

Global Partners

Fairtrade and local authorities

**How to support Global Sustainable Development
in your locality**

An Oxfam handbook

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"Our biggest challenge in this new century is to take an idea that seems abstract - sustainable development - and turn it, too, into a daily reality for all the world's people."
Kofi Annan, the secretary general of the United Nations
March 15, 2001

"The 20th century explosion in consumption has greatly advanced human development. But it has bypassed many of the world's poorest people. Inequities are growing and natural systems on which all people depend are more endangered"
Human Development Report 1998 United Nations
Development Programme

"Sustainable consumption is more than 'consuming green'. It does not necessarily mean consuming fewer products or services. In fact many people need to consume more just to survive. Many others may need to make more responsible choices. In the end this will mean that fewer resources are needed and fewer emissions are generated whilst serving the needs and wishes of the worlds population. Sustainable consumption is about adopting a different lifestyle where the right to social development goes along with everyone's responsibility towards the environment and future generations"
United Nations Environment Programme

About this guide:

This reference manual has been conceived as a practical and comprehensive tool to assist local authorities to better support sustainable development via the promotion of fair and ethical trading policies. It is presented in clearly themed sections, taking the reader from broad themes and concepts through to practical examples of action local authorities can take. There is also an extensive resource section to guide the reader towards sources of additional information.

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Summary

Change is certain, progress is not*. Agenda 21 offers a vision for a new economy for a new century. Local authorities have the vital task of delivering this global vision at a local level through the implementation of local action plans for delivering sustainable development. **This guide sets out the ideas and methods to help execute a vital part of that task via the adoption of ethical and fair trade policies.**

Sustainable development impacts upon all aspects of a local authority's activities. It is not just about environmental issues but encompasses social, economic and environmental goals. It is about creating a better quality of life for everyone now and for generations to come. The 'local is now global' in a more integrated and globalised world. Our local community, its consumption patterns and outputs imprint a deep, world-wide 'ecological footprint' on the planet and its people. A major force in this process is international trade; this has profound implications for sustainable development

There is a growing international public response to this as more consumers recognise the threats to humanity and nature and seek to adopt environmentally and ethically sensitive lifestyles. **This guide examines the concept and the growing popularity of Fairtrade and illustrates with practical examples how local authorities can adopt Fairtrade into policy via resolutions and execute it in practice. Common questions developed in consultation with local authority practitioners are addressed.**

Local Authorities have powerful allies in this strategy, as sustainable development is now at the heart of UK government policy. This is well illustrated in the DEFRA strategy document 'A better quality of life'. This recognises the global aspects of sustainable development by the inclusion of international development criteria. As Local Government is freed from the constraints of compulsory competitive tendering by the advent of best value, so more opportunities arise to weave environmental or ethical quality criteria into corporate policy and procurement decisions. **It offers an innovative and pioneering role to local authorities to develop local sustainable development policies via the promotion of fair and ethical trade.**

The local authority in touch with its community, further emphasised in the current 'community strategy' approach, can fulfill its mandate by adopting a sustainable development policy as the touchstone of its activities. It also serves as a beacon to its own staff, suppliers and to its community. It is therefore important to communicate this vision to the public and local businesses. **This document therefore sets out ideas and action on publicity and information provision to reinforce the policy of sustainable development.**

An extensive resource section has been provided to enable readers to access further information to support work on these issues. **In this section readers will find lists of Fairtrade products, organisations, distributors, suppliers, and manufacturers as well as links on government procurement, policy debates, local authority legislation as well sources of information on wider issues such as the 'global footprint' corporate social responsibility, ethical investment, International linking and development and environment education.**

Section 1: Sustainable Development: An agenda for the 21st century

'Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health, and illiteracy, and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystems on which we depend for our well being. However, integration of environment and development concerns and greater attention to them, will lead to the fulfillment of basic needs, improved living standards for all, better protected and managed ecosystems, and a safer, more prosperous future. No nation can achieve this on its own, but together we can - in a global partnership for sustainable development.' (Local Agenda 21, preamble section 1.1)

1.1 Agenda 21 – from global to local

Agenda 21 is the comprehensive programme for action agreed to by delegates from most countries of the world at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ('the Earth Summit'), which took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It provides a blueprint for action in all areas relating to sustainable development, from the global to the local, looking into the 21st Century.

There is a growing consensus around the world that development must meet the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Agenda 21 calls for changes in the activities of all human beings - changes that are based on a new understanding of the impact of human behaviour on the environment. The call for sustainable development is not simply a call for environmental protection, but is in fact a call for a new concept of economic growth; one that provides fairness and opportunity for all the world's people, without further destroying the world's scarce natural resources. Agenda 21 provides a local context for an urgently required international understanding of development, reconciling environmental, social, and economic measures. Together they constitute an integrated 'triple bottom line' to empower a fresh vision for us as we enter the 21st century - 'sustainable development'.

Understanding Sustainable Development

Development

* *Improving quality of life* Development must focus on improving people's quality of life.

* *Without environmental damage* Improving quality of life must be decoupled from additional resource consumption and environmental damage.

Environmental sustainability

* *Carrying capacity* The environment sustains our quality of life, but there are limits to the demands that we can make on it

* *Global issues* Our actions impact on other countries and global ecosystems.

Equity

* *Future generations* Future generations have a right to a quality of life equivalent to our own.

* *Current generations* We must share environmental resources and burdens equitably.

(Adapted from Rigler N, 'Best Value and Sustainable Development', LGA/LGMB.)

A number of practical mapping tools have been developed in order to help local authorities deal with the global aspects of their Local Agenda 21 initiatives. Two of these tools are The Global Footprint and The Compass Rose. More information on these tools can be found in Resource Section C of this pack.

This concept of sustainable development was created to marry the moral imperative to eradicate poverty on the planet, with the necessity to halt environmental degradation. Solutions have to be based on global co-operation between rich and poor for mutual benefit. The UN-sponsored 'Brundtland Report' that led to the holding of the Rio Summit asserted that '*the gap in power and resources between the developed and developing countries is the world's main environmental problem. It is also the main development problem*'. (Source: Brundtland Commission, 1987, 'Our Common Future: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development', Oxford University Press, Oxford.)

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development – announced at the 'Earth Summit' alongside Agenda 21 in June 1992 - lays down a range of important principles that echo this vision. The first principle states that *'Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development'*. Principle 6 states that *'The special situation and needs of developing countries ... shall be given special priority'*. In principle 7 we read that *'States shall co-operate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect, and restore... the Earth's ecosystem'*. Principle 8 states that *'The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development, in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment, and of the technologies and financial resources they command. States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption.'* The elimination of poverty and a more equitable distribution of the world's resources are therefore vital environmental policies.

Agenda 21 recognises that action on sustainable development must happen at a local as well as an international level. Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 states that "the participation and cooperation of local authorities will be a determining factor in fulfilling (Agenda 21's) objectives" and calls for the establishment of a Local Agenda 21 process. This call has been met by many local authorities world-wide, including in the UK. Local Agenda 21 has become the main action plan for local authority activity on environment and development issues. This pack gives guidance on how local authorities can take action on the development aspects of their Local Agenda 21 commitments.

1.2 A greener world is a fairer one

'It is impossible to persuade developing countries to co-operate fully with international agreements on say, climate change if it appears that richer countries are focusing on environmental protection at the expense of development and fighting poverty. The only way forward for the environment is on the basis of international co-operation and a commitment to greater equality'. (Clare Short MP, UK Minister for International Development, Spring 1999.)

There is a startling and increasing disparity between the rich and the poor. The richest 20 per cent of the world's population possesses 86% of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) while the poorest 20% have to share a mere 1% (UN Human Development Report, 1999). Over the past three decades, the income gap between the world's richest 20% and the poorest 20% has more than doubled to 74:1 (UNDP, 1999). Poverty-related diseases claim the lives of 35,000 children every day. One-fifth of humanity is malnourished and more than 1.2 billion people do not have access to clean water (Oxfam Poverty Report 1995).

This divergence has led to wasteful, inefficient and inequitable use of scarce resources. The consumption patterns of the world's richest nations are the main

causes of global environmental degradation. The USA, with six per cent of the world's population, consumes 30 per cent of the world's energy. This excess contrasts with those in poverty whose lives are blighted by a lack of resources. However, environmental degradation is caused not only by the lifestyles of richer nations but also by the desperation of poor people. The poor walk more lightly on the earth and leave a smaller ecological footprint, but in the absence of fair prices for their labour or commodities, they are often forced to use their natural capital in order to survive. Many poor farmers, for example, know that over-grazing, chopping down trees or over-cultivation will eventually destroy the very resources on which they depend, but they have to sacrifice tomorrow's environment and a sustainable future to the need to feed their children today.

Sustainable development was envisioned by Rio as a process in which economics, finance, trade, energy, agriculture, industry, and all other policies are so designed as to bring about development that is economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable. Thus, sustainable development will not be successful if it is seen as a purely ' environmental' initiative, rather than as a new global paradigm to save the earth and its people.

1.4 Globalisation

The lives of people are becoming more interdependent. They are linked more deeply, more intensely, and more immediately as time and geography shrink due to the communications revolution.

Three key features of Globalisation

- The dominance of market forces with a reduction in the role of the state and weakened civil governance on ethical, environmental, and social issues.
- The integration of the global economy with new rules, new markets, and easy flows of capital around the world. Of the \$1000-\$2000 billion passing through transnational currency markets daily, only five per cent is associated with the actual production of goods. Capital can move freely across borders, creating in ' a race to the bottom' to find the cheapest labour or the most lax environmental controls, in order to produce cheaper goods.
- The transformation of production systems and labour markets. Of the largest 100 economies, half are now corporations. The 10 biggest companies have a turnover greater than that of the smallest 100 countries. Two-thirds of world trade is conducted by just 500 companies, 40 per cent of it amongst themselves. Ten corporations control virtually all aspects of the world' s food chain. There are new actors on the scene, like the World Trade Organisation (WTO) which sets global rules that over-ride national policies. These

organisations often act with little transparency in their decision-making processes and little access for civil society.

The challenge of globalisation is not necessarily to stop the growth of global markets. It is to find rules to create a local, regional, and national system of governance that encompasses social and environmental concerns, so that globalisation conserves natural resources, and benefits all people not just privileged minorities. If Local Agenda 21 is to address matters of equity, social integration, and environmental sustainability, this must be done in the context of the process of globalisation. "*The key challenge is to reshape globalisation, so that it provides equal benefits for all*"(UNDP report, 1999).

1.5 Trade and Development

'When we arise in the morning...at the table we drink coffee which is provided for us by a South American, or tea by a Chinese, or cocoa by a West African; before we leave for our jobs we are already beholden to more than half the world.'
(Martin Luther King)

For much of the post-war period, international trade has been a powerful engine of economic growth. Production for export generates the foreign income that poor countries need for development, creating opportunities for increasing the livelihoods of poor people. Globally, exports and capital flows have expanded phenomenally since the 1980s, yet many countries and people have been excluded from the benefits, and there is evidence that trade liberalisation has contributed to increasing income inequality. World exports, worth US\$7 trillion, now account for 21% of global GDP, compared with 17% of a much smaller GDP in the 1970s. Some countries, such as China, Turkey and Korea, have been able to take advantage of trade opportunities and have seen their exports grow by more than 5% each year since the 1980s. At the other extreme, the 48 least developed-countries (LLDCs), home to 10% of the world's citizens, have seen their share of world exports decline by almost half over the past two decades to a negligible 0.4%.

Trade can also produce unacceptable levels of social and environmental exploitation, undermining the rights of poor people and environmental safeguards. Goods traded on the international market do not always reflect the real cost of production. They are often traded at the lowest possible price, regardless of the human, social or ecological consequences

Between 1970 and 1994, exports of foodstuffs from developing countries increased seven fold to \$117 billion, accounting for 31 per cent of the global trade in foodstuffs (British Council Seminar on Trade). But real prices are in decline. Many poor country exports are dominated by a small number of primary commodities. On average, the top 3 export commodities account for about three-quarters of total exports in each of the 48 Least Developed Countries (LLDCs). Twenty products account for almost three-quarters of the combined exports of all LLDCs. Almost all LLDC exports are raw commodities. Consequently, poor country export earnings are directly affected by primary commodity prices, which have experienced a steady downward trend and are not expected to recover.

Under the right conditions, trade can contribute significantly to poverty reduction and sustainable development. However, poor producers are prevented from achieving long-term, sustainable development by many of the current trading arrangements. While the rhetoric of free trade promises benefits, the world economy is far from level playing field and the rules remain loaded against the poor.

Trade barriers and protectionism

One important step towards a more equitable trading system would be for rich countries to dismantle unfair trade barriers and protectionist measures. This would allow greater access into richer markets for products from developing countries. Export earnings could rise for developing countries as a whole by \$700 billion if rich countries opened their markets. This would raise the GDP of poor countries by about 12 per cent, 10 times what the developing world receives in aid.

There is effectively one rule for the rich and one for the poor, and rich countries have failed to open up their markets to poor country exports. After the implementation of current international trade agreements the average tariff (or import tax) on products from the 48 LLDCs exported to industrialised countries will be 30 per cent higher than the average tariff on imports from industrialised countries. Tariffs for developing countries as a whole are 10 per cent higher.

Under existing international trade agreements, developed countries are committed to removing quota restrictions from 33 per cent of their textiles and clothing imports by 2001. Regrettably, by that date, the EU and USA will have removed restrictions from only 5 per cent of products that are important to developing-country exporters. The export earnings of developing countries could rise by \$127 billion a year, if developed countries opened their markets to textiles and clothing imports.

Poor countries are further hindered as processed goods are kept out by differential barriers. An example of this is 'tariff escalation', which are import taxes that increase according to the level of processing. This deters the progression of developing countries into production and export of higher-value processed goods. Tariff escalation remains a significant problem affecting developing countries' ability to increase their share of world trade, as the case of cocoa illustrates. In 1997-98, for cocoa beans, liquor, butter, powder and chocolate their shares were 90%, 44%, 38%, 29% and 4% respectively. Moreover, developing countries' share in world exports at all stages of processing has declined over the past 15 years. In the most lucrative part of the chain, namely chocolate manufacture, developed countries have been increasing their exports much faster than their imports. A further blow to the 11 million growers of cocoa beans is the recent EU directive which was debated by the EU parliament in March 2000. This will permit a cut in the cocoa content of chocolate consumed in the EU. This directive introduced after intensive lobbying, particularly by UK chocolate manufacturers

will mean that additional amounts of alternative fats can be used to produce chocolate which will mean reduced sales for cocoa bean growers.

Subsidies

A second area of concern is the massive subsidisation and protection of developed country agriculture. In 1998 total support for agriculture in industrialised countries amounted to \$353 billion, three times the value of official development assistance or aid to poor countries. American and EU farmers are subsidised on average by \$20,000 per annum. They are then competing on the world market against farmers in the Philippines who survive on less than \$200 per annum.

Developing countries have been compelled by international trade agreements to open their markets, while developed countries can dump cheap subsidised exports onto the world market. The lives of poor Third World farmers have been destroyed by imports of highly subsidised crops from the northern countries. In 1950 the developing world accounted for one half of world agriculture trade. Today it only accounts for one quarter. The EU dairy industry is one of the most expensive in the world, but thanks to subsidies, it has captured half of the global market in dairy produce (Oxfam 'Loaded Against the Poor' report, 1999). This unfair competition can have devastating effects on food security, rural employment, and the livelihoods of poor producers.

1.6 The World Trade Organisation

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is a new 135-member government international body that has regulated the international trading system since 1995, following the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. The WTO advocates a liberal free trade system, acting to deregulate world trade by reducing barriers to the free movement of goods and services. It has the potential to provide real benefits for developing countries, by acting as an independent rules-based arbiter in trade disputes between powerful and weak nations.

“International trade can be unfair and exploitative. The strong can deceive and defraud the weak. That is precisely why we need an institution like the WTO which is membership based and rules-based - to prevent fraud, monopoly, predatory pricing and other abuses. Just as we need rules on these issues at the national level, so we need them at the international level.” (Clare Short MP, Seattle WTO Conference, 1999).

There can be real benefits, but there are major concerns. Many developing countries do not have sufficient resources to play an active part in the WTO's processes in order to ensure that international trade rules address their concerns. There is also disquiet that WTO rules could undermine environmental and social

controls and that the WTO's free trade agenda will not address the real needs of the world poor.

The WTO goes Bananas

The recent banana wars between the EU and US provides a well documented case of how WTO rules have failed to address the needs of small-scale producers in developing countries. Bananas are the UK's most popular fruit and their trade is the fourth most important staple crop in 85 countries around the world. Three TNCs who control 64 per cent of world trade dominate the banana trade. They control major plantations in Latin America which grow bananas on large estates where workers get typically one to two per cent of the final price. They are called 'dollar bananas' because they are grown in a dollar currency zone and they tend to be larger, cheaper, and grown with the use of pesticides. The EU had a preferential trade agreement for bananas coming from the Caribbean and the Windward Isles where 40,000 farmers mostly operated on small family farms using less inputs, growing smaller, more expensive bananas and typically getting five-12 per cent of the final price (EFTA, 1997). These bananas had 15 per cent of the UK market.

In 1993, the Latin American producers and the US took the EU to the WTO dispute panel saying that EU rules discriminated against their dollar bananas. The WTO eventually ruled in favour of the dollar banana producers, which has forced the EU to change its preferential arrangements, threatening the livelihoods of the Windward Isles producers. This ruling has vast implications for the ability of governments to keep agreements that seek to support social or environmental measures. The recent introduction of the Fairtrade banana is a considerable achievement giving some producers and consumers a positive choice in a difficult market.

1.6 Trade Rules, the Environment and public health

Environmentalists are concerned that the international environmental agreements relating to issues such as global warming or biodiversity are jeopardised by World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules. One of the WTO's goals, as stated in its preamble, is 'sustainable development'. Environmentalists insist that this principle should be honoured.

There are over 20 multinational environmental agreements (MEAs) with clauses that cover trade. The Convention on Trade in International Species (Cites), which protects animals in danger of extinction, imposed a host of restrictions on trade in various animal parts, from ivory, tortoise shell, and fur to rhinoceros horn. These provisions come into direct conflict with WTO rules on free trade. More countries than the WTO has member countries have signed the Montreal protocol and the climate change convention. These were hailed as landmarks in global environmental responsibility but both agreements have provisions relating to trade which potentially come into conflict with WTO rules.

WTO rules affect not only producers, but also consumers in developing and developed countries. It is normally assumed that consumers simply benefit from the lower prices arising from trade liberalisation. Yet recent WTO dispute panels have over-ruled government laws aimed at protecting people's health, including Thailand's ban on US cigarette imports and more recently the EU ban on hormone-treated beef. Disputes relating to government bans on or mandatory labelling of genetically modified (GM) products are likely to continue.¹

What some of the cases adjudicated by the WTO have in common is the issue of whether it is legitimate to distinguish between imported products on the basis of how the product is produced. Trade rules outlaw discrimination between domestic and imported goods if they are 'like products'. This means that governments may not distinguish between imports of similar products, even if the production and processing method of one product causes environmental or health risks or is based on exploitative labour practices, unless these effects can be shown to be 'product-related'.

In a recent WTO dispute, the USA successfully challenged the EU's ten-year ban on hormone-treated beef. The ban was based on the 'precautionary principle', which says that when scientific evidence is not very clear or is contradictory, governments should be allowed to err on the side of caution when formulating standards or regulations in order to protect public health or the environment. The WTO ruled that the ban was inconsistent with the Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Agreement, as it had not been based on an internationally agreed standard, was not preceded by a risk assessment, and was not adequately justified by the evidence. Even when risk assessments are carried out, the question of how much risk justifies a trade restriction depends on power politics, ethical judgements, and consumer opinion. EU consumers are understandably cautious about food safety after a series of health scares including 'mad cow' disease.

It is possible that the USA, in support of large bio-tech companies, may challenge the WTO-consistency of governments' attempts to restrict or label GM imports, as there are no internationally agreed standards or scientific evidence about the health threats from these products. The right of governments to differentiate between GM and non-GM crops through mandatory labelling, for example, is necessary to ensure that farmers and consumers can make informed decisions about products that they buy. The EU, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have all either introduced or are seeking to introduce mandatory labelling of GM products. But whether GM and non-GM varieties of the same agricultural crop, such as maize or soybean, are considered 'like products' under WTO rules is disputed. It is also unclear whether WTO rules would support precautionary action by governments to restrict or compulsorily label GM food imports. The beef-hormones case would suggest not. However, a government-recognised

¹ See Oxfam (1999) 'Genetically Modified Crops, World Trade and Food Security'.

labelling scheme, which allowed companies to gain certification on a voluntary basis, may be allowed, as it constitutes one of the least trade-restrictive measures.

The mandate of the WTO is a deeply contested one. The WTO has neither the competence nor the mandate to reconcile trade policy with issues of human rights, the environment, and health, or set standards in these areas. Where there is a conflict between WTO rules and international agreements, the latter should take precedence. In trade disputes involving the broader public interest, the WTO should establish joint dispute-settlement panels with the appropriate UN specialised agencies. The World trading system is unfair and what could be the single most important factor in eliminating poverty is in many cases reinforcing it, particularly in the interest of TNC's and richer country interest groups. This sometimes benefits our consumers by lower prices but at other times disadvantages them with environmentally unsound products or by keeping prices of manufactured or processed goods artificially high. These processes also threaten the ability of governments including local authorities to legislate or to support environmental or social concerns. In all cases the poor primary producers do not get a fair deal.

Sustainable development requires strengthening international systems of co-operation at all levels, encompassing environment, development and trade policies. Where disputes arise, the procedures for handling them must be capable of addressing the interests of the environment, development and the economy together. This may involve changes to existing rules, changes to existing dispute settlement mechanisms, or the creation of new mechanisms. The World Trade Organisation's now infamous gathering in Seattle 1999 was the attempted start of a major round of negotiations taking in a huge range of issues including tariff barriers, agriculture, government procurement, intellectual property, and investment rules. These debates may seem far away, but what happens at international level has profound effects in the council chamber, the supermarket, in the office, on holiday, in the canteen or at the family table.

1.7 Local action-Global Citizens

Because so many of the problems and solutions being addressed by Agenda 21 have their roots in local activities, the participation and co-operation of local authorities will be a determining factor in fulfilling its objectives. Local authorities construct, operate and maintain economic social and environmental infrastructure, oversee planning processes, establish local environmental policies and regulations, and assist in implementing national and sub national policies. As the level of governance closest to the people they play a vital role in educating, mobilising and responding to the public to promote sustainable development (UN 1993 Agenda 21 Section 28)

1.8 Local Authority advocacy nationally and internationally

Local Authorities will continue to have a crucial role to play in developing sustainable development at a local, regional, governmental and international level. Local authorities are trailblazers. Their local policies of waste reduction, recycling, energy conservation, and the promotion of public transport are helping to reduce their own "global footprint" and so slow down the rate of global warming and ozone depletion. They are also developing their role in support of 'Global Citizens' and the 'Ethically and Environmentally Conscious Consumer' by networking allied to joint action for greater influence and impact at an international level. The decisions taken at international level can have profound implications at the local level when the planet can turn up on your doorstep.

This was illustrated in negotiations when the now dormant Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) was being negotiated in 1998. The Local Government Association (LGA) lobbied the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) stating that: *"UK local has taken a lead role in progressing LA21 and would view with grave concern that relevant changes in environmental (or other standards) might be prevented, or give rise to litigious threats.. .other concerns...include the extent to which government procurement activities are affected"* (Jeremy Smith, LGA Director of International Affairs letter to Margaret Beckett MP 21 April 1998)

In Devon, local councils were so concerned that they set up an MAI network to share information and passed a number of local resolutions on the issue. This concern has not gone away as local authorities and states continue to be affected by international agreements. For example a parallel case, noted by the LGA was the Canadian government's wish to ban a nerve toxin, MMT which has serious health implications. The producers, the Ethal company took the Canadian government to the dispute body of the North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA) and won. The Canadian government had to pay \$13 million in compensation. Globalisation is an economic reality, not yet a democratic one. Local authorities, as the government level closest to the people will have a vital role in representing the interests of their local 'Global Citizens' on the world stage.

Local Authorities have been vibrant players on the international scene. Even before the Rio Summit the Local Government Management Board (LGMB) prepared and submitted a report, signaling their belief that Local authorities should be key player in developing global sustainability. At a national level Local Government associations lobbied the then Department of the Environment to take sustainable development seriously. Lobbying from local councils played a significant part in the process by which local governments across the world went to Rio with their own agenda-this became the basis of chapter 28 in the Agenda 21 document. Much of the progress following the Rio Summit has been achieved through their efforts.

Excellent examples of the international pioneering role undertaken by local authorities include the setting up of the International Council for Local Government Initiatives (ICLEI) at the World Congress for Local Governments for a Sustainable Future held in New York in 1990. This new body acts to exchange knowledge and experience on how local authorities can work for sustainable development. In 1991 The International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) adopted the 'Oslo Declaration on Environment, Health and Lifestyle'. This declaration provides an overview of municipal responsibility in working for sustainable development at a local level and also serves as a vehicle to link to more global concerns. The Oslo Roundtable on Sustainable Production and Consumption outlines two key areas for Local Authority action. The first being to introduce environmental criteria and goals in procurement procedures, service provision and administration and secondly to promote education and information programmes to help change lifestyles. In 1994 ICLEI was instrumental in organising the European Conference on Sustainable Cities in Ålborg, Denmark where the highly influential 'Ålborg Charter' of European Cities and Towns 'Towards Sustainability' was adopted by which local authorities can share plans on Sustainable development. This was followed by the 1994 'Lisbon Action Plan' adopted at the second Sustainable Cities Conference 1996 which widened the brief to include the building of Global North-South alliances for sustainable development.

1.9 Green Purchasing Network set up

Another notable achievement in moving to joint international action is the creation by ICLEI of ECOPROCURA, the European green procurement network. Ecological and latterly ethical purchasing seeks to widen notions of sustainability beyond the local community and examine the impact of local actions on the wider European and global community. The Sustainable Cities initiative plans to continue, to grow and to convene into the 21st century.

1.10 Sustainable development at the heart of policy:

"Achieving sustainable development internationally will depend upon work to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards, tackle global environmental and resource problems...and strengthen the place of sustainable development in international organisations" (source-Department of Trade and Industry (DTI): The UK and the World Trade Organisation: An introduction to the next round).

