see such a high level of involvement and believe that the Supply Chain Initiative can contribute over time to a culture of good trading relations.”

The members of the Governance Group of the Supply Chain Initiative



Executive summary

The Supply Chain Initiative (SCI) has made major progress in 2015. This report shows that it is succeeding in creating the conditions for a better functioning supply chain, and building up confidence in the SCI's ability to resolve disputes at an early stage.

The pace of registration continued to increase and reached, on December 31st, a new peak of 375 companies/groups, representing 1,202 national operating companies. Figures and feedback received demonstrate that companies believe it is worth investing in the SCI.

A particularly interesting development is the significant take up by SMEs, now representing 68% of the companies participating in the SCI. These encouraging figures can be explained by several factors, including the initiatives taken by some large groups that have proactively assisted their business partners with registration. Moreover these figures do not include the dozens of SMEs which, for the moment, are registered in their national systems only, and not directly with the European SCI. This positive trend is expected to continue in 2016.

Reaching out to SMEs is a key objective of the SCI. SME access to the SCI was recently further facilitated by the introduction of a simplified registration process for micro and small enterprises, and by making part of the website available in all EU languages.

The SCI has had a positive impact in day-to-day dealings in the supply chain, with national food supply chain stakeholder organisations setting up a number of national platforms for its implementation. The Belgian and the Finnish 'voluntary codes' were officially recognized as being equivalent. In parallel, stakeholders and governments in other countries have used the SCI as a basis for the establishment of voluntary codes (Spain) or legislation (Italy). The latter recently received official recognition of equivalence.

The annual survey has captured key facts on the daily use of the SCI Principles and processes. The number of complaints lodged and received is slightly higher than last year: 49 complaints received compared to 39 last year. Although this still represents a low level of formal complaints, we know now that the SCI has helped to resolve complaints informally at an early stage in a way which is not reflected in these figures, but demonstrates that the SCI is acting to avert more formal action. The SCI has proven itself as offering a sound basis for preventing and tackling unfair trading practices, as suggested by the high level of satisfaction expressed by participating entities: ¾ of respondents report a good level of satisfaction with the SCI and 40% are very satisfied.

First indications for 2016 point to the SCI making continued progress in extending its reach across the supply chain. Further efforts will be made to communicate the benefits of the SCI and to stimulate its increased uptake by SMEs. All registered companies are invited to assist with awareness-raising by directly reaching out to their business partners. The SCI Governance Group will continue to encourage national stakeholders to adopt the system and to provide active assistance in the development of national platforms.

During discussions on the Report of the European Parliament on Unfair Trading Practices, many MEPs expressed their appreciation of the SCI and recognized its value and the concrete solutions it provides for a better functioning food supply chain. The SCI framework and its Principles of Good Practice were developed by all the stakeholders, including the European farmers association, Copa-Cogeca. We therefore encourage all actors in the food supply chain to join the SCI, and call upon all stakeholders for a continuation of the dialogue on Unfair Trading Practices within the High Level Forum for a Better Functioning Food Supply Chain.

A

What is the Supply Chain Initiative (SCI)?

Together for good trading practices

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, Euro Coop and Independent Retail Europe), the European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (UEAPME) and agricultural traders (CELCAA).

The SCI is designed 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 into their day-to-day operations and controlling their application. 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.

The SCI is designed for companies operating at any point along the food supply chain, irrespective of their size and their geographical location in the EU. SMEs are expected to be key beneficiaries as a result of the wide application of the Principles of Good Practice.

WHERE DOES THE SCI COME FROM?

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 at an event gathering some 150 participants from the food supply chain, the European Institutions and media. On that day, 82 companies expressed their interest to join the SCI and the possibility for companies to formally register was opened.





WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE TO WHICH COMPANIES COMMIT?

The Principles of Good Practice and a list of examples of fair and unfair practices were developed in November 2011 in the framework of a multi-stakeholder dialogue with 11 organisations¹, representing the different parts of the food supply chain, and reporting to the HLF. The HLF warmly welcomed the Principles and asked the parties to propose a solution to implement and enforce them.

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:

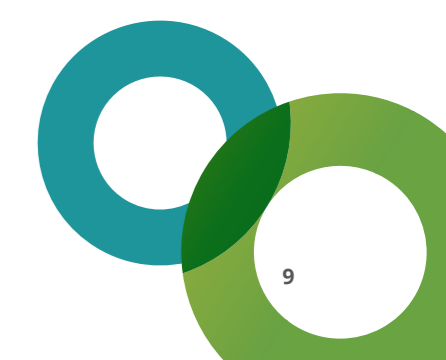
All contracting parties in the supply chain should bear their own appropriate entrepreneurial risks.

7. JUSTIFIABLE REQUEST:

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

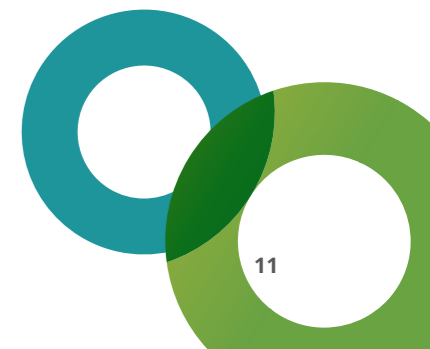
Practice	Examples of Unfair Practices	Examples of Fair Practices
Agreements - written / unwritten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refusing or avoiding to put essential terms in writing. This makes it more difficult to establish the intent of the parties and to identify their rights and obligations 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.

¹ AIM, CEJA, CELCAA, CLITRAVI, Copa Cogeca, ERRT, EuroCommerce, Euro Coop, FoodDrinkEurope, UEAPME and Independent Retail Europe (formerly UGAL)





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.





WHAT ARE THE PROCESS OBLIGATIONS?

At the time of registration, companies confirm that:

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

These obligations are established in the Framework for the implementation and enforcement of the Principles of Good Practice adopted in January 2013 by 8 organisations².

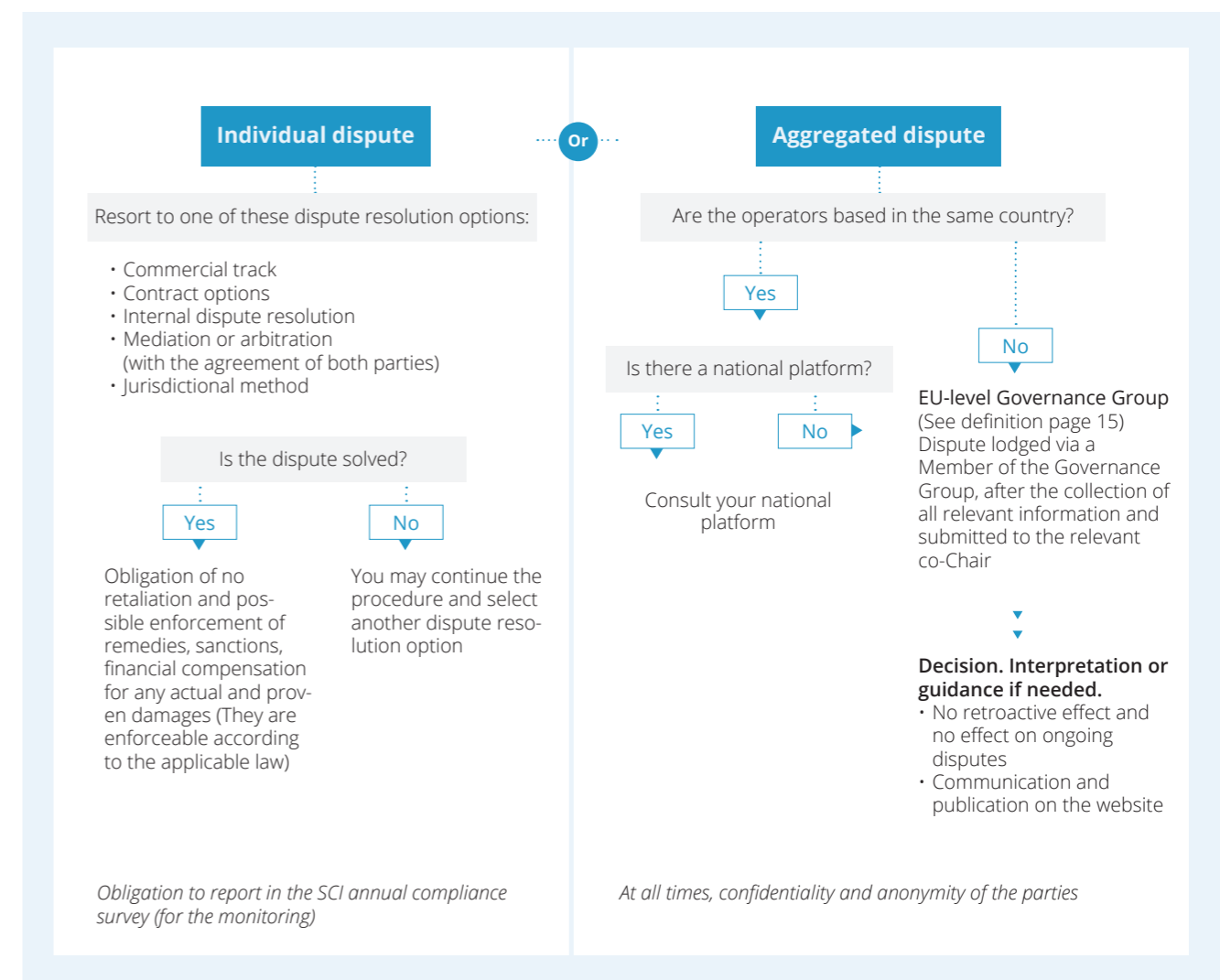
² AIM, CELCAA, ERRT, EuroCommerce, Euro Coop, FoodDrinkEurope, UEAPME and Independent Retail Europe (formerly) UGAL



HOW ARE DISPUTES HANDLED THROUGH THE SCI?

