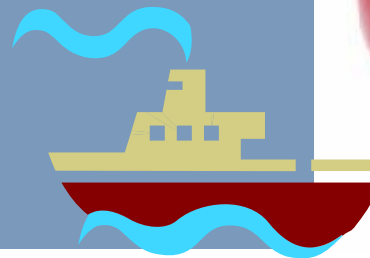


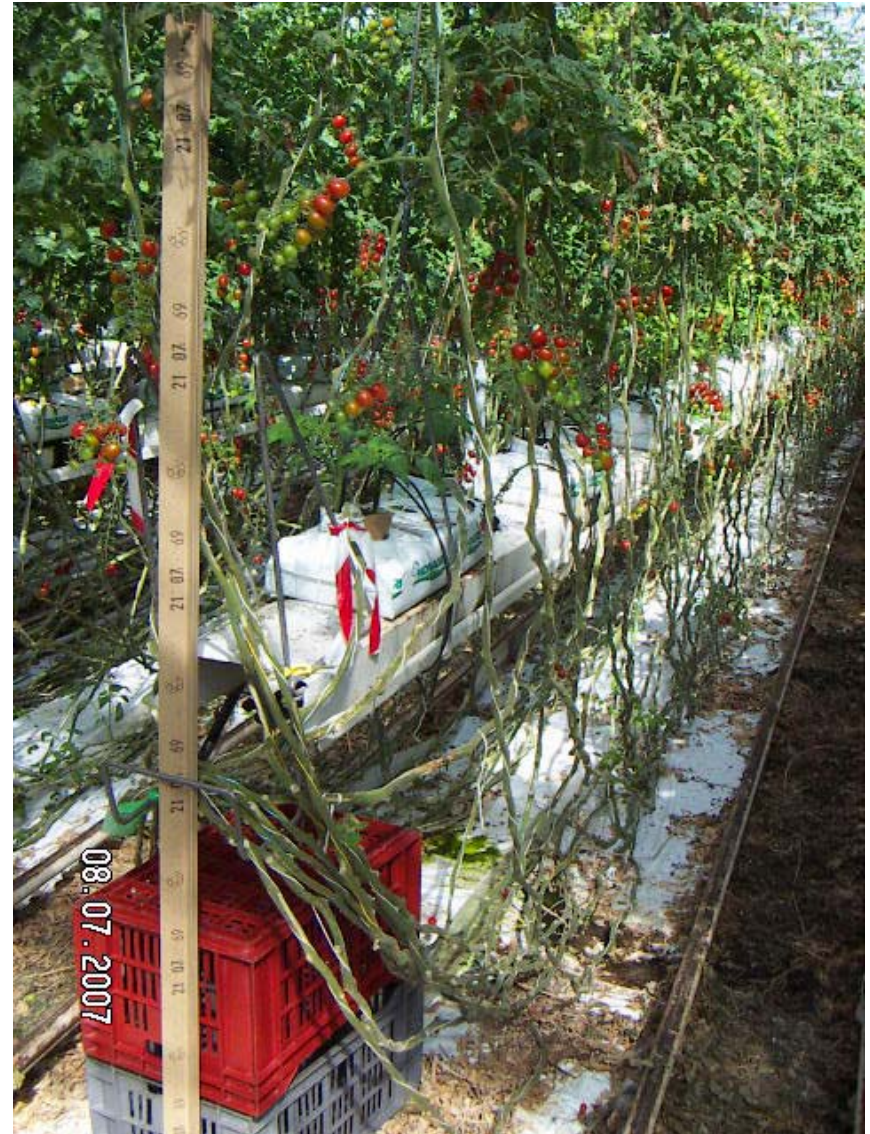
Developing a Methodology for Social Life Cycle Assessment: The North American Tomato's CSR case

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Objectives

1. To present an overview of the methodology being developed by our research group.
2. To share preliminary results of our case study.
3. To discuss about future development.