The promotion of sustainable development is now increasingly placed at the heart of government policies at local, regional, national and international levels. The Treaty of Amsterdam, for example, now establishes sustainable development as a fundamental objective and task of the European Union. *"The greening of public procurement is an essential issue for the Directorate-General Environment, and I fully agree with your statement indicating that the ultimate objective of this*

strategy must be to contribute to progress towards sustainable development. As you are well aware, the Commission is currently proceeding with an in-depth analysis on how environmental concerns can be effectively integrated into public purchasing. Actions such as the ones undertaken by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), including the constitution of the European Municipal Green Purchasers' Network are extremely important for work in this domain, as they help to identify the key targets of eco-procurement." Margot Wallström, European Commissioner for Environment, replying to ICLEI 14th October 1999.

1.11 The UK A new strategy for Sustainable Development

In the UK the new strategy for sustainable development '*A better quality of life*' was published in May 1999. This envisages a key role for local authorities stating "*Local Authorities have a vital role in delivering a better quality of life, particularly through the development of sustainable communities*". The advent of the Regional Development Agencies with their brief for sustainable development will provide new local partners in the process.

The UK government has recognised the international dimension to sustainable development policies, which it hopes will be incorporated into Local Agenda 21 policies. These include, for example:

- Put sustainable development at the heart of every Government Department's work, integrating the environment into policies and operations.
- Social progress which recognises the need of everyone
- Improve awareness and public understanding of sustainable development
- Working for a sustainable economy which includes promoting fairness overseas to raise the quality of life of workers through ethical trading:
- Consumer information and encouragement of purchasing decisions which help to move the market.
- Working on international co-operation and development
- Working with others to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards in developing countries,
- Working with others to tackle global pressure on the environment and resources.
- Working on Trade and environment measures including impacts of consumption patterns.

(Excerpts from "Sustainable Development: Indicators for Monitoring Progress, DEFRA)

This new strategy is very welcome. This contribution can be strengthened in a number of ways and many are examined in this booklet. The main focus is the support of ethical or fair trade because this is effective and efficient strategy that will have a direct and measurable impact on poverty eradication and

sustainability. This is an emerging, increasingly popular and practical policy in the debate on sustainable development

Another raft of new policies are contained within the Local Government Act 1999 which places Local Authorities as part of a modernisation and reform programme under a duty to prepare 'community strategies'. The overall aims of these strategies are to help provide better co-ordinated services which are responsive to the concerns of local communities delivered in ways that suit them and that take account of the needs of future generations. The community strategy should aim to enhance the quality of life of local communities through action to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of an area and its inhabitants. These aims fit well with the sustainable development paradigm. It is explicitly encouraged within the community strategy guidelines that it should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK

The notion of a truly sustainable community is one that identifies its footprint and impact on the wider world, The challenge for the community must be to become 'global citizens' building towards a sustainable world community and not to be isolated 'green' islands in an unsustainable sea. Sustainable consumption and trade, as previously stated, can be the major contribution in developing local actions towards a fairer greener world.

1.12 Communities take up the Challenge of Sustainable Trade

This challenge is being taken up by increasing numbers of local authorities around the world. The case studies illustrated in this Guide are just some of the UK examples. A range of authorities including Bath, Charnwood, Derby, Norwich, Broxtowe, Peterborough, Nottingham, Northamptonshire, Reading, Oxford, Salisbury, Taunton Deane, Stockport, Waveney, Milton Keynes, have all taken up the issue. Newcastle, Gateshead, Liverpool and Manchester have passed resolutions. Many other authorities like Leeds, Birmingham (which in 2001 produced a comprehensive green/ethical purchasing guide), Medway, Wycombe, Hull and Morpeth are also progressing the issue. In Somerset the County and District Councils have got together with NGO's, educationalists and Fairtrade organisations (following the Wiltshire model) to set up a 'Fairtrade Network' in the County. In N Ireland, War on Want has been working with Local Authorities on Fairtrade Policies. Belfast is the first major city to switch to Fairtrade. One community in the UK, Garstang has become the world's first 'Fairtrade Town'. Roughly one thousand European local authorities purchase fairtrade products. San Francisco as the first US city to pass a resolution on fair trade stated "as a purchaser of goods and services, the city has a responsibility to ensure that tax dollars are spent in a manner consistent with decent ethical and labor standards, including assuring that workers are paid a living wage and purchasing goods made in the most fair manner when possible". The city has declared May 8 as a Fair Trade Day.

A fairer trading system and a fair deal for poor people in the developing world is essential if we are to rescue our local and global sustainable development processes from the catastrophe threatening it today. Local Authorities can play a vital role at local, regional, national and international level as part of a powerful emerging force. They can support sustainable trade by supporting the Fairtrade movement. Simply purchasing and promoting ethically sourced products in the local community can do this very effectively. We will now examine the concept of fair trade in more detail.

1.13 Trade and the Ethical Consumer

There is growing evidence from attitude surveys and from consumer activity that citizens and consumers are becoming more globally aware and more demanding in relation to environment and ethical concerns. A 1996 survey by Ogilvy and Mather for Cafédirect showed that 67 per cent of adults claimed to consider a company's ethical stance when buying a product. The UK Government's 1997 Social Trends survey showed that 36 per cent of people chose one product over another because of its environmentally friendly formulation or packaging. A 1998 international survey by Environics International showed that the global public is becoming more worried about environmental problems every year. A 2000 report 'Who are the Ethical Consumers?' from the Co-operative Bank and the New Economics Foundation found that over 50 per cent of the population has bought a product or recommended a supplier because of its responsible reputation. A conservative estimate puts £8bn of consumers' money behind ethical concerns including investments, product sales and banking. The report concludes that the ethical market will continue to grow as 'values-led' consumers now outnumber 'value-led' ones. Organic food demand is outstripping supply and there are a growing number of vegetarians who now constitute 5.4 per cent of the UK population. Some products like Freedom Food eggs, energy saving light-bulbs and Forest Stewardship Council wood have a market share of at least 10 per cent and may soon reach 20 per cent. Ethics is fast becoming 'mainstream'. as is noted later, there has also been a huge growth in ethical investment.

The business world is responding to this demand. 'Corporate responsibility' and ethical business practice are becoming more widespread. In a global marketplace, where brands are extremely valuable, companies are sensitive to their image and reputation. They can be subject to consumer or media campaigns that can severely damage sales.

In the UK, and in other countries, fair trade projects have been developed to give consumers, businesses and other institutions a positive approach to dealing with human rights and development concerns. Fairtrade products are often referred to as 'people-friendly', in the same way that 'environment-friendly' has been used to describe products that are better for the environment. Fairtrade labels exist to

help consumers identify fairly traded products, and to verify the authenticity of the fair trade claim. The growth of fair trade schemes and products has been encouraging over the past 5 or 6 years, with more and better products becoming available both within development organisations and in the consumer mainstream. Choosing to support fair trade provides a tangible and practical way in which people in all walks of life can choose to support sustainable development within the broader context of international trade. In the next chapter we explain more about what fair trade actually is and how it benefits poor people and the environment.

Section 2: Understanding fair trade

2.1 The need for fair trade

Some analysts have called fair and ethical trade, the 'fourth wave' of modern marketing. This follows consumer concerns over the past two decades, first for product safety, then for conservation and latterly for more wholly environmentally-friendly products and production. Fair Trade adds social concerns about the well-being and non-exploitation of labour to environmental ones. Some prefer to think of fair trade as a bridge between Southern producers and Northern consumers. The thin edge of a wedge in a multifaceted struggle for global justice and wholesale transformation of the current marketplace controlled by huge corporate interests. They see it as sustainable development versus the destruction of the environment and community. (Source: Transfair Canada).

One quarter of the world's population, and 60 per cent of coffee and tea growers, live in absolute poverty. When we buy our tea or coffee in the supermarkets, on average only 10 per cent of the retail price will go to the growers. Sometimes this won't even cover the cost of production. International trading patterns make it difficult for poor people in the South to earn an adequate living. Transnational companies control the trade in commodities such as coffee, and they force prices ever lower under the current trading structures, where the multi-national companies buy from intermediaries rather than the growers themselves. It is not possible to know whether the farmer gets a fair price, or has decent working conditions. During world slumps in coffee prices, the retail price of a jar of coffee remains unchanged, while the cut in price is passed on to the farmer. This means that farmers may have to withdraw their children from school, or have difficulty in providing food for the family.

In spring 2001 'Etireno' a ship thought to be carrying child 'slaves' attracted considerable media coverage. This highlighted the issue of child slavery on cocoa plantations in West Africa, source of over 42% of the world crop. British Government Minister Brian Wilson met with UK commercial chocolate manufacturers to seek assurances that the UK does not source from such plantations. An industry spokesman referring to the large number of small farms and plantations involved said "*that it is difficult to monitor such an uncontrolled structure*" Brian Wilson said afterwards "*that he was not greatly impressed with their claims that they only became aware of what was happening six months ago*". There is no current guarantee, other than buying Fairtrade marked products, that the UK chocolate market worth £3.7bn in 1998, with the average person spending £1.20 per week, is not partly derived from such sources.

For the millions of small-scale producers, life on the land is precarious, and prolonged slumps in world prices can force many to leave the land and migrate to the cities in search of work. Poverty results in poor quality housing, poor and inadequate food, poor health, and lack of education. It is very difficult for growers to break out of this cycle of poverty.

Producers in the developing world desperately need fairer terms of trade if they are to escape from the cycle of poverty, and have the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood in an environmentally sustainable way. Fair trade tries to redress the huge imbalance that has built up over the past several hundred years. The global economic system has been dominated by 'free trade' often to the detriment of small, disadvantaged producers and countries.

2.2 What is fair trade?

Fair trade means guaranteeing that producers in poor countries receive a fair price for the goods that they produce or, if they work on a plantation, that they enjoy decent wages and working conditions. It means they are paid a price that reflects the true costs of production, and allows for investment in their communities or in their businesses. With a fair price for their produce, they can not only feed their families, but also look to the future and invest in such basic necessities as safe water supplies, sanitation, healthcare, and education. Oxfam helps its Fair Trade partners grow in strength through training, advice and grants.

2.3 The Fairtrade Mark: an example of ethical labelling

The growing use of Eco-labels reflects the development and changes in public attitudes outlined above. They represent a wider movement towards the use of market based instruments that can generate sustainability benefits by influencing consumer purchasing decisions. The Fairtrade Mark is an example of this mechanism

Fairtrade marks or labels are utilised to guarantee standards for prices and working conditions for producers of goods bearing such marks. One such example in the UK is the Fairtrade Mark. It is administered by the Fairtrade Foundation, a registered charity supported by a range of agencies including Oxfam, Christian Aid, and the World Development Movement. The foundation was established in 1992 as an independent organisation whose mandate is to alleviate poverty in developing countries by encouraging industry and consumers to support fair trade. It does this through the licensing of a fair trade mark or label to those products, brands or companies which meet the criteria and standards of an independent and credible fair trade mark organisation. This 'people-friendly' stamp of approval - the Fairtrade Mark -



ensures products meet its environmental, social and economic criteria. This was a specific decision to establish a single, valid, credible, and consumer-friendly symbol avoiding the confusion over products subject to various 'environmentally-friendly' Eco- labelling schemes

There is an increasingly wide range of products currently bearing the Fairtrade Mark, many of which are also organic, including a range of teas, coffees, and chocolate. The movement is now international with 17 labelling initiatives registered under the auspices of Fairtrade Labelling Organisations International (FLO). The Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Ireland, Japan, the USA, and Canada all have Fairtrade marking labels. Common standards are being harmonised with a view to EU Commission recognition.

The problems experienced by poor producers and workers in developing countries differ greatly from product to product. Most coffee for example is grown by independent small farmers, working their own land and marketing their produce through a local co-operative. For these producers, receiving a fair price for their beans is more important than any other aspect of fair trade. Most tea, however, is grown on estates. The concerns of workers on tea plantations are fair wages and decent working conditions.

To reflect such differences, the fair trade labelling organisations such as the Fairtrade Foundation, approach each product through a strategy based on:

- a. Defining Fairtrade terms of production, which licensed products must meet, including:
 - minimum wages
 - adequate housing where appropriate
 - minimum health and safety standards
 - environmental standards

- b. Defining fair trade terms of trading, including:
 - a minimum price
 - credit terms
 - a long-term trading commitment

The fair trade price is guaranteed to be more than the world price. This extra money is used at the discretion of the workers to improve their living and working conditions. (Contact the Fairtrade Foundation or view their website for more details - listed in the resource section of this guide.)

2.4 The growing popularity of fair trade

Fair trade has now become a mainstream movement. In Europe it has been growing at five per cent a year, with Spain, France, and Italy showing the most spectacular growth (source: EFTA 1997 year book). For particular products, growth rates have expanded even more dramatically. Fair trade labels licensed sales of 24 million pounds (in weight) of quality green coffee beans in Europe in 1995, sold under 130 commercial brand names through over 35,000 retail outlets. Since the launch of Maya Gold chocolate, in March 1994, sales have grown by an average of 64 per cent every year.

In Holland, for example, the Max Havelaar Foundation in 1989 introduced a fair trade mark for coffee. It now licenses some 2.5 per cent of Dutch coffee sales through private roasters and supermarket chains. It was developed as a response to the impact of the collapse of world coffee prices on small farmers following the failure of the International Coffee Agreement, an international supply management system which attempted to regulate coffee prices through quotas and buffer stocks.

Fairly traded goods are also being actively supported within European institutions. For example, In 1991, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on coffee consumption as a means of active support for small Third World coffee producers and the introduction of that coffee within the European institutions. In 1994 it went further by adopting by a resolution on promoting fairness and solidarity in North-South trade. The European Commission also prepared a memo on alternative trade in which it declared its support for strengthening fair trade in the South and North and its intention to establish an EC Working Group on Fair Trade. In 1997 the European Parliament adopted a resolution on social labelling, welcoming the initiatives of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) behind the 'Clean Clothes Campaign', the Rugmark symbol and the other fair trading initiatives.

Market research has shown that 30 per cent of consumers say they are willing to pay extra to ensure justice for producers, but that only five per cent will actually do so, paying 20-25 per cent above ordinary retail prices. Before buying however, these consumers want certain conditions met:

- There is no compromise on product quality;
- Easy availability, i.e. no extra trips to special stores;
- An independent guarantee that fair trade conditions are really being met and are not just marketing hype.

This five per cent however is a large enough market share to convince manufacturers and retailers to pay a license fee to cover the costs of independent monitoring of fair trade conditions. Sales of tea have grown by 159 per cent and of cocoa products by 98 per cent. The value of the checkout has increased from below £2 million in 1994 to over £14 million in 1999 (source: Transfair Canada).

IFAT estimates that global Fair Trade sales are worth approximately \$550 million per annum.

In the UK, there are now more fairly traded products available than ever before. Indeed, at the time of writing, at least 70 products bear the Fairtrade Mark administered by the Fairtrade Foundation. By their acceptance in mainstream markets, these labels provide expanded outlets for the sales of small producers whom otherwise lack the market leverage and advertising resources of large-scale traders. Cafédirect have stated that fairly traded coffee now accounts for 8% of roast and ground coffee market in the UK with an estimated 1.3 million consumers.

Fairtrade is now moving onto the street in with a positive market image. Costa Coffee shops announced in 2000 that it is now serving Fairtrade coffee in their outlets across the UK. Their managing director Mike Dowell said "*We have worked together with Cafédirect to create a blend of the highest standard...this is the first time we have been able to guarantee a regular supply of high quality beans in sufficient quantities*" (November 28th 2000)

A full list of the products currently carrying the Fairtrade Mark is provided in the resources section. Many of these products are available in the major supermarkets and health food shops for general retail customers. For workplace supplies there are over 300 local distributors throughout the UK. The resources section also contains information on suppliers of fairly traded goods. For the latest information, a good place to start would be to contact the Fairtrade Foundation as other products are continuously being assessed.

'In such a short period of time, much has been achieved.... British consumers can now choose from 45 Fairtrade marked products which are of high quality and which taste very good...it is making a real difference to the lives of some of the world's poorest farmers.' (Clare Short MP, Secretary of State for International Development, celebrating the fifth birthday of the Fairtrade Mark in March 1999.)

Both opinion polls and sales figures alike show that growing numbers of people would like to take ethical considerations into account when making their purchasing decisions. It took one major brand of Fairtrade coffee two and a half years to sell its first million packets of ground coffee, but only one year to sell its second. Deborah Doane from the New Economic Foundation stated in August 2001 that "*It is worth noting just how vibrant the UK ethical market is. Fair Trade coffee has more than 7% of the UK ground coffee market; sales of organic food have almost doubled in this past year and are worth an estimated £605m. British consumers are not just concerned but extremely active*"

So, by supporting fair trade, your council can not only contribute to globally sustainable development, but is also representing your local people. This

developing mandate is an important factor in supporting sustainable sourcing policies through the introduction of 'best value' policies (see section below).

Three years ago, we practically had to give away our harvest. We were losing money on the deals. Last year we had 50,000 Cordoba debt (£4,200) but now we've paid off all our debts and we are proud.' Mario Perez, a farmer represented by the Prodeco-op in Nicaragua which sells its entire crop on Fairtrade terms.

'For the last three years we have harvested the coffee together and then we sell it to Prodeco-op. There are big advantages for us campesinos (peasant farmers). We get more money for our crop. We didn't make enough money to live on before. Now we get a better price and the money comes directly to us. I can buy more food. I can help support my daughter at University in Esteli and take care of my son.' Bertilda Gamez Peres, a farmer.

Tea pickers in Herkulu, Tanzania are currently building a maize mill with their fair trade premium. This will save local women a 15km walk to the nearest village that has such equipment. Future money could be used for school fees, sewing machines or to build a technical college to train children in vocational skills. Charles Kibitri, a field supervisor, has a simple and direct message for European tea drinkers: 'Please keep buying Herkulu tea so we can improve our standard of living.' Herkulu tea is used in Ridgways Fairtrade tea and in Teadirect

Source: Fairtrade Foundation

2.5 The benefits of fair trade

The higher price we get when we sell coffee on fair trade terms means that I can afford more food for my family and send my children to school properly equipped with pens and notebooks for the first time.' (Jose Rivera Campoverde, a coffee grower from Peru.)

Farmers and workers use the fair price or fair wage they are paid to improve their living and working conditions. Clean water, sanitation, basic medical treatment, food, a home, and education. When we decide to buy Fairtrade products, other people are able to obtain the things we often take for granted. When a local authority purchases fair trade goods, it can add thousands of pounds to the income of poor producers.

Case study: the coffee story

The Problem

For the millions of coffee producers throughout the world, there is no guarantee when they plant their crop that they will be able to sell it for a decent price. They frequently have to borrow money at exorbitant interest rates before harvest to invest in production and support their families. The price of coffee varies greatly on the world market and, come harvest time, farmers have to sell their crop immediately to repay their debts, even if the price they get is below the cost of production

Farmers typically sell their crops to local traders, who in turn sell them on to the international markets. This dependency on middlemen is a result of the marginalisation of producers. Farmers may be geographically isolated, or lack the transport they need to get their crops to market.

There may be other technological barriers to more direct trading, such as lack of processing equipment. This is often compounded by lack of knowledge about the market - prices, quality demands, trends - which not only drives them into the hands of middlemen but increases their vulnerability to under-pricing.

Throughout the world, farmers have had to give up their land to pay off their debts, or during slumps in world coffee prices have been forced to migrate to the cities in search of work, joining the growing number of urban slum dwellers.

A graphic example of the tribulations for growers of the international coffee market is illustrated by the massive growth of coffee shops on the high street in the '90's. While coffee drinking is booming and consumers are prepared to pay up around £2 for a cup, the global price of green coffee fell to its lowest price in 30 years. Growers feel the effects directly in lower prices but consumers here will feel little effect. (See *'Guardian' consumer report December 14 2000-Not worth a bean*) Outside of the Fairtrade system, for consumers as for growers, changes in world coffee price make little difference. Although it has halved in the past year, there has been little change in shop prices. 'The price of the beans is very small part of the cost of a jar of coffee,' said a Nestlé spokesman. (Observer Business News February 2001)

A Solution-FairTrade

Fair trade means the coffee is bought directly from farmers' associations or co-operatives, and it guarantees a minimum price that covers the cost of production, provides a basic living wage, and allows for investment. Fairtrade roasters such as Edinburgh-based Café Direct, which buys from 17 farmers' organisations in nine countries, pay Arabica bean growers 126 cents a pound and Robusta bean growers 106 cents, whatever the world price. The security of selling on fair trade terms has meant that coffee farmers have been able to:

- resist the temptation of growing the more lucrative coca, (which causes such social devastation in our own and many societies) the raw material for cocaine

(this is not what farmers want to do, but faced with destitution or no means of feeding and clothing their families, they are left little choice)

- afford medical treatment for themselves and their families
- send their children to school

Fair trade returns a better deal to farmers than 'conventional' coffee because:

- Fair trade coffee must be bought direct from small growers' organisations;
- these organisations must genuinely represent their members;
- the coffee must be bought at a price which meets the cost of production plus a margin for social investment;
- there must be advance payment to ensure that the grower organisation can finance itself.

Many people want to know how much extra money coffee producers get from the sale of a jar of fairly traded coffee as opposed to another brand. There is no standard answer, but farmers do get more when they sell to the fair trade market. What we do know is that the producers of more mainstream brands get less and frequently, dramatically less on the often widely fluctuating free market.

As this handbook goes to press, according to the Fair Trade Foundation, all coffee bearing the Fairtrade Mark has a minimum guaranteed price is \$1.26 per pound of coffee. When the world price is higher than this, current policy is that farmers will receive five cents per pound above the world price. This goes directly to the farmers' organisations

2.6 Fair Trade and the environment

The future of the world's most vulnerable habitats depends on their having a greater value to society in a living state, than when destroyed. One of the conditions for entering into trading relationships with fair trade organisations is that materials should be safe to use and sustainably harvested. The Fairtrade Foundation has listed the following pesticides as unsuitable:

Pesticides not to be used in the production of Fairtrade Marked products

2,4,5-T Aldicarb	DBCP / DDT	Heptachlor
Aldrin	Dieldrin	Lindane
Camphoclor	EDB	Paraquat
Chlordane	Endrin	Parathion (ethyl and methyl)
Chlordemiform	HCB/BHC	Pentachlorophenol

Where the use of one or more of these pesticides is shown to be unavoidable, the Foundation may allow their use, providing such use is carefully and safely controlled and does not conflict with legislation in the producer or consumer country. (Source: Fairtrade Foundation.)

The Oxfam Fair Trade Company is one example of an organisation that sees the need for a balance between the desire of producers for an immediate income, and the need to safeguard the supply of raw materials on which their livelihoods depend in the long term. With regard to hardwoods, the proportion consumed by crafts manufacture is tiny compared with other sectors (furniture, building, export in raw state etc). Moreover crafts production makes good use of wood left over from other production processes, and generates a high proportion of jobs for the poor, who have very little control over the factors that determine supply. Nevertheless it is in the producers' own interest to take whatever steps they can to safeguard future stocks of materials and to campaign for measures which will achieve this. Oxfam Fair Trade Company craft producers in the Philippines have a bamboo planting programme to ensure sustainability.

The Fair trade movement supports international legislation which bans the use of certain raw materials that come from endangered species, such as ivory and live coral. Where appropriate, initiatives such as tree planting programmes are encouraged to replenish material stocks. The Oxfam Fair Trade Company range includes a number of products made from low grade or waste material including textile scraps, and waste paper, many of which demonstrate the ingenuity as well as the economy of producers in developing countries. Fair trade food producers increasingly practice organic production methods, as a way of ensuring sustainability of farming as well as the quality of products.

Section 3: How local authorities can support sustainable development: policy and purchasing

There are several ways for local authorities to get involved with fair trade. The first stage is to incorporate fair trade into Local Agenda 21 (LA21) programmes, ideally through a formal resolution. There are then a number of easy ways to take this forward, through promoting awareness of fair trade and the Fairtrade Mark products, or by encouraging the use of these products within the council.

3.1 Passing a fair trade resolution

To formalise support for fair trade, it is useful to get a resolution passed in council. This can vary from a basic statement that the council supports the principles of fair trading as part of its work on Agenda 21, through to specific intentions to identify how the council can use fair trade products itself and encourage local people and businesses to do the same.

Nottingham County Council was the first local authority in the UK to pass a resolution on fair trade and since then over 15 authorities have followed suit. Many others plan to vote on one soon. On average, authorities have found that it takes three to nine months before a resolution is passed.

The resource section contains four suggested wordings for resolutions that can be used, either as set out here, or tailored to suit individual local authorities.

Once a resolution has been passed, the next stage is implementation.

The practical procedures for adopting ethical purchasing are subject to policy controls and procurement rules. A summary of the main features involved is now given below.

3.2 Best value

'Best value' was placed into statute by the Local Government Act 1999, replacing Compulsory Competitive Tendering (CCT) in April 2000. It places a duty on all local authorities except some smaller town or parish councils to make arrangements to continuously improve services. It will offer major new opportunities to local authorities in their support of sustainable development. Local Agenda 21 is not a separate initiative that can be implemented in isolation from other local government policies. Best value can deliver a policy framework

through which councils can exercise requirements, qualities, values and practice. Sustainable development will only be achieved if it is woven into the heart of local government policy and crucially into Best Value.

Best Value encompasses a duty to deliver services to clear standards, covering both cost and quality. Achieving best value is therefore not just about economy and efficiency, but also about effectiveness and the quality of local services. It will also help councils to address the cross-cutting issues facing their citizens and communities, such as community safety or sustainable development, which are beyond the reach of a single service or service provider. *'Sustainable development touches on all aspects of a local authority's activities. It is not just about environmental issues but is, in essence, about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. It encompasses social, economic and environmental goals.'* (Source: 'Best value and sustainable development', preliminary guidance main report, LGMB, 1998.)

New performance targets generated by [Best Value] Reviews need to reflect the principles of sustainable development, set out in A better quality of life – a strategy for sustainable development for the UK (May 1999), and summarised in The Government's sustainable development strategy: What does it mean for local authorities? published in July this year. Where authorities have LA21 and any community strategies in place, Reviews will provide an opportunity to give such principles practical effect through the setting of consistent performance targets. (Source: DETR Circular 10/99 Guidance on Best Value, paragraph 17)

Best Value will give local authorities discretion over deciding how services are to be provided in order to meet the needs and wishes of local people. The community leadership role proposed for local councils gives them an opportunity to challenge existing service provision and to consult users to help shape the agenda across the board.