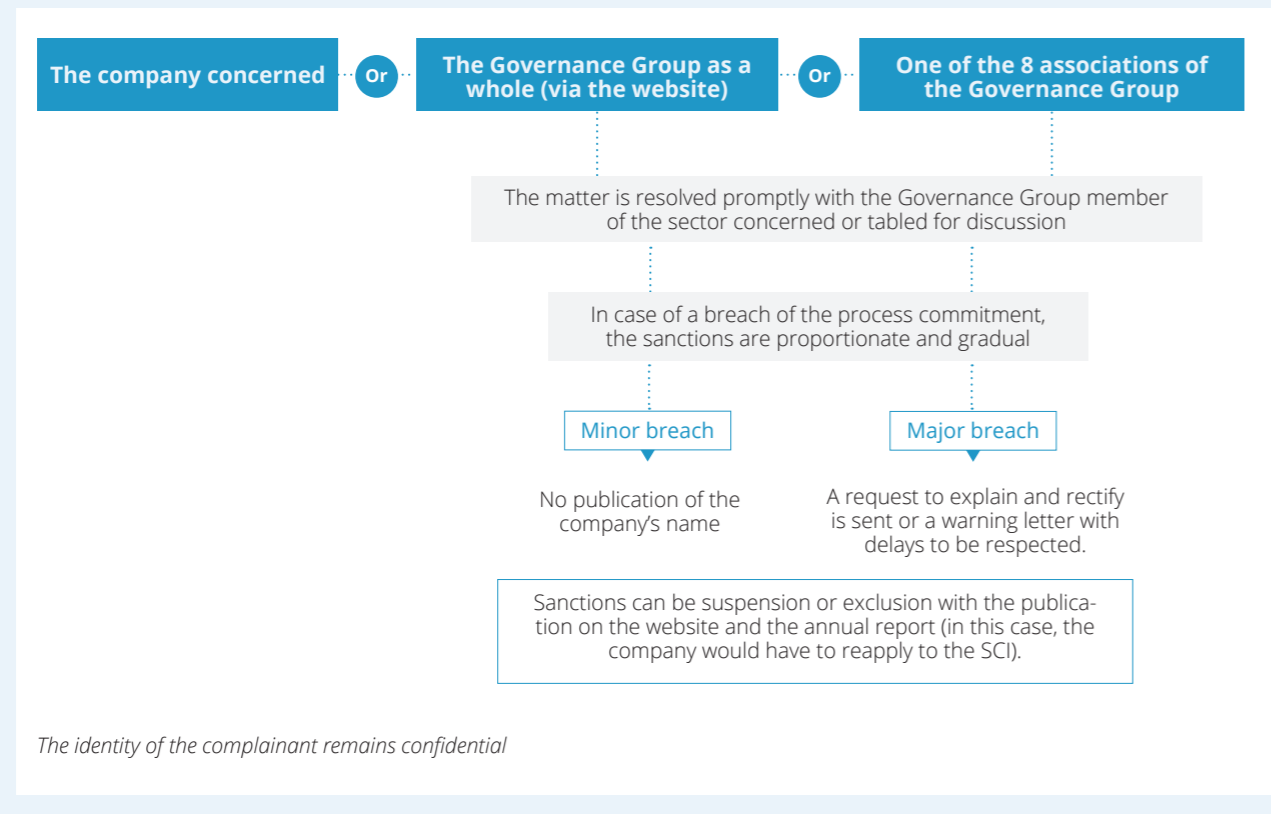
In case of an alleged breach of a Principle, companies will seek to resolve their dispute as follows:

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:



TRANSPARENT 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.

TRANSPARENT AND ACCESSIBLE SCI

THE WEBSITE

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

It includes the Principles and the Framework; the operating rules; the sign-up form; the online registry; and a library of the available tools.

The website features an “SME button”, which groups together in a single location on the website all information specifically developed to help SMEs with their registration process; it is available in all EU languages.



SELF-ASSESSMENT

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.

E-LEARNING TOOL

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, Polish and Spanish. The module was developed by SAI Global and fees for using this tool are proportionate to the company's size.



MAPPING OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION CENTRES

In order to assist registered companies to fulfill their commitment on dispute resolution, the Governance Group developed a “mapping” of mediation and arbitration centres present in the 28 EU Member States. The list is based on information shared by the European Commission and EuroChambers.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DIALOGUES 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. The Governance Group developed :

- a set of voluntary guidelines for the establishment of such platforms;
- a matrix setting out the 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.

Furthermore, the contact details of all national federations are available on the SCI website.

COMMUNICATION ON THE SCI

A first annual event was organised on 20 January 2015 at which the 1st Annual Report of the SCI was officially released. A workshop was also organised to share best practices at company and national levels. The event gathered around 150 participants.

The Governance Group members actively promote the SCI, in particular by taking part in various events to present the SCI and organising webinars.



B

Coverage of the SCI across the EU

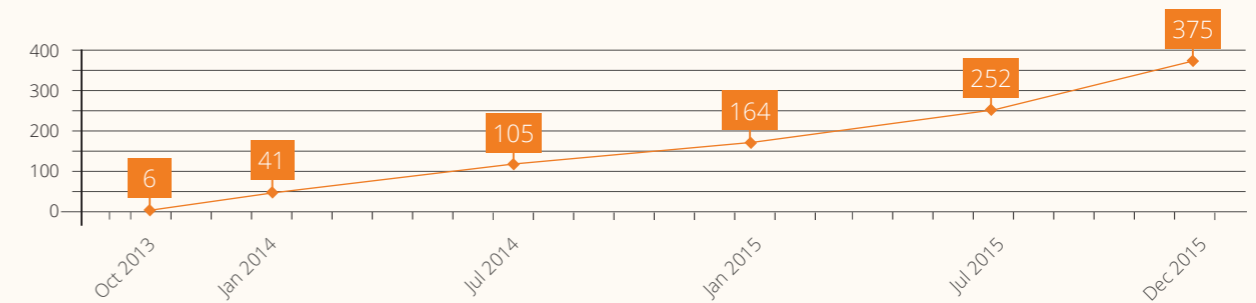


COMPANY REGISTRATIONS GROWING

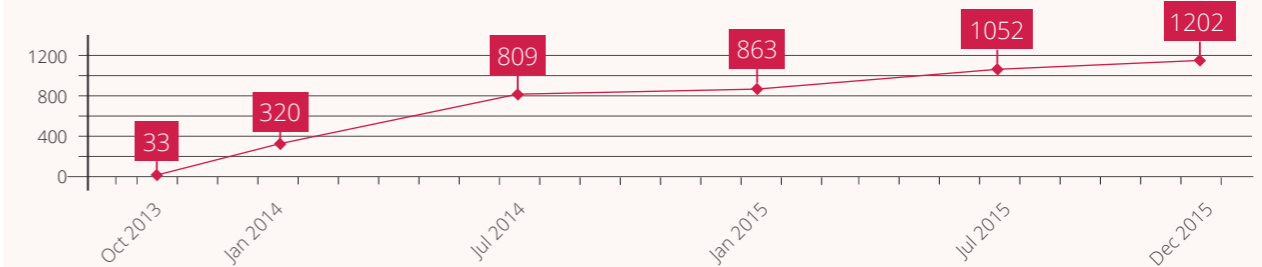
Registration of companies under the SCI has continuously increased since its launch in September 2013. The SCI now has 375 registered companies/groups representing 1,202 operating companies at national level (figures on 31 De-

ember 2015). On 31 December 2014, the SCI counted 164 registered groups/companies representing 863 operating companies. Registration increased two-fold as compared to the previous year.

REGISTERED GROUPS/COMPANIES



REGISTERED NATIONAL OPERATING COMPANIES



The full list of registered companies is in Annex I.



In some national dialogues, companies are represented by their national associations. This count does not include all these companies. For example, in Belgium, BEMEFA / Ap-faca, Comeos and Fevia have signed the Belgian Code on behalf of their members and the Code has been mutually recognised by the SCI; likewise out of the 46 registered companies in Czech Republic, 7 are registered only on the national website. Annex II lists the 250 companies covered by the Belgian Code Belgian Code and the 7 registered in Czech Republic.