Corporate Social Responsibilities

Voluntary Standards and Initiatives:

- Principles
- Responsibility and monitoring framework
- Guidelines
- Standards and norms
- Initiatives
- Codes of conduct

International legal framework:

- Conventions (address to the states)

Negotiation concerning the elaboration of a legal norm that would be address to transnational companies:

“ECOSOC draft norms on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights”

Private sector:

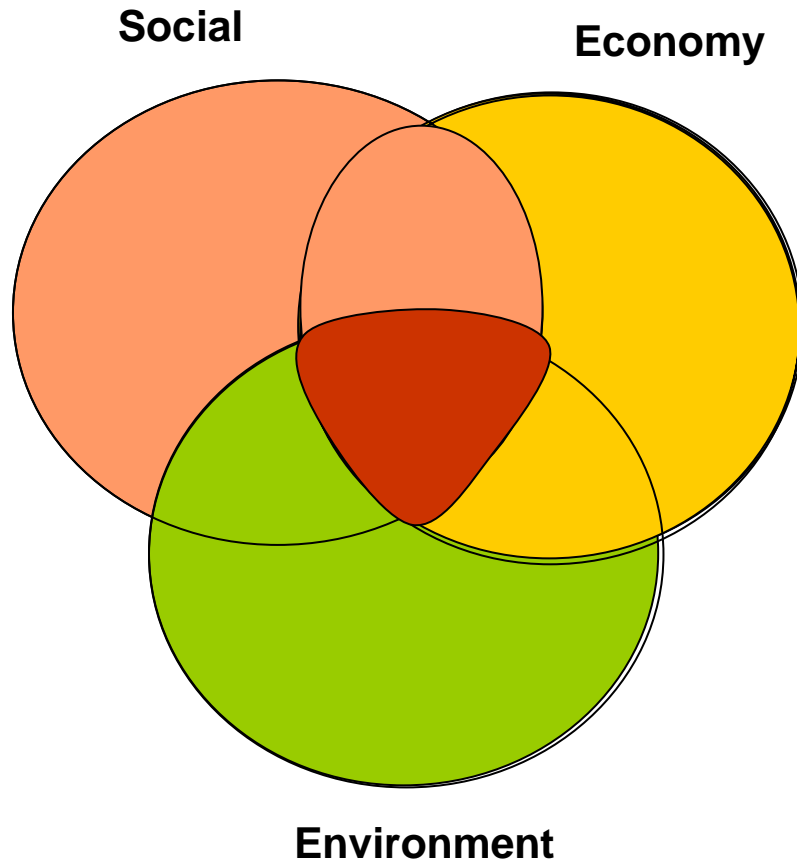
- Certification and Audit agency
- Think tank



Motivations:

- Risks and opportunities