Creating a corporate policy on sustainable development is essential in order to manage purchasing specifications. Many authorities will already have their key objectives in the form of a vision or mission statement. The principle must be set that sustainable development requirements are part of the service being specified. An earlier precedent was set for this by the DETR which agreed a form of words for the 1992 publication (Source, 'A guide to the Eco-management and audit scheme for UK local government'). It followed this with circular 10/93, 1992 Local Government Act, section 9. (circular 10/93 has now been superseded, and the Circular that replaced 10/93 has itself been revoked by the abolition of CCT). This allowed management to ensure that contractors working on the local authority's behalf apply environmental standards equivalent to their own. It means that any environmental requirements carried out by the authority must be included in contract specification.

Attainment targets

Other vital elements in best value are the setting of clear standards and striving to be the best in comparison with other authorities. The attainment target of being the most sustainable authority or the procurement of a high percentage of environmentally or ethically produced goods (which have the advantage of independent accreditation) offers just such an opportunity to excel and meet an international, national, and local aim. In future these key statements and targets will play an important role in guiding decisions about the design and provision of services and the assessment of whether services are successful.

A new publication 'Partnerships for Best Value' from IdeA and NCVO outlines the new opportunities offered to voluntary agencies by best value. Local Authority Trade Unions also can play a role in helping achieve community and sustainable development objectives. Unison has a special interest in sustainable development and GMB publishes a guide to best value.

Best value then offers a new freedom and opportunity for local authorities to embrace true sustainability as a player and act as a key influence in a more ethically-minded 'transformed' marketplace. We will now look at procurement policy in more detail.

3.3 Procurement rules for Fairtrade goods

'The Government should actively promote sustainable development policies through its procurement policies and practices and require other public bodies to do likewise... that the Government should join with other countries in the EU and the OECD to promote initiatives on green procurement.' (Source, "The third annual report of the Government's panel on sustainable development", January 1997.)

European Union (EU) procurement rules form the basis of the current regulatory framework. The resultant guidelines set out in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry and the Procurement Policy Division of HM Treasury specify procedures that apply when public authorities acquire goods or services when contracts exceed certain threshold monetary values. However, *all* procurement contracts are subject to the treaties of the European Union. Contract rules state that equality of treatment must ensure no discrimination on national origin and that transparent criteria be used in the selection of tenderers. In general these state that procurement decisions should be based on value for money through competition via open or restricted (when only selected persons can tender) award procedures.

Objective criteria standards (like Fairtrade marking) applied to contracts must therefore be internationally applicable or at least EU-based rather than just

discriminating in favour of UK goods. **Under EC procedures, local authorities are not bound to accept the lowest priced bid.** Value for money (the economically most advantageous tender) is the optimum combination of whole life costs and quality (or fitness for purpose) to meet the users' requirements. The users' requirements on quality or standard of service should be specified by reference to recognised standards. The reference to 'quality' to meet the customers requirements enables authorities to specify what they need to meet their own operational and policy objectives while contributing to local, national, european, and international objectives on sustainable development.

Therefore, if a local authority were to adopt specific policies based on the adoption of a core value of Sustainable Development or a fair trade motion, this would enable the formulation of a precise specification on what is required in contracts placed by that local authority. It is then the task of the procurement officer to obtain the best value for money in meeting that particular requirement. The Prime Minister, when speaking at the UN in July 1997 (quoted by R Caborn) said, *'Environmental considerations must be integrated into all our decisions regardless of the sector. They must be in at the start, not bolted on later.'*

It is noted by Roger Hinds of DEFRA's Greening Government Operations *'that green goods are not necessarily more expensive and that the cheapest may in fact cost more in the long run. The aim which is consistent with the Government's procurement policy is to achieve value for money, based on whole life costs and quality to meet the customer's requirements. It requires buyers to look for economy over time and not just short-term lowest price.'* He further notes that his words were mostly about environmental considerations, but states that *'Sustainable development goes further. It's about achieving economic growth that does not deplete irreplaceable resources, does not destroy ecological systems and helps reduce some of the world's gross social inequalities. If we deplete our natural resources so that they are insufficient to meet future needs then if substitutes cannot be found prices will rise and standards of living will fall.'*

The vital role that the public sector has to play in driving greener procurement was acknowledged fully by delegates to the fourth annual OECD conference on Greener Public Purchasing in Berne, 24-26 February 1997. It also supported the above comments on sustainable development by noting the importance of addressing the two 'worlds' of economics and ecology/environment. In the DTLR 'Green Guide for Buyers' website, it lists 'eight good reasons for buying green', number four of which is to meet international obligations. These are stated as being *'The EU Treaty commits us to integrate environmental protection into our policies. The Rio Declaration requires us to reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption.'*

There is strong rhetorical support for Fairtrade and sustainable development in the EU. Philip Lowe, Director General DG Development confirmed at the fifth Fair Trade day on 22nd February 2000 at the European Parliament in Brussels that

Fair Trade is a subject which involves the EU whole commitment to developing countries. The EU commission was now trying to develop a more comprehensive and coherent policy though applying the guidelines in its communication approved in December 1999. On 23rd November 2000 EU trade Commissioner Pascal Lamy outlined how sustainable development objectives can be incorporated into a viable trade policy. He also outlined support for the Earth Summit processes leading up to the 10th anniversary of the UNCED summit. Commission President Romano Prodi recently introduced the EU commission's 'road map' towards sustainable development at the Gothenburg EU Summit, all policies were to have sustainable development as their 'core concern. In July 2001 on assumption of the EU presidency, Belgian Environment minister Magda Aelvoet promised to focus on measures to achieve sustainable production and consumption patterns.

Despite these observations there are still limitations. Purchasers may not currently ask questions about providers' general policies (e.g. on environmental issues) unless it is deemed relevant to the contract. A contractor may not have to be totally 'green' in all policies but they should be 'green' in your contract if you specify it. For instance the 'greening government' website gives advice on green procurement conditions stating that procurement procedures for wood can say '*Do supply us with joinery, furniture and fittings manufactured only from wood produced from sustainably managed forests.*' Richard Caborn MP speaking in 1998 noted that procurement cannot be used to promote environmental policies to the detriment of value for money and non-discriminatory competition but within those overriding policy aims the UK government is committed to making the process of government 'green'.

Ethical trade was raised in responses to the DEFRA's 'Sustainable Development - Opportunities for change' consultation document (May 1999). The Government's own purchasing policy was highlighted as an area that should also include broader environmental and social issues. The percentage of fairly traded products sold was also a suggested indicator.

However a range of positive proposals were included in chapter 6 of the subsequent sustainable development strategy, 'A better quality of life'. On government purchasing policy, it states that '*each department is able to build sustainable development and environmental factors into contract specifications*'. An example of an acceptable contract might be 'while working on the premises the contractor will comply as far as possible with the departments' green strategy'. Some councils invite existing (as opposed to new tenders where tighter rules apply) contractors to a meeting to explain the council's environmental policy, including its policy on fair trade, and how they can work together to achieve it.

The Department of Trade and Industry's (DTI) sixth Select Committee report on ethical trading is a useful document on the general issues including procurement

legislation. It stated that "*The DTI has offered ethical trading all support short of actual help*" and would *'welcome some explicit ministerial encouragement of ethical trading'*. Noting some confusion in government thinking, the Committee recommends that "*clear guidance should be provided to local and other public authorities as to the permissibility of public procurement tenders relating to ethical production*". While there is a difference between 'fairtrade' standards and narrower environmental standards, it is perfectly possible in the pre-tender and tender evaluation stages to set standards for, and ask questions about environmental impacts of activities, unfair trade has many environmental impacts. This legislation awaits development and needs further vigorous policy challenge and more 'joined up thinking' between the DTI, HM Treasury, the Department for International Development, and the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions to make it more explicit. The British Government Panel on Sustainable Development, in its fifth report, February 1999, noted that in its previous report it *'expressed misgivings about the lack of consideration for sustainable procurement in the Government's procurement policy. Current rules on value for money and fair competition seem incomplete and anyway contradictory to the Government's repeated undertakings to bring environmental considerations into the centre of decision making'*.

A significant development took place July 2000 when and Greenpeace exposed illegal logging and illegally sourced wood supplies destined for Heals furniture store, the British Museum in addition to cabinet office desks and for the panelling in UK warships. Following this and campaigning by FOE, the UK government then pledged to put tough procurement rules in place to tackle the trade in illegally harvested timber. Central government departments will report annually on timber purchases monitored by an inter-departmental group reporting to the committee of 'Green Ministers'. This programme is a very encouraging move in ethical procurement practice, but stopped short of banning the purchase of timber products which cannot be shown to be sustainably and legally produced. DETR then issued new guidelines on timber sourcing.

The G8, the world's most powerful nations have powerfully endorsed the need for sustainable forest management pledging "*we will examine how best we can combat illegal logging, including export and procurement practices*". These statements lend strength to the role of environmental and ethical procurement in pursuit of the internationally agreed vision of sustainable development.

A welcome Best Value and Sustainability Checklist has been produced by SOLACE (The Society of Local Authority Chief Executives), I&DeA (Improvement and Development Agency) and the LGA (Local Government Association) This is a straight forward way of testing the sustainability of individual council services. They recommend that the checklist is used to systematically review services against the economic, social and environmental criteria established in the Government's Sustainable Development Strategy 'A Better Quality of Life' (covered above in section 1.12). Section 9 of this checklist asks whether the

council is putting into practice and encouraging others in the using of Fairtrade products such as tea, coffee etc?

Advice on purchasing is best obtained by consultation with your purchasing/procurement officers and by checking with your legal advisers. The Treasury and the DEFRA have produced guidelines on environmental issues in purchasing and can be consulted (see appendix).

In June 2001 Sir Ian Byatt published findings of a DTLR/LGA task force set up in July 2000 on local government procurement within the best value framework. The accompanying research report talks about the issue of green purchasing. At the time of writing its final conclusions following consultations are not yet available (access to these papers is outlined in the procurement section in the appendix of this document).

On 4th July 2001 the European Commission clarified how community law offers numerous possibilities to public purchasers who wish to integrate environmental considerations into public procurement. (COM (2001) 274) Environment Commissioner Margot Wallström said "*I would like to encourage public authorities to seize the benefits offered by this communication ...the contribution that green public procurement could make to environmental issues such as combating climate change or improving waste management*". The report says that public procurement amounts to over 1,000 billion every year across the European Union (14% of EU GDP), 'greening' these purchases could contribute substantially to sustainable development. The commission intends to publish a practical handbook on green public procurement aimed principally at local authorities. (access to these papers is again outlined in the procurement section in the appendix of this document).

The numerous statements supporting sustainable development above are extremely welcome but more definitive implementation guidelines are needed to fully integrate environmental, social, and economic criteria into procurement initiatives. **It is nevertheless apparent that as long as procedures are followed, it is feasible to purchase goods or services that meet explicit environmental or ethical corporate policies.** In a still developing policy arena, local authorities can continue to play a vitally important challenging, pioneering, and leadership role in evolving the vision, policies, and practices of sustainable development.

Things that local authorities can do right now- actions that do not require major purchasing policy decisions

If an authority does not want to convert main catering contracts exclusively to Fairtrade goods, there are still some more limited actions that can be taken. All

the following have been passed as 'legal', by a very cautious local authority purchasing manager:

'Non-subsidised choices': a council could certainly insist that Fairtrade products are made available to customers as an option, as long as the customer, not the council, pay any extra cost. Offering such a choice could be made a requirement in the specification for the contract, and combined with publicity explaining the choice. The most suitable contracts would be those for the running of council canteens and drinks machines, and museum and leisure centre cafés. The latter in particular tend to be run at a profit, reducing the sensitivities.

- **Councillors' own refreshments** if councillors pay for their own refreshments they could opt for fair trade. If these are paid for out of public funds, councillors could still go for fair trade goods, but they would have to agree to cover any extra cost themselves.
- The chair of a council has an annual **hospitality allowance** for entertaining visitors. There are virtually no restrictions on how this is used - so (s)he could agree to use Fairtrade products.
- **Pre-tender questionnaires**: these are sent out when a council is seeking tenders. It is possible to put in a few extra questions for information only. Some councils already do this with environmental issues. A council could therefore ask one or two questions about fair trade as long as it was made absolutely clear that the answers given would not affect who gets the contract. This could be followed up by sending out information about fair trade and the council's policy to all tendering companies.
- **Consumer demand**: consumers may request Fairtrade goods. Sixth formers, for example, could ask for Fairtrade products in school canteens and schools could then order it. Council officers could request fairly traded teas on tea trolleys and in canteens. Councils could ask for it to be ordered for a short trial period to generate further demand, and publicity, such as posters on tea trolleys or lobby displays, could be arranged to coincide with the trial. Perhaps staff could also be encouraged to buy fair trade for home consumption.

Section 4: Beyond purchasing market transformation by providing education, information, and publicity

Once support for fair trade has been integrated into local authorities commitments on sustainable development, there are a whole plethora of related activities that can be implemented to promote ethical concerns within local communities. For example, in the 1988 Code of Practice on publicity, local authorities are explicitly empowered to provide publicity on appropriate issues, and to assist others - particularly voluntary organisations - in providing it. While councils may not be able to campaign for fair trade, they can certainly provide information and publicity about it.

4.1 Information and publicity about fair trade

Examples of actions you could take to publicise fair trade include:

- **Putting an article in the municipal newspaper.** This is easy to do, and costs the council nothing. Bristol City Council included fair trade as an action for sustainable development on an Agenda 21 video.
- A **public launch** for the council's fair trade policy, or for a specific action it is taking to support fair trade.
- Emailing council employees with information on Fairtrade events or tastings perhaps with an e-version of a FT leaflet (This combined with a FT prize draw got considerable interest in Bristol)
- Set up an international/fair trade section on your council's **website**
- Producing and distributing a **leaflet** explaining the council's fair trade policy. It must be for 'information' and not 'promotion'.
- **Distributing fair trade or Oxfam leaflets and information** in libraries and other public places. Distributing or endorsing a '**Fairtrade Directory**'. If your council already produces a green directory or local service directories, perhaps the fair trade issue could be incorporated into one of these. Nottingham Council, for instance, has produced an excellent leaflet guide to local fair trade. (Contact Steve Waller, 0115 915 4601.) Excellent Guides have also been produced with council support and funding in many other places including Somerset, Derby, Northamptonshire and Bath. There is also a helpful website which gives advice, artwork and examples of other local fair trade directories: <http://www.i-way.co.uk/~jtowell/ftdhome.htm>
- Ensuring that all **council employees** are informed of the existence and availability of Fairtrade goods. Include discussion of fair trade issues in any staff/member **training** on sustainable development.

- Staging **exhibitions or distributions of Fairtrade product samples** in council premises.
- **To assist in the promotion of corporate responsibility to the local business communities engaging in the process of 'market transformation'** by organising seminars or the mailing of information to local businesses, local institutions or trade unions. You could provide material on corporate responsibility, sustainable business practices, and ethical issues. You might seek to set up a sustainable business/ethical-trading network to facilitate exchange of information. This will allow direct exchange of information and promotion of ideas and experience between local councils, bodies like the Ethical Trading Initiative, the Fairtrade Foundation, Trade Unions, and organisations involved in promoting ethical or green trade.
- In Bath & North East Somerset the community promotes '**A Real Bath Breakfast**' incorporating Fairtrade tea and coffee as part of a local business and sustainable tourism promotion
- **Support for international or environmental festivals** and other events could include information about fair trade.
- Organising events such as seminars, exhibitions or tasting sessions during the annual **National Fairtrade Fortnight** that runs annually in early March. This is an ideal focus for these actions on fair trade. (Contact e-mail: fortnight@fairtrade.org.uk) You could plan your own events to coincide with this, such as the coffee mornings or competitions, which proved to be a success in Wiltshire. Actions taken by authorities, which have proved successful, include:
 - tasting sessions for staff
 - quizzes, raffles and other competitions on fair trade
 - articles on fair trade in internal newsletters
 - displays and exhibitions in council properties
 - in-house seminars
 - Inviting overseas farmers and visitors for talks/conferences

4.2 Farmers' markets

There are now an increasing number of farmers' markets being introduced around the UK, which are bringing fresh local produce to consumers. These are an innovative and attractive way to demonstrate and educate people about sustainability. Alongside these local food policies '**it is equally important to promote fair trade food to ensure that purchasing is supporting ethical working practices in distant countries such as fair trade tea and coffee from**' (Source, LGMB Agenda 21 Round Table document 'Sustainable agriculture and food'.) While we should support our own small growers, if we are to create a truly sustainable local community, it is essential that we also support small

producers across the world to the mutual benefit of both groups. The UK farming industry is heavily dependent on resources from overseas and often competes with poor producers by growing the same crop like sugar, at a subsidised cost. The supported expansion of the EU 's dairy and livestock industry and our requirement for meat and milk has created a huge market for high protein animal feedstuffs. This demand has been met in part by the development of large-scale Soya production in countries like Brazil where small-holder producers of beans and staple foods have been displaced to make way for giant estates. This in turn led to forest lands being cleared for more croplands. (Oxfam Poverty report)

Farmers markets in many communities are now incorporating a fair trade element into their market. Fairtrade small producers in poor countries who are mainly growing products like tea, coffee, chocolate and bananas which are not grown in the UK offer solidarity and mutual support for organic production and fairer prices with our own small growers. Organisations such as the 'Farmers World Network' (see food section in resources) are active in this growing international network. Friends of the Earth in their 'Real Food Campaign' also see local production allied to fair trade as complementary elements in creating a sustainable local and global food system.

There are other critical issues that are also within the remit of local authorities and can form part of a sustainability strategy.

- Global Citizen/ Consumer education and environmental education.
- Setting up International North-South Twinning/local NGO partnership links for information and assistance.

Corporate responsibility/Ethical Investment issues

4.3 Environmental and development education

Schools and citizenship education

'Education is critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address environment and development issues... it is also critical for achieving environmental and ethical awareness, values and attitudes, skills and behavior consistent with sustainable development.' (UNESCO, 1996)

Agenda 21 invites countries to *'promote environment and development education and public awareness'*. Many local authorities are using their own Agenda 21 process to raise awareness of the importance of education for sustainable development. (ESD) They can do this in a variety of ways: media promotion, adopting proactive community policies, making relevant teaching materials available in schools, and including global issues in the curriculum.

Local authorities can encourage the whole local community - consumers, wholesalers, businesses, and retailers - to choose ethically-sourced goods and adopt practices that do not harm the environment. At the heart of this is the concept of the 'global citizen', someone who is aware of the wider world, knows how the world works, is outraged by injustice, and who is both willing and enabled to take action to meet this global challenge.

This can apply to people of all ages, but young people who will grow up in a rapidly changing world will especially benefit. Clare Short MP, speaking at a Secondary Heads Conference on 'Education and our Global future' in April 1999, remarked '*Bringing international development issues into the work and life of schools enriches teaching and prepares young people for a world of increasing interdependence*'.

"Citizenship gives the knowledge skills and understanding to play an effective role in society at local national and international levels" (DfEE/QCA 1999)

Many environmental or development NGO's produce catalogues featuring a range of education materials which facilitate integration of fair trade and other global issues into the **school curriculum**, via teachers' packs and advisory services. There are now a lot of innovative web resources dedicated to educational information. Contact the Oxfam Schools 'Coolplanet' website for more information.

A vast array of resources available for promoting development and environmental education are listed in the resources section.

4.4 Partnerships: twinning and international linkings

Local partnerships

Some councils have formed **partnerships** with local NGO's, groups, and businesses (e.g. Bristol's North-South Forum or Sustainable Business groups, The Fairtrade Forum in Scotland, The Somerset Fairtrade Network or Vision 21 in Gloucestershire) to promote awareness of fair trade/corporate responsibility, global education, and other international issues. The 'community strategy' outlined earlier can be a vital tool in expediting these partnerships. Oxfam is also adding an international dimension and valuable experience by increasingly working with local authorities as part of the agency's UK anti-poverty programme. (See *Local Government News* December 2000 p.12)

Overseas partnerships/ North-South twinning

Local Authority partnerships with communities in the developing countries help communities to develop their awareness of global issues in a way which is direct,

personal, and meaningful. Personal contact with other cultures helps to break down stereotypes and emphasises the relevance of global concerns to individuals and the community.

School partnerships between North and South can enrich the curriculum directly, as well as contributing to the moral, spiritual, social, and cultural development of children. The importance of education for international understanding becomes even more vital for a citizen of an increasingly globalised world.

Local authorities can work with development agencies, businesses, and private and public sector bodies, to develop links with overseas communities. Twinning with communities in developing countries can be an ideal way to mutually share expertise and resources on sustainable practices. Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) also run a Local Authority Partnership Scheme whereby LA employees can take leave of absence to work overseas.

Contact Debbie Epstein, Tel: 0208 780 7329

The resources section contains many contacts for organisations who can provide advice on twinning, partnerships, and international linking.

4.4 Socially responsible/Ethical investment

"Investments, savings or retirement plans are likely to be indirectly invested in companies (some of which) are at the heart of many of the world's most serious problems such as toxic waste, use of child labour, global warming." - New Internationalist (Dec '98)

When the first UK ethical trust was launched in 1984 it was calculated that UK investment might peak at around £2 million. In 1999 a total of £2.5 billion was invested in ethical funds in the UK, (*Observer Cash* article 10th October 1999) double the figure of three years ago. In spring 2000 the market had risen to £2.6 billion, more than 1000 times that original estimation (source: Penny Shepherd UK Social Investment Forum). Ethical funds are growing and becoming more popular. The US figure is even higher at \$1,200 billion. The UK figure is likely to catch up fast as the result of a new legislation that came into effect on July 3rd 2000. This requires trustees of occupational pension schemes to disclose in their Statement of Investment Principles "the extent (if at all) to which social environmental or ethical considerations are taken into account in the selection retention and realisation of investments". Pensions funds now own more than a third of all UK shares-the potential influence on the market of ethically directed investment is vast.

Local authorities control very large budgets, with significant sums of money invested. Local Authorities led the way in the 1980's in considering the social consequences of investment particularly seeking to avoid investment in South Africa. At least some of current Local Authority funds should be invested ethically,

to support initiatives benefiting poor people and the environment. Figures from the Ethical Investment Research Service show that half of all 35-44 year olds object to their money being invested in companies developing genetically modified crops, while two thirds object are offended by companies that break environmental rules. Ethical investment has now become a mainstream movement and can become a major force for effective building of a truly sustainable economy.

Your council can make a major contribution to sustainability by undertaking two actions

- 1 This could relate to the council's own funds starting with an audit of current investments and aim to establish an ethical investment policy.
- 2 The provision of information for local people and businesses with the aim of encouraging more ethical investment by and in the local community

A list of companies and organisations offering advice is included in the resources section.

4.5 Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility has become a major topic in recent years. Patricia Hewitt MP in a speech to the Business Link National Conference said "*businesses have realised that they need to be more socially responsible - to play a full part as corporate citizens, not out of altruism ,but because they have a bottom - line interest in doing so.*" (October 1999). There are now many examples of corporate responses to consumer demands for ethical marketing of everyday products. For years, consumer boycotts have been a major form of expression and protest against corporate irresponsibility. Now, a variety of corporate responsibility mechanisms have developed as companies realize that they ignore consumer demands at their peril. Codes of conduct, social auditing, cause related marketing, charitable donations and third party certification are several, often competing, means available to managers wanting to differentiate themselves from their competition, boost share value, attract consumers and open niche markets where consumer ethics are a significant factor.

Fair trade fits into this panoply of responses as an effort to help disadvantaged small producers, usually in the Third World, through better prices, credit at reasonable rates of interest and longer-term direct and stable trading relationships. The basic message of the fair trade movement is that mainstream business must take responsibility for the whole production and trade procedure, from producer to consumer. Both the economic effects and the social effects on each participant in the chain must be accounted for, as well as the ecological

consequences. Having identified the positive and harmful effects of the production chain, companies must invest in improvements to guarantee a more sustainable process. The resultant Code of Conduct should be open to external monitoring by an objective body which should include trade unions, NGOs, and commercial companies. Similarly, several campaigns have been launched against the exploitation of children in rug production in India and Pakistan, in toy production, and in the production of footballs. The fair trade movement has itself initiated a system of such control over its own operations. The system is called "Social Auditing" and aims to: identify social and ethical principles on which evaluation should be based. Business practice is a key factor in creating a sustainable community-corporate responsibility is now a growing force in this project.

Local Authorities are a major player in the local economy. They can make a significant difference to the creation of a sustainable local economy by

1. Adopting sustainable business practices themselves.
2. By promoting and assisting local 'market transformation' towards sustainability practices via information to their suppliers and to the wider business community.

Section 5: Local authorities in action

One thousand local authorities throughout Europe are buying Fairtrade products. Nottingham City Council was the first UK local authority to pass a resolution on fair trade. Since then a number of others have followed. Gloucester and Bristol City Councils now buy Fairtrade coffee and tea for tea trolleys and internal staff meetings.

The Gloucester City Council experience is presented below.

5.6 Case study - Gloucester City Council

Gloucester City Council has been one of the pioneers in publicising and purchasing fair trade products. A whole range of publicity events have taken place, from articles in council newsletters through to exhibitions and fair trade markets. Fairtrade products are now purchased by the council for internal meetings and for the staff tea trolleys. Despite some initial problems with the purchasing policy, it is now considered to be a great success and is supported by the vast majority of council staff.

A detailed account of the council's policy is given below, together with criteria considered essential for success, and useful lessons learned.

Background

In spring 1996 a resolution was passed to look into ways in which the City Council could support the fair trade campaign. A paper was presented to the Human Resources Committee in January 1997 identifying specific actions the council would take. This was adopted in February 1997 by the Environment and Ecology Forum and by the City Centre Management Forum. The resolution focused on publicity and purchasing within the council.

Publicity

Gloucester City Council has undertaken a lot of work to publicise fair trade, including:

- Fairtrade markets, where products are sold, free tastings offered, and exhibition material displayed;

- Articles highlighting fair trade issues have been included in Gloucester Voice, the City Council publication which is delivered to every home in Gloucester, and City View, the council staff publication;
- A number of articles have appeared in The Citizen, and there have been interviews on Radio Gloucester in connection with fair trade events;
- In May 1997, as part of Environment Week, an exhibition on fair trade formed part of a wider environmental exhibition in the Eastgate Centre;
- An unstaffed fair trade exhibition has been mounted in a number of libraries;
- Fairtrade literature has been displayed in council establishments such as Docks offices and the Guildhall;
- A FairTrade Week has been run in conjunction with Oxfam and other organisations;
- Evening seminars have been run on fair trade issues, with talks from local businesses and Oxfam.

Purchasing

Fairtrade teas and coffees were introduced on trial for internal meetings and on the staff tea trolley. They were introduced permanently soon afterwards.