48 companies have also sent letters of intent expressing their intention to register in the near future, once they fully comply with the process commitments.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SECTORIAL REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SCI

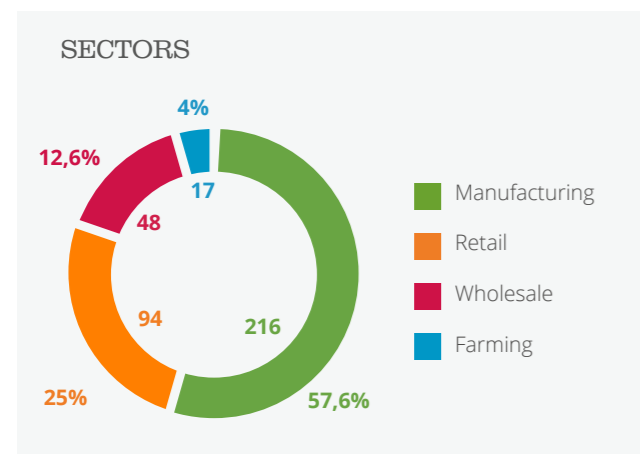
Registrations have also been positive in terms of:

> NATIONAL COVERAGE

Registered companies are present in all 28 EU Member States. They are either based or have operational entities in one or more EU countries. Registration also includes non EU companies operating in the EU;

> SECTORIAL REPRESENTATIVENESS

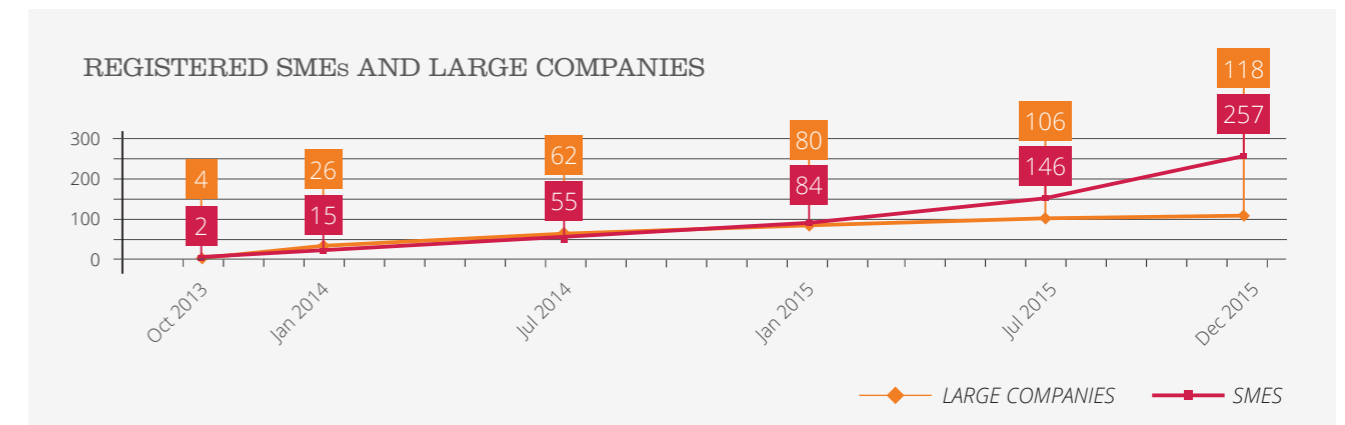
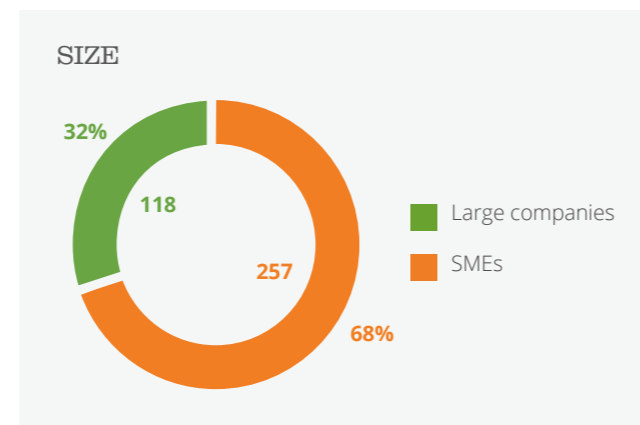
There is a fairly balanced level of registration across the different parts of the supply chain: 216 manufacturing companies, 48 retailers, 94 wholesale companies and 17 farming enterprises.



REACHING OUT TO SMEs

> EVOLUTION OF SME REGISTRATION

Registration covers both large companies and SMEs³. On 31 December 2015, 257 SMEs were registered. This represents 68% of the total number of registered companies tripled compared to last year.



> INDIRECT EFFECTS FOR SMES

SMEs are encouraged to register in order to full benefit from the SCI (including the possibility to use the dispute resolution options); this said, the SCI also generates indirect positive effects on SMEs. Once registered, companies will apply the Principles of Good Practice across all their trading relations, irrespective of whether their trading partners have registered or not.

The recent high registration rate of SMEs is partly due to a snowball effect whereby large companies signed up early and their SME trading partners followed in a second stage. Indeed, according to feedback received, large companies communicated their registration to their business partners, which is a process commitment. Moreover, some registered companies have undertaken pro-active measures to encourage and support registration by their SME trading partners. These examples of best practices considerably increased SME participation.

Feedback shows that the key barriers for SMEs to join the SCI are a lack of awareness and language barriers.

> SIMPLER PROCEDURES FOR SMES

The SCI Governance Group pays particular attention to SMEs, and since the beginning, tools have been developed to facilitate their registration.

The homepage and a dedicated webpage for SMEs have been developed and translated in all EU languages.

Since 1 September 1st 2015, micro and small enterprises only need to register to show their commitment to the Initiative and the Principles; they are no longer required to conduct a preliminary self-assessment, to appoint an independent contact point to deal with complaints or to carry out training. They are invited to take part in the survey but this is no longer compulsory.

Medium-sized enterprises already benefit from a simplified registration procedure which includes a commitment to apply the Principles, a simplified self-assessment tool, simplified training obligations and a special rate for the on-line training tool. They can benefit from a derogation to appoint an independent contact person where resources are insufficient, but they have to take part in the annual survey.

The Governance Group also engaged with the European Commission to step up efforts in encouraging further SME participation in the SCI, for example via the SME Envoys Network.

³ The SME definition is the official one used by the European Union: employees ≤ 250 and either turnover ≤ €50 mio or balance sheet ≤ €43 mio.



"The SCI plays an important role in creating an environment in which companies deal with each other in a fair and transparent way. The SCI has provided us with helpful support and based on our experience it very well fulfills its ambition of providing a good basis for sustainable commercial dealings."

ICA Gruppen

"Only fair cooperation throughout the supply chain can ensure the best quality products and customer satisfaction over the long term. That is why the METRO GROUP was among the initiative's first signatories."

Metro Group

"Taking part in the Supply Chain Initiative has enabled us to deeply strengthen the internal dialogue within our company. The training of our staff on the Principles of Good Practice has proven very helpful and has surely contributed to improving the commercial relations with our business partners."

Henri Van De Bilt

"We have contacted all our food suppliers in person to inform about our registration and then to explain the advantages of registering."

Kaufland

"We strongly believe that the Supply Chain Initiative is a great step forward to a better cooperation, understanding and openness with our business partners, especially with SME suppliers, making the supply chain even more efficient for the benefit of consumers."

Mr Markus Mosa, Chairman of the Executive Board of EDEKA AG

CASE STUDY

"Our company contacted all our food suppliers to inform them about our registration, as foreseen in the framework. We explained the advantages of the SCI in a letter to our business partners and encouraged them to sign up. However, only very few of our smaller suppliers registered. We decided to explain the SCI and the advantages of registering in more detail and in person. We organized face-to-face exchanges or telephone calls with SME suppliers in every product category.

Our objective was also to offer concrete support with the registration process, if desired, in order to help suppliers overcome reservations and linguistic problems. We first started in the German market and then extended the communication to all the other countries where we operate. In Germany we personally addressed more than 600 SME suppliers within 4 months (March-July 2015) and this led to the registration of 48 suppliers, especially SMEs."

Kaufland

PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING A "CRITICAL MASS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES"

The Framework defines the establishment of a "critical mass of registered companies" as one of its performance indicators. This indicator is defined for each part of the food supply chain and each national market, reflecting the fact that the levels of operation and concentration are different across sectors and geographical markets. As a result, the critical mass for the manufacturing sector could not be calculated on the same basis as those for the retail and wholesale sector.

The targets that are used to measure that critical mass are as follows:

>FOR THE RETAIL AND WHOLESALE SECTORS:

A list of the top 10 companies in terms of turnover in each of the EU Member States was elaborated. Out of those 10 companies the targets are:

- In large markets⁴: 4 companies registered in the first year of operation; 6 in the second year.
- In medium-sized markets⁵: 3 companies registered in the first year; 6 in the second year.
- In small markets⁶: Promotion and monitoring of the Framework with no specific target.

