

WHY MIRROR MEASURES ARE NEEDED FOR THE EU SUGAR SECTOR'S SUSTAINABILITY

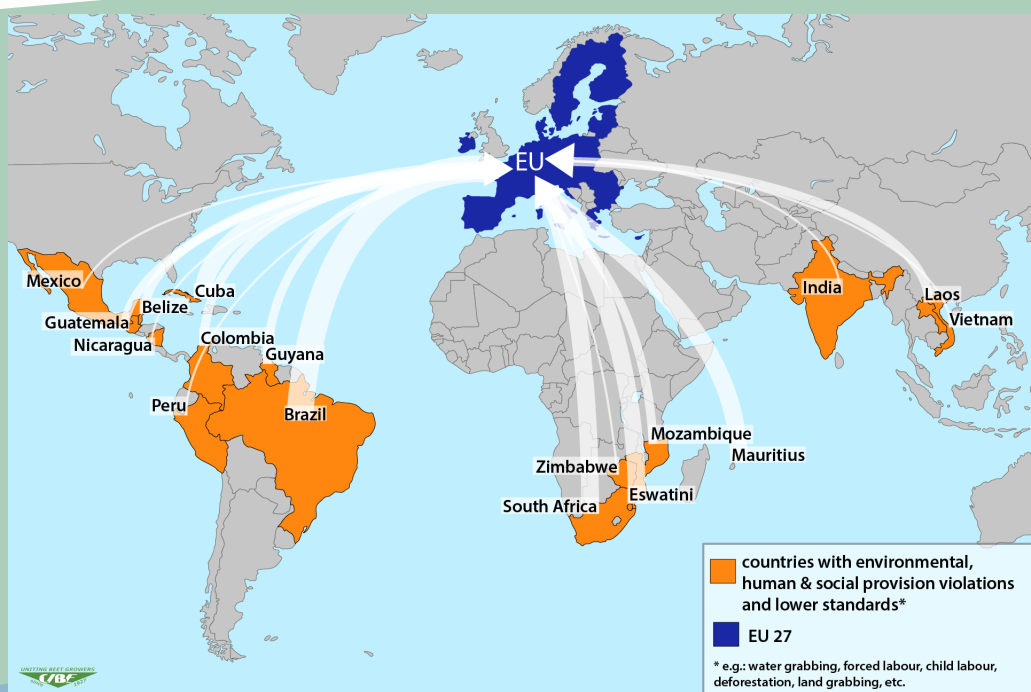


EU BEET SUGAR: A GLOBAL LEADER IN SUSTAINABILITY

EU beet sugar complies with the **highest sustainability standards in the world**. These standards will **rise still further** with the **implementation of the EU's Green Deal ambitions**.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE 20% OF YOUR SUGAR COMES FROM?

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One out of 5 spoons of sugar you consume is **imported** into the EU



Some of this sugar would be considered illegal if produced in the EU, because it:

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- 1 Uses chemical plant protection products which are banned in the EU
- 2 Uses child labour and forced labour
- 3 Causes deforestation

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WE DEMAND THAT ALL SUGAR MUST

- 1 Comply with all relevant international conventions on labour & social rights & the environment
- 2 Comply with EU legislation & EU standards of production, mainly on chemicals and plant protection products, nutrients management and water management
- 3 Comply with corporate due diligence and corporate accountability, including EU legislation on EU deforestation-free products and value chains



WHAT ARE 'MIRROR MEASURES'?

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Mirror measures require producers selling on the EU market to adhere to EU standards & requirements.

Mirror Measures would ensure a **fair trade relationship** with **third countries** based on comparable **environmental, health & social standards**.



MIRROR MEASURES WOULD ENSURE THE EU CONSUMER THAT ALL SUGAR IN THE EU RESPECTS THE EU'S HIGH STANDARDS AND WOULD HELP RAISE ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SOCIAL STANDARDS IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRIES

CASE STUDIES

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Vietnam: has not signed 1 of the 8 ILO core conventions; huge limitations of human & labour rights foreseen by the criminal code; cases of child & forced labour; cases of water grabbing, soil & water pollution; overuse & improper use of pesticides which are banned in the EU

Guatemala: extreme labour conditions leading to health issues among cane cutters; cases of forced & child labour; use of pesticides banned in the EU causing environmental & health damages in rural areas; cases of land grabbing, water grabbing & biodiversity loss



Brazil: has not signed the ILO core Convention on the freedom of association and the right to organise; cases of forced, bonded & child labour; biodiversity loss & deforestation; use of pesticides banned in the EU



India: has not signed 2 out of the 8 ILO core conventions; cases of child & forced labour; recently approved additional limitations of labour rights; environmental pollution related to sugarcane producing practices (i.e. cane burning, waste treatments)



Peru: discrimination and limitations of labour rights for agricultural workers; repeated cases of land grabbing, violations of indigenous communities & biodiversity loss; long-term uncontrolled use of pesticides banned in the EU