This initiative was not without problems. A petition was put together by some staff who were unhappy with the Fairtrade products used. This made both local and national press. Following this, it was resolved that an alternative blend of Fair trade tea should be introduced on the tea trolleys, and a choice of Fairtrade and non-Fairtrade coffee be available. Questionnaires were distributed to all those using the tea trolley. Eighty six per cent of respondents are now happy with the Fairtrade tea. There was still dissatisfaction with the instant Fairtrade coffee, and so a different Fairtrade brand was introduced.

The council experienced no problems in switching suppliers, and now purchases from the local Traidcraft supplier. There have been some cost implications. Fairtrade Marked coffee has proved to be 10 per cent more expensive, which works out about 2p more per cup. This is passed on to the consumer and so is not borne by the council. Fairtrade teas have proved to be the same price as, or in some cases, cheaper than the products formerly used.

The majority of staff agree that the council should have a Fairtrade policy when purchasing goods. The council is looking to use other Fairtrade products, such as raw cane sugar.

Lessons to be learned

Important lessons can be learned from Gloucester's experience:

- it is best to offer fair trade products initially on a trial basis, to allow staff to try the products and offer their views;
- when products are introduced on a permanent basis, fair trade products could be offered as a choice, with information provided to inform staff's purchasing decisions;
- staff should be allowed to sample a range of fair trade products - as with all brands of tea and coffee there is a range of blends - and choose the ones they like.

Key success factors

Following the introduction of a Fairtrade policy, Gloucester has been able to identify the following key elements for success:

- **Councillor support** - if you do not have this then a resolution will not be passed. It is important that this support continues over time.
- The campaign is more likely to be a success if you identify an **employee responsible for its promotion**. This employee must have an interest in fair trade issues in order to carry on the enthusiasm when the initial support has died down.
- **Networking**, both internally and externally - projects need to be developed with the help and support of other local authority departments.
- **Tying in with other campaigns** - fair trade initiatives are more likely to get support and be noticed if they work with other projects. In Gloucester various projects such as Vision 21, the Gloucester Festival, and the production of new environmental directories have included fair trade promotion.

Working with Oxfam has also proved to be an important ingredient for success, because:

- by supporting the Oxfam Fair Trade campaign, and not just fair trade in general, Gloucester City Council were able to avoid acting outside their powers;
- Oxfam supplied information and closely liaised on the production of the committee paper;
- Oxfam gave professional support, providing posters, leaflets, and displays boards, as well as speaking at events hosted by the council.

Below are further examples of successful local authority action.

5.7 Case study - Bristol City Council

Bristol City Council has been another pioneering authority in introducing Fairtrade products. These have been served at councilor meetings and functions since February 1998. The council's fair trade policy was officially publicised in October 1998.

Background

In April 1997 Bristol City Council passed a motion on fair trade. This was developed and put forward by the North-South Forum. The forum is a liaison group for development organisations working on international development, human rights, and sustainability issues. It seeks to offer advice to the local authority on relevant international issues. The North-South Forum has produced 'Global Partners', a council-funded exhibition that illustrates links between Bristol and various global issues. It initiated the local authority's fair trade policy, helps co-ordinate joint public activities, and is working to build and consolidate development education initiatives in the area.

The forum is formally recognised by the council, and its members include councillors, one of whom proposed the motion to the council. The lead for implementing the policy was taken by the Sustainable City Team in November 1997.

Purchasing

In 1997 a major catering contract was put out to tender. It included a preferential clause for providing some Fairtrade Mark or other EU fair trade products where practicable. The contract was won on 1 October by the council-owned Bristol Contract Services (BCS).

As a starting point, it was decided to convert the councillors' own tea and coffee supplies to fair trade as this was within their full powers. All their meetings and functions are served by an internal trolley service supplied by BCS, who were duly asked to supply the Fair Trade products.

BCS asked their regular beverage supplier, the local Bridge Valley Coffee Merchants, to supply Fairtrade tea and ground coffee that they already had in supply. It is Costa Rican ground coffee and Clipper tea, which is similar in quality to previous products. The switch to Fairtrade goods took place on 4th February 1998, the day the Minister for International Development, Clare Short MP, visited the council.

The council's fair trade policy was successfully publicised on 21 October, with exhibitions, fair trade tea and coffee tastings, and a lunchtime seminar for local businesses and service users.

As part of Fair Trade fortnight 2000 the Council ran a campaign to staff encouraging them to buy FT goods. This involved:

- 5000 leaflets with a FT tea/coffee sample in conjunction with the local Oxfam office, with a prize draw competition. The winner was publicised through the EMAS staff newsletter.
- Emailing to 3000 staff encouraging FT Taster events for staff, with 40 teams taking part.
- Launch with a FT coffee grower from Tanzania organised through Oxfam and CafeDirect.

A range of similar activity was undertaken in 2001. Further plans include BCS converting their other services, and the council's other contractors being persuaded to convert to fairtrade tea and coffee. Food catering contracts and the use of Nestlé vending machines are now being reviewed in the light of the Fairtrade policy.

5.8 Case Study - Wiltshire Fair Trade Week

The first Wiltshire Fairtrade Week was held in 1998, organised by the Wiltshire Fairtrade Coalition. Over 80 events and activities took place, encouraging as many people as possible to taste and buy Fairtrade products, in particular tea, coffee and chocolate.

Fairtrade Fortnight '99 and 2000 built on the success of these events. This year over 90 events and activities were organised by Coalition members and community groups across the county. In addition, the Coalition has worked to produce and promote Fairtrade directories covering almost the whole county, and to support local government in the development of Fairtrade purchasing policies.

Organisation

The Wiltshire Fairtrade Coalition brings together a wide range of organisations and community groups, including Oxfam, Christian Aid, Traidcraft, local churches, local government and Wiltshire Agenda 21. (Wiltshire Agenda 21 is a partnership initiative, based in the voluntary sector and managed by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust). Meetings to plan the programme countywide take place about four times in the year, co-ordinated by Wiltshire Agenda 21. Local groups decide and organise their own activities, but link in with the countywide theme, and draw on central support and materials. In 1999-2000 a grant from the Department for International Development made possible the employment of a Fairtrade Co-ordinator for a six-month period. Otherwise, work has been carried out by volunteers, with the support of staff from the organisations involved.

Three main areas of activity were carried out during the Fortnight:

- supporting community events organised by local groups
- working with supermarkets to promote the display of Fairtrade stands
- working with the media to publicise all these events

The events

Over 90 events and activities communicating the Fairtrade message were held including:

- 65 community events: fairs, coffee mornings, competitions, stalls and 13 displays
- Supermarket involvement: 13 supermarkets across Wiltshire and Swindon participated with displays/promotions including 5 instore tasting stalls (local groups) and 2 radio car interviews.
- Local authority involvement: 11 events and displays at Wiltshire County Council, West Wilts District Council, Salisbury District Council and North Wilts District Council (the latter two are now using Fairtrade tea and coffee at all meetings).

The total number of people attending these events was upwards of 3500. 5000 flyers and 250 action packs were produced by Oxfam and distributed from Devizes by the Fairtrade co-ordinator. Leaflets and free samples from the Fairtrade companies were delivered to event organisers from the Wiltshire Agenda 21 office. Media coverage was excellent, with 23 newspaper articles, 18 community newsletter articles and 11 radio interviews.

Fairtrade has provided an excellent practical way to incorporate action on world poverty into Local Agenda 21. Our approach in providing support to existing networks and partnerships and encouraging groups and individuals to take on responsibility for activities at a local level has also proved very effective. Planning and actions for Wiltshire Fairtrade Fortnight 2001 were enacted and plans for subsequent years are in place.

Section 6: Fair Trade FAQs - some of the common questions

How can my authority support fair trade?

A list of ideas for action is contained in this booklet. It includes:

- the creation of a fair trade purchasing policy;
- promoting it by articles in local papers, exhibitions, staff tasting sessions, and in contacts with suppliers and local businesses;
- Combining fair trade with other events and festivals such as Fair Trade Fortnight or One World Week.

What have other authorities done?

Over 1,000 councils throughout Europe support fair trade. Many councils are committed to purchasing fair trade as well as publicising and promoting fair trade. See case studies for more details

Are Fairtrade products available from suppliers in my area?

There are over 300 suppliers and distributors of Fairtrade products. See following lists. A list of suppliers is contained in the appendix. Many of the suppliers listed here have national distribution through a network of local suppliers. You can call them to find out if they have a supplier near you. Alternatively, you can call the Fairtrade Foundation on 020 7405 9542 (or visit www.fairtrade.org.uk) for the latest version of their Catering Directory. See the appendix for the latest version prior to print.

In some cases, it has been reported that the council's current contractor or supplies consortium needs large orders to make stocking Fairtrade products economically viable. If they service more than one council, all of whom are interested in purchasing fair trade products, then combined orders may make it viable for them.

Does Fairtrade coffee cost more than other varieties?

Not necessarily. Many councils have found they cost no more than previous products. Where they do, this works out at no more than 1p or 2p per cup - this can be passed on to the consumer. Also see survey in 'Ethical Consumer - paying for our principles', June/July 1997. This explodes a lot of the myths that fair trade costs more; many ethical brands cost less while still offering more to the grower. It depends on the type of coffee and service the venue normally gets.

Some Fairtrade coffees currently on offer are cheaper than well-known brands. Waveney District Council, decided to make the switch to fair trade, and was prepared to pay more, but they found that fair trade coffee from the local roaster Mastin's was cheaper than their former supplier. Tiki Caffé from Matthew Algie coffee merchants is similar in price to their decaffeinated coffee, and costs around a fifth of a penny more per cup than their popular premium coffee, but is cheaper than their speciality and gourmet coffees. Bewley's Direct works out at 0.7p more per cup than their regular coffees. Even if Fairtrade coffee is as much as 10 per cent more expensive than the venue's current coffee, that would still probably work out at no more than a penny a cup more.

Where fair trade does cost a little more, it reflects the fact that poor people in the developing world have been paid a **fair** price for their labour and their produce. One local caterer stated that "boiling the water and providing the milk costs more"

What is the quality and range of Fairtrade coffees like?

Fairtrade products are of the highest quality. There are a range of products and flavours to suit all tastes - simply try them. If you want corroboration how about '*Fair trade is fine food with a clear conscience*' (Michael Barry), or '*Buying fair trade is about good taste and good sense*' (Sophie Grigson). One brand of fair trade tea won a 'top taste' award on BBC's good food show from Jilly Goolden. Fair trade goods are high quality. There is now a range of premium quality Fairtrade Marked coffees. This includes freshly roasted filter, espresso and cappuccino, single origin, blends, and organic. For restaurants which like to grind their own, Fairtrade coffee is available as beans with grind 'n' serve equipment. Some freeze-dried instant coffees are also available.

Is there a conflict between Fair Trade and the law on purchasing?

Compulsory Competitive Tendering (CCT) is replaced by 'best value' which gives more freedom for councils to develop purchasing policies based on a balance between quality, corporate policies, and cost. Councils are also working with existing contractors and suppliers in accordance with fair trade policies and by developing and passing on consumer demand for fair trade products in catering and other services.

Don't EU directives prohibit the specification of trademarks in public contracts?

The EU supplies directives are intended to prevent discrimination against firms from other member states. Some EU countries have their own independent fair trade schemes. See the list of Fair Trade Labelling Organisations (FLO) in the resource list. To overcome this, your specifications could refer to the 'Fairtrade Mark or equivalent' or they should spell out the standards which are required.

Do Fairtrade coffee suppliers offer the machines free on loan?

Many of them provide standard pour-over machines. Some also offer other coffee making equipment, including machines for grinding, making cappuccino and espresso, serving flasks, and vending machines. One example is Freshcafé, a new company in the south west (see resource section for details). John Broderick at Independent Vending Consultants on 0161 945 2020 advised the Co-operative Bank on their switch to fair trade vending of coffee, and can advise on vending services around the UK.

Can I try Fairtrade samples?

Yes - contact the suppliers. Most producers of Fairtrade products will provide samples on request.

What products are currently available?

A wide range of tea, coffee, chocolates, cocoa, honey, sugar, bananas, juices and snack products are available. See resource list for a full listing.

What products will become available?

New products are continually being assessed. Contact the Fairtrade Foundation for information on new products.

What training and advice is available for other purchasers?

Some county councils run seminars on environmental purchasing for local business and council staff. Others have established environmental/ethical-purchasing consultancies and provide guidance for small businesses. Both could include fair trade issues.

Discussions with local authorities who already support fair trade can also be useful. Groups of local authorities could come together to discuss fair trade experiences and options.

What are the benefits to producers of Fairtrade tea and products?

Fair trade enables producers to improve their living and working conditions, and invest in their farms. It enables them to provide clean water, sanitation, basic medical treatment, food, a roof over their families' heads, and education for the community.

What has the Fair Trade campaign achieved so far?

Fair Trade has now become a mainstream movement, and the value of sales has increased year upon year. Many institutions now stock it. For producers, it has made a real tangible difference, enabling them to earn an improved standard of living and longer-term security.

Can you provide an analysis of the additional cost versus the benefits to producers?

The extra price that goes to the producers is invested directly in farmer organisations or in the community. Costs are kept down by avoiding the middlemen, and dealing directly with the farmers. The Fairtrade Foundation's annual report 1999-2000 estimates that 120,000 producers and their families are now benefiting by selling to the UK on Fairtrade terms representing over £3.8 million in income or £400,000 more than they would have received on the conventional market. As the market price is variable the figure could also be twice this estimate.

What are the environmental credentials of Fairtrade products?

Providing opportunities to earn sustainable livelihoods is a vital environmental policy. In addition, many fair trade products are grown in an environmentally sensitive manner and many are organically produced - see the product listing for details.

What is the difference between Fair Trade and Ethical Trade

Basically they start at opposite ends of the trade process and both have an important role to play in encouraging socially responsible trading. Fair trade starts with the producer and is focused on providing disadvantaged groups with the support and expertise they need to gain access to a market. Ethical trade starts at the other end looking at commercial supply chains, and how changes could be made to improve the situation for workers.

For Oxfam Fair Trade is trade which promotes sustainable development by improving market access for disadvantaged producers. It seeks to overcome poverty and provide decent livelihoods for producers through a partnership between all those involved in the trading process; producers/workers, traders and consumers.

The term 'ethical trade' is now most commonly used to refer to the work of the Ethical Trade Initiative. Ideally all goods in the UK will have been traded according to ethical codes of conduct. Fair trade goes beyond standard and codes. It is about developmentally working in partnership with disadvantaged groups, helping them to overcome the serious barriers they face in finding a market for the goods they grow or make, to develop a sustainable livelihood.

Will my council's action make a difference?

Yes. The total quantity of, for instance, coffee sold through a single council's purchasing organisation can be three tonnes annually. It is calculated that local authorities account for 10-12 per cent of GNP. Councils can play a key role in 'market transformation' by creating a sustainable business environment in their community. The sheer size of a council's consumption makes it a significant player. The council will also provide a clear signal and leadership to local businesses (council suppliers and others) who may be encouraged to adopt more sustainable practice. Councils can use the educational potential of their numerous public facilities and meeting places to spread the word about fair trade amongst employees and the general public. Thousands of poor communities will directly benefit from council action.

The council is responsible to local people; what relevance do global issues have to us?

Global issues are increasingly local issues. Actions and conditions in other parts of our shared planet directly and indirectly affect us. We depend on natural and human resources from many parts of the globe. People support fair trade. A Christian Aid/ NOP opinion poll in 1993 found that 85 per cent of people in this country would like to see more fair trade products in supermarkets. So in supporting fair trade, councils will be representing local people. Saving distant forests and environments contributes to combating global warming and help cool our climate. In the light of disastrous UK floods in 2000 promoting sustainable trade will benefit us all.

What is the value to global sustainable development?

Globally sustainable development requires a more equitable distribution of resources between rich and poor nations, and providing people with a sustainable livelihood so they do not have to degrade their natural resources in their struggle to survive. With a better quality of life population levels and consumption patterns can also be stabilised to the benefit of all. Bio-diversity and ecosystems will be conserved so that future generations can continue to enjoy and utilise the natural resources like food or medicines that will be needed to ensure an adequate level and quality of life. When you buy Fairtrade products, you are contributing to this development.

Resource section

Section A: Fair trade resolutions for local councils

Below are four suggested motions for resolution, of which the first is the 'softest' option. The others specify actions of increasing commitment.

1 Resolved:

To request the Policy and Resources Committee to investigate how this council may legitimately:

- Welcome the initiatives by {- insert name of organisation} to encourage the use of fair trade goods.
- Promote awareness of fair trade issues among its employees and the people of {insert district}.
- Encourage the use of Fairtrade goods by council catering contractors where possible.
- Support fair trade in other ways.

2 Resolved:

To welcome the initiatives by {- insert name of organisation} to encourage the use of fair trade goods.

To assist voluntary groups in distributing publicity and educational material concerning fair trade issues and opportunities for supporting fair trade in the area to:

- Council employees
- The people of {e.g. Bristol Bath and districts}
- Local businesses

To use fair trade goods, for example products carrying the Fairtrade Mark, when catering for council meetings and functions.

To request the Chief Executive to report to the policy and resources committee on how this council may legitimately encourage the use of fair trade goods by its catering contractors, where appropriate.

To investigate other ways in which the council may support fair trade.

3 Resolved:

This council welcomes the initiatives by the {- insert name of organisation} to encourage the use of fair trade goods and notes that the council, as an important consumer and opinion leader, should research, develop, and support a strategy to facilitate fair trade where appropriate.

It therefore resolves:

To promote awareness of fair trade issues and the opportunities for supporting fair trade in the area. It would initially concentrate on making council employees, the public, and local businesses aware of the council's policy on fair trade.

To encourage the use of fair trade goods, for example products carrying the Fairtrade Mark, when catering for council meetings and functions.

To encourage the use of Fairtrade goods in other council contracts, including staff catering, wherever possible.

To request the council's wholesalers to stock Fairtrade products in addition to other brands. This would include, where appropriate, printing and stationery in addition to contract services, and would include promotion through the relevant catalogues and the provision of information.

To request the Chief Executive to report on how this council could integrate fair trade considerations into its environmental and internationalist policies, as part of the Local Agenda 21 programme for sustainable development. This would assist in the recognition and implementation of the council's core values of internationalism, equity, and empowerment.

To identify a named officer responsible for liaising with the North-South Forum and implementing this resolution. There would be a regular report and feedback procedure to monitor progress.

4 Resolved:

This council welcomes the fair trade campaign supported by organisations including Oxfam and Christian Aid, and thereby resolves:

To promote awareness of fair trade issues, and make publicity and educational information available to local people concerning the worldwide impact of unfair trade and the opportunities that fair trade provides to promote sustainable development.

To investigate the council's own purchasing policies such as those of its suppliers and contractors and implement fair trade where possible.
To consider buying Fairtrade products, such as those carrying the Fairtrade Mark, as they become available.

To promote fair trade issues and practices amongst local businesses, and commercial and other organisations.

To develop a strategy to make the council a 'fair trade council'.

Section B: A Globally Sustainable Community

Sustainable Development A Global summary of the issues

- ◆ Global pollution of atmosphere, land and water; the North-South equity of the impacts of pollutants, especially national consumption patterns of fossil fuels contributing to climate change and sea-level rise; freshwater pollution; soil degradation and erosion, chemical pollution from excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, and soil salinisation from improper irrigation.
- ◆ Concern about intergenerational flows of natural and man-made capital in a full world where natural capital is the limiting factor of production; loss of biodiversity, fresh water supplies and degradation of ecosystems by deforestation, fuel wood collection, erosion and urbanisation; loss of genetic diversity in modern farming systems; the equity of trends to commoditise virtually all remaining exploitable natural resources, even genetic material and genetically altered organisms, for onward sale.
- ◆ An increasing inequality between the world's rich and poor, and the urgent need to address poverty and basic needs on a global scale; the needs of 800 million undernourished people; to secure world food supply in face of rising population; the breakdown of traditional, ecologically sound systems of resource management by commercial and population pressure; and displacement by economic processes of the resource-poor to agriculture on marginal lands or to underemployment in rapidly growing cities.
- ◆ Concern about powerful trends which may contribute to unsustainable development; industrialisation and integration of finance, marketing and advertising in a global marketplace; the rapid spread of aspirations to Western-style consumption patterns fuelled by satellite television; suburbanisation in land use patterns and growing motor vehicle numbers.
- ◆ Issues of governance in development and the need for long-term, holistic planning; for reconciling market mechanisms and short-term political objectives with longer-term development needs; concern for international equity among nations as recompense for past unsustainable resource extraction and pollution; and for developing national policies, human resources, management systems and mechanisms of participation which define sustainable processes of development.

Source Michael Carley & Philippe Spapens 'Sharing the World-Sustainable living and Global Equity in the 21st Century' 1998 Earthscan

A Checklist for a Globally Sustainable Community.....

- Accepts the need to think globally and act locally;
- Bases all its policies on a commitment to sustainable development, defined by the Brundtland Commission as "development, which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
- Has drawn up a Local Agenda 21 with full involvement of all sectors and is implementing it in a partnership framework;
- Has established an integrated policy plan on international relations/global issues (including public awareness-raising activities);
- Has a yearly allocation in the budget for development activities, if allowed by national legislation, based where possible on a per capita provision (or %);
- Has designated a senior official to be responsible for the development and implementation of the integrated policy plan;
- Has assessed the links (the global footprint) its community has with other parts of the world and has informed its citizens of this interdependence;
- Provides support for a 'Global Citizenship' education or other comparable development education or awareness raising facilities;
- Promotes ethical investment and corporate responsibility policies within the authority and to the local business community;
- Seeks to foster ethical and fair trade practices through its purchasing policies;
- Is committed to meeting energy saving targets and to updating these on a regular basis;
- Promotes environmentally sensitive and sustainable consumption patterns seeking to reduce the use of, to reuse or recycle natural capital;
- Is acting locally to reduce carbon emissions and global warming;
- Invests in meaningful 'twinning' with partners in the South and/or East on the basis of reciprocity and mutual respect;
- Has established a local development forum involving representatives from all sectors of society with an interest in North-South co-operation, including non-governmental organisations, industry and commerce, trade unions, academic institutions, etc.
- Promotes tolerance and working towards a multicultural society, and values its minority communities;
- Has defined clear policies for its participation in international associations and networks.

'Global' cities and communities can be small or large in size. The characteristics listed need not be all met at once. They can be seen as a set of targets to be achieved over time (Adapted from recommendations made in the Berlin Charter 1992 Action Agenda and examples from current practice, produced at the Global Cities Conference Bremen 1995 by Towns and Development & IULA)

Section C: Two Sustainability Tools

In dealing with sustainability issues at a local level it is often difficult to see how the 'local' fits with the 'global'. It is vital to both our understanding and to the implementation of effective practical sustainable solutions that the nature of these global links becomes clear. The following concepts are invaluable tools towards this end

C.1 The Compass Rose

We can plot a sustainable course from the local to global with the Compass rose. The 'Compass Development Rose' provides a framework to explore the global dimensions of any locality in the world. If we take a 'photograph' of any community we can try to imagine all the local/global links involved

One example might serve as a model. Easter Island was the last place on Earth to be settled by Polynesians 1,500 years ago. Its huge eight-metre obsidian statues on a deserted island are all that remains of the civilisation that flourished there. Their story, could they tell it, might be a modern parable. The island climate is a semi-arid one, but a verdant forest that trapped and held water ameliorated this. The population lived well by clearing forests for crops and fishing. Gradually however the wood supplies ran low, rain eroded the cleared soil and they could not seek fish because of the lack of wood to build boats. Cut off from the rest of the world, the civilization collapsed in anarchy and conflict.

Our island is the earth and we can turn to the fresh water, the biodiversity, the cattle range lands, the ocean fisheries, use the global atmosphere and utilise the global economy to support our lifestyle. The global forest economy is our woodland; our demands are felt thousands of miles away. The planet is finite and we must examine the natural resources we use, the social relationships, the economic dependencies and the political or power relationships that moderate these linkages for our continued survival.

This tool helps us to investigate these relationships and links between the local, regional and the global and the 'compass points' of (N)atural, (S)ocial, (E)conomic and (W)ho decides?, Who benefits-the political.

How can we this relate to our own street or village level? We might see some hardwood garden furniture being transported in a car. The burning of fossil fuels is adding over six billion tons of carbon gas into the atmosphere each year. Alongside it, the forests that might take up the carbon and cool our global atmosphere are being chopped down to manufacture our chairs and tables. The local community are unlikely to benefit and we are turning up the heat at both

ends. The year 1999 was the world's hottest year of the millennium, as greenhouse gases reached the highest levels in 160,000 years. The UK climate itself is under threat as extreme weather patterns and rises in sea level threaten poor sea coast communities from India to Nicaragua. The poor in the developing world as well as our own communities might pay with their lives for affluent lifestyles in richer countries.

The development compass rose might act as a moral compass to help us understand and gain awareness into the linkages of our localities along a number of dimensions. The global is local in our interconnected world. Combined with the following mechanism, the 'global footprint', this concept will aid the realisation of international understanding and stimulate local action. These insights also will help us build a more globally sustainable lifestyle.

(Source: 'Development Compass Rose ~ a consultation pack', Development Education Centre, Gillett Centre 998, Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham B29 6LE. Tel: 0121 472 3255 and Birmingham Local Agenda 21 - global dimensions environmental services 0121 421 9504.)

C.2 The 'Global Footprint'

"We must shift our emphasis from managing resources to managing ourselves and learn to live as an integral part of nature" Rees & Wackernagel Our Ecological Footprint

A key concept developed by William Rees and Mathis Wackernagel and a practical measure of the sustainability of human activity is the ecological footprint. **This is defined as the land area required to supply a city or a nation with products and to absorb its output of waste gases such as CO₂.** They conclude that human settlements require increasingly vast areas of hinterland to support them. This gives, in effect, a baseline and a measure of how sustainable our local community is and the impact of our lifestyle on the earth and humanity. Most of the resource use on the planet is for supplying cities which depend on a vast range of supplies from all over the globe. These resources can be foodstuffs, timber, metals or fossil fuels. The quantity and the manner in which these supplies are utilised have vast implications for the source areas, for pollution levels, and on the biosphere. The carbon emission for an average Briton is nine metric tonnes or 9,000kg per annum compared to the average African at 1,200kg per annum. The British population (60m) emits roughly the same amount of carbon as 700m people in Africa. The UK's global footprint, for example, is about eight times its actual surface area. **This information can help us analyse our consumption and waste production to assist us in creating a more sustainable community and lifestyle.** The resource section contains more information about this concept and gives practical tools and organisations that will enable practical measurements for your local community to be calculated.