In the first year, the distributive trades sector had achieved or went beyond the first year KPIs in all EU countries with the exception of Italy, Sweden and the UK.

In the second year, the situation is as follows:

- The target is achieved or exceeded in 6 out of the 20 large and medium-sized countries. These countries are Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Portugal and Romania. In most of these countries, a platform or supporting activities inspired by the SCI are in place.
- The target is nearly achieved - with 5 companies out of the top ten- in another 5 out of the 20 large and medium-sized countries: France, Hungary, Netherlands,

⁴ France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain and United Kingdom.

⁵ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden.

⁶ Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta and Slovenia.



Poland, and Finland. Note that in Finland 95% of the market is covered by signatories and in the Netherlands 70%.

- In Ireland; nearly 75% of the market is covered by 4 companies registered under the SCI.

One third of registrations in retail come from companies outside the top ten in national markets. The number of registered retailers also tends to be higher in countries where a national platform has been established (e.g. Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland). In certain markets, the momentum to register has gone beyond the larger operators and companies of a relatively lower size were also encouraged to participate (eg. Bulgaria, Romania, Finland).

The number and size of registered wholesalers (95) is mainly the result of larger players in the supply chain having communicated about having registered to their trading partners. We expect registrations from this category of companies to continue to increase in the future. A number of retailers have registered their purchasing platforms as wholesale operations.

The relatively lower number of registered companies in countries such as France, Italy or the UK is partly explained by the nature of the regulatory environment, whose requirements tend to go beyond those of the SCI and thereby act as a “disincentive” for companies to register. In France, the SCI has inspired a number of additional initiatives (see national situations). It should be noted that the UK Grocery code (GSCOP) applicable to the top 10 retailers as well as the Italian law on commercial relations in the agri-food chain (article 62) have officially been recognized as being equivalent to the SCI. In some countries, a majority of the retail turnover will be covered by registered companies even if the number of signatories is below target (e.g. Netherlands,

Ireland, Finland, Slovakia). In countries such as Sweden or Denmark, the lower priority or the perceived absence of a major issue on the market tend to explain the relatively lower number of registered entities. In Sweden companies have signaled their support to the SCI by means of a sector-wide initiative (see national initiatives).

>FOR THE INDUSTRY SECTOR:

A list of the top 25 companies in each of the EU Member States was elaborated. Out of those 25 companies the targets are:

- a) In EU countries in which the level of concentration of the top 25 is below 40% : 12 companies registered by the end of the first year (Q4 2014); 16 companies in total registered by the end of the second year (Q4 2015).
- b) In EU countries in which the level of concentration of the top 25 is between 40% and 50% : 10 companies registered by the end of the first year (Q4 2014); 14 companies in total registered by the end of the second year (Q4 2015).
- c) In EU countries in which the level of concentration of the top 25 is above 50% : 8 companies registered by the end of the first year (Q4 2014); 12 companies in total registered by the end of the second year (Q4 2015).

The uptake in all EU 28 countries is proportionate to the level of concentration. But the KPI for the second year has not been achieved in any country. The second year of the initiative shows an average increase of the industry registration of 38%. Most spectacular results come from Central/Eastern Europe markets, as well as Germany and Austria. In Germany the registration doubled; it tripled in Bulgaria.

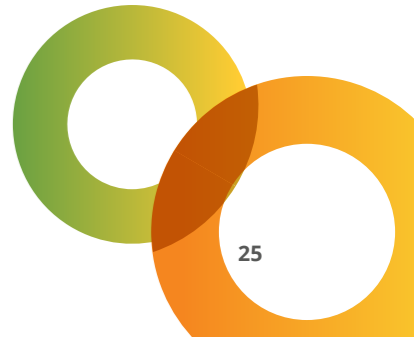
Progress has been achieved in the registration of bigger companies registered as target for the KPI (+8%). The overall achievement remains at 50% of the target as the targets were increased in the second year by 30%.

>FOR SMES:

The Framework states that “the number of registered SMEs will be tracked and there will be an evaluation by the Governance Group regarding the progress in terms of uptake”. As a benchmark, the Governance Group takes into account the following target: “at least 50% more SMEs registered than larger companies, in each EU Member State”.

In December 2015, **this target was achieved in the following 12 Member States:** Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia.

Last year, this target has been achieved in 6 countries. 68% of registered companies are SMEs.



C

Findings of the annual survey

The Framework requires an annual survey to monitor progress and serve as a basis for evaluating compliance. The first annual survey took place in 2014 and findings were published in the 1st Annual Report. The second annual survey took place in 2015, on the basis of a slightly amended questionnaire. The questionnaire was available in 22 EU languages⁷. The survey was conducted online by an independent party in September - October 2015, among national operating entities registered between 16 September 2013 and 31 July 2015.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

RESPONSE RATE

146 out of 253⁸ companies, representing a total of 1,009 operating entities at national level, responded to the survey, resulting in a response rate of 52%. 75% of those that did not respond are SMEs.

This response rate can be explained by the following factors:

- Some companies applied the Governance Group's decision to grant SMEs the possibility to respond on a voluntary basis.
- Some SMEs do not have the resources to respond to the survey.
- Several companies expressed their confusion with the European Commission's assessment which was conducted in June-July 2015.

As foreseen in the Framework and Rules of Procedure, the Governance Group sent a letter to the large companies that did not take part in the survey to encourage them to remedy the situation before end of the year.

COMPANY DEMOGRAPHICS

Operating entities	TOTAL	
	Absolute figures	%
Company size		
SMEs	242	44%
Large companies	249	56%
Activity sector		
Manufacturing	284	54%
Wholesale	90	17%
Retail	149	28%
Farming	3	1%

THE FINDINGS

1/ TRAINING

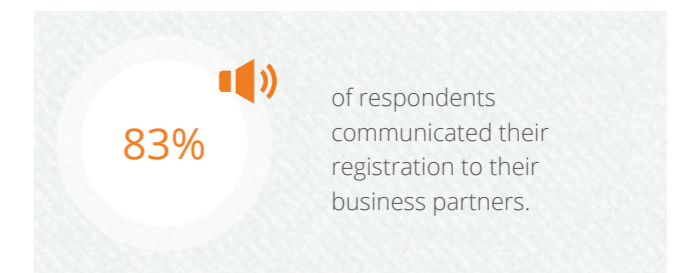
During the first year, 84% of the responding companies organised internal training.



Of the companies already registered in 2013/14, 37% have organised a refresher training course. 75% of those who did not conduct refresher training have expressed the intention to do so in the near future. Since the launch of the SCI, over 20,000 staff members have been trained.

2/ COMMUNICATION TO BUSINESS

PARTNERS



⁷ <http://www.supplychaininitiative.eu/questionnaire-2015-annual-compliance-survey>

⁸ Number of registered companies on 31 July 2015



GEOGRAPHICAL CLUSTERS

% of respondents to the annual survey by region.



The Governance Group organized country clusters based on a subjective appreciation of the prevailing negotiating cultures in the Member States. Clustering countries was also a necessary step to respect the anonymity of some individual respondents. These country clusters do not represent a value judgment on the part of the Governance Group regarding the specific situation in any individual country or cluster.

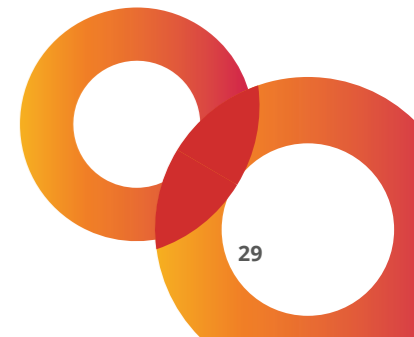
3/ OPERATION OF THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION OPTIONS

	<p>16 companies have reported they have been faced with an alleged breach of a Principle.</p> <p>13 were solved informally + 3 complaints were lodged</p>	49 complaints were received by 8 respondents
Number of complaints	Manufacturing : 3 complaints (2 South & 1 East)	1 complaint (N=3); 2 complaints (N=1); 3 complaints (N=1); 7 complaints (N=2); 27 complaints (N=1) (2 West, 1 North & 5 South)
Allegedly breached Principles of Good Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAIR DEALING (N=2) PREDICTABILITY (N=1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAIR DEALING (N=2) PREDICTABILITY (N=2) COMPLIANCE (N=4) CONFIDENTIALITY (N=1) JUSTIFIABLE REQUEST (N=2)
Exposure to commercial retaliation	• 2 cases for the same company	-
Dispute resolution options used throughout the process (cumulative figures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial track (50%) Internal dispute resolution office of the trade partner (25%) Mediation (25%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial track (75%) Internal dispute resolution office of the trade partner (38%) Mediation (25%) Jurisdictional methods according to national rules and regulations (13%)
Option that led to the resolution of the dispute	Since registration: Mediation: 1	Since registration (37): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial track: 20 (15 resolved within 4 months) Internal dispute resolution office: 4 (4 resolved within 4 months) Mediation: 12 (9 resolved within 4 months) Jurisdictional methods: 1 (1 resolved within 4 months)

Note: the number of complaints lodged and received differs, which can be explained by the following :

