

The OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains: How it can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) developed the *OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains* (OECD-FAO Guidance) to help businesses observe standards for responsible business conduct (RBC) along the agricultural value chain and implement due diligence to identify, prevent and address risks in their supply chains. It was developed through a two-year multi-stakeholder process and has received widespread government endorsement, including by the G7 Agriculture Ministers.

The recommendations of the OECD-FAO Guidance are relevant to all businesses in the agricultural value chain, including domestic and foreign, private and public, small, medium and large-scale enterprises.

The Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are the universal blueprint to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The Goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.¹ The SDGs call for robust involvement of businesses in global development efforts.

Due diligence and why it matters to achieving the SDGs

Due diligence is a process through which businesses can identify, prevent and account for how they address the actual and potential adverse impacts of their activities as an integral part of business decision-making and risk management. The OECD-FAO Guidance recommends that businesses implement due diligence to *know and show* that they are addressing the most significant environmental and social risks associated with their agricultural supply chains and that they are considering the whole range of their impact on the SDGs.



Among all the SDGs, the OECD-FAO Guidance is particularly linked to:

- SDG 1 No Poverty
- SDG 2 Zero Hunger
- SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 5 Gender Equality
- SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 14 Life below Water
- SDG 15 Life on Land
- SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

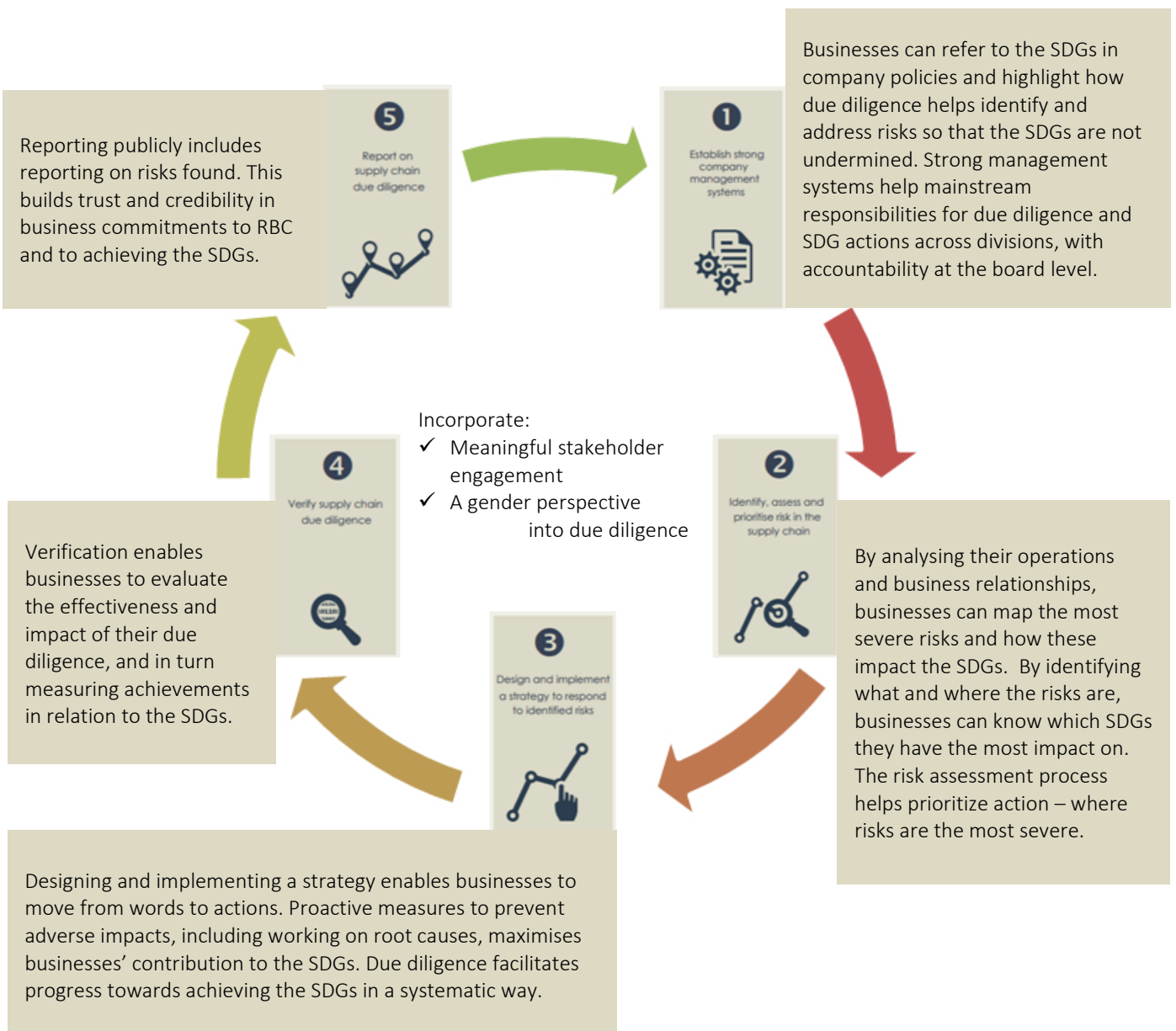
¹ United Nations Development Programme, “Sustainable Development Goals”, <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