Section D: FAIRTRADE MARKED PRODUCTS

Fairtrade Products - retail outlets

These products are endorsed with the Fairtrade Mark, the consumer label which guarantees a better deal for third world producers

Bananas

Fairtrade Mark Bananas are sold in Co-op, Sainsbury's and Waitrose stores, some branches of Safeway and Asda, and some organic stores.

Chocolate

Co-op Divine Milk Chocolate is available in small 45g bars in Co-op stores.

Day Chocolate's Divine milk chocolate is stocked in Asda, Booths, Co-op, Morrisons, Sainsbury's, Somerfield, health food and one world shops. **Dubble** crispy chocolate bar is also sold in Tesco, Waitrose, and convenience stores.

Green & Black's Milk Chocolate and **Maya Gold** chocolate, both organic, are available in most major supermarkets. Small 20g bars are sold in selected Sainsbury's and health food stores.

Oxfam Masca organic **Cappuccino, Milk, Orange Milk** and **Plain** chocolates are available in Oxfam shops.

Traidcraft's chocolate bar range, available from Traidcraft and one world shops, includes organic **Milk, Plain, Cappuccino** and **Praline**. Small 50g bars of **Almond White** and **Honey Milk** chocolate are also available.

Cocoa

Equal Exchange Organic Cocoa is available from health and wholefood shops and by mail order.

Green & Black's Organic Cocoa is available in some supermarkets and health food shops.

Oxfam African Cocoa and **Hot Chocolate Drink with African Cocoa** are available from Oxfam shops and some Sainsbury's stores.

Coffee

Brian Wogan Fairtrade Costa Rica ground coffee is sold in specialist delicatessens and health food stores.

Cafédirect Medium, Rich, Organic, Kilimanjaro and **Organic Machu Picchu** ground coffees, and **Medium** and **Decaffeinated Organic** freeze dried instant coffees are sold in all major supermarkets, Oxfam shops, Costa Coffee, and by mail order from Traidcraft or Equal Exchange.

Co-op Fair Trade ground coffee is sold in Co-op stores.

Equal Exchange organic **Medium Roast, Dark Roast** and **Decaffeinated** ground coffees and whole beans, and **Espresso Fine Grind, Sumatran Takegon** and **Colombian Excelso** ground coffees, are available from health and wholefood shops, and by mail order.

Johnsons Fairtrade ground coffee is stocked in Sainsbury's stores in northern Ireland.

Matthew Algie's Tiki Caffé is available as beans or in various grinds, by mail order (0141 420 2422).

Percol Colombia, Guatemala Organic, Latin American Organic and **Nicaragua** ground coffees are available in most supermarkets. Their organic **Americano** and **Espresso** blends are stocked in Waitrose and Budgens.

Fruit juice

Fruit Passion Orange, Breakfast and **Tropical** juices are available in selected Sainsbury's, Co-op and Waitrose stores.

Honey

Equal Exchange set or clear **Organic Honey** is sold in wholefood shops and by mail order.

Snacks and biscuits

Equal Exchange chocolate-coated **Brazil Nuts** are sold in some Sainsbury's and wholefood shops, and by mail order.

Traidcraft Geobar, Apple and Raisin Geobar and **Chocolate Geobar** snack bars are sold by Traidcraft, and Waitrose, Sainsbury's, Safeway and Tesco stores.

Traidcraft Organic Brazil Nut Cookies and **Stem Ginger Cookies** are available from Traidcraft. Their **Double Chocolate Chip Cookies** are also stocked in Waitrose.

Sugar

Equal Exchange Organic Raw Cane Sugar is available in health food shops, and mail order.

Traidcraft Organic Raw Cane Sugar is stocked in one world shops, and sold by mail order.

Tea

Clipper's Fairtrade Tea Bags are sold in many major supermarkets. **Earl Grey Nilgiri, Sri Lanka Golden,** and **Nilgiri Blue Mountain** tea bags and loose tea are sold in wholefood shops and by mail order (0800 169 3552)

Equal Exchange's organic **Assam, Breakfast, Earl Grey, Darjeeling, Green tea** and **Jasmine Green** tea bags and loose tea, and **Earl Green, Lemon Green, Masala Chai** and **Mint Green** tea bags, are sold in health and wholefood shops and by mail order.

Hampstead Tea & Coffee Company's organic **Biochai Masala, First Flush, Makaibari Darjeeling, Green,** and **Oolong** loose teas, and **Wildwood** and **Earl Grey** tea bags, are sold by specialist shops and mail order (020 8731 9833).

Ridgways Fairtrade Tea is available as tea bags, and **Ridgways Organically Grown Tea** is available as tea bags and loose tea, from most major supermarkets.

Teadirect tea bags, **Organic Earl Grey** tea bags, and **Organic Green Tea** bags with **Lemongrass** or **Cinnamon** are sold by major supermarkets, Oxfam shops, Traidcraft and Equal Exchange.

Themis organic **Memory, Vigour, Slimming** and **Vitality** Fairtrade tea bags are sold in health food shops.

Fairtrade product stockists

Fairtrade products are available in supermarkets, one world shops, wholefood shops, [Out of this World](#), and through Traidcraft and Oxfam.

The following organisations offer a mail order service:

[Equal Exchange](#) 0131 220 3484

[Traidcraft](#) 0191 491 0855

If any of the products listed here as stocked in a particular supermarket are not available in your local branch, please ask the Manager to stock them.

Other fair trade suppliers

Oxfam and **Traidcraft** have been selling Fairtrade teas and coffees, as well as other fairly traded food products, for a number of years. Contact your local Oxfam shop or Traidcraft supplier. These products include:

- Organic Forest Honey from Zambia;
- Banana chips from the Philippines;
- Caster and cane sugar from Mauritius;
- Chutneys and chilli sauce from Swaziland;
- Barrita Nut bars, made from ingredients from countries including Cuba;
- Brazil nuts from the Peruvian Amazonian rainforest;.
- Mascao chocolate, using ingredients from countries including Bolivia and the Philippines.

D.1 Fairtrade Labelling Organisations International (FLO)

In order to co-ordinate the work of the national initiatives and more efficiently run the monitoring programmes, an umbrella organization, FLO was set up in April 1997. A central responsibility for FLO is to collect data and ensure the audit of all Fairtrade labelled products from the producer to the supermarket shelf. One of its aims is to see the introduction of a single international Fairtrade label. The national initiatives retain responsibility for marketing and promoting Fairtrade in their respective countries.

Kaiser Freidrich Strasse 13 53113 Bonn, Germany Tel: +49 228 949230 Fax: +49 228 2421713 Email: coordination@fairtrade.net Website: <http://www.fairtrade.net/>

Section E: Fair trade contacts distributors and suppliers

E.1 Fairtrade Catering Directory

It is now easier than ever before to use Fairtrade products for catering purposes. More than twenty national suppliers offer a wide variety of Fairtrade products and services to the catering trade. Below you will find a full list of those companies who are registered with the Fairtrade Foundation to use the Fairtrade Mark on their catering products. Many of them have local distributors and outlets, and all will be pleased to help you further with your enquiry.

When contacting suppliers, please specify that you are interested in Fairtrade Mark products. If you have questions about Fairtrade which are not answered here, please contact the Fairtrade Foundation on 020 7405 5942.

Bewley's Coffeeman Ltd

Products: **Bewley's Direct coffee**

Contact: Customer Service

Tel: **01279 657667**

Fax: **01279 657707**

E-mail: tea&coffee@bewleys.co.uk

Address: **1 The Priors, London Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts CM23 5ED.**

National distribution. By holding stocks in over 60 locations throughout the UK, Bewley's provide a local service to the catering trade. Supply pour & serve machines and branded flasks. Phone for closest supplier.

Bolling Coffee Ltd

Products: **Fairtrade ground coffee**

Contact: Sales Department

Tel: **01484 852601**

Fax: **01484 852194**

E-mail: bolting.coffee@dial.pipex.com

Address: **Bent Ley Coffee Mills, Meltham, Huddersfield HD7 3AP.**

Coffee roaster.

Brian Wogan Ltd

Products: **Brian Wogan Fairtrade coffee**

Contact: Mr B A Wogan

Tel: **0117 955 3564**

Fax: **0117 954 1605**

E-mail: sales@wogan-coffee.co.uk

Address: **Bourbon House, 2 Clement Street, Bristol BS2 9EQ.**

Local family roaster supplying Fairtrade coffee to various organisations in the South West.

Brodie, Melrose, Drysdale & Co

Products: **Fairtrade roast coffee**

Contact: Stuart Richardson

Tel: **0131 554 6331**

Fax: **0131 555 2584**

E-mail:

Address: **Dock Street, Leith, Edinburgh EH6 6EY.**

Supplies Fairtrade coffee throughout Scotland.

Cafédirect Ltd

Products: **Cafédirect instant and ground coffee, Teadirect**

Contact: Nicola O' Donnell

Tel: **020 7490 9520**

Fax: **020 7490 9521**

E-mail: info@cafedirect.co.uk

Address: **City Cloisters, Suite B2, 196 Old Street, London EC1V 9FR.**

Supplies Medium and Rich ground coffee, freeze dried instant coffee, espresso beans, and tea, in various pack sizes, including one cup sachets. Distributed through national network of distributors and mail order. Phone for local and vending suppliers.

Clipper Teas

Products: **Clipper Fairtrade tea, Nilgiri, Sri Lanka & Earl Grey**

Contact: Lorraine Brehme

Tel: **01308 863344**

Fax: **01308 863847**

E-mail: enquiries@clipper-teas.com

Address: **Beaminster Business Park, Broadwindsor Road, Beaminster, Dorset DT8 3PR.**

Supplies catering packs of 500 teabags. Also supplies boxes of loose tea.

Coffee Distributors Ltd

Products: **Pumphrey's Fairtrade coffee**

Contact: Stuart Archer
Tel: 0191 414 4510
Fax: 0191 499 0526
E-mail:
Address: Bridge Street, Blaydon, Tyne & Wear NE21 4JH.

Traditional coffee roasters based in Newcastle, supplying coffee to the catering trade throughout northern England. Supply pour & serve machines.

coffee4u

Contact: Tony Gardiner
Tel: 01638 666733
Fax: 01638 666744
E-mail: info@coffee-4-u.co.uk
Address: Brasilia House, Victoria Way, Studlands Park Avenue, Newmarket CB8 7SH.

Products: Fairtrade ground and soluble coffees, Fairtrade teas
National coverage of Fairtrade catering products including Cafédirect and Teadirect.

Cooper & Company

Contact: David Warr
Tel: 01534 33352
Fax: 01534 506879
E-mail: coopers@itl.net
Address: 57 Halkett Place, St. Helier, Jersey JE2 4WG.

Products: Cooper Fairtrade coffee
Supplies to Jersey.

Equal Exchange

Contact: Judith Hourston
Tel: 0131 220 3484
Fax: 0131 220 3565
E-mail: info@equalexchange.co.uk
Address: 10a Queensferry Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PG.

Products: Equal Exchange organic Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Sugar & Honey
Offers a workplace beverage service for organisations without in-house facilities, with products available via mail order. Range includes catering cases of 60g coffee sachets, 3kg honey tubs, and sachets and packs of sugar.

First Choice Coffee

Contact: Angela Miller
Tel: 01582 418222
Fax: 01582 401222
E-mail: angela@fchoice.co.uk
Address: Airport Executive Park, Luton Airport, Luton LU2 9NY.

Products: Grand Café Fairtrade coffee
National distributor of Grand Café Fairtrade Espresso Beans and Ground Coffee as bulk brew and pour and serve packs. Distributes Black&White bean-to-cup machines, and Bloomfield coffee brewing systems. Full range of sales support items also available.

Food Brands Group Ltd

Contact: Neil Robertson
Tel: 020 7978 5300
Fax: 020 7924 2732
E-mail: sales@fbg.co.uk
Address: 9/10 Calico House, Plantation Wharf, Battersea, London SW11 3TN.

Products: Percol Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala, Latin Am. Organic
Supplies Percol Fairtrade ground coffees to catering trade nationally. Coffees available in 3 pint sachets and 250g packs. Percol Fairtrade posters, info cards and pour over machines can be supplied. Call for your closest supplier.

James Aimer Limited

Contact: Eric Duncan
Tel: 01382 229733
Fax: 01382 201656
E-mail: sales@jamesaimer.co.uk
Address: Milnbank Works, Milnbank Road, Dundee DD1 5QE.

Products: James Aimer Fairtrade roast and ground coffee
Offers Fairtrade coffee in either beans or ground form, in a variety of pack sizes suitable for all types of brewing equipment. Own label packaging is also available. Product available through an extensive European distribution network.

James Gourmet Coffee Co.

Contact: Peter James
Tel: 01452 831556
Fax: 01452 831003
E-mail:
Address: Yartleton Farm, May Hill, Longhope, Gloucestershire GL17 0RF.

Products: Fairtrade ground coffee
Coffee roaster.

Johnson's Coffee

Contact: Philip Mills
Tel: 028 9266 7557
Fax: 028 9266 8800
E-mail: pmills@johnsonbrothers.co.uk
Address: 137 Hillsborough Old Road, Lisburn, Northern Ireland BT27 5QR.

Products: Johnson's Fairtrade coffee
Supplies to Northern Ireland, in retail or catering packs.

Just Coffee Company Ltd

Contact: Barry Constable
Tel: 01989 750455
Fax: 01989 762100
E-mail:

Products: Just Coffee instant and specialist blends
Small local supplier, selling only Fairtrade coffees. Range includes organic, instant and espresso coffees in various pack sizes. Catering managers should call to discuss their individual requirements - can blend to order and arrange machine loan.

Address: **The Mill, Dancing Green, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 5TE.**

Lee & Fletcher

Products: Fairtrade Columbian filter coffee

Contact: Jim Lee
Tel: **0115 979 0961**
Fax: **0115 970 0440**

Supplies its own freshly roasted coffee, either ground or as beans, and supplies catering packs of Cafédirect and Teadirect to Nottingham and surrounding area. Free filter machine loan.

E-mail:

Address: **Unit 2, Adco Industrial Park, Plantation Side, Bobbers Mill, Nottingham NG7 5NR.**

MacBeans Ltd

Products: MacBeans Fairtrade coffee

Contact: Ian Cukrowski
Tel: **01224 624757**
Fax: **01224 637377**

Roast Fairtrade coffees alongside other coffees and teas. Free delivery to local restaurants and other outlets, and a nationwide mail order service. Also supply machines for pour & serve.

E-mail:

Address: **2 Little Belmont St, Aberdeen AB10 1JG.**

Masteroast Coffee Co Ltd

Products: Fairtrade coffee

Contact: Andy Fawkes
Tel: **01733 331234**
Fax: **01733 266943**

Supplies coffee to 100 regional companies throughout the UK, offering a local service to the catering trade. Some of the regional companies hold stocks of Fairtrade coffee, and others can get it if there is demand. Phone for your closest supplier.

E-mail: masteroast@aol.com

Address: **Unit 50 Ivatt Way, Westwood Industrial Estate, Peterborough, Cambs PE3 7PN.**

Mastins Coffee

Products: Mastins Fairtrade coffee

Contact: Mr P E Mastin
Tel: **01603 404800**
Fax: **01603 789016**

Supplies freshly roast & ground Fairtrade coffee to restaurants, hotels and councils throughout East Anglia and beyond. Supplies pour & serve machines.

E-mail:

Address: **22/23 Roundtree Close, Roundtree Industrial Estate, Norwich, Norfolk NR7 8SX.**

Matthew Algje Tea & Coffee Mchts

Products: Tiki Caffé, as beans and various grinds

Contact: Customer Sales
Tel: **0800 263333**
Fax: **0141 429 3389**
E-mail: great-coffee@matthewalgje.com

National distribution. Supply coffee with a complete range of coffee systems. Tiki Caffé valve packed beans for espresso and grind & serve cafétiere systems. Fresh ground vacuum packs for bulk brew and pour & serve, with branded serving flasks.

Address: **16 Lawmoor Road, Glasgow G5 0UL.**

Northern Tea Merchants

Products: Northern Fairtrade Tea and Fairtrade coffee

Contact: David or James Pogson
Tel: **01246 232600**
Fax: **01246 555991**

Packers of Fairtrade teas and manufacturers of Fairtrade Tea Bags. Roasters and packers of Fairtrade Coffees. Can pack Fairtrade Tea and Coffee under your own label. Coffee brewing equipment available on loan. Nationwide delivery and service.

E-mail:

Address: **Crown House, 193 Chatsworth Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S40 2BA.**

Redwood Catering Limited

Products: Redwood/Neuteboom roast & instant coffee, tea, chocolate

Contact: Customer Enquiries
Tel: **01277 202929**
Fax: **01277 202830**

Offers complete Fairtrade vending service. Also available: coffee in sachets for pour & serve, cafétiere 250g packs, espresso beans 750g; fresh brew tea and tea bags; some organic products; hot chocolate. Nationwide service to offices & caterers.

E-mail:

Address: **31 Tallon Road, Hutton Industrial Estate, Brentwood, Essex CM13 1TE.**

Ridgways Teas (Premier Brands)

Products: Ridgways Fairtrade Tea; Organically Grown Tea

Contact: Consumer Help-line
Tel: **0800 783 2196**

Direct delivery service for catering packs. Phone for further information.

E-mail:

Address: **P O Box 8, Moreton, Wirral, Merseyside L46 8XF.**

Smith's Coffee Co

Products: Smith's Fairtrade coffee

Contact: Colin Smith
Tel: **01442 234257**
Fax: **01442 248614**

Phone for closest supplier. Can supply Fairtrade coffee to companies throughout UK, offering a local service to the catering trade. From factories in Hertfordshire and Pembroke Dock, will roast and pack Fairtrade coffee under its own and private labels.

E-mail: colin@smiths-coffee.demon.co.uk

Address: **Arabica House, Eberbs Road, Apsley, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP3 9RD.**

Organic Fairtrade Sugar, in sachets or bulk, is sold by **Equal Exchange** (*above*) and **Nirvana Sugars** (Tel **01908 586991**, E-mail nirvana@sugarsltd.freemove.co.uk)

Freshcafe

Providers of Fairtrade Vending Machines contact 6 Higher Trevorian Barns St Buryan, Penzance, Cornwall TR17 6EA TEL 0800 783 6541

E.2 UK Fairtrade Mark product suppliers

Contact details for the manufacturers of Fairtrade Mark products. Check with the Fairtrade Foundation website or ring them for latest revisions to the list.

Brian Wogan ground coffee

Address: Brian Wogan Ltd, Bourbon House, 2 Clement Street, Bristol BS2 9EQ
Tel: 0117 955 3564
Fax: 0117 954 1605
E-mail: sales@wogan-coffee.co.uk
Web: www.wogan-coffee.co.uk

Cafédirect ground and instant coffee, & Teadirect

Address: Cafédirect Ltd, City Cloisters, Suite B2, 196 Old Street, London EC1V 9FR
Tel: 020 7490 9520
Fax: 020 7490 9521
E-mail: info@cafedirect.co.uk
Web: www.cafedirect.co.uk

Co-op Divine milk chocolate, coffee, bananas

Address: Co-operative Group (CWS) Ltd, Manchester M60 4ES
Tel: 0161 834 1212/0800 0686 727
E-mail: customer.relations@co-op.co.uk
Web: www.co-op.co.uk

Clipper Fairtrade teas

Address: Clipper Teas Ltd, Beaminster Business Pk, Broad-windsor Rd, Beaminster, Dorset DT8 3PR
Tel: 01308 863344/0800 169 3552
Fax: 01308 863847
E-mail: enquiries@clipper-teas.com
Web: www.clipper-teas.com

Divine & Dubble milk chocolates

Address: The Day Chocolate Company, 4 Gainsford Street, London SE1 2NE
Tel: 020 7378 6550
Fax: 020 7378 1550
E-mail: info@divinechocolate.com
Web: www.divinechocolate.com & www.dubble.co.uk

Equal Exchange tea, coffee, cocoa, honey, etc.

Address: Equal Exchange, 10a Queensferry Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PG
Tel: 0131 220 3484
Fax: 0131 220 3565
E-mail: info@equalexchange.co.uk
Web: www.equalexchange.co.uk

Fruit Passion Fairtrade juices

Address: Gerber Foods Soft Drinks Ltd, 392 Bristol Road, Bridg-water, Somerset TA6 4AT
Tel: 01278 441600
Fax: 01278 441777
E-mail: info@gerberfoods.com
Web: www.fruit-passion.com

Green & Black's Fairtrade chocolate & cocoa

Address: Whole Earth Foods Ltd, 2 Valentine Place, London SE1 8QH
Tel: 020 7633 5900
Fax: 020 7633 5901
E-mail: enquiries@greenandblacks.co.uk
Web: www.greenandblacks.com

Hampstead Tea & Coffee Co's Fairtrade teas

Address: Hampstead Tea & Coffee Company Ltd, PO Box 2448, London NW11 7DR
Tel: 020 8731 9833
Fax: 020 8458 3947
E-mail: info@hampsteadtea.com
Web: www.hampsteadtea.com

Johnsons Fairtrade ground coffee

Address: Johnsons Coffee, 137 Hillsborough Old Road, Lisburn, Northern Ireland BT27 5QR
Tel: 028 9266 7557
Fax: 028 9266 8800
E-mail: coffee@johnsonbrothers.co.uk

Matthew Algie Tiki Caffé coffee

Address: Espresso Warehouse, 8-10 Lawmoor Road, Glasgow G5 0UL
Tel: 0141 420 2422/0800 263333
Fax: 0141 420 2399
E-mail: great-coffee@ matthewalgie.com
Web: www.matthewalgie.com

Oxfam Masca chocolates, cocoa & drinking chocolate

Address: Oxfam FairTrade Company, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ
Tel: 01865 313600
Fax: 01865 313163
E-mail: oxfam@oxfam.org.uk
Web: www.oxfam.org.uk/ fair_trade.html

Percol Fairtrade ground coffees

Address: Food Brands Group, 9/10 Calico House, Plantation Wharf, London SW11 3TN
Tel: 020 7978 5300
Fax: 020 7924 2732
E-mail: info@fbg.co.uk

Ridgways Fairtrade teas

Address: Premier Brands UK Ltd, PO Box 8, Pasture Road, Moreton, Wirral, Merseyside L46 8XF
Tel: 0151 522 4000/0800 783 2196

Fax: 0151 473 4020
Web: www.ridgways.co.uk

Themis Fairtrade teas

Address: **Brewhurst Health Food Supplies Ltd**, Abbot Close, Oyster Lane, Byfleet, Surrey
KT14 7JP
Tel: 01932 354211
Fax: 01932 351713
E-mail: info@brewhurst.com
Web: www.brewhurst.com

Traidcraft chocolate, Geobar, sugar & cookies

Address: **Traidcraft plc**, Kingsway, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear NE11 0NE
Tel: 0191 491 0591/0191 491 3388
Fax: 0191 482 2690
E-mail: comms@traidcraft.co.uk
Web: www.traidcraft.co.uk

Section F: Organisations involved in ethical and fair trade

For further information on products carrying the UK Fairtrade Mark, new products, or further lists of suppliers and distributors:

The Fairtrade Foundation

An independent labelling organisation set up by a group of British alternative trading organisations (ATOs) and non-governmental organisations, including Oxfam and awarded charitable status in 1995. It has given its seal of approval - the Fairtrade Mark - to coffees, teas, and chocolate that are produced by both ATOs and commercial traders according to fair trade criteria. They also supply a range of generic promotional materials and briefings on fair trade. Has a newsletter 'Fair Comment' three times a year - regular mailing available on request. **The Fairtrade Foundation, Suite 204, 16 Baldwin's Gardens, London EC1N 7RJ, UK Tel: 0 20 7405 5942 Fax: 020 7405 5943**
E-mail: mail@fairtrade.org.uk Website: <http://www.fairtrade.org.uk>

F.1 Fair trading organisations

The history of fair trade began in Europe in the 1960s with the establishment of alternative trading organisations (ATOs) such as Oxfam Trading and Third World shops. Many organisations started with informal sales of products from groups which they supported in their project programmes. The ATO movement now boasts sales in excess of \$200 million worldwide and a substantial group of both ATO marketing companies and producer groups are organised in the International Federation for Alternative Trade (IFAT).

Most of the larger ATOs are associated with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which are engaged in international development programming and raise funds from the public as 'charities'. Many have sprung from small sales of craft imports in community-based Third World resource centres. The majority of ATOs see trade as a development or co-operation activity in its own right, preferring to pay higher prices to producers over making profits. Others use profits to raise funds for the programmes of their associated charities. ATOs are not charities however, being forced to at least break even in their trading activities in order to demonstrate that fair trade is an alternative model in the real world.

The Southern trading partners in the movement are also varied. Most have some explicit community orientation, but with many different organisational forms and traditions. Some are co-operatives, such as the Tabora Beekeepers Co-operative in Tanzania; some are community owned organisations, such as the

trading associations of the 'Ñahñu' in Mexico; some are parts of the government, such as Tanzania's coffee parastatal, TANICA; others are traditional communal arrangements, such as the Ejidos in Mexico which date from the revolution. There are new forms entirely, based on a mix of modern business and village or indigenous traditions such as cocoa farmer organisations Kuapa Kokoo in Ghana and El Ceibo in Bolivia.

There is a code of practice which has been subscribed to by all members of the International Federation for Alternative Trade (IFAT), which was founded in 1989 and aims to provide a forum for Southern producers and Northern importers.

Two important networking organisations, which bring together people from the North and from the South to promote the fair trade movement worldwide are **IFAT** and **EFTA**.

Please note that while all websites have been checked for accuracy, if you have trouble getting into the URL as listed, start at the beginning of the website address and work your way around the site. For example, if attempts to access a specific page on the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) website are unsuccessful, it may be necessary to access the DTI homepage (<http://www.dti.gov.uk>) and go from there.

International Federation for Alternative Trade (IFAT) The world's largest and most important network of organisations working on fair trade. It is a craft development organisation which offers services to producer groups, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers as well as making fair trade craft purchases. It describes its role thus: 'In IFAT, producers of crafts and foods from developing countries come together directly with buyers and managers of ATOs as friends and partners in a spirit of mutual trust. They cast aside the traditional trading system of middlemen and create an 'alternative' way of doing business that is beneficial and fair. IFAT's objectives are twofold: to improve the living conditions of the poor and oppressed in developing countries; and to change unfair structures of international trade.' The initials IFAT after an organisation's name denote that it is a member or observer of the Federation. 30 Murdock Road, Bicester, OXON UK OX6 7RF. Tel 01869 249 819. FAX: 01869 246 381. E-mail: cwills@ifat.org.uk. Website: <http://www.ifat.org>

European Fair Trade Association (EFTA) An association of 13 fair trade organisations based in 10 European countries, established in 1990 after 10 years of informal co-operation. EFTA seeks to stimulate practical co-operation between its members, develop common policies, and offer joint support to producers. It also lobbies for the adoption of fair trade principles in commercial trading in Europe. Produces an excellent review of fair trade in publication of an annual yearbook.