- a company raises an issue with a company but it is then solved, so the company does not consider it as a complaint
- some complaints may be lodged by non-registered companies, such as SMEs

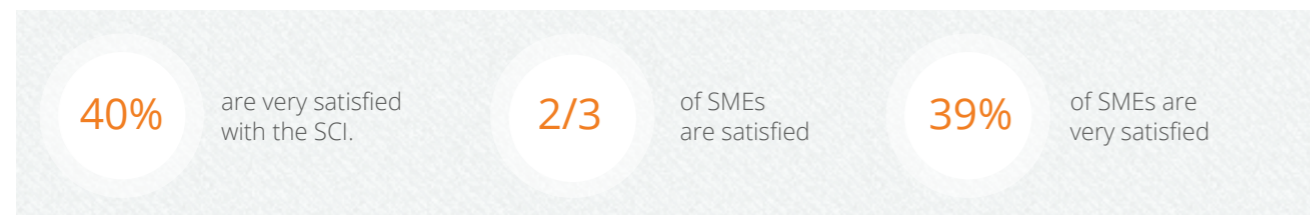
N= number of respondents



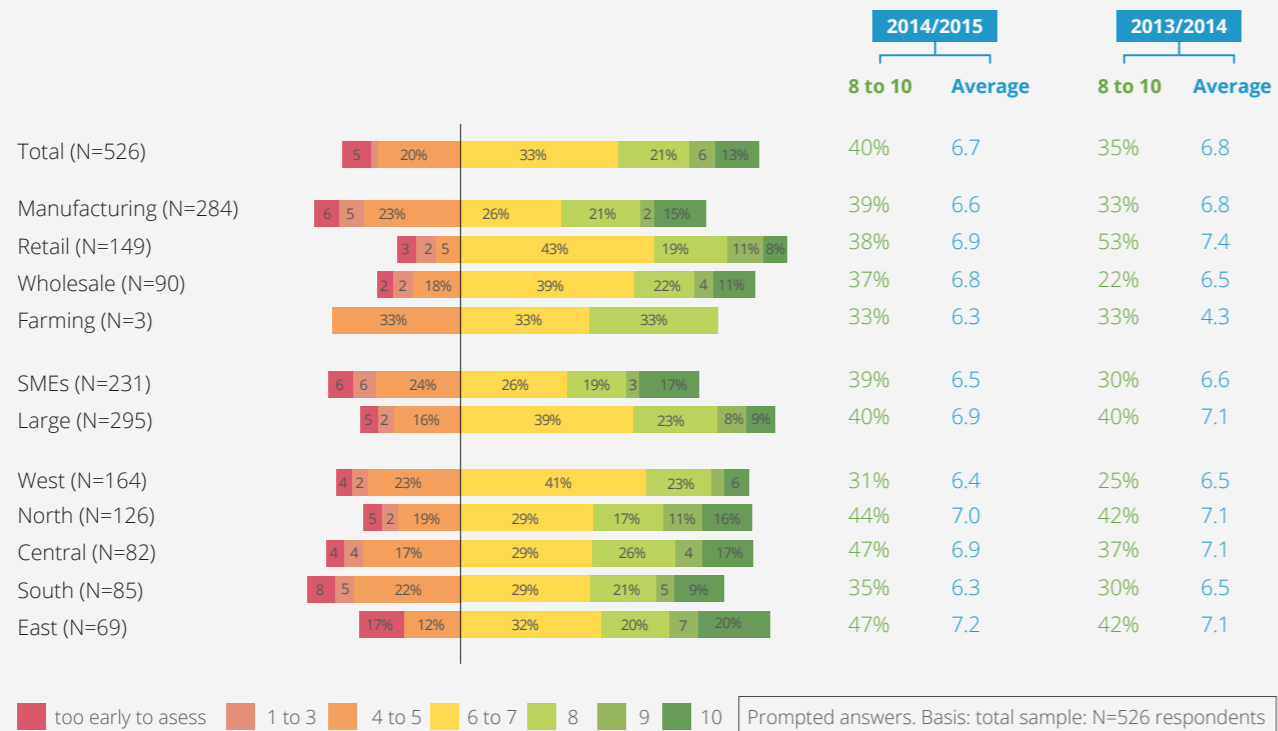


4/ SATISFACTION AND IMPACT

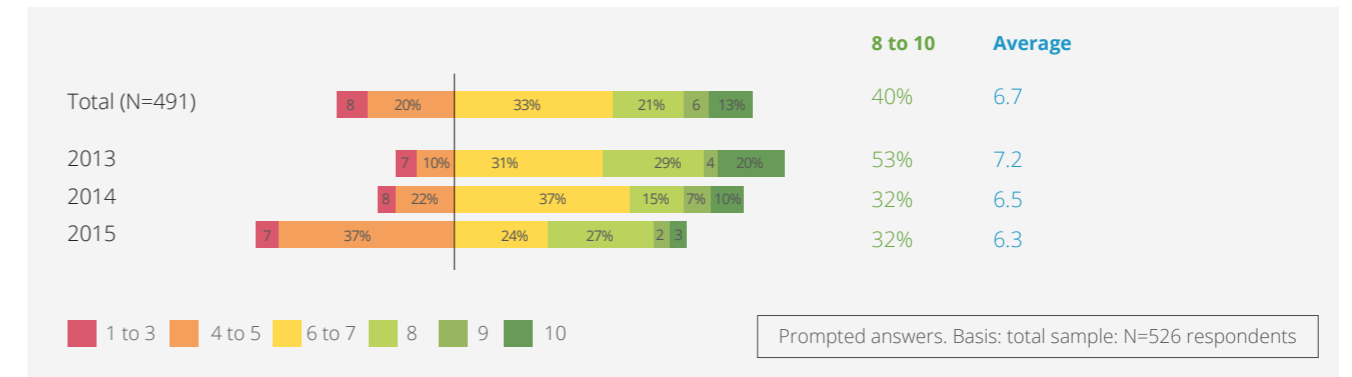
Overall, and compared to last year, satisfaction with the SCI remains high among registered companies. 3/4 of respondents report a good level of satisfaction with the SCI.



On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is low and 10 is very high, please indicate your company's overall satisfaction with the Initiative. 10 means that you are extremely satisfied with the initiative, 1 means that you are extremely dissatisfied, the intermediate scores allow you to qualify your judgment



5/ EVOLUTION OF SATISFACTION IN TIME

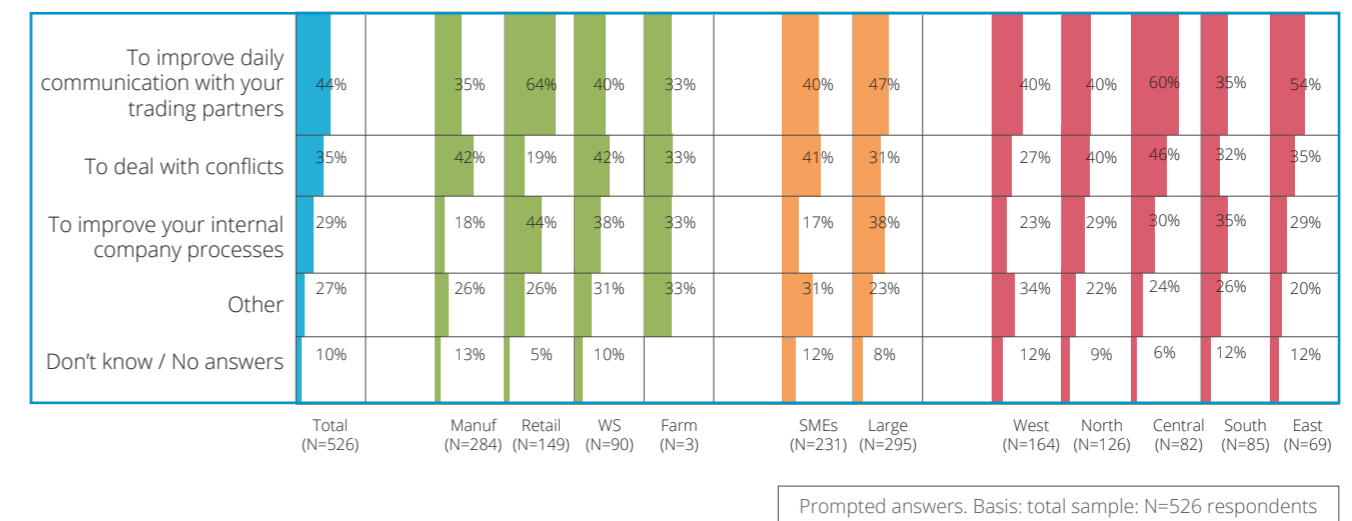


Among the 41 companies that responded that they are not satisfied, 24 stated that it is too early to assess the value of the SCI.

6/ IMPROVEMENT IN DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH PARTNERS

Companies consider that the SCI has helped them improve their daily communication with their trading partners (44%), deal with conflicts (35%) and improve their internal processes (29%). SMEs rate "deal with conflicts" higher than average (41%).

Do you believe that the SCI has helped...