- End of impunity
- Access to information technology

Sustainable development



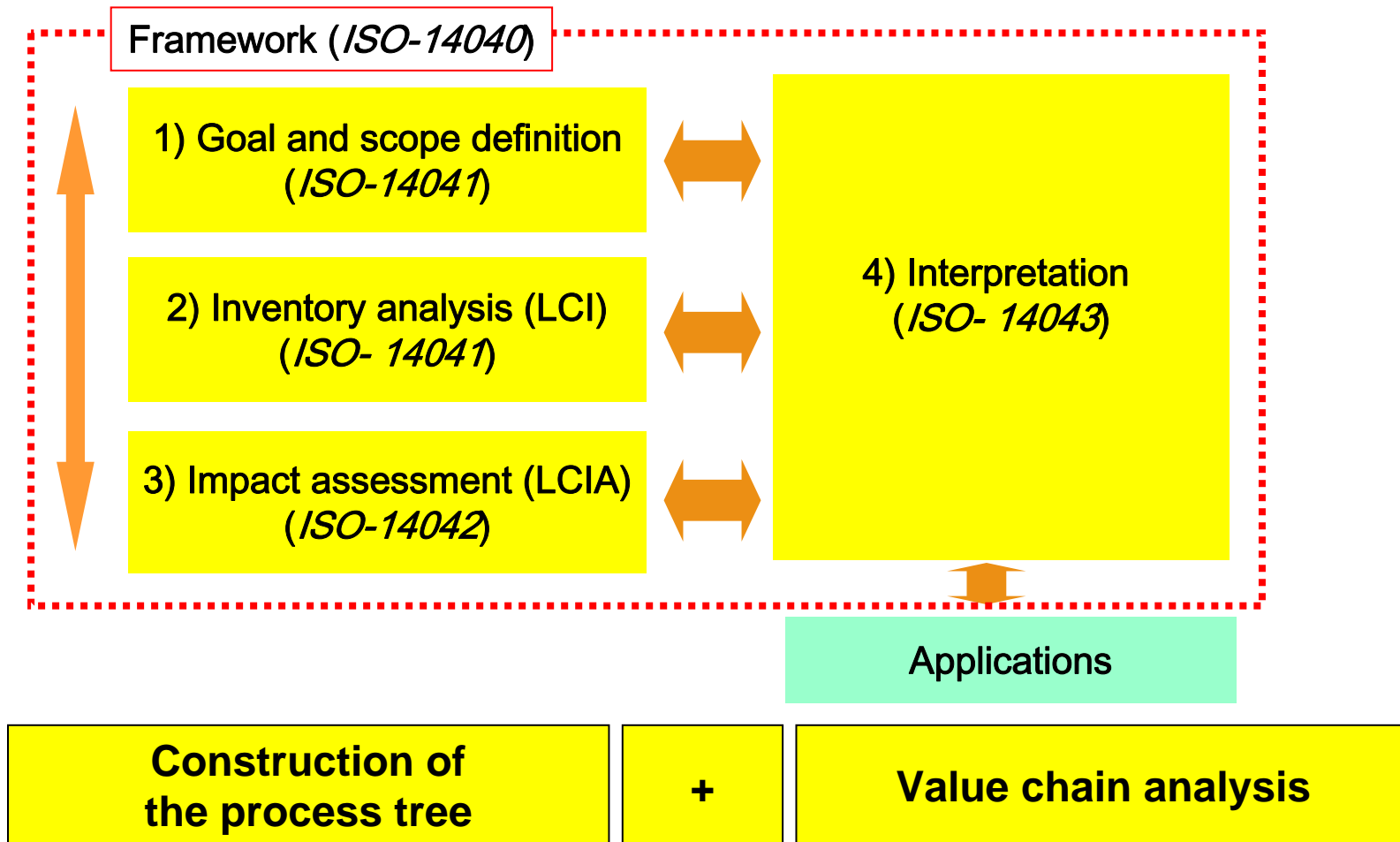
Hence, because we could not imagine a development without the ecological support of all human life " the **preservation of our environment**" must stand as a **condition** of sustainable development. In other respects, insofar as development aim to answer to population needs, the **social dimension** constitute an **objective** of sustainable development. **Economy**, the industry and trade represent, **means** to implement development" (translation of Reveret, Gendron, 2002).