European Fair Trade Association (EFTA), An Association of 12 Fair Trade organisations based in ten European countries, **Head Office** Boshstraat 45 6211 AT Maastricht The Netherlands tel 31 43 3256917 fax (31)43 3258433

General Secretary: Marlike Kocken. E-mail: efta@antenna.nl.

European Fair Trade Association (EFTA) <http://www.eftafairtrade.org/efta.asp>

Also Ms Brid Owen, EFTA Advocacy & Campaigns Office c/o Maison Internationale 139 Rue Haute B-1000 Brussels Belgium Tel: (+32) 2 213 12 46 ; 47 ; 48 Fax: (+32) 2 213 12 51 Send feedback to E-mail: efta@eftadvocacy.org

EFTA Advocacy & Campaigns Office <http://www.eftafairtrade.org>

An excellent ' Fairtrade in Europe 2001' report is available from EFTA

<http://www.salzburg.co.at/localpromise/FT2001/index.htm>

<http://www.salzburg.co.at/localpromise/FT2001/Fair%20Trade%20In%20Europe%202001.pdf>

There is also a good summary List of EU Fairtrade Websites at this site.

<http://www.salzburg.co.at/localpromise/FT2001/FTiE2001websites.htm>

Global Exchange A non-profit research education and action centre. Founded in 1988 it strives to increase global awareness in the US while building international partnerships around the world. Helped found San Francisco as the first fair trade city in the US, with 8th May declared as Fair Trade Day. 2017 Mission St #303, San Francisco, California 94110.

Tel: 415 255 7296. Fax: 415 255 7498. E-mail: info@globalexchange.org

Website: <http://www.globalexchange.org>

Oxfam Wereldwinkels and Magasins du Monde (the ATOs of Oxfam-in-Belgium); Intermón, a Spanish development organisation which has an ATO, also called Intermón; and Oxfam Fair Trade Company (the ATO of Oxfam UK and Ireland), are all members of EFTA. EFTA's website includes postal addresses, telephone/fax numbers, e-mail addresses of members, and some website addresses. The initials EFTA after an organisation's name denote that it is a member of the association.

Fair Trade Online A home page with lots of fair trade information, resources, and links to other ATOs and labelling organisations (those which make and monitor standards and give out fair trade marks). Hosted by the Netherlands-based ATO Fair Trade Organisations (IFAT, EFTA), and Fair TradeMark Canada. Website <http://www.fairtrade.org/>

APIKRI An Indonesian ATO.

<http://yogya.wasantara.net.id/~apikri/index.htm>

Bridgehead Inc/Oxfam America Trading Bridgehead is the ATO of Oxfam Canada, and Oxfam America Trading is the ATO of Oxfam America. They work closely together. (IFAT)

<http://www.web.net/oxfamqft>

Comparte (IFAT) A Chilean ATO <http://www.xmission.com/~arts/comparte/index.html>

Community Aid Abroad Trading Pty Ltd (IFAT) The ATO of Community Aid Abroad (Oxfam in Australia). Sells fair trade products, and runs a travel agency which promotes responsible travel

Website <http://www.caa.org.au/>

Trading website <http://www.caatrading.org.au/>

Equal Exchange (IFAT) Equal Exchange Trading Ltd Equal Exchange Trading Ltd is a workers co-operative, supplying organic and fair trade foods and beverages to the UK wholefood trade. 10a Queensferry Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PG. Tel: +44 (0) 131 220 3483. Fax: +44 (0) 131 220 3565. E-mail: campaign@gn.apc.org Website <http://www.equalexchange.co.uk>

EZA DritteWelt (IFAT, EFTA) An Austrian ATO.

<http://www.alpin.or.at/eza/>

Italian Fair Trade Home Page

<http://www.citinv.it/equo/homefair.htm>

La Siembra Co-operative, Inc. A Canadian co-operative producing organic cocoa products sourced in Costa Rica and Panama. <http://www.lasiembra.com/>

Out of this World A British co-operative retail venture which sells many fair trade products. Shops in Newcastle and Beeston, Nottingham.

Head Office: 106 High Street, Gosforth, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, NE3 1HB.

E-mail: info@ootw.co.uk. Website: <http://www.ootw.ndirect.co.uk>

Organic Herb Trading Co Court Farm Milverton Somerset TA4 1NF Tel: 01823 401205
Website <http://www.organicherbtrading.com>

SERRV International ATO based in the United States.
(IFAT) <http://www.serrv.org/>

Shared Interest Society Limited A membership-based co-operative lending society which enables individuals in the UK to invest their savings in a fund which provides business loans for producers in developing countries.
Website: <http://www.shared-interest.com>

Stichting Max Havelaar The world's first fair trade labelling organisation. Based in The Netherlands. The Max Havelaar Quality Mark, awarded by the independent Max Havelaar Foundation, offers the consumer a guarantee that a product has been fairly traded. PO Box 12523500 BG, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 302 334 602. Fax: +31 302 332 992. E-mail: icreg@euronet.nl Website: <http://www.maxhavelaar.nl>

Ten Thousand Villages (IFAT) ATO based in the United States. <http://www.villages.ca>

Oxfam Fair Trade Company (OFTCo) OFTCo is one of the leading fair trade brands in the UK with an annual sales turnover of over £7 million. It sells a range of over 50 Fair Trade food items and a wide range homeware and gift items from around the world. Wholesale available. Contact: Murdock Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire, OX6 7RF. Tel: (01869) 355100. Fax: (01869) 247987. Business Development Manager: Penny Booth Smith 01869 355109. Marketing Manager Sarah Hobbs: 01869 355117.
Website: http://www.oxfam.org.uk/fair_trade.html You can now buy a selection of Fair trade goods online at <http://store1.europe.yahoo.com/oxfam-uk>
Oxfam Shop online store <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/shop/>

Traidcraft Exchange A charitable company providing business development services to overseas producer partners, promoting ethical business practices internationally, and raising consumer awareness of fair trade issues in the UK. Contact: Kingsway, Gateshead, NE11 0NE. Tel: (0191) 491 0591. Fax: (0191) 482 2690. E-mail: comms@traidcraft.co.uk. Website: <http://www.traidcraft.co.uk/tx.htm> or <http://www.traidcraft.co.uk/> now with secure online shopping facility

TWIN LTD/Twin Trading TWIN (Third World Information Network) is a British charity which works closely with its sister organisation, Twin Trading, an ATO, to support small-scale producers in developing countries. Produces a quarterly newsletter 'Network' Twin Ltd. 3rd Floor, 1 Curtain Rd, London EC2A 3LT. Tel: 0207 375 1221. E-mail: info@twin.org.uk or twin@gn.apc.orgTWIN

TopQualiTea 3 Braytoft Close Holbrooks Coventry CV6 4ED Tel / Fax: 01203 662340 Website <http://www.topqualitea.com>

TransFair International Growing interest in fair trade, on the part of consumers, commercial traders, and retailers, led the European Fair Trade Association (EFTA) to develop a fair trade mark - the TransFair Mark - for products from the South. TransFair is made up of branches in Austria, Canada, the USA, Japan, Germany, Italy, and Luxembourg. Website: <http://www.web.apc.org/~bthomson/> or <http://www.transfair.ca/>

Fair TradeMark Canada 2nd Floor, 323 Chapel St, Ottawa, Canada. K1N 7Z2.
Tel: +1 613 563 3351. Fax: +1 613 237 5969. E-mail: fairtrade@cyberus.ca
Website: <http://www.web.net/fairtrade> or <http://www.transfair.ca/>

Tropical Wholefoods Works with African farmers to develop the environmentally sustainable production of high quality dried fruit. All importation is on a fair trade basis. Unit 9, 160 Hamilton Road, London. SE27 9SF. Tel: 0208 670 1114. Website: <http://www.wholefood.co.uk> or <http://www.trevor.ndirect.co.uk/wholefood/>

Seyté Teas 15 Wall Park Road Brixham S. Devon TQ5 9UE Tel / Fax: 01803 853579

Tourism Concern A UK-based membership organisation bringing together people who have an active concern for tourism's impacts on communities and their environment. It is currently exploring ways in which there could be fair trade in tourism. Website: <http://www.tourismconcern.org.uk/>

Banana Link Campaigning on the banana trade to get a fair deal for growers - now with a Fairtrade banana!. Part of the European Banana Action Network (Euroban). 38-40 Exchange Street, Norwich, Norfolk NR2 1AX. Tel: +44 1603 765 670. Fax: +44 1603 761645. E-mail: blink@gn.apc.org Website: <http://www.bananalink.org.uk/>. See also special edition of 'The New Internationalist' magazine, 'The Banana Split', No 317 October 1999. 01865 728181

War on Want Northern Ireland Campaigning to promote Fairtrade amongst Local Authorities. Contact Shirelle Stewart, Campaigns manager 1 Rugby Avenue Belfast BT7 1RD Northern Ireland Tel: 028 90 232064 Fax: 028 90 328019
Email shirelle@dnet.co.uk website: <http://www.waronwantni.dnet.co.uk>

Slow Towns Movement-Slow Food is the name of an international movement dedicated to defending "the right to pleasure" -- the preservation of gastronomic diversity, traditional cuisine, and local agriculture
<http://www.slowfood.com/>

F.2 Corporate social responsibility

The Eldis Guide to Ethical Business research website is an excellent resource with case studies of corporate views, standards, shareholder/consumer information, and environmentally-friendly production. Website: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/eldis> Once in the website click on 'Issues', and then on the next page click on 'ethical business' under the economics section. Then scroll down the page and click on the text under 'looking for more information'. Then click on 'major issues' and this will bring up the list of ethical trading contacts. A more direct route can be found on <http://nt1.ids.ac.uk/eldis/HOT/ethics.htm>

International Labour Office (ILO) based in Geneva has an overview of global developments concerning codes of conduct, social labelling, and other private sector initiatives addressing labour issues. This lists a range of programmes including rugmark, flower label programme, and the forest stewardship council. Fuller details of all of these are available on the above Eldis site. ILO website: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/>

Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) The ETI is a major initiative with increasing influence. It forms a valuable role for workers who produce clothes, trainers, electronics, and other products - people who work outside the current remit of fair trade. The ETI was set up by a consortium of development agencies, trade unions and companies working together to make substantial improvements in the lives of poor people around the world. It aims to develop underlying principles for decent labour standards for Third World suppliers, to implement codes of conduct to ensure suppliers meet these standards, and the establishment of independent auditing methods. A wide range of companies are members including ASDA, Marks & Spencer, Tesco, The Body Shop, Sainsburys and Somerfield, trade unions (including those strongly represented in local government) and NGOs like Oxfam, ActionAid, and Amnesty business group. Regular briefings can be obtained via e-mail: eti@eti.org.uk Contact: Ethical Trading Initiative 2nd Floor Cromwell

House 14, Fulwood Place London WC1V 6HZ Tel: 020 7404 1463 Fax: 020 7831 7852
email: Dan Rees Manager Secretariat dan.r@eti.org.uk or eti@eti.org.uk Website:
<http://www.ethicaltrade.org>
ETI Annual report 1999:
http://www.eti.org.uk/html/publications/ann-rep_2000/framesets/f_page.shtml

The UK Government's supporting position for this initiative is contained in its White Paper on **International Development - Eliminating Poverty; A Challenge for the 21st Century**. Website: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk>

Social Accountability International (SAI) Known until summer 2000 as the Council on Economic Priorities Accreditation Agency (CEPAA), SAI was established to develop and verify the implementation of voluntary corporate social responsibility standards, the first of which is SA8000 Promotes and gives accreditation for new Social Accountability Standard SA8000. This is the universal new standard for ethical sourcing, an initiative of the CEPAA. The scheme provides a common framework for ethical sourcing for companies of any size or type anywhere in the world. By setting out specific requirements on issues such as trade union rights, the use of child labour, working hours, and fair pay, companies can demonstrate their commitment to best practice in the ethical manufacture and supply of goods they sell. Social Accountability 8000 has gained the support of several major consumer goods companies such as Toys 'R' Us, the Body Shop and Avon. Contact: 30 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003. Tel: 212 358 7697. or 00121 235 87723 Fax: 212 358 7723. Email info@cepaa.org.
Websites: <http://www.sa-intl.org> <http://www.cepaa.org>

Council on Economic Priorities promotes and gives accreditation for Social Accountability standard SA8000. Research organisation, currently developing the Social Accountability 8000 (SA8000) standard for companies seeking to guarantee the basic rights of workers, a standard used to audit companies and contractors in multiple industries and countries. Standard is based in part on ILO conventions recommendations and in design on the ISO model WWW site has description of process for preparing report and order form for print version. Next time you shop, why not buy a brand that will protect the environment. Fight child labour. Support equal rights for women and minorities in the workplace. Buy a brand that will support *your* beliefs. For more than three decades, the Council on Economic Priorities (CEP) - a non-profit research organisation - has been mobilising and informing concerned consumers to do just that
Website: <http://www.cepnyc.org/>

Anti-Slavery International promotes the eradication of slavery and slavery-like practices including child labour, debt bondage, forced labour, and forced prostitution, through research leading to education, lobbying, and public campaigning. Channel 4 screened an disturbing but excellent film 'Slavery' in summer 2000 highlighting current production of cocoa and other products in conditions of slavery. Contact: Thomas Clarkson House, The Stableyard, Bloomgrove Road, London SW9 9TL. Tel: (0207) 924 9555. Fax: (0207) 738 4110. E-mail: antislavery@gn.apc.org Website: <http://www.antislavery.org/>

Amnesty International - United Kingdom Contact: 99 Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4RE. Tel: (0207) 814 6200. Website: <http://www.amnesty.org.uk>
International Section: 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ. Tel: (0207) 413 5500. Website: <http://www.amnesty.org> **Amnesty business section**, 1 Eastern Street, London WC1X 8DJ. Produces useful series of booklets, 'Visions of Ethical Business', published by Financial Times management alongside other ethical business books. Tel: for books: (0207) 447 2000. Website: <http://www.ftmanagement.com>

Baby Milk Action aims to save infant lives and to end the avoidable suffering caused by inappropriate infant feeding. Contact: 23 St Andrews Street, Cambridge CB2 3AX. Tel: (01223)

464420. Fax: (01223) 464417. E-mail: babymilkacti@gn.apc.org. Website: <http://www.gn.apc.org/babymilk>

Better Business pack/Global Action Plan Green your business into the black! Free information pack about the scheme. In, WWF aims to support local authorities and local business and industrial communities, to work together to arrive at improved environmental practice in the workplace. Based on a three year period, the project and NatWest group will help local small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) demonstrate that environmental responsibility is an integral part of effective business management - "environment sense makes business sense". Working in four geographic areas (Purbeck in Dorset, Bristol, Leeds and Greenwich) and focusing on energy, waste, purchasing and transport respectively, the partnerships will develop practical 'toolkits' for use by other businesses and local authorities. Contact: WWF-UK (01483) 412487. Nat West (0207) 726 1241. Don't forget about the action at work module from the 'Global Action Plan'. Contact: (0207) 405 5633. Website: <http://www.globalactionplan.org.uk>

Big Business-Small Hands SCF report on Child Labour and Big Business
Currently an estimated 12 million children world-wide are working to supply international big business. This report outlines an ethical approach to child labour.
http://www.eti.org.uk/html/publications/ann-rep_2000/framesets/f_page.shtml
<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk>

Centre for Social and Environmental Accounting Research Network to gather and disseminate information on social and environmental accounting. University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 4HN, Scotland. Tel: (01382) 344789. Fax: (01382) 224419. Website: <http://www.dundee.ac.uk/accountancy/csear/aboutus.htm>
Email: CSEAR@acc.dundee.ac.uk

Clean Clothes Campaign European and International network of organisations for improving the working conditions of global garment workers. Contact: Clean Clothes Campaign, PO Box 11589, Amsterdam 1001 GN, The Netherlands. Tel: 31-20-4122785. Fax: +31-20-4122785. Email: ccc@xshall.nl Website: <http://www.cleanclothes.org>

Conservers at Work The Environment Council's programme to conserve your working environment. It is the only membership scheme of its kind in the UK, giving practical guidance on how to reduce environmental effects in the workplace through individual action. Contact: c/o The Environment Council, 212 High Holborn, London WC1V 7VW. Tel: (0207) 836 2626. <http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/> Conservers at work <http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/caw.htm>

The Co-operative Bank Fairtrade Coffee Challenge
A challenge from the bank to the UK's top 500 companies to switch to fair trade coffee. For more information about how the bank switched to fair trade, including the use of vending machines, contact Gayle Ramouz, Bill Eyres or Eric Boshell 0161 832 3456 Website: https://www.co-operativebank.co.uk/fairtrade_form.html

Corporate Watch is a magazine that exposes abuses of corporate power in terms of environmental devastation, social and workers' rights, and other ethical issues. It doesn't just tell you the bad news, it tells you what you can do to challenge corporate dominance. Also publishes a 'Corporate Watchers Address Book' of ethically-challenged UK corporations. Contact: 16b Cherwell St, Oxford OX4 1BG. Tel: 01865 791 391. Fax: 01865 243562. Email: mail@corporatewatch.org.uk Website: <http://www.corporatewatch.org>

McIntosh, Leipziger, Jones & Coleman (1999), 'Corporate Citizenship', Financial Times/Pitman publishing. Successful strategies for responsible companies. Gives clear explanation of the

issues and language currently dominating discussion about the social and environmental responsibilities of business, including the new social accountability SA8000. *'Now that I have read Corporate Citizenship, I would feel naked without a copy close to hand'*, says John Elkington, Chair of Sustainability Ltd. For further information contact: 01704 508080

Investor Responsibility Research Centre Impartial research on companies and shareholders worldwide. 1350 Connecticut Ave, NW Suite 700, Washington DC 20036-1701. Tel: 202 833 0700. Fax: 202 833 3555. E-mail: mkt@irrc.org
Website: <http://www.irrc.org>

Forum for the Future 227a City Road, London EC1V 1JT
Tel: 0207 251 6268 Fax: 0207 251 6268 and 9, Imperial Square Cheltenham GL50 1QB Business programme Tel: 01242 262737 Local Government programme Tel: 01242 262400. Jonathon Porritt and others organise a range of activities including a forum Business Network promoting sustainability Produce excellent magazine 'Green Futures' Website: <http://www.forumforthefuture.org.uk>

Paul Hawken and Amory and Hunter Lovins 'Natural Capitalism the Next Industrial Revolution' Earthscan ISBN 85383 4610 £18.99. President Clinton's favourite book! This book tackles head on how to provide high standards of living without destroying the environment on which all life depends. Readers are both likely to be excited and reassured at this eminently practical and optimistic book advocating the process of natural capitalism a new vision for business practice.
Website: <http://www.naturalstep.org>

Labour Behind the Label A network of UK groups campaigning to improve the poor pay, employment rights and working conditions of the international garment industry. Contact: Centre for Employment Research, St Augustine's, Lower Chatham Street, Manchester M15 6BY. Tel: (0161) 247 1760. Fax: (0161) 247 6333; or contact: Labour Behind the Label, Chantel Finney/Lisa Hardman, 38-40 Exchange Street, Norwich NR2 1AX. Tel: (01603) 610993. Website: <http://www.poptel.org.uk/women-ww/> or go direct to http://www.poptel.org.uk/women-ww/labour_behind_the_label_campaign.htm

National Group on Homeworking (NGH) Works by campaigning and lobbying to improve the employment terms and conditions of one million homeworkers in the UK. NGH is a membership organisation open to individuals and organisations. Contact: Office 26, 30-38 Dock Street, Leeds LS10 1JF. Tel: (0113) 245 4273. Fax: (0113) 246 5616. E-mail: homeworking@gn.apc.org. Website: <http://www.gn.apc.org/homeworking>

Sustainablebusiness.com Excellent resource site. In the coming century, the transition to sustainability will change the types of businesses that exist and the products they produce. The way we structure and manage our economy will be fundamentally different. Sustainability is, in commercial terms, a business driver of immense significance Website <http://www.sustainablebusiness.com>

New Economics Foundation Putting people and the environment at the centre of economic thinking. Conducts and advises on social audits of organisations and businesses. A new resource is A CD ROM 'Brave New Economy' The New Economics Foundation and allies, including FOE, have put together a CD-ROM dedicated to changing the way the economic system is managed and reported. *Brave New Economy*, narrated by comedians Mark Thomas and Hattie Hayridge, reveals that over £2.5 billion is now invested ethically in the UK; that more than 400,000 people now use credit unions; and that five million workers and families around the world are supported by fair trade schemes. It's a new kind of economy offering real hope for the human race. £10 from FOE or New Economics Foundation see also **'Corporate Spin' the troubled teenage years of social reporting** New Economics Foundation report critical of much social reporting by companies highlighting "huge discrepancies between their claims and actions

Cinnamon House, 6-8 Cole St, London SE1 4YH UK. Tel: 020 7407 7447. Fax: 020 7407 6473
Website: <http://www.neweconomics.org>

The New Academy of Business aims to provide business with an enhanced capacity to respond to social, environmental and ethical challenges 17/19 Clare Street Bristol BS1 1XA United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0) 117 925 2006 Fax: +44 (0) 117 925 2007
Email: info@new-academy.ac.uk Website: <http://www.new-academy.ac.uk>

Prince of Wales Business Leaders Corporate Responsibility Forum 15-16 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London NW1 4QP. Tel: 0207 467 3600. E-Mail: info@pwblf.org Website <http://www.pwblf.org>

Principles for Global Corporate Responsibility Send for information pack £10 from ECCR, PO Box 4317, Bishops Stortford CM22 7GZ. Tel 01279 718274 email eccr@geoz.poptel.org.uk

SustainAbility Ltd Environmental management consultancy and think tank, working mainly with large companies on corporate governance, environmental and social reporting, and auditing. International focus. Contact: SustainAbility Ltd, 49-53 Kensington High Street, London W8 5ED. Tel: (0207) 937 9996. E-mail: info@sustainability.co.uk. Website: <http://www.sustainability.co.uk>

Women Working Worldwide A UK-based network of women activists concerned with the effects of a changing world economy on the lives of women as workers. Contact: Working Women Worldwide, Centre for Employment Research, Room 126, MMU Humanities Building, Rosamond Street West, Manchester M15 6LL. Tel: (0161) 247 1760. Fax: (0161) 247 6333. E-mail: women-ww@mcr1.poptel.org.uk
Website: <http://www.poptel.org.uk/women-ww/>

World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The WBCSD aims to develop closer co-operation between business, government and all other organizations concerned with the environment and sustainable development. We also seek to encourage high standards of environmental management in business itself Website: <http://www.wbcsd.ch/>

F.3 Ethical investment

'Capital Punishment- UK Insurance Companies and the Global Environment'. Friends of the Earth January 2000. New report on the investment practices of major institutional investors whose household names control more than £500 million. Also see Friends of the Earth's new book, **Tomorrow's World: Britain's share in a Sustainable Future** sets targets for reducing our use of the Earth's resources to sustainable levels by 2050 - while improving our quality of life. *Tomorrow's World* challenges policy-makers, businesses and the ordinary consumers alike. Website: <http://www.foe.co.uk> Sustainable Development unit
http://www.foe.co.uk/campaigns/sustainable_development/

The Co-operative Bank has always stood for socially responsible values since it was first formed in the early days of co-operation back in the 1870s. The Co-operative Bank believes it's time to take a stand. They are making their ethical stance clear and their principles plain in challenging unacceptable financial practices. Contact: Head Office, PO Box 101, 1 Balloon Street, M60 4EP. Tel: (0800) 828000 <http://www.co-operativebank.co.uk>

Credit Union Development Network promotes and facilitates development of credit unions (member-owned and controlled community businesses) throughout Bristol. Contact: BACEN, Ujima House, 97-107 Wilder Street, St. Paul's, Bristol BS2 8QU. Tel: (0117) 907 0080. Fax: (0117) 942 2329.

Ecology Building Society The Ecology is a mutual building society offering ethical savings accounts that create a fund for mortgage lending to support renovation projects, energy efficient housing, sustainable agriculture and community regeneration. Contact: Ecology Building Society, Freepost, 18 Station Road, Cross Hills, Keighley BD20 5BR. Tel: (0845) 674 5566. Email: info@ecology.co.uk Website: <http://www.ecology.co.uk>

Ethical Investors Group Provides specialist independent financial advice to anyone concerned for the world and its inhabitants. EIG distributes 50% of its profits to groups/charities chosen by its clients. Contact: Chris Deacon, EIG South West Office, 28 Rowden Street, Peverell, Plymouth PL3 4NY. Tel: (01752) 228098. Fax: (01752) 269669. Email: deaconeig@aol.com Website: <http://www.oneworld.org/ethical-investors/>

Ethical Investment Research Service (EIRIS) is a research organisation dedicated to helping people invest according to their ethical principles. It is an independent provider of non-financial data on companies. Contact: 504 Bondway Business Centre, 80-84 Bondway, London SW8 1SF. Tel: (0207) 840 5700. Email: ethics@eiris.win.uk.net Website: <http://www.eiris.org>

Ethical Investment Services Ltd online ethical fund information and selection. Visit www.ethicalservices.co.uk to choose your ethical investments and pensions. Contact: John Fleetwood, Ethical Investment Services, 61a Friargate, Preston, PR1 2AT. Tel: 0800 018 8557. Fax: 01772 558525. Email: info@ethicalservices.co.uk

The Ethical Property Company lets work and office space to campaign groups, co-operatives, charities and voluntary sector organisations. Contact: 43 St Giles Oxford OX1 3LW 01865 316338 Fax: 01865 516288 Local Contact Andrew King 49 Colston St Bristol BS1 5AX Tel: 0117 922 7914

Website: <http://www.ethicalproperty.co.uk/>

Friends Provident is the largest provider of ethical investments in the UK, offering a free consumer leaflet, 'A Quick Guide to Ethical Investment'. Contact: Friends Provident, UK House, 72-122 Castle Street, Salisbury SB1 3SH. Tel: (01722) 715834. <http://www.friends Provident.co.uk>

Holden Meehan Holden Meehan are independent financial advisers specialising in ethical and green investment. They publish The Millennium Guide to Ethical and Green Investment Funds; call 0800 731 4505 for a free copy. Contact: 11th Floor, Clifton Heights, Triangle West, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1EJ. Tel: (0117) 925 2874. Fax: (0117) 929 1535. Website: <http://www.holden-meehan.co.uk>

Shared Interest is a co-operative lending society, lending to producers in the Third World who are part of the fair trade network. Contact: Freepost, NT1883, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1BR. Tel: (0191) 233 9100. Email: post@shared-interest.com Website: <http://www.shared-interest.com>.

