



How can the transition to **sustainable agribusiness** be accelerated by adopting climate-smart and environmentally responsible practices from both the EU and Ghana?

#### The role of regulations & standards

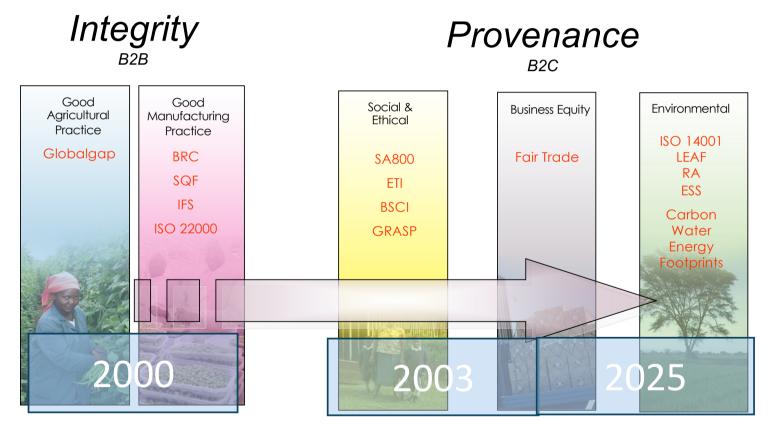




# 25 years of industry standards



### **Driving food safety and sustainability**



More than 300 sustainability standards + retailer private label schemes



### **Evolving Regulatory Landscape**



### **EU Vision for Agriculture**

Prohibition of products made with forced labour

Aim: prohibits import & sale of products made with forced labour, from all stages of the supply chain



Applies from 14 December 2027

Corporate
Sustainability Due
Diligence Directive
(CS3D)

**Aim:** Reduce risk of negative impacts on human rights and environmental obligations

Corporate
Sustainability
Reporting Directive
(CSRD)

Aim: Let shareholders & public see through reporting what companies are doing around sustainability



Responsibility for large companies (mainly EU)

No direct impact on exporters, but increased demands for information from supply chain actors. Proposal for simplification – final requirements uncertain



## **Evolving Regulatory Landscape**



**EU Deforestation Regulation – applies from 30.12.2025** 

Cattle



Cocoa



Coffee



No deforestation must have taken place after 31 December 2020 on land on which commodities produced

#### Information required from suppliers:

- geolocation of the plot of land where the products were grown using digital applications
- date/time range of production
- produced in line with the relevant laws of the country of production



EU Deforestation Regulation: publications and resources - AGRINFO Platform

Soya



Palm oil



Rubber



Wood





### Prerequisites to access markets



#### **Increasing Demand for Sustainability Information**

- Sustainability is increasingly part of consumers purchasing decisions (but are they willing to cover the additional costs...)
- Investors & banks increasingly make sustainability requirements a condition to access finance
- Certification schemes are become more demanding, particularly in terms of environmental metrics
- Policymakers are bringing sustainability in scope of legislation
- Retailers and food companies set targets and demand sustainability information from their suppliers, over and above social and environmental certification

All actors in the supply chain must be viable and competitive for it to be sustainable. If demands are not economically viable, they are not sustainable!







Thank you

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