D

Local and national impact of the SCI



NORTH

ESTONIA

Cooperation was established in 2015 between the Food Industry Association, Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, Chamber of Commerce and Industry Estonian Traders Association.

Guidelines covering good trading practices of B2B relations are being established. The Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry will act as the dispute resolution body, building on their wide experience in arbitration. Further developments will take place throughout 2016.

Key activities: on 31 October 2014 a conference with the title 'Cooperation or Struggle for Power' was organised by the Estonian Traders Association in collaboration with the Food Industry Association. A second conference was organised on 31 October 2015 by the Estonian Traders Association, the Estonian Food Industry Association, and ECR Baltic on "Opportunities and models of cooperation in the food supply chain". The conference, involving over 100 participants, covered presentations on the SCI, EDI, cooperation between producers and retailers, about retail market and market surveys.

FINLAND

The Board of Trading Practices in the Food Supply Chain was established in January 2014, involving the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners MTK (until end of 2015), Finnish Grocery Trade Association, Finnish Food and Drink Industries' Federation.

The Board operates as a national platform implementing the SCI and promoting fair business practices in the food supply chain. The Board interprets the Principles of Good Practice and the Framework of these Principles on a national level and produces guidance in aggregated disputes involving Finnish parties.

MTK announced their decision to leave the platform at the end of 2015. Negotiations with MTK and other parties resu-



med in December 2015 to modify and improve the national platform so that the whole food chain would be willing to be part of the Voluntary Initiative. These discussions are being facilitated by the Ministry of Employment and Economy.

SWEDEN

To signal their commitment to the spirit of the Principles of Good Practice, Swedish Food Retailers and Grocery Manufacturers associations have launched a widely publicised industry initiative to disseminate and apply the EU-level Principles of Good Practice.

Information regarding the “Business sector agreement on principles of good practice” is available on the Grocery Manufacturers’ Association website. By December 2015, all major Swedish food retailers had either registered with the SCI or committed to apply the basic Principles of Good Practice under the agreement. In a report in 2011, the Swedish competition authority concluded that “competition in the food supply chain is essentially functioning efficiently”.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Groceries Supply Code of Practice (GSCOP) legislation is designed to regulate the relationship between the UK’s largest retailers with annual sales exceeding £1bn and their direct suppliers. It is enforced by the Groceries Code Adjudicator (GCA) which has the power to arbitrate, investigate and impose fines on the ten designated retailers. The Governance Group recognises that the GSCOP and GCA operate in line with the SCI’s retailer requirements, and thus avoid duplication and risks of double jeopardy.

WEST



BELGIUM

The Belgian platform organised a session involving 46 participants on 16 June 2015 to inform companies about the Belgian Code of conduct and the SCI, and to launch the platform website www.supplychaininitiative.be. As a result 10 new SME companies joined the Belgian Code.

In order to obtain recognition of the Belgian Code by the SCI European level Governance Group, a number of additional principles were added to the initial Code, and the

process for addressing complaints was clarified. As a result, SME who subscribed to the Belgian Code can now use the SCI framework to deal with cross-border complaints. Large companies are asked to subscribe to the European SCI, if they want to deal with cross-border complaints.

On 16 June 2015, the Belgian chain dialogue organised an information session (46 participants) regarding the Belgian Code of Conduct and the SCI. At the same time, it officially launched the website www.supplychaininitiative.be.

THE NETHERLANDS

A pilot was launched in 2013 entirely based on the SCI for a period of one year, renewed in 2014. It is currently being assessed by a research body of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The pilot establishes a steering group consisting of representatives from farmers (LTO), manufacturers (FNLI) and retailers (CBL).

The bulk of the activities were aimed at encouraging farmers to subscribe and keep them involved. No complaints were reported. LTO decided to discontinue its participation end 2015 because it does not bring them what they expected, namely higher prices and a better margin for their products.

In the Netherlands, all major Dutch retailers signed immediately a letter of intent. They took time to make the necessary adjustments and training for compliance and joined within 6 months of the launch of the initiative. CBL has 100% coverage and all Dutch retailers have signed the initiative. FNLI has some 400 members covering around 80% of industry, of which a lot have signed as well.

GERMANY

A national dialogue platform was established in May 2013.

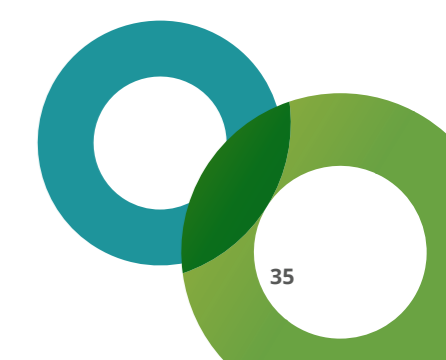
Participants: The Federation of the German Food and Drink Industry (Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie – BVE), the German Farmers’ Union (Deutscher Bauernverband – DBV), the German Retail Federation (Handelsverband Deutschland – HDE) and the German Brands Association (Markenverband).

The main purpose of the platform is the exchange of views and information on the European SCI process.

The dialogue platform has established a number of actions to implement the European SCI requirements (mediation; arbitration, including an arbitration board supported by an office, also providing expert opinions where required in the case of anonymised conflicts of general significance). The participating associations aim to support the implementation and enforcement of the EU level Principles of Good Practice supported by self-regulatory measures which they established themselves. The platform does not foresee any activity beyond the implementation of the EU level principles and implementation provisions. No separate national registration process is foreseen.

AUSTRIA

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management has promoted the SCI and engaged with individual companies to encourage wider participation.





CENTRAL



CZECH REPUBLIC

Czech Supply Chain Initiative (Iniciativa pro férový obchod) created on 27 May 2015.

Participants: manufacturers, suppliers, distributors and other stakeholders within the fast-moving consumer goods industry gathered within the Efficient Consumer Response (ECR).

This is a joint national platform promoting the European Principles of Good Practices. Its signatories commit to the improvement of the trading environment, ensuring the full integration of good trading practice into the day-to-day business of the individual companies and fair and trans-

parent settlement of possible disputes among companies. The initiative also offers mediation as a way of settling possible industry disputes.

POLAND

The Working Group for the Self-regulatory Agreement of the Food Supply Chain Participants was established on 8 June 2015, with participation by POHID, PIH, Polish Federation of Food Producers, Polish Chamber of Milk, Meat Federation, Polish Association of Butchers, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, UOKIK (Office of Competition and Consumer Protection).

The draft agreement is based on the SCI Principles of Good Practice and adapted to the Polish situation. A National Platform Concept was put forward in October 2015, offering a mediation system. Negotiations stopped following the elections (October 2015) and are expected to resume with a view to launching the initiative in 2016. This will be promoted widely and will seek ministerial support.

SLOVENIA

A Code of Good Business Practices of the Stakeholders in the Agri-food Chain (Code) was adopted in 2011. The purpose of the code is to improve business cooperation, strengthen partnership, and improve the competitiveness of the agri-food chain within the Republic of Slovenia based on market principles, all of which should result in benefits for the consumer. The code sets out recommendations for all stakeholders in the agri-food chain.

Signatories to the Code are stakeholders in the food supply chain: Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia, Slovenian Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Craft and Small Business of Slovenia, Cooperative Union of Slovenia.

The signatories established a Committee to monitor implementation of the Code, enforce good business practice and draft proposals for changes and amendments to the Code. Each signatory to this Code may appoint one representative to this Committee.

The Agriculture Act of 2014 establishes an ombudsman, who took up office in March 2015 and whose role is to monitor actions by stakeholders in the food supply chain, publish examples of good business practice on its website, and inform the public of these in accordance with the regulations governing the protection of personal data and the protection of business secrets. The Ombudsman notifies the Slovenian Competition Protection Agency of any illicit practices in the food supply chain.

EAST

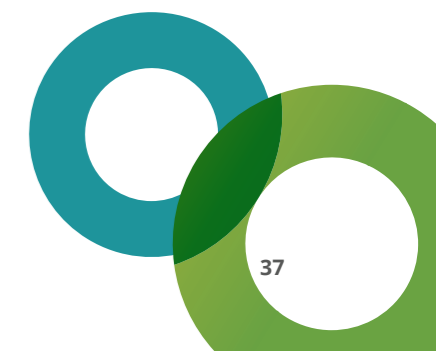


BULGARIA

Agreements for cooperation, self-regulation, improvement of the business environment and promoting fair business practices were developed by the Association of Modern Trade (AMT) in March and May 2015. Some of the provisions are inspired from the SCI, including the introduction of a voluntary dispute resolution system.

Participants in the self-regulatory initiative launched by the AMT: National Branch Union of Bakers and Confectioners, Confederation of Employers and Industrialists in Bulgaria, Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Association of Manufacturers, importers and retailers of alcoholic beverages and Union of Bulgarian millers.

In parallel, amendments to the Protection of Competition Act and the Food Act adopted in July 2015 introduced a stakeholder dialogue platform and a voluntary dispute resolution mechanism also inspired from the SCI. It involves businesses, associations and the Ministry of Agriculture.