Triodos Bank A social bank lending exclusively to positive social and environmental enterprises in areas like social housing, organic food and farming, Fairtrade and microcredit for the developing world. Contact: Brunel House, 11 The Promenade, Clifton, Bristol BS8 3NN. Tel: Freephone 0500 008 720. Fax: (0117) 973 9303. Email: mail@triodos.co.uk Website: <http://www.triodos.co.uk>

The United Kingdom Co-operative Council The main purpose of UKCC is to promote the interests of co-operatives generally over the whole spectrum of activities, and to provide encouragement and support to existing and potential co-operative endeavours. Contact: UKCC, c/o The Co-operative Bank plc, PO Box 101, 1 Balloon Street, Manchester M60 4EP. Tel: (0161) 829 5355. Fax: (0161) 832 7849. <http://www.co-op.co.uk>

UK Social Investment Forum aims to promote and encourage the development and positive impact of Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) throughout the UK. Membership is open to members of the public, investment advisors and managers, individual and institutional investors, community organisations and other bodies concerned with SRI. SRI is defined as investment that meets the investors' financial objectives and their commitment to social concerns such as peace,

social justice, economic development or a healthy environment. Contact: UKSIF, The Holywell Centre, 1 Phipp Street, London, EC2A 4PS. Tel: (0207) 749 4880. Fax: (0207) 749 4881. Email: info@uksif.org Website: <http://www.uksif.org>

Social Investment Forum A US site (but still very useful) which is a national non-profit membership organisation promoting the concept, practice, and growth of socially responsible investing. Website: <http://www.socialinvest.org/>

F.4 Procurement information - Greening Government

Trade and Industry Select Committee on Ethical Trading (Sixth report)
Parliamentary review of the issues on ethical trading including procurement discussion (para.16)
March 1999 HC235 ISBN 0 10216 1992 £13-60p.
Website: <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm199899/cmselect/cmtrdind/235/235r01.htm>

Integrating Sustainable Development into Best Value Doug Jones and Nigel Rigler £20 or £10 for LAs. Very useful booklet on how to utilise the advent of best value to promote sustainable development in local government. Clear and accessible. ISBN 1 84049 063 2 Code no EN002 Local Government Association/Local Government Management Board. Hotline 0207 664 3131. LGA: 834 2222 LGMB: 0207 296 6600

British Government Panel on Sustainable Development This reported to the PM on topics of its own choosing concerning sustainable development issues. (It is now subsumed into the Sustainable Development Commission).
Its third annual report and comments on procurement can be read at
Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/greening/greenpro/extpsd.htm>

DTLR/LGA Procurement information

A Procurement Task force was set up in 2000 to examine LA procurement
<http://www.press.detr.gov.uk/0010/0648.htm>

Its consultation Procurement Report 2001 can be found at
<http://www.local-regions.dtlr.gov.uk/consult/procure/tf/index.htm>
<http://www.press.dtlr.gov.uk/0106/0299.htm>
<http://www.local-regions.dtlr.gov.uk/index.htm>

An accompanying Procurement 'Research' Report can be found at
<http://www.local-regions.dtlr.gov.uk/laprocur/index.htm>

An electronic copy of the report and the summary is available, please email Victoria.Eld@dtlr.gsi.gov.uk

Putting the green into best value Explaining how sustainable development and Local Agenda 21 can be incorporated into best value. Joan Bennett, Municipal Journal 28 November 1998. MJ, 32, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2SS. Tel: 0207 973 6400. E-mail: mj@hemming-group.co.uk

Website with access to wide range relating to Best Value topics

http://dmoz.org/Regional/Europe/United_Kingdom/Government/Local_Government/Best_Value/

Greening Government

Very useful information site on wide range of greening initiatives with guidance
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/greening/greenpro/greenpro.htm>
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/greening/index.htm>

Green Claims Code-useful site on codes
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/gcc/index.htm>

Birmingham City Council Green Purchasing Guide

**Birmingham City Council Environmental & Consumer Services Department.
City Supplies Organisation 25 Dollman Street Nechells Birmingham B5 5BD**

Contact Tel: 0121 303 0303 Fax: 0121 303 0120

E-mail: CSO@birmingham.gov.uk Author: Alastair Jewson - Policy Initiative Officer, City Supplies Organisation alastair.jewson@birmingham.gov.uk

<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/8025658d003ec87b/c94109995752eac680256524004f89cb/a2b7161319fcd5c1802569ec0035ac6c?OpenDocument>

HM Treasury Procurement Policy Unit Allington Towers, 19 Allington Street, London SW1E 5EB. Tel: 0207 270 1647. Fax: 0207 270 1653. Enquiries can be addressed to Mike Davis PPU HM Treasury 0207 270 1551. Fax: 0207 270 1653. E-mail: mike.davis@hm-treasury.gov.uk

Website: <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk>

procurement guidelines

<http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/docs/1999/envte2.html>

also information on

<http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/guid.html>

EU information can be found at <http://simap.eu.int/EN/pub/src/welcome.htm> click on rules and guidelines. See below for further information on EU procurement.

Competition in the provision of local authority services Letter outlining some principles helping CCT to be more flexible and consistent with best value. Website: <http://www.local-regions.detr.gov.uk/bestvalue/cct/section9.htm>

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Selling to the public sector. Tendering advice for small companies wishing to tender for government or public contracts. Opportunities Helpline: 0141 332 8247

Website: <http://www.dti.gov.uk/sfirms/>

Copies of Procurement Guidelines from the **Central Unit on Procurement (CUP)** can also be obtained from the Public Enquiries Unit, HM Treasury, Room 89/2 Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG. Tel: 0207 270 4558. Fax: 0207 270 5244. Paper no 51 on EC procurement rules. Website: <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pub/html/docs/cup/ecpro/main.html>

Best Value and Sustainable Development Checklist

<http://www.solace.org.uk/new/Checklist1.pdf>

<http://www.solace.org.uk/publications/>

Consumer Products and the Environment

Market Transformation information-helping make the market greener

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/mtp/index.htm>

Environmental protection information: -

<http://www.environment.detr.gov.uk/consumerprod/imgreen/index.htm>

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/response/conprod/index.htm>

Sustainable Products Buying Guide

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/consumerprod/index.htm>

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/greening/selling/sell1p20.htm>

Choosing Green - Towards More Sustainable Goods and Services (Advisory Committee on Consumer Products and the Environment (ACCPE) - First Report)

Environmental protection information:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/consumerprod/index.htm>

Timber Buyers Guide

Timber Buyers Guide

<http://www.press.dtlr.gov.uk/0007/0516.htm>
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/index.htm>
Just world Trading -sustainable timber sourcing
<http://www.oneworld.org/fspi/justworld/>

'Towards a Greener CCT' Can local Authorities include provisions in their tendering provisions to ensure compliance with environmental policies? Michael Hughes of Birmingham MDC believes they can and has produced a book about it. 'CCT The Environmental Agenda' Available Idea. See article on this in Municipal Journal 1-7 December 1995 no 48

The Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply has produced the following useful publications: The EC Supplies Directive: a guide for local authorities
The EC Services Directive: a guide for local authorities. See 'Standards' article by Simon Jack in C.I.P.'s Magazine 'Supply Management' 15 June 2000 on ethical codes for companies. CIPS has set up supply chain ethics group. They also ran a seminar on Ethical Sourcing on July 11 2000. Contact Easton House, Easton on the Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 3NZ Tel (44) 01780 756 777 Fax: 01780 751 610 Website <http://www.cips.org/>

Going for Green Sign up to 'Planet Pledge 2000'. Add your pledge Britain's biggest environmental awareness campaign backed by the public and private sectors with all-party support. Information pack from: Elizabeth House, The Pier, Wigan WN3 4EX. Pledge line: 0870 909 0800. Tel: (01942) 612621. E-mail: gfg@dircon.co.uk. Website: <http://www.gfg.iclnet.co.uk/>

Are you doing your bit? Campaign Welcome to the 'are you doing your bit?' campaign. When it comes to the environment, even the smallest individual action really does make a difference - and can benefit you too Tel: 0207 544 3131. Website: <http://www.doingyourbit.org.uk>

Garstang- A Fairtrade Town. The local Oxfam Group, businesses, NGO'S and the local council working together to create the world's first Fairtrade Town
<http://www.garstangoxfamgroup.fsnet.co.uk>

F4.1 EU procurement information

The **EU Commission** also has a range of information on environmental procurement issues and an important new paper issued in July 2001
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/gpp/>
<http://europa.eu.int/business/en/topics/publicproc/>
<http://europa.eu.int/business/en/topics/environment/emg.html>
<http://simap.eu.int/EN/pub/docs/gspuben.htm>
http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/publproc/general/environment.htm
http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/publproc/general/com274en.pdf
<http://simap.eu.int/EN/pub/docs/gspuben.htm>

EU EMAS Scheme The goal of sustainable development, which is now integrated into the European Union objectives, calls for the use of a wider range of tools for environmental policy. It needs a new approach, based on different principles of action.
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/emas/index.htm>
Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) Helpline 0207 296 6598

The 5th Community Environmental Action Programme clearly indicates that environmental responsibility should be shared between authorities, industry, consumers and the general public.
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/actionpr.htm>

Municipal Green Purchasing Network/Eco-Procure Part of the European Green Purchasing Network (EPGN) launched in December 1997 by ICLEI jointly with European Partners for the Environment (EPE) with the support of European Commission DGX1. Co-ordinates EU green procurement initiatives at a local level. Contact Laura Baguna, Eco-Procure Campaign, Arndt Mielisch, Eschholzstrasse 86 D-79115 Freiburg. Tel:+49-761/3 68 92 0. Fax: +49 761/3 68 92 29 E-Mail: ecoprocura@iclei-europe.org

Ecoprocura- ICLEI's European Eco-Procurement Initiative

Website <http://www.iclei.org/europe/ecoprocura/index.htm>

Search <http://www.iclei.org/iclei/addblink.htm> putting 'procurement' in search box to look on database to bring up various EU examples of greener and sustainability projects undertaken by LA's

Oslo Roundtable on Sustainable Production and Consumption

<http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/consume/oslo014.html>

Système d'information pour les Marches Publics (SIMAP) Procurement website for EU, carries copies of procurement policy associated with DGXV of Euro-Commission. Also newsletter available. Contact European Commission DGXV - Internal Market and Financial Services, Free Movement of Goods and Public Procurement/International Relations and Surveillance, Rue de la Loi/ Wetstraat 200, B-1049 Brussels. Tel: +32 2 295 73 66. Fax: +32 2 295 01 27. E-mail: SIMAP@dg15.cec.be Help Desk Tel: +32 2 230 84 88. Fax: +32 2 230 90 11.

E-mail: SIMAP@Intrasoft.be SIMAP Central Unit, Avenue des Arts, 20 B-1000 Brussels. Tel +322 230 77 64. Fax:+322 230 09 11.

Website: <http://simap.eu.int> or <http://simap.eu.int/EN/pub/src/welcome.htm>

This is *the* European site for public procurement matters and the application of the various EU directives. There is also a useful forum if you have questions about the application of the EU rules (the Forum is accessed from the main site

<http://simap.eu.int/EN/pub/src/welcome.htm> .

Europa Website - Trade and procurement information Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/miti/gov_proc/index_en.htm

WTO/EU links to positions re trade and procurement.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/2000_round/seaproc.htm

EU Eco-label scheme The Scheme is a part of a broader strategy aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and production. Its aim is to award a Community eco-label to products with a reduced environmental impact. The methodology used to study the environmental impact of products is Life Cycle Assessment (LCA).

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/index.htm>

Government Procurement. Action Aid's concerns and recommendations.

A policy paper and useful summary of issues prepared for the 1999 Seattle Summit discussing international aspects and rules on government procurement and possible repercussions of the WTO decisions. Action Aid November 1999,

Tel: 020 7561 7561 Website: <http://www.actionaid.org> Procurement document <http://www.actionaid.org/pdf/wto.pdf>

Ethical Procurement set back in the US

The state of Massachusetts has since 1996 imposed a 10% pricing penalty on goods and services with financial interests in Burma, one of the most oppressive regimes in the world. The EU and Japan took the dispute to the WTO dispute panel, this is suspended at the time of writing, but calls into question the ability of local or national governments to incorporate ethical or social issues to implement sustainable development imperatives. It is reported by WDM in 2000 that the US Supreme Court has ruled against Massachusetts state law-a blow to a 25 year old tradition of selective purchasing laws in the US. Campaigners are now looking for new laws to achieve the same ends.

F.5 Sustainable development and local government

A new Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) <http://www.defra.gov.uk/>, has now taken on most of the environmental brief from the former Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR). A New Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR) <http://www.dtlr.gov.uk> has also been set up

Sustainable Development guidance can now be found on the following sites

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/index.htm>

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/sustainable/index.htm>

The Government's main **sustainable development website** is now at: <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/> There you will find a copy of the Government's sustainable development strategy and *Achieving a better quality of life*, the Government's first annual report on sustainable development - and much, much more. Including information on the Earth Summit in 2002 See also the Consultation Document 'Opportunities for Change' Its chapter on International Co-operation and development. is useful

Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/sustainable/consult1/sd011.htm>

'**Rio Cluster**' and key sources of information on international sustainable development Web resources on sustainable development available on the 'Rio Cluster' of UN proceedings information.

Website: <http://www.igc.org/habitat/un-proc/>

UN portal for Sustainable Development

<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/index.html>

Information on the Earth Summit 2002 in South Africa

<http://www.earthsummit2002.org/default.htm>

UK Sustainable Development Commission headed by Jonathon Porritt Room 510 Romney House, Tufton Street, London SW1P 3RA Tel: 020 7944 4965 Fax: 020 7944 959 Contact Patricia Hayes -Secretary to the SDC.

Sustainable Development Commission-launch

<http://www.press.detr.gov.uk/0010/0665.htm>

Website: <http://www.sd-commission.gov.uk/index/index.htm>

Improvement and Development Agency (IdeA) (formerly LGMB) co-ordinates the UK Local Agenda 21 initiative and associated environment-related initiatives. Layden House, 76-86 Turnmill Street, London EC1M 5LG. Tel: 0207 296 6600. Fax: 0207 296 6666. Jane Morris, Local Agenda 21 Adviser. Tel: 020 7296 6597. Rachel Butterworth, Agenda 21 project officer 020 7296 6599/6600 Lee Digings is particularly interested in procurement matters Tel: 020 7296 6829 email: lee.digings@idea.gov.uk

IDEA also assists with a procurement guide

<http://www.idea.gov.uk/publications/cg0016.htm>

'Partnerships for Best Value' report contact Emma Batcup on 020 7296 6607

Website: <http://www.idea.gov.uk>

Local Agenda 21 UK

Links to local government Agenda 21 programmes nationwide.

Website: <http://www.scream.co.uk/la21/index.html> or <http://www.la21-uk.org.uk> other useful contacts is at <http://www.lg-employers.gov.uk>

Local Sustainability case study website-excellent international database of Local Agenda 21 projects <http://www.cities21.com/coldfus/citylist.dbm> see also <http://cities21.com/europractice/>

Local Government Association (LGA) The Local Government Association's Internet service 'LGAnet' provides information on the major issues affecting local government. Local Government House, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ. Tel: 020 7664 3000/gen enquiries 020 7664 3131. Fax: 020 7664 3030. Website: <http://www.lga.gov.uk>

Institute for Local Government. JG Smith Building, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT Conducts research, consultancies and seminars on how local government councillors and officers can best promote sustainability. Tel: 0121 414 4966 Fax: 0121 414 4989

World Wide Fund for Nature-Local Sustainability Unit.

This unit provides a range of resources to help build local and international sustainability. To accompany the LA Community Strategy they have produced a Sustainability Action Pack 'Local Government and the Community' and a catalogue with range of resources, training packs and videos. Contact Ken Webster Panda House, Weyside Park, Godalming, Surrey. GU7 1XR Tel 01483 426444 Fax: 01483 426409 Website: <http://www.wwf-uk.org/education>

United Nations Environment and Development UK UNED-UK National committee for UNEP and focal point for UNDP focuses on the follow up to the Rio Summit. Its main work is in preparation for the Earth Summit 111 in 2002.

3, Whitehall Court London SW1A 2EL Tel: 0207 930 2931 Fax: 0207 930 5893 Website: <http://www.oneworld.org/uned-uk>

The Trade Union Sustainable Development Advisory Committee (TUSDAC) was set up in 1998. TUSDAC is the main forum for consultation with trade unions. TUSDAC meets three times a year (March, July and November) and is co-chaired by Michael Meacher, Minister for the Environment, and John Edmonds, General Secretary of the GMB Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/tusdac/index.htm>

F5.1 Local Government International Alliances

The Climate Alliance (CCP) A group of European cities in partnership with groups of indigenous peoples in Amazonia with the mutual aim of rainforest conservation and protecting the earth's atmosphere. The campaign presently includes more than 175 municipalities that account for five per cent of global greenhouse gases. They aim to recruit more to account for 10 per cent of emissions. Ph Reib Street 84, D-60486 Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Tel: 00 49 69 212 39461. Fax: 00 49 69 212 39140.

Website: <http://www.iclei.org/co2/co2.htm>

Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns. Hannover February 9-12 2000

Contact: Hannover Conference 2000 c/o City of Hannover, Town Hall Trammplatz 2, D-30159 Hannover, Germany. Tel: +49 511 168 40912. Fax: +49 511 168 44025. E-mail: conference2000@hannover-stadt.de See information on the 1999 conference on the website at: <http://www.den Haag.nl/sust.cities99/program.htm>

For 2000 see the website at: http://www.hannover.de/deutsch/politik/pol_land/han_conf.htm

Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) Rosebery House, 9 Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland EH12 5XZ. Tel: 0131 474 9200. Fax: 0131 474 9292. Email: carol@cosla.gov.uk

Website: <http://www.cosla.gov.uk/> See also Electric Scotland for lots of LA links. Website: <http://www.electricscotland.com/council>

Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) Brings together more than 100,000 local authorities in Europe. 14, Rue de Castiglione, 75001 Paris. Tel: +33 144 50 59 59. Fax: +33 144 50 59 60. E-mail: cembr@ccre.org

Website: <http://www.ccre.org>

The International Local Government Home Page A collection of web pages from local governments around the world. Click onto planet local government! Lots of useful links. Website: <http://world.localgov.org/> or <http://www.elgo.co.us> for EU local government officers.

The International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) is a worldwide association of local government bodies with a commitment to the promotion of sustainable development, and promotes programmes of inter-municipal cooperation.

The IULA Barcelona Declaration 24 March 1999 states *'The principles of sustainable development remain as strong as ever. There is no environment separate from the other issues we face - what is required is an integrated approach that links environmental, economic, social, and cultural development.'* Contact: P O Box 90646, 2509 LP The Hague, Netherlands. Tel: +31 70 32 44 032. +31 70 306 6066 Fax: +31 70 350 0496. E-mail: iula@iula-hq.nl

Website: <http://www.iula.org>

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) founded in 1990 has responsibility for co-ordinating a worldwide Local Agenda 21 programme and encourages North/South linkages within this programme. 300 cities, towns and counties are currently members of the council. ICLEI's mission is to build and support a worldwide movement of local governments to achieve tangible improvements in global environmental conditions through the cumulative impact of local actions. **Europe Office** Eschholzstrasse 86 D-79115 Freiburg, Germany. Tel: +49 761 36892 20. Fax: +49 761 36892 29

Websites: <http://www.iclei.org/europe> also <http://www.iclei.org/about.htm> and its Agenda 21 links and information can be found at <http://www.iclei.org/iclei/la21.htm>

Including The African Sustainable cities network <http://www.iclei.org/la21/ascn/index.cfm>

The Local Government International Bureau (LGIB) promotes international co-operation in the local government sector and provides advice on North/South linking. It also coordinates the town twinning programme for England Wales and Northern Ireland and serves as the UK member for the European twinning network of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions. International development issues and relations with the UN and other international institutions are also monitored from the International Links section Contact: Its gateway to the world section of its Website has excellent international links to Local Authorities and partnerships around the world. LGIB, Local Government House, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ. Tel: 020 7664 3100. Fax: 020 7664 3218. International links team Tel: 0207 664 3117. Fax: 0207 664 3128. Website: <http://www.lgib.gov.uk>

Committee of the Regions The Committee of the Regions (CoR), the official voice of local government in Europe, was set up in 1994 and began its second mandate in January 1998. The CoR provides for the consultation of local and regional authorities on issues affecting them, giving formal recognition to the role of sub-national government in the EU decision making process. Its chief function is to comment on proposals which impact on the work of local authorities. In essence it is an advisory body which acts to ensure that public authorities are consulted on EU proposals of direct interest to them

Website <http://www.lgib.gov.uk/cor/index.htm>

Congress of local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CPLRE) The Congress is the voice of Europe's regions and municipalities. It provides a forum where delegates can discuss problems, pool experience and express their views to governments. It advises the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on all aspects of local and regional policy and co-operates closely with national and international organisations representing local and regional government Website <http://www.coe.fr/cplre/eng/index.htm>

European Sustainable Cities & Towns Campaign The European Sustainable Cities & Towns Campaign was launched at the end of the First European Conference on Sustainable Cities &

Towns, which took place in Aalborg, Denmark from 24-27 May 1994. The participants of this first European conference discussed and adopted the Charter of European Cities and Towns Towards Sustainability (The Aalborg Charter) Aalborg Charter Website: http://www.sustainable-cities.org/aal_uk.html

Rue de Trèves/Trierstraat 49-51 box 3B - 1040 Brussels Phone:+32 2 230 53 51 Fax: +32 2 230 88 50 Website <http://www.sustainable-cities.org/>

Towns and Development is an international consortium of non-governmental and local government organisations promoting local initiatives for sustainable development involving both local authorities and community-based groups. Contact: P O Box 856615, 2508 CH The Hague, Netherlands. Tel: 0031 70 362 3894.

United Towns Development Agency (UTDA)

Promotes programmes on inter-municipal co-operation with a focus on sustainable development. 22 Rue d'Alsace, 92300 Levallois Perrat, France.

Tel: 00 33 1 47 39 36 86. Fax: 00 33 1 47 39 36 85.

National Association of Local Councils

Supporting over 7,500 parish, town and community councils on a range of issues and partnerships. Contact Chief Executive, NALC 109, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LD Tel: 0207 637 1865

Regional and devolved Government

Section 4 of the Regional Development Agencies Act (RDA) 1998 gives the RDA a statutory purpose to contribute to sustainable development in the UK.

Information on RDA contacts and addresses and websites with lots of regional links can be found on

website: <http://www.local-regions.detr.gov.uk/rda/info/contact.htm>

Also role of RDA's chambers at <http://www.local-regions.detr.gov.uk//rda/chambers/index.htm>

Sustainable London Trust. Promotes Sustainable Development in London Publication 'Creating a Sustainable London' available on its website. Currently setting up a London 21 Sustainability Network. Contact 7, Chamberlain St London NW1 8XB Tel: 0207 722 3710 Fax: 0207 722 3959 email: sit@gn.apc.org Website: <http://www.greenchannel.com/slt/index.htm>

Scottish Parliament Set up Advisory Group on Sustainable Development, (AGSD) which contains FOE (ex-Oxfam person) and WWF members to advise Scottish executive. Issued report in March 1999 recommending that 'international aspects' and SD be at the heart of policy. (To find references search site for 'Sustainable Development'). Its procurement guidance states that 'The Scottish Executive is committed to ensuring, whenever possible, that we minimise any adverse impact on the environment. We will not knowingly purchase products or services that will use materials derived from threatened species or threatened environments. We also actively encourage the use of recyclable materials in packaging and packing.'

Parliament website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk> or <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk>

The National Assembly for Wales Section 121 of the Government of Wales Act (1998) is described by the UK Roundtable on Sustainable Development as a remarkable, innovative piece of legislation requiring the assembly to produce a scheme to promote sustainable development in all its activities.

(February 1999 Website: <http://www.open.gov.uk/roundtbl/round/pr2302.htm>.)

See also http://www.wales.gov.uk/polinifo/sust_dev/economic1_e.htm for useful paper on Economic/business aspects of Sustainable Development.

Assembly Website: <http://www.wales.gov.uk>.

Publications on local government and international development

Batty, Peter (1992), 'Global Issues: A Local Challenge Towns and Development'.

Carley Michael & Spapens Philipe (1998) *Sharing the World-Sustainable living and Global Equity in the 21st Century* (Earthscan) £14.95

Chatfield, John (1992), 'Sustainable Development and Local Communities', Local Government International Bureau (LGIB)

Lafferty, William & Eckerburg, Katrina (1998), 'From Earth Summit to Local Agenda 21', Earthscan £15.95.

O'Riordon, T and Voisey, H (1998), 'The Transition to Sustainability - the politics of Agenda 21 in Europe'.

Simon and Gummer (1993), 'You: A Handbook on Organising Local Action for Global Change'

United Nations (1993), 'Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development' (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, Volume I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, New York UN.

F.6 Global Footprint resources

Girardet, Herbert (1999), 'Creating Sustainable Cities'. Has a useful chapter on ecological footprint. Schumacher Society £5.00. Also by Girardet is the lively and accessible 'Gaia Atlas to Cities' (1996) Gaia, London.