By implementing due diligence:

- ✓ Businesses can **proactively identify and address the impacts** to workers, the community and the environment and ensure that actions and inactions are **not undermining the SDGs**.
- ✓ Businesses can systematically manage risks and **demonstrate their contribution to the SDGs** in a measurable way.

Due diligence, when implemented effectively, can benefit businesses by lowering operational, reputational and financial risks. It promotes a proactive approach to risk management rather than simply reacting to problems when discovered. Due diligence can also help businesses improve productivity and create opportunities to become an investment, brand and employer of choice. Through due diligence, businesses can make a greater contribution to the SDGs, going beyond their own operations to business relations across the whole value chain.

The risk-based due diligence framework recommended by the OECD-FAO Guidance helps businesses (i) establish strong company management systems; (ii) identify, assess and prioritise risks in the supply chain; (iii) design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks; (iv) verify supply chain due diligence; and (v) report on supply chain due diligence. While all businesses should conduct due diligence, the implementation can be tailored to meet their circumstances.



Types of businesses and risks along the agricultural value chain

Simplified agricultural value chain diagram



Production



Aggregation



Processing



Distribution

UPSTREAM

on-farm enterprises, farmers, farmers' organisations, co-operatives, companies that invest in land and directly manage farms

DOWNSTREAM

wholesalers, traders, transportation companies, manufacturers of feed, food and beverages, textile and biofuel producers, retailers and supermarkets

CROSS-CUTTING ENTERPRISES

input suppliers, R&D and educational institutions, extension services and market information providers, control and certification bodies

FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES

corporate and institutional investors



Human rights



Labour rights



Health & safety



Food security & nutrition



Tenure rights over and access to natural resources



Animal welfare



Governance



Environmental protection & sustainable use of natural resources





Technology & innovation

Frequently identified risks

The links between the SDGs and the OECD-FAO Guidance

The OECD-FAO Guidance includes *a model enterprise policy for responsible agricultural supply chains, a five-step framework for risk-based due diligence along agricultural supply chains, and two annexes – measures for risk mitigation and prevention along agricultural supply chains and engagement with indigenous people*. While the Constitution of the FAO includes fisheries and forestry in the definition of agriculture, the present OECD-FAO Guidance focuses mostly on crops and livestock. Find out how the different sections of the OECD-FAO Guidance² link to 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets³.

The OECD-FAO Guidance	The SDGs and associated targets
<p>Section 2: Model enterprise policy for responsible agricultural supply chains</p> <p>[Model enterprise policy statement: p.25]</p> <p>“Recognising the risks of significant adverse impacts arising along agricultural supply chains, and recognising our responsibility to respect human rights and our capacity to contribute to sustainable development, and in particular poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and gender equality, we commit to adopt, implement, widely disseminate and incorporate in contracts and agreements with business partners the model enterprise policy for responsible agricultural supply chains.”</p>	
<p>2.1. Cross-cutting RBC standards</p> <p>[Recommended policy: p.26 Benefit sharing]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure that our operations contribute to sustainable and inclusive rural development, including, as appropriate, through promoting fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits with affected communities on mutually agreed terms <p>[Recommended policy: p.26 Gender]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Help eliminate discrimination against women – Enhance women’s meaningful participation in decision-making and leadership roles – Ensure women’s professional development and advancement – Facilitate women’s equal access and control over natural resources, inputs, productive tools, advisory and financial services, training, markets and information 	<p>Target 1.4 Ensure that all men and women have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic and financial services, ownership and control over land and property, natural resources, technology</p> <p>Target 2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge</p> <p>Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> 

² Please refer the OECD-FAO Guidance (<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264251052-en>) for the entire set of recommendations.

³ For the full scope of 17 SDGs with 169 associated targets, please visit the SDGs Knowledge Platform website (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>).