Toolbox includes:

Social Impact Assessment

(Jacobs et Saddler, 1990)

Approach to Social Life Cycle Assessment



Process tree and chain analysis are essential to SLCA

Approach to Social Life Cycle Assessment

Functional unit

Unit corresponding to the environmental LCA unit

In the tomatoes case study: Net Production of 1 kg of table tomatoes

The functional unit does not apply to the process indicators which are compared on a qualitative basis.

Data collection methodologies

How?

Literature review

Internet

Phone interview

Directed and semi-directed
interviews

Focus group

Participative approach

Rapid rural appraisal

Who?

Management

Employees

NGO

Communities representatives

Experts

Journalists

Unions

Business associations

**A range of methodologies to adapt on a case by case basis
based on goals and scope**

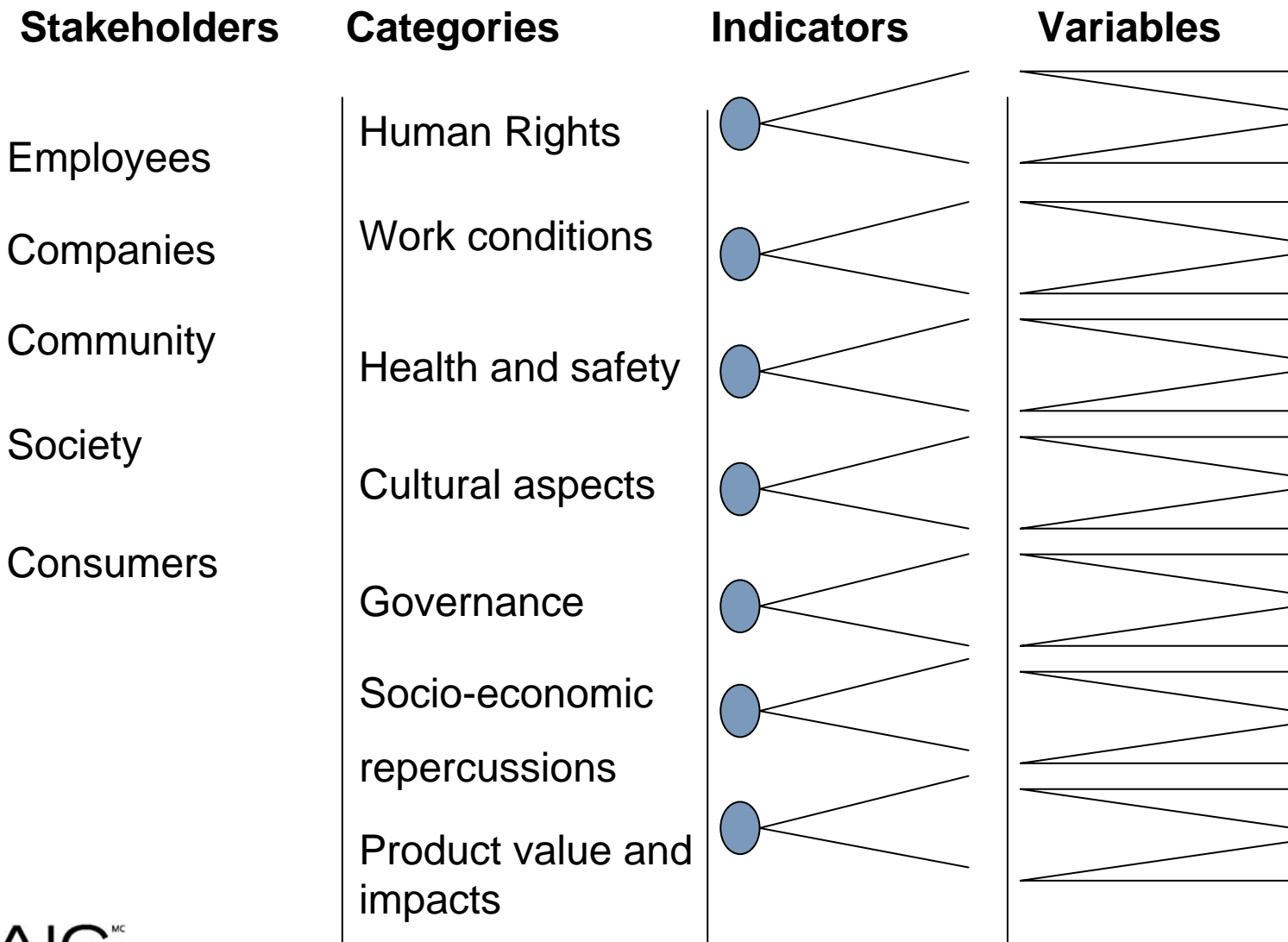
Indicators system – Inventory and Impact assessment

Inventory		Impact assessment	
Stakeholders categories	Inventory categories =	Impacts categories	Final indicator
1- Relations Company/Company	1- Human Rights	1- Human Rights	Fair relations
2- Relations Company/Employees	2- Work conditions	2- Work conditions	
3- Relations Company/Community	3- Health and safety	3- Health and safety	
4- Relations Company/Society	4- Cultural aspects	4- Cultural aspects	
5- Relations Company/Consumers	5- Governance	5- Governance	
	6- Socio-economic repercussions	6- Socio-economic repercussions	
	7- Value and impacts of the product	7- Value and impacts of the product	

A complete overview of social impacts and benefits

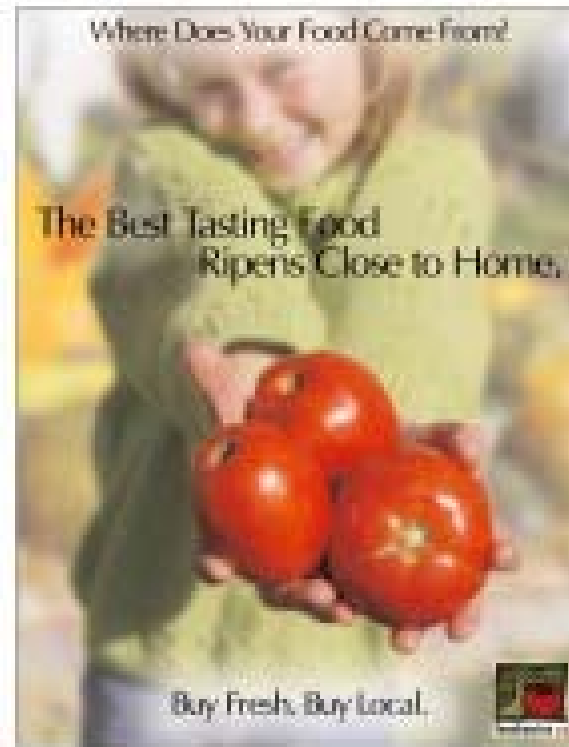