F.7 Ecological footprint resources

Wackernagel, M and Rees, W (1995), 'Our Ecological Footprint: Reducing Human Impact on the Earth', New Society Publishers, £11.99. It introduces a revolutionary new way to determine humanity's impact on the earth. The ecological footprint provides a new tool to measure and look at ways we can change our consumption patterns for a more sustainable and higher quality of life. Website: <http://www.ire.ubc.ca/ecoresearch/ftpbook.html>

A good summary of ideas around the global footprint can be found on the website at: <http://www.ire.ubc.ca/ecoresearch/ecoftp.html>

See also <http://dieoff.org/page110.htm> for good book list

There are also some valuable resources on the web. Global Vision/ Sustainable city is developing a computer simulation software programme to investigate global footprints as a tool for sustainable development planning. Contact: Global Vision Trust, 35 Langton St, Chelsea, London SW10 OJL. E-mail: moc@global-vision.org Website: <http://www.global-vision.org/city/footprint.html>

Isle of Wight Ecological Footprint and others by Oxford based 'foot-printing' consultants-excellent site with lots of links to footprinting information
<http://www.bestfootforward.com>

An Excel spreadsheet which you can download, to enable you to calculate global footprints. It is found on the web at: <http://www.esb.utexas.edu/dnrnm/EcoFtPrnt/measurin.htm>

More valuable information and links can be found on the websites at:
<http://www.pearson-college.uwc.ca/pearson/ensy/ecofoot/ecofoot.htm>

Footprints of Nations report
<http://www.iclei.org/iclei/ecofoot.htm>
Redefining progress -new economies
<http://www.rprogress.org/>

The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy Paper '**A Better Quality of Life**', also plans to sponsor a seminar on the United Kingdom's 'sustainable footprint' which will consider the social and economic benefits of trade and development as well as environmental impacts. This is to be welcomed. To see the very useful chapter on Development Co-operation go to Website: <http://www.environment.detr.gov.uk/sustainable/quality/life/09.htm>

Roelofs, J 'Greening Cities-Building Just and Sustainable Communities'. At £18.99, it covers all the aspects that would help a city become sustainable.

Ryan, John C and Durning, Alan T (1997) 'Stuff -The Secret Life of Everyday Things', New Society Publishers. How much energy goes into the production of your computer? What is the history behind the bun in your burger? What is the story behind your tee-shirt? US-based but fascinating and eye opening! Each worrying section has 'What do I do?' as the conclusion. Excellent for elucidating global connections to our lifestyle. Parts can be read on the website: <http://www.northwestwatch.org>

Satterthwaite, David (ed) (1999), 'The Earthscan Reader on Sustainable Cities', Earthscan, £16.95. It covers a range of topics on city sustainability.

F.8 International linking contacts

Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges (CBEVE) Helps promote international understanding, empathy, and awareness of cultural diversity - delivering the curriculum in a new and exciting way. Produces advice, publications, and videos on linking and partnerships. Supports 'The Windows on the World' project for schools linking. 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN. Tel: 0207 389 4004/4419 Fax: 0207 389 4426.

E-mail wotv@centralbureau.org.uk
3 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 4HD. Tel: 0131 447 8024. Fax: 0131 452 8569. Or 1 Chlorine Gardens, Belfast BT9 5DJ. Tel: 01232 664418. Fax: 01232 661275. Website: <http://www.britcoun.org/cbeve/>

Website for windows on the world: <http://www.wotw.org.uk/>

North South School Linking promotes partnerships between schools in the UK (and/or other developed countries) and schools in the South The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN. Tel: (0207) 389 4247. Fax: (0207) 389 4426.

Website: <http://www.oneworld.org/epo/>

Eco-Schools brings together pupils, teachers and other school staff, local government and other members of the community such as industry. The Eco-Schools Programme aims to raise students' awareness of environmental and sustainable development issues through classroom study, and provides an integrated system for environmental management of schools based on an ISO14001/EMAS approach. This framework is a practical application of Local Agenda 21. Website <http://www.eco-schools.org/>

The Local Government International Bureau (LGIB) carries a wide range of resources on linking and international partnership. Contact: LGIB, Local Government House, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ. Tel: 020 7664 3100. Fax: 020 7664 3218. International links Contact Sarah O'Brien team Tel: 0207 664 3117. Fax: 0207 664 3128. Website: <http://www.lgib.gov.uk>

Local Government (Overseas Assistance) Act July 1993. A Department of the Environment Bill. An Act to enable local Authorities to provide advice and Assistance as respects matters in which they have skill and experience to bodies outside the United Kingdom in carrying on of any of the activities of Local Government. A bill which assists Local Authorities in the execution of their overseas twinning/linking activities.

North South Linking for Sustainable Development Extremely useful primer on practical ideas and contacts for linking. Local Agenda 21 Roundtable Guidance. LGMB

Smith, Vernon (1990), 'Partnership with Developing Countries', LGIB. A practical guide for local authorities.. These publications are available from Development Co-operation Section, Local Government International Bureau, 35 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BJ. Tel: 0207 222 1636.

UK One World Linking Association (UKOWLA) A voluntary organisation which exists to support, advise and work on behalf of link groups all over the UK c/o International Office, Chesterfield Borough Council Town Hall, Chesterfield S40 1LP. Tel: 01246 345236/216320. Fax: 01246 221085

Working Internationally - The Global Dimension of Local Agenda 21 Examples and case studies for local authorities interested in developing international links. This work is being piloted in the UK by Bedfordshire County Council and Luton Borough Council, and in Pakistan with Peshawar.

Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) also produce an excellent range of educational resources. WWF-UK PO Box 963, Slough SL2 3RS. Tel: 01483 426444 <http://www.wwf-uk.org> see also linking awards available from WWF at <http://www.wwf-uk.org/education.awards>

F.9 Education sources

Coalition of Aid and Development Agencies (CADA) 52-54 Dublin Road, Belfast, BT2 7HN. Tel: 01232 230220

Council for Education in World Citizenship (CEWC) A non-partisan educational charity which promotes education for international understanding. Contact: 15 St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4N 8AL. Tel: (0207) 929 5090. Fax: 0207 929 5091. E-mail: cewc@campus.bt.com Website: <http://www.cewc.org.uk>

Council for Environmental Education (CEE) National body co-ordinating and promoting environmental education; invites local authority departments to become subscribers, to receive information, briefings, etc. Contact: University of Reading, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ.

Cyfanfyd Welsh Centre for International Affairs, Temple of Peace, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3AP Tel: 01222 757067 or 01222 228549

Development Awareness Fund The Department for International Development (DfID) has now set up a fund to support projects concerned with increasing public understanding of our mutual dependence and the need for international development by giving people the facts about the forces that are shaping their lives. To apply contact 94 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL. Tel:

0207 917 7000 ext: 0435 or ext: 0707. Fax: 0207 917 0019 or DfID, Abercrombie House, Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 8EA. Tel: 01355 84 4000. Fax: 01355 84 3457
<http://www.dfid.gov.uk>

Development Awareness meeting notes http://www.dfid.gov.uk/public/working/dev_archive.html

Development Education Association (DEA) Umbrella body to promote and support development education. It produces a monthly bulletin, specialist newsletters on global youth work, adult education, schools work and development education centres, and a journal. Contact: Nadia Mackenzie, 3rd floor, 29-31 Cowper Street, London EC2A 4AP. Tel: (0207) 490 8108. Fax (0207) 490 8123. E-mail: devedassoc@gn.apc.org

For good links to Development Education Centres (DECs) and development agencies see the website at: http://www.glade.org/index_links.html

Development Education Project DEP is currently working amongst many other projects to promote education for sustainable development in primary schools in Greater Manchester. Excellent UK and international links on Education for Sustainability and Development Education Website <http://www.dep.org.uk/>

Educating for a Sustainable Local Authority (1994) Local Agenda 21 Roundtable Guidance. Another invaluable booklet from LGMB promoting education for sustainability with useful ideas and contacts.

Environmental Education Advisers' Association (EEAA) Professional association for local authority and freelance advisers in environmental education. Contact: Geoff Hopkinson, 39 Oldcroft Road, Walton on the Hill, Stafford ST17 0NJ.

Glade Development Education Centre Another excellent education centre with a good website with lots of links lesson plans and information *Development education aims to give pupils a global perspective by fostering the knowledge, skills and attitudes which promote justice and equality in a multicultural society and an interdependent world.* Website <http://www.glade.org/>

Global Citizenship (GC) It is essential that young people are enabled to become responsible world citizens of tomorrow with a sense of their own role in the world, capable of being able to make tough choices and bring about change. These are the concepts behind some bold educational programmes and activities. Oxfam has produced a curriculum for Global Citizenship, which illustrates how these concepts can mesh into the national curriculum. The nationwide network of Development Education Centres (DECs) can assist with lesson plans and materials for teachers, adults, and activists. Lots of links to 'global citizenship' ideas and resources can be found on Yeovil's Glade centre website: http://www.glade.org/global_citizenship.html

Global Citizenship links Oxfam co-ordinates a GC network that produces a newsletter 'GC link Bulletin' which will keep you in touch with resources, events, and ideas on global citizenship. To place yourself on the mailing list, contact: Oxfam Education, 4th Floor, 4 Bridge Place, London SW1V 1XY. Tel: 0207 931 7660. Fax: 0207 828 8955 or E-mail: vicdeved@oxfam.org.uk

' **Citizenship for the Future**' David Hicks A WWF practical resource handbook to bring a citizenship and futures dimension into the classroom with 7-14 olds.
WWF education Website: <http://www.wwflearning.co.uk>

IDEAS 34-36 Rose Street, North Lane, Edinburgh EH2 2NP. Tel: 0131 225 7617

National Association for Environmental Education (NAEE) Professional body for all those involved in environmental education - particularly practitioners in schools. Local groups exist in most regions. Contact: Wolverhampton University, Walsall Campus, Gorway, Walsall, West Midlands WS1 3BD. Tel: 01922 31200. Fax: 01922 31200

Oxfam Education Resources Oxfam produces two publications catalogues, one of which is 'Oxfam Resources for Schools and Young People'. These resources include locality studies in many developing countries. Resources are based on interactive classroom activities and offer children the opportunity to challenge stereotypes and gain an insight into places with which they may be unfamiliar. There are publications on geography, history, the environment, and economic development and handbooks for teachers. Contact the above address for copies of these catalogues. Contact BEBC Distribution, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD. Tel: (order hotline): (01202) 715555. Fax: (01202) 715556. E-mail for publications: publish@oxfam.org.uk. Tel: (01865) 313922. Fax: (01865) 313925. Superb Oxfam education website <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/coolplanet/>

Rescue Mission Planet Earth A project of Peace Child International, The White House, Buntingford, Herts, SG9 9AH. Tel: 0176 327 4459. Fax: 0176 327 4460 E-mail: 100640.3551@compuserve.com or <mailto:100640.3551@compuserve.com> This involves young people from the UK and around the world and would be useful for schools looking at fair trade issues.

Scottish Environmental Education Council (SEEC) Scottish equivalent of CEE. Supports groups of local authority fora, covering the country. Contact: Department of Environmental Science, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA.

'Strengthening the role of the educational community in support of Sustainable Development' Produced by the Sustainability Forum, a grouping of 20 United Kingdom NGO's with an interest in education for a sustainable future. Useful, if dated, paper promoting the idea of an 'Education 21' initiative in support of these aims. UNED-UK' 1993 Tel: 0207 930 2931

Sustainable Development Education Panel (DETR) A panel to promote the learning needed to improve quality of life for present and future generations. It aims to equip individuals, communities, and institutions to live and act sustainably. It aims to prepare everyone to become involved with the environmental, social, and economic issues involved in living in our world. Website: <http://www.environment.detr.gov.uk/sustainable/educpanel/>

F.10 Development/environment resources

Brown, Lester R, Flavin C, 'State of the World 1999' Special Millennium Edition, Worldwatch Institute/Earthscan Books. Annual reports on the progress towards a sustainable society. These are excellent yearly summaries on the state of the planet and its people. Contact: Worldwatch Institute 1776, Massachusetts Av, DC 20036 Website: <http://www.worldwatch.org>

Carbon Storage Trust Independent company which operates the climate care label scheme for all types of products that do not add to global warming. Tree planting offsets carbon utilised. Contact: 11 King Edward Street, Oxford OX1 4HT. Tel: (01865) 244151. Website <http://www.co2.org/>

Christian Aid Official relief and development agency of 40 British and Irish churches, helps communities of all religions and none, in over 60 countries worldwide. Contact: PO Box 100, London SE1 7RT. Tel: (0207) 620 4444. Fax: (0207) 620 0719. E-mail: info@christian-aid.org. Website: <http://www.christian-aid.org.uk>

Comic Relief Have fun, save the world! Promoting FT chocolate 'dubble' bars in 2001. Website: <http://www.comicrelief.org.uk>

The Department for International Development (DfID) can be contacted on their website at: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk> Their free, readable and well-illustrated quarterly magazine 'Developments' can be found at: <http://www.developments.org.uk>

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) The UK and the World Trade Organisation (WTO)- An introduction to the next round. DTI position paper on the 1999 WTO conference. Website: <http://www.dti.gov.uk> See also WTO website: <http://www.wto.org>

Elkington, John (1997), 'Cannibals with Forks', Capstone.
The 'triple bottom line' of 21st century business. Examines how the three essential elements of sustainability - social, environmental, and economic - or 'the triple bottom' line, work.

ENDS Environment Daily News Service Excellent environment news source available via E-mail. Website: <http://www.ends.co.uk>

Friends of the Earth (FOE) Friends of the Earth is one of the UK's leading pressure groups, campaigning on a wide range of local, national, and international environmental issues. For information on membership, publications or your nearest local group in England, Wales or Northern Ireland, contact: Friends of the Earth, 26-28 Underwood Street, London N1 7JQ. Tel: (0207) 490 1555. Fax: (0207) 490 0881. E-mail: info@foe.co.uk. Website: <http://www.foe.co.uk>

Global Directory Produced for Bristol/ Bath area but you will find extensive contacts for national and international organisations Website: <http://www.venue.co.uk/global/index.htm>

Global Witness focuses on links between environmental and human rights abuses, especially the impacts of natural resource extraction upon countries and people. Information from field investigations and research is used to brief governments, NGOs, and media to achieve positive change. Contact: PO Box 6042, London N19 5WP. Tel: (0207) 272 6731. Fax: (0207) 272 9425. E-mail: gwwitness@gn.apc.org. Website: <http://www.oneworld.org/globalwitness/>

Greenpeace. International pressure group to protect the environment. In response to illegal sourcing of timber after a Greenpeace investigation The UK government is bringing in new procurement rules The new procurement policy will send shockwaves through the UK timber and construction industries and give a major boost to certification schemes - such as Forest Stewardship Council - that ensure wood only comes from legal, sustainable sources. Contact: Greenpeace House, Canonbury Villas, London N1 2PN. Tel: (0207) 865 8100. Fax: (0207) 865 8200/8201. To join Greenpeace, tel: 0800 269 065. Website: <http://www.greenpeace.org.uk>

Hines Colin 'Localisation-a Global Manifesto' A manifesto extolling the virtues of localised economies instead of globalisation protecting and rebuilding local economies Earthscan £10.99

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) IIED is an independent, non-profit organisation with a mission to promote sustainable patterns of world development Contact 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H ODD. Tel: 0207 338 2117. Fax: 0207 388 2826. E-mail: iieduk@gn.apc.org Website: <http://www.iied.org>

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) The International Institute for Sustainable Development promotes sustainable development in decision-making at all levels, and within and between all sectors. The Institute engages in policy analysis and communications, focusing on work in international trade, business, national budgets, community adaptation, regional SD, and SD indicators International Institute for Sustainable Development, 161 Portage Avenue East, 6th Floor Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0Y4 Canada. Tel: 204 958 7700. Fax: 204 958 7710. E-mail: reception@iisdpost.iisd.ca For information and connections to organisations active in trade and sustainable development see: <http://iisd1.iisd.ca/trade/trdhtm.htm> or

<http://iisd1.iisd.ca/trade/othersites.htm> For principles of fairer and environmentally sound trade see: <http://iisd.ca/trade/princip2.htm#top> Also <http://iisd1.iisd.ca/> and <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/>

ID21 This is the ID21 Development Research reporting service, a selection of the latest and best UK-based development research. Hosted by the Institute of Development Studies, at the University of Sussex, UK. An impressive site for research papers on development issues. <http://www.ids.ac.uk/id21/>

Jackson, Ben (1990), 'Poverty and the Planet', Penguin. Readable and clear exposition of international environment and poverty linkages and issues.

Jubilee 2000 coalition is a worldwide movement to cancel the unpayable debts of the poorest countries by the year 2000 under a fair and transparent process.

Contact: 1, Rivington St, London EC2A 3DT. Tel: (0207) 739 1000. Fax: (0207) 401 3999. E-mail: mail@jubilee2000uk.org Website: <http://www.jubilee2000uk.org>

Landes, Professor David (1998), 'The Wealth and Poverty of Nations', Little Brown and Company. What makes some nations richer than others? An explanation is given. This world is divided into three kinds of nations: those that spend lots of money to keep their weight down; those whose people eat to live; and those who don't know where the next meal is coming from. 'Masterly', declares Ralf Dahrendorf.

A Global Manifesto Colin Hines (2000) 'What we need is an irresistible alternative to galvanize opposition to globalization. Colin Hines has got one – the refocusing of the global economy around local markets' Anita Roddick Earthscan £10.99

'Loaded' - against the poor, World Trade Organisation. 1999. Oxfam Policy team publication. Considers the role of the World Trade Organisation in relation to sustainable development and poverty. Recommends reforms and policies to make the WTO a pro-poor institution. Tel: 01865 312127. E-mail: along@oxfam.org.uk Website <http://www.oxfam.org.uk> Policy papers at <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/policy/papers/lpapers.htm>

The New Internationalist Excellent readable graphic-rich monthly magazine exists to report on issues of world poverty and inequality. Has special editions on topics like Fairtrade (April 2000), Sustainability (November 2000) Green Cities, Cocoa, Coffee etc. Contact: New Internationalist, 55 Rectory Road, Oxford OX4 1BW, UK. Tel: 00 44 or (0) 1865 728 181. E-mail: ni@newint.org Website: <http://www.newint.org> or <http://www.oneworld.org/ni/>

One World Week (OWW) - Your opportunity to educate, celebrate and act on issues you care about. Contact: PO Box 2555, Reading RG1 4XW. Tel: (0118) 939 4933. Fax: (0118) 939 4936. E-mail: oneworldweek@gn.apc.org.uk. Website: <http://www.oneworldweek.org>

'One World Online' The best single site for news, views on development, environment and fair trade issues is the superb award-winning site with links to large numbers of NGOs and campaigns. Website: <http://www.oneworld.net>

Oxfam GB works with poor people regardless of race or religion in their struggle against hunger, disease, exploitation, and poverty. Contact: 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ. Tel: (01865) 311 311. Fax: (information) (01865) 313 771. E-mail: oxfam@oxfam.org.uk Website: <http://www.oxfam.org.uk>

The Oxfam Poverty Report Oxfam ISBN 0 85598 318 3 £9.95. Uses case studies and examples from Oxfam's experience in over 70 countries to examine the causes of poverty. Policy team tel: 01865 312 127. E-mail: along@oxfam.org.uk Oxfam website: <http://www.oxfam.org.uk>

People and Planet National student campaigning network campaigning against poverty and injustice. Contact: 4a East Avenue, Oxford OX4 1XW. Tel: (01865) 245678. Fax: (01865) 200179. Email: twf@gn.apc.uk.
Website: <http://www.peopleandplanet.org/>

Survival International is a worldwide organisation supporting tribal peoples. It stands for their right to decide their own future and helps them protect their lives, lands, and human rights. Contact: 11-15 Emerald Street, London WC1N 3QL. Tel: (0207) 242 1441. Fax: (0207) 242 1771. E-mail: survival@gn.apc.org. Website: <http://www.survival-international.org>

UNDP World Development Report 1999/2000: Entering the 21st Century

Reports on conflict between globalisation and localisation with focus on urban growth and human welfare. Published in UK by Oxford University Press. UNDP 1, UN Plaza, New York 10017 USA. Website: <http://www.un.org> Sustainable development website <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/>

UNED 'Earth Summit 2002 -A New Deal' A new publication drawing together the ideas, experiences and expectations in preparation for the 10 year review of the first Earth Summit in Rio 1992. An ideal read in preparation for the follow up conference in South Africa in 2002
website: <http://www.earthsummit2002.org/es/Press%20Release/pb2.htm>

Womens' Environmental Network (WEN) Informs, empowers and educates women who care about the environment. 87 Worship Street, London EC2A 2BE. Tel: 0207 247 3327. E-mail: wenuk@gn.apc.org
Website: <http://www.gn.apc.org/wen>

World Development Movement WDM is a leading campaigning and lobbying organisation on the causes of world poverty. Current campaigns include regulating multinational companies and the debt crisis. Contact: WDM, 25 Beehive Place, London SW9 7QR. Tel: (0207) 737 6215. E-mail: wdm@wdm.org.uk Website: <http://www.oneworld.org/wdm/>

F.11 Food issues

Dibb, Sue & Lobstein, Dr Tim (1999), 'GM Free - a shoppers guide to Genetically Modified Food', Food Commission. Guide to the main issues with a useful contacts list on food issues.
<http://www.foodcomm.org.uk>

CWS Ltd ' Food Crimes' Report May 2000 Report from the Co-op, a consumer led retailer which operates more than 1100 food stores across the country. It will take action on seven consumer, food production and marketing issues it has dubbed ' Food Crimes' Contact Martin Henderson/Michelle Vernon Tel: 0161 827 5292 and/or 0161 827 5290

Farmer's World An educational charity working primarily in the UK, promotes the economic and social well-being of vulnerable rural communities throughout the world. Contact: FW, Arthur Rank Centre, NAC, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, CV8 2LZ. Tel: (01203) 696969 ext. 338 or 412. Fax: (01203) 414808. E-mail: adrian@farmersworldnet.freeserve.co.uk Website <http://www.fwn.org.uk>

Farmers Markets Growing movement selling fresh products from local growers Contact: Ms C Bullock (01225) 787914. Website <http://www.farmersmarket.co.uk>

Henry Doubleday Research Association (HDRA) Researches and promotes organic gardening and farming. Lovely organic display gardens in Warwickshire and Yarding in Kent. Membership scheme - quarterly newsletter, telephone advice line and more. Contact: Riverdene, Molesey Rd,

Hersham, Surrey KT12 4RG. Tel: (01932) 253666. E-mail: enquiry@hydra.org.uk. Website: <http://www.hdra.org.uk>

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements c/o Okozentrum Imsbach, D-66636 Tholey-Theley, Germany. Tel: 0049 6853 5190. Fax: 0049 6853 30110. E-mail: IFOAM@t-online.de Website: <http://www.ifoam.org/>

Robinson, Clive (1989), 'Hungry Farmers', Christian Aid, PO Box 100, London SE1 7RT (Tel: 0207 620 4444).

Soil Association Organisation provides organic certification mark and supports organic production. Also has list of farmers markets on website. Contact: Bristol House, 40-56 Victoria St, Bristol BS1 6BY. Tel: 0117 929 0661. Website: <http://www.soilassociation.org>

Sustainable Agriculture and Food Local Agenda 21 Roundtable Guidance paper LGMB.

Tansey, Geoff and Worsley, Tony, 'The World Food System - A Guide', Earthscan £15.95. "*The Food System*" should be read by everyone who wishes to understand the complex role of food in the contemporary global economy and society.' (Professor Wheelock, University of Nottingham).

F.12 Consumer issues

Brown, Michael and Leon, Warren (1999), 'The Consumers' Guide to Effective Environmental Choices', Three Rivers Press, New York ISBN 0-609-80281. Priorities for environmental action for the consumer - a useful tool. Website: <http://www.ucsusa.org>

Consumers International A confederation of consumer organisations dedicated to the protection and promotion of consumers' interests worldwide. 220 member organisations worldwide. Range of publications including coverage of environmental issues and sustainable consumption. 24 Highbury Crescent, London N5 1RX Telephone: +44 171 226 6663 / Fax: +44 171 354 0607 E-mail: consint@consint.org Website: <http://www.consumersinternational.org>

Elkington, John and Hailes, Julia (1998), 'Manual 2000 - Life choices for the future you want', Hodder and Stoughton £9.99. Authors of ground-breaking book, the best selling 'Green Consumer Guide', update the message. Explains clearly and simply the range of moral, social, and environmental issues we face in the new millennium - no Agenda 21 officer or activist should be without it!

Ethical Consumer Magazine The UK's only alternative consumer organisation looking at the social and environmental records of the companies behind the brand names Produced by the Ethical Consumer Research Association to promote human rights, environmental sustainability, and animal welfare. It seeks to encourage a wider understanding of the ability of ethical purchasing to address these issues. ECRA publishing, Unit 21, 41 Old Bailey Street, Manchester M15 5RF. Tel: 0161 226 2929. Fax: 0161 226 6277. E-Mail: ethicon@mcr1.poptel.org.uk Superb Website <http://www.ethicalconsumer.org>

Coote, Belinda (1992), 'The Trade Trap: Poverty and the Global Commodity Markets', Oxfam, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, United Kingdom

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Allows consumers concerned about the environment to identify timber and wood products which come from well-managed forests - just look for the FSC logo on packaging. Contact: FSC UK Working Group, Unit D, Station Building, Llanidloes, Powys

SY18 6EB. Tel: (01686) 413916. Fax: (01686) 412176. E-mail: fsc-uk@fsc-uk.demon.co.uk
Website: <http://www.fsc-uk.demon.co.uk>

Mann, Mark (2000) '**The Community Tourism Guide**' Earthscan ISBN 185 6818.. This guide provides information on how to visit local people, understand their culture and region-in ways that benefit both them and tourists. <http://www.tourismconcern.org.uk>

Neale, Greg (1999), 'The Green Travel Guide', Earthscan
ISBN 1 85383 596 X £12.99. The travel guide for the future. It tells us how to travel without destroying the very places we want to visit. Website: <http://www.earthscan.co.uk>

Ponting, C (1991), 'A Green History of the World', Sinclair-Stevenson, London.

Sustainable Communities Network (SCN) Linking citizens to resources and to one another, to create healthy, vital, sustainable communities, plus information about responsible buying and consumption. US-based but still useful. Website: <http://www.sustainable.org/>

Simon Williams and Roger Cowe (2000) Who are the Ethical Consumers? Co-operative Bank/New Economics Foundation <http://www.co-operativebank.co.uk>

Wells, Phil; Jetter, Mandy; Gollancz, Victor (1991), 'The Global Consumer'

Koos Dijksterhuis (1995), 'Fair trade: A Guide to Good Practice, Background Brief 4: Fairtrade and Local Authorities, Towns and Development', The Netherlands.

Accredited certification bodies for forestry/wood products for Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC mark)

SGS Forestry Qualifor Programme Contact: Mrs. Ruth Nusbaum, Oxford Centre for Innovation, Mill St, Oxford OX2 OJX. Tel: 01865 201 212. Fax: 01865 790441E-mail: forestry@sgsgroup.com
Website: <http://www.sgs.co.uk/qualifor/>

Soil Association Woodmark Scheme Matthew Wenban Smith, Bristol House, 40-56 Victoria Street, Bristol BS1 6BY UK. Tel: 0117 914 2435/929 0661. Fax: 0117 925 2504. E-mail: wm@soilassociation.org
Website: <http://www.earthfood.co.uk>