SOUTH

SPAIN

The Spanish Code of Good Trade Practice was established on 24 November 2015, involving COAG, ASAJA, UPA (members of Copa-Cogeca), Cooperativas Agroalimentarias, FIAB (Federación de Industrias de Alimentos y Bebidas) and ASE-DAS (Asociación Española de Distribuidores, Autoservicios y Supermercados).



The purpose is to improve commercial contractual relations along the whole food supply chain and develop a more efficient food and beverage supply chain.

Following the Spanish Food Supply Chain Law approved in August 2013 and as a culmination of itself, the Spanish

Code of Good Trade Practice was established on 24 November 2015, involving several agricultural producer organizations such as COAG, ASAJA, UPA and Cooperativas Agroalimentarias (all members of Copa-Cogeca); the Industry, FIAB (Federación de Industrias de Alimentos y Bebidas) and Retailers, ASEDAS (Asociación Española de Distribuidores, Autoservicios y Supermercados). The purpose is to improve commercial contractual relations along the whole food supply chain and develop a more efficient food and beverage supply chain. Individual companies will be voluntarily signing the code

PORTUGAL

PARCA, the Portuguese national platform was established in 2011 as a government initiative in order to promote transparent dialogue between farmers, manufacturers and retailers' associations. A code of practice between retailers (APED) and farmers has been in place since 2013. The Confederation of Portuguese Business and APED are finalizing negotiations on a national code of conduct based on the SCI, which aims to involve all the food chain organizations.

FRANCE

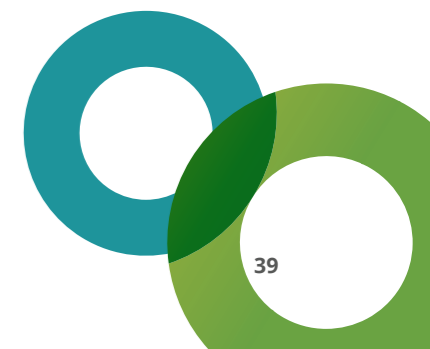
Several activities have taken place inspired by the SCI:

- In 2013, good practice guidance on termination of business relations; joint initiative by Fédération des Entreprises du Commerce et de la Distribution and Fédération des Entreprises et Entrepreneurs de France on termination of business relations and growth targets.
- In 2014, "Responsible Supplier Relationships" label charter launched in the agri-food chain. This is an initiative launched through the French business-to-business mediation scheme and supported by the Government. The charter refers to the application of the SCI and encourages the use of internal and external mediation as a means to address disputes.

- In 2014, a joint initiative was launched by FCD and FEEF on good conduct in negotiations and fair trading relations with SMEs (setting up of SME contact points in large retail groups).
- In 2015, a joint initiative between Coop de France and FCD in order to give new impetus to business relationships (by identifying and drafting good practice as a basis for commercial agreements), improve competitiveness, enable sustainable development and mobilise local & regional networks.

ITALY

Article 62 of the Rules applicable to commercial relationships concerning the sale of farming and food products, explicitly refers to the Principles of Good Practice, which are annexed to the rules. The Governance Group recognised the requirements under Italian law as being equivalent with the SCI requirements.



E

Conclusions, next steps and future perspectives



This Annual Report demonstrates that the SCI is succeeding in creating the conditions for a better functioning supply chain, and is building up confidence in its ability to resolve disputes at an early stage. This is very satisfying. By building trust and laying down clear rules which all participants can understand and apply, the SCI reinforces sustainable and cooperative relationships which serve the interests of all actors across the food supply chain.

The progress made in attracting new participants (at end 2015 the SCI has 375 companies/groups representing 1,202 national operating companies) shows that the SCI is gaining significant ground. Although these numbers still only represent a fraction of the total number of companies involved in the supply chain, we are confident that the positive experience of the SCI will help spread the message to many others.

But we can still do more to raise awareness and to attract more companies to join the SCI. We urge existing participants to make it a priority in 2016 to promote the SCI and its benefits to their suppliers and colleagues in the sector. As the Principles and the Framework were established in close collaboration with farming organisations and their representatives, it is disappointing that the farming sector, with some laudable exceptions, has still not signed up to the SCI, when its members could certainly benefit from being fully involved.

The SCI continues to face pressure from some parts of the European Parliament and other outside bodies that insist on the introduction of European legislation on unfair trading practices which they claim will bring a solution to the problems of the farming sector. We must demonstrate that the SCI is a viable, and more effective, alternative to burdensome legislation which will fracture, rather than maintain and enhance relationships across the food supply chain.

In this context, publication of the Commission's report on the functioning of the SCI and of the supply chain more generally is imminent and the SCI Governance Group will react to any recommendations put forward.

Annex I

Registered companies

*	2 Sisters Storteboom	Manufacturing
*	A&A EXPRODCOM SRL	Manufacturing
*	A. Moras & Comp. GmbH & Co. KG	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
*	ACEITUNAS GUADALQUIVIR, S.L.	Manufacturing
*	AG Products Ltd.	Wholesale
*	AGRO NP Ltd.	Wholesale
	Ahold	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
*	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
*	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

* SMEs

*	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
*	CACIAL - Cooperativa Agricola de Citricultores do Algarve, Crl	Farming
*	Carl Jung GmbH	Manufacturing
	Carletti A/S	Manufacturing
	CARREFOUR	Retail
*	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
*	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
*	DEKOBACK GmbH	Wholesale
	Delhaize Group SA/NV	Retail
*	Derpan SRL	Manufacturing
*	DIE-OR-NUDELN	Manufacturing
	DLG Food	Manufacturing
*	Dr. Willi Knoll GmbH & Co. KG	Manufacturing
*	Easyfood A/S	Manufacturing
	ECOVINAL	Manufacturing
	EDEKA ZENTRALE AG & Co. KG	Wholesale

* SMEs

*	Einig- Zenzen GmbH & Co KG	Manufacturing
*	Elonen Oy Leipomo	Manufacturing
*	EMILIANA CONSERVE SOC. AGRICOLA S.P.A.	Manufacturing
*	EQUUS a.s.	Manufacturing
*	ERCE, s.r.o.	Manufacturing
*	ERICH TRAPP GmbH & Co. KG	Manufacturing
*	ET "Georgi Stefanov-Zlatarov"	Manufacturing
*	ETC-Polskie Specjały Sp. z o.o.	Wholesale
	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 FRUITS PRIVATE LIMITED	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
*	Foodlane Company	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
	Friweika eG	Manufacturing
	FROMAGERIES BEL	Manufacturing
*	Fruitmasters	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
*	Goldeck Süßwaren GmbH	Manufacturing
*	GOODMILLS BULGARIA EOOD	Manufacturing

* SMEs

*	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 Osuuskauppa 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 Sweden	Wholesale
*	Ideal Product	Manufacturing
*	Ing. Lubomír Čupka TATRAPET, export-import, chovatelské 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
*	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
*	KATHI Rainer Thiele GmbH	Manufacturing
	Kaufland	Retail
	Kellogg Company	Manufacturing
	Kesko Food Ltd	Retail

* SMEs

*	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
*	Koninklijke Peijnenburg	Manufacturing
*	Kornélia Dimičová Pekáreň NELA	Manufacturing
*	Kreyenhop & Kluge GmbH & Co. KG	Wholesale
	KRONOS SA	Manufacturing
	Kunstmühle Reisingang, Josef Scheller GmbH	Manufacturing
*	Küper Import GmbH	Manufacturing
	Kymen Seudun Osuuskauppa	Retail
	Långås Potatis & Rotfrukter AB	Wholesale
	Lantmännen ek för	Manufacturing
*	LASKA DALBOSS, spol. s r.o.	Wholesale
*	Lautergold Paul Schubert GmbH	Manufacturing
*	lemberona handels GmbH	Manufacturing
	Lidl	Retail
*	Lohkamp & Schmilewski GmbH	Wholesale
*	Lucullus Backen & genießen GmbH & Co KG	Manufacturing
	Ludwig Weinrich GmbH	Manufacturing
	LVK VINPROM LTD	Manufacturing
*	M.I.K.K ESTABLISHMENT LLC	Wholesale
*	MaBu Bakery Vertriebs GmbH	Wholesale
*	MADIG-MREŽNICA D.O.O.	Farming
*	MAGIMEX LTD	Manufacturing
*	Makani	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
*	Maurer Parat GmbH	Wholesale
*	MAXXIUM BULGARIA LTD	Wholesale
*	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

* SMEs

*	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
	Osuuskauppa Arina	Retail
	Osuuskauppa Hämeenmaa	Retail
	Osuuskauppa Keula	Retail
	Osuuskauppa PeeÄssä	Retail
	Osuuskauppa Varuboden-Osla Handelslag	Retail
	Osuuskauppa 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
*	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
*	Prinsen Food Group BV	Manufacturing
*	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