Target 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making

Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and property, financial services, and natural resources

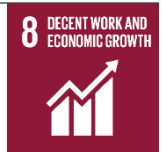
Target 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources

2.3. Human rights

[Recommended policy: [p.26](#)]

- Avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts and address such impacts when they occur

Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour



2.3. Labour rights

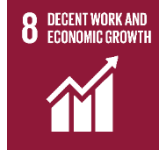
[Recommended policy: [p.27](#)]

- Ensure occupational health and safety
- Ensure decent wages, benefits and working conditions
- Seek to prevent abuses of migrant workers
- Adopt approaches, measures, and processes to enhance women’s meaningful participation in decision-making and leadership roles
- Ensuring that relevant training is provided for all levels of employees, to meet the needs of the enterprise and the development policies of the host country, including by increasing the productivity of the youth and/or their access to decent employment and entrepreneurship opportunities
- Ensure maternity protection at work

Target 3.1 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Target 3.9 Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Target 4.4 Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship



Target 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making

Target 8.5 Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men and equal pay for work of equal value

Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers

2.4. Health and safety

[Recommended policy: [p.27](#)]

- Adopt appropriate practices to prevent threats to human life, health, and welfare in our operations, as well as threats deriving from the consumption, use or disposal of our goods and services, including by adhering to good practices in food safety
- Contribute to the protection of the health and safety of affected communities during the life-cycle of our operations

Target 3.9 Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination



2.5. Food security and nutrition

[Recommended policy: [p.28](#)]

- Ensure that our operations contribute to food security and nutrition
- Give attention to enhancing the availability, accessibility, stability and utilisation of safe, nutritious and diverse foods

Target 2.1 End hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round



Target 2.2 End all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Target 2.3 Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

Target 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices

Target 2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species

Target 2.a Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries

2.6. Tenure rights over and access to natural resources

[Recommended policy: [p.28](#)]

- Respect legitimate tenure right holders and their rights over natural resources, including public, private, communal, collective, indigenous and customary rights, potentially affected by our activities. Natural resources include land, fisheries, forests, and water

Target 1.4 Ensure that all men and women have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic and financial services, ownership and control over land and property, natural resources, technology

Target 2.3 Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, including through secure and equal access to land

Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and property, financial services, and natural resources

Target 14.6 Regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible



2.8. Environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources

[Recommended policy: [pp.28-29](#)]

- Establish and maintain, in co-ordination with responsible government agencies and third parties as appropriate, an environmental and social management system appropriate to the nature and scale of our operations and commensurate with the level of potential environmental and social risks and impacts
- Prevent, minimise and remedy pollution and negative impacts on air, land, soil, water, forests and biodiversity
- Avoid or reduce the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, substitute or reduce the use of toxic substances, and enhance the productive use or ensure a safe disposal of waste
- Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources and increasing the efficiency of resource use and energy
- Promote good agricultural practices, including to maintain or improve soil fertility and avoid soil erosion
- Support and conserve biodiversity, genetic resources and ecosystem services
- Increase the resilience of agriculture and food systems, the supporting habitats and related livelihoods to the effects of climate change through adaptation measures

Target 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change and other disasters and progressively improve land and soil quality

Target 2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species

Target 3.9 Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Target 6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials

Target 6.4 Increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater

Target 6.5 Implement integrated water resources management at all levels

Target 8.4 Improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

Target 12.2 Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Target 12.3 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains

Target 12.4 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle



Target 12.5 Reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Target 15.2 Promote the implementation of sustainable management of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation

Target 15.3 Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Target 15.4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

2.10. Technology and innovation

[Recommended policy: [p.29](#)]

- Contribute to the development and diffusion of appropriate technologies, particularly environmentally-friendly technologies and those that generate direct and indirect employment

Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries



Section 3. Five-step framework for risk-based due diligence along agricultural supply chains

3.5. Report on supply chain due diligence

[Recommended framework: [pp.38-39 Step 5](#)]

- Publicly report on the company's supply chain due diligence policies and practices
- Beyond public and formal reporting, communication can take a variety of forms, including in-person meetings, online dialogues, and consultation with affected stakeholders. Communication needs to be appropriate to the impacts and audience in terms of its form, frequency, accessibility, and the adequacy of information provided.