* SMEs

*	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
*	SA BOUGRIER	Manufacturing
	Saalemühle Alsleben GmbH	Manufacturing
*	Saarioinen Oy	Manufacturing
	SAFIR SRL	Manufacturing
*	SALTEMPO SRL	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
*	SEDMO NEBO D.O.O.	Wholesale
*	Segafredo Zanetti Danmark ApS	Wholesale
*	SHMIDT LTD	Wholesale
*	Sia Azina omercifirma Markets	Wholesale
*	Simoes Lda	Wholesale
	SISA S.p.A.	Retail
*	Slavyanka - Ltd.	Manufacturing
	Sonae	Retail
	Soubry J. NV	Manufacturing
*	Special Fruit	Wholesale
*	Spezialitäten aus Europa GmbH	Wholesale
*	SPREewaffel Berlin-Pankow GmbH	Manufacturing
	Stadtbackerei 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 Lähikauppa Oy	Retail
	Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta	Retail
	SUPERMERCADOS SABECO SA	Retail
	Suur-Seudun Osuuskauppa SSO	Retail
*	Sweet way LTD	Manufacturing
	TEB grupo cooperativo SCCL	Manufacturing
*	Tesagro Industry	Manufacturing
	Tesco Plc	Retail
*	The Friendly Farmer	Farming

* SMEs

*	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
	Uniuversal Milk Trading Ltd.	Wholesale
	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
*	Vitafood ApS	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
	Wild Dairy Ingredients GmbH	Manufacturing
*	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
*	Аграна Трейдинг ЕООД	Wholesale
*	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 II

Companies registered at national level

Following the decision of mutual recognition of the Belgian Code of Conduct and the Supply Chain Initiative, all the signatory companies of the Belgian Code are indirectly part of the SCI. This represents 250 companies.

Bemefa / Apfaca

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
 VERMES VOEDERS NV (Zandvoorde)
 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)
 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

Fevia

A.VREYS
 AB INBEV
 ABATAN NV
 AGRAL
 AGRISTO
 AGROFOOD BVBA
 AIGREMONT
 ALGIST BRUGGEMAN
 ALPRO
 AMNIMEAT BVBA
 ARDO
 BAETEN & C°
 BAKKERIJ THYSSSEN NV
 BCA VANDERBYSE SA
 BELGAUFRE sprl
 BELFOCAST BVBA
 BELGOMILK
 BELLONA PATIS
 BELOURTHE
 BENE0 - ORAFTI
 BENE0-REMY
 BISCUITERIE DAND0Y
 BISTER
 BOORTMALT
 BRACKENIER & ERIC BVBA
 BRASSERIE CARACOLE
 BRASSERIE DE BRUNEHOUT
 BRASSERIE DES LEGENDES
 BROUWERIJ HAACHT
 BROUWERIJ VAN HONSEBROUCK
 CALDIC BELGIUM
 CALSA
 CHEVIDECO
 CHIMAY TRADITION
 CHOCOLATERIE DIANE
 CHOCOLATERIE HERMES
 CITRIQUE BELGE



COLAC
COLSON ROBERT NV
CORMAN
COSUCRA GROUPE WARCOING
COUNTRY CHEF BELGIUM
COVALIS CVBA
D'ARTA
DANONE
DE COSTER EXPORTSLACHTHUIS NV
DEFECHEREUX-LEUFGEN SA
DELAFAILLE
DELAVI NV
DEOM MARC SPRL
DE STOOP BVBA
DETRY SA
DEVAMEAT SA
DE VLAEMINCK IVAN
DE WAELE STEVEN
DULCIA
DUSSART JEAN SA
DV FRESH
E.E.G. SLACHTHUIS MECHELEN NV
E.E.G. SLACHTHUIS VAN HOORNWEDER & ZN
EUROFREEZ
EUROPEENNE DU CHOCOLAT BELGIUM
EURO-SWEETS NV
EXPORTSLACHTHUIS TIELT NV
FERRERO ARDENNES
FLANDERS MEAT GROUP ZELE
FRIESLAND CAMPINA PROFESSIONAL
FRIESLAND CAMPINA BELGIUM
FRISK INTERNATIONAL
FROMUNION - KAASMAKERIJ PASSENDALE
FUJI OIL EUROPE
G.GOOSENS & ZONEN NV
GHL GROUPE S.A.
GLACIO

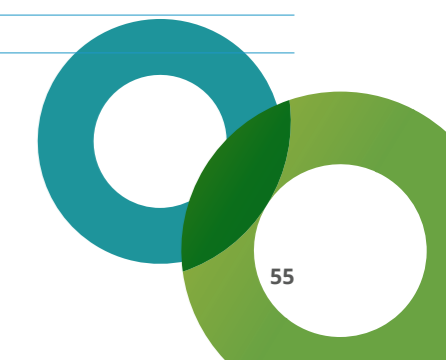
GOEMAERE NV
GOURMAND SA
GRANDES DISTILLERIES DE CHARLEROI
GREGA
H.VAN REETH "SUCCES KOFFIE"
HAMAL SIGNATURE
HARIBO BELGIE
HARTMAN ET FILS ETS SPRL
HERITAGE 1466 / HERVE SOCIETE
HOFKIP BVBA
HORAFROST
HOT CUISINE
IMCD BENELUX
INTERCOMMUNALE DES ABATTOIRS PULICS DES ARRONDISSEMENTS DE LIEGE ET WAREMME
INTERSTASTE
INEX
INZA
ISCAL SUGAR
ISFI
IVAN VLEESWAREN
JACQUES IJS
JADEMO NV
KAASIMPORT JAN DUPONT
KIM'S CHOCOLATES
KOFFIE NOE
L'ARISANE FOOD SA
LA WILLIAM
LACTALIS NESTLE PRODUITS FRAIS
LAMY-LUTTI
LIMELCO
LOCKS NV
LOVENFOSSE S.A.
MAISKI FOODS
MARINE HARVEST PIETERS
MEROSO FOODS
MILCOBEL

MILIONI IMPORT EXPORT
MORA
MOULINS DE STATTE
NOORDVLEES VAN GOOL KALMTHOUT NV
NUTRICIA
OLYMPIA
OPENBAAR SLACHTHUIS NV
P&M EIFELER FLEISCHVERTRIEB A.G.
PALM BREWERIES
PEGRI SCHLACHTHOF AG
PASTIFIO DELLA MAMMA SA
PINGO POULTRY MAASMECHELEN
PINGUIN LUTOSA
POPPIES INTERNATIONAL
PORC MEAT ZELE - DISTRIPORC NV
PRODUKTEN MANNA
Q-FOOD N.V.
QUINTENS GROUP
RABBIT
REMO-FRIT
RYCKAERT M. NV
SABBE GEBROEDERS BVBA
SCHIETSE
SEAGULL-APPETIT
SEVA BVBA
SINT-TRUIDENSE VLEESGROOTHANDEL
SIROPERIE MEURENS
SLACHTHUIS GENK NV
SLACHTHUIS RONSE N.V. - MATANZA
SLACHTHUIS SINT-TRUIDEN N.V.
SLAVAREX BVBA
SNACK FOOD POCO LOCO
SNICK EUROINGREDIENTS
SOCIETE DE L'ABATTOIR DE CHARLEROI
SPEKINDUSTRIE VAN MAELE
t BOERINNEKE
THIERENS VLEESHANDEL NV

TER BEKE en dochterondernemingen
THEO BAUWENS
TOPS FOODS
TRANSMEAT
UNIFROST
UNILEVER BELGIUM
V & C MEAT SERVICE N.V.(VANHERK & CHRISTOFFELS)
VANDEMOORTELE
VANDERPOORTEN BVBA
VANDE WALLE RUBEN
VAN ENGELANDT
G.VAN LANDSCHOOT & ZONEN NV
VAN NUFFEL BVBA
VANPARYS
VERDUYN
VIANGROS S.A.
VLEESWAREN ANTONIO
VLEESBEDRIJF P.WILS NV
VLEES-CENTRALE-VIANDE SA
VLEESHANDEL DE WAELE NV
VLEESHANDEL RENNEBOOG JAN
VOLYS STAR
VONDELMOLEN
WESTVLEES NV
WILLY STROBBE ETS SA
WINCKELMANS BVBA
WOUTERS
ZEELANDIA

Companies registered in Czech Republic:

GLOBUS,
MAKRO C&C
PENNY MARKET
RODINNY PIVOVAR BERNARD,
PEPSICO
WRIGLEY
KARLOVARSKÉ MINERALNÍ VODY.



Annex III

Guidance / Decisions of the Governance Group



Following requests from member organizations, the Governance Group issued six decisions:

- Decision 01/2013 to avoid double jeopardy in the UK, 24 May 2013;
- Decision 02/2013 on the recognition of equivalence of GSCOP (UK) with the Supply Chain Initiative, 21 June 2013;
- Decision 01/2014 on the articulation of dispute resolution options, 3 February 2014;
- Decision 02/2014 on the compatibility of the Belgian Code of Conduct with the Supply Chain Initiative, 10 June 2014;
- Decision 09/2015 on facilitating access to micro and small enterprises;
- Decision 11/2015 on the compatibility of the Italian legislation with the Supply Chain Initiative.

The full text of the decisions can be found in the library on the website of the Initiative: <http://www.supplychaininitiative.eu/library>

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