Target 12.6 Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle



Annex A. Measures for risk mitigation and prevention along agricultural supply chains

A.1. Cross-cutting RBC standards

[Recommended measures: [p.53 1.4 Benefit sharing](#)]

- Strive to identify opportunities for development benefits, such as through: the creation of local forward and backward linkages and of local jobs with safe working environments; the diversification of income-generating opportunities; capacity development; local procurement; technology transfer; improvements in local infrastructure; better access to credit and markets, particularly for small and medium sized businesses; payments for environmental services; allocation of revenue; or the creation of trust funds
- Ensure that operations are in line with the development priorities and social objectives of the host government
- Share monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from operations involving indigenous peoples' lands, resources and knowledge, on the basis of the consultation process and ESHRIAs, in a way that does not unfairly benefit specific groups, but that fosters equitable and sustainable social development

Target 1.4 Ensure that all men and women have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic and financial services, ownership and control over land and property, natural resources, technology

Target 2.3 Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Target 2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge

Target 2.a Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks

Target 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources



Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

A.2. Human rights

[Recommended measures: [pp.54-55](#)]

- Ensure that all stakeholders involved are treated fairly, particularly groups in vulnerable situations such as women, youth, and minorities, recognising their respective situations, constraints and needs
- Recognise the vital role played by women in agriculture and take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women and to help ensure their full professional development and advancement, including by facilitating equal access and control over natural resources, inputs, productive tools, advisory and financial services, training, markets and information

Target 1.4 Ensure that all men and women have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic and financial services, ownership and control over land and property, natural resources, technology



Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making

Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and property, financial services, and natural resources

A.3. Labour rights

[Recommended measures: [pp.55-58](#)]

- Be guided throughout operations by the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and do not discriminate against workers with respect to employment or occupation on such grounds as race, colour, sexual orientation or gender identity, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, or other status, unless selectivity concerning worker characteristics furthers established governmental policies that specifically promote greater equality of employment opportunity or relates to the inherent requirements of a job
- Make qualifications, skill and experience the basis for the recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels
- Respect the minimum age for admission to employment or work in order to secure the effective abolition of child labour
- Refrain from employing or benefitting from forced labour, which consists of any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty
- Monitor the primary supply chain on an ongoing basis in order to identify any significant changes or new risks or incidents of child and/or forced labour, and work with primary suppliers to take corrective action and remedy them
- Observe standards of employment and industrial relations not less favourable than those observed by comparable employers. Where comparable employers may not exist in the country in which the company operates, provide the best possible wages, benefits and conditions of work within the framework of government policies. These should be at least adequate to satisfy the basic needs of the workers and their families
- Endeavour to provide stable employment for workers, and observe freely negotiated obligations concerning employment stability and social security
- In considering changes in operations that would have major employment effects, provide reasonable notice of such changes to workers' representatives, and, where appropriate, to the relevant governmental authorities, and co-operate with them to mitigate to the maximum extent practicable adverse effects
- Ensure that relevant training is provided to workers at all levels to meet the needs of the operations, where appropriate, in co-operation with relevant governmental authorities and employers' and workers' organisations
- Provide appropriate training, education and mentorship programmes for youth to increase their capacity and/or access

Target 4.3 Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education

Target 4.4 Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making

Target 8.5 Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men and equal pay for work of equal value

Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour

Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers



to decent work and entrepreneurship, and promote access to training by women

A.4. Health and safety

[Recommended measures: [pp.58-59](#)]

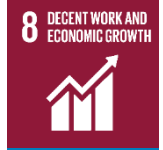
- Evaluate the risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities throughout the operations
- Establish preventive and control measures that are consistent with good international industry practice, and commensurate with the nature and magnitude of the identified risks and impacts, trying to avoid, and, if unsuccessful, to minimise risks and impacts
- Avoid or minimise workers, third party and community exposure to hazardous materials and substances that may be released by the operations, including by modifying, substituting, or eliminating the condition or material causing the potential hazards, and by exercising reasonable efforts to control the safety of deliveries, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes

Target 3.9 Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Target 6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers

Target 14.1 Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution



A.5. Food security and nutrition

[Recommended measures: [pp.59-61](#)]

- To the extent possible, consider the impacts of operations on the availability and access to food, local employment, dietary preferences and stability of food supply, including by involving local governments and other relevant stakeholders
- To the extent possible, consider contributing to improving access to food and the resilience and nutrition of local populations by: increasing the production of safe, nutritious and diverse foods and promoting the nutritional value of food and agricultural products; facilitating access to inputs, technology, and markets; generating employment in downstream activities; or setting up community storage facilities to reduce postharvest losses and price volatility

Target 2.1 End hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round



Target 2.2 End all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Target 2.3 Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

Target 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices

Target 2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species

Target 2.a Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries

A.6. Tenure rights over and access to natural resources

[Recommended measures: [pp.61-63](#)]

- Ensure proactively that companies respect legitimate tenure rights. Risks arise when national laws do not reflect the full extent of legitimate tenure rights or when such laws are not implemented effectively
- Consider feasible alternative investments if proposed investments lead to the physical and/or economic displacement of local communities, recognising that states should expropriate only where rights to land, fisheries or forests are required for a public purpose and that they should clearly define the concept of public purpose in law

Target 1.4 Ensure that all men and women have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic and financial services, ownership and control over land and property, natural resources, technology

Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and property, financial services, and natural resources

Target 14.6 Regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible



A.8. Environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources

[Recommended measures: pp.65-66]

- Establish and maintain a system of environmental management appropriate to the characteristics of the company
- Establish procedures to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the environmental management system
- Address the foreseeable environmental, health, and safety-related impacts associated with the processes, goods and services of the company over their full life cycle with a view to avoiding or, when unavoidable, mitigating them
- Where there is a risk of harm to the environment, avoid reference to the lack of full scientific evidence as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent or minimise such damage, consistent with the scientific and technical understanding of the risks, taking into account risks to human health and safety
- Maintain contingency plans for preventing, mitigating, and controlling serious environmental and health damage from the operations, including accidents and emergencies, and, where applicable, assist and collaborate with potentially affected communities and local government agencies to respond effectively to emergency situations, including by setting up mechanisms for immediate reporting to competent authorities
- Taking into account concerns about cost, business confidentiality, and the protection of intellectual property rights, provide the public and workers with adequate, measureable and timely information on the potential environmental, health and safety impacts of the activities of the company, and engage in adequate and timely communication and consultation with the communities directly affected by the environmental, health and safety policies of the company and by their implementation
- Seek to avoid negative impacts on, and support the conservation of biodiversity, genetic resources and ecosystem services, and when avoidance of such impacts is not possible, implement measures to minimise impacts and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services through an adaptive management approach
- Select the most appropriate production system, in collaboration with the government if appropriate, to enhance resource use efficiency while preserving the future availability of current resources

Target 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change and other disasters and progressively improve land and soil quality

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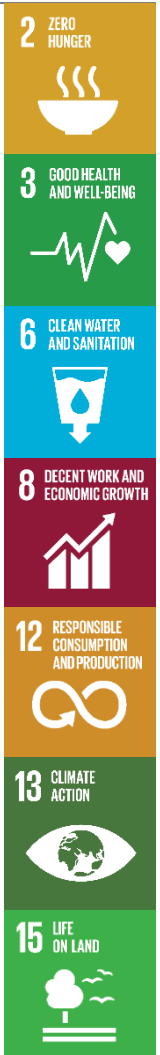
Target 8.4 Improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

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Target 12.3 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains

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Target 15.4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

A.10. Technology and innovation

[Recommended measures: [p.69](#)]

- Endeavour to ensure that activities are compatible with the science and technology policies and plans of host countries and, as appropriate, contribute to the development of local and national innovative capacity
 - Adopt, where practicable in the course of the operations, practices that permit the transfer and rapid diffusion of locally-adapted and innovative technologies, knowhow and practices, with due regard to the protection of intellectual property rights
 - When appropriate, perform science and technology development work in developing countries that aim to address local market needs, employ local personnel and encourage their training, taking into account commercial needs
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Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries



Acknowledgements

The OECD and FAO jointly led a pilot project to promote the understanding and application of the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains, together with over 30 businesses and industry initiatives in 2018-19.

The OECD and FAO would like to thank the following companies and industry group for their contribution to the development of this communications tool: Ahold Delhaize, Arla Foods, Commodity Club Switzerland, Crédit Agricole du Maroc and Philip Morris International. The OECD and FAO also appreciate all pilot participants for their feedback in the process.

For more information about the pilot project and the work to promote responsible agricultural supply chains, please visit the OECD website (<http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/rbc-agriculture-supply-chains.htm>) and FAO website (<http://www.fao.org/economic/est/issues/investment/guidance>).

The Scope of the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains

The OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains (<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264251052-en>) considers following existing standards that are relevant for responsible business conduct along agricultural supply chains.

- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (OECD Guidelines)
- The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights [Implementing the UN ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ Framework] (UN Guiding Principles)
- The Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS-RAI Principles)
- The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security of the Committee on World Food Security (VGGT)
- The Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources developed by FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Bank (PRAI)
- The International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (ILO MNE Declaration)
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines
- The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (Aarhus Convention)
- The International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards
- The Principles of the UN Global Compact

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<http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/rbc-agriculture-supply-chains.htm>
<http://www.fao.org/economic/est/issues/investment/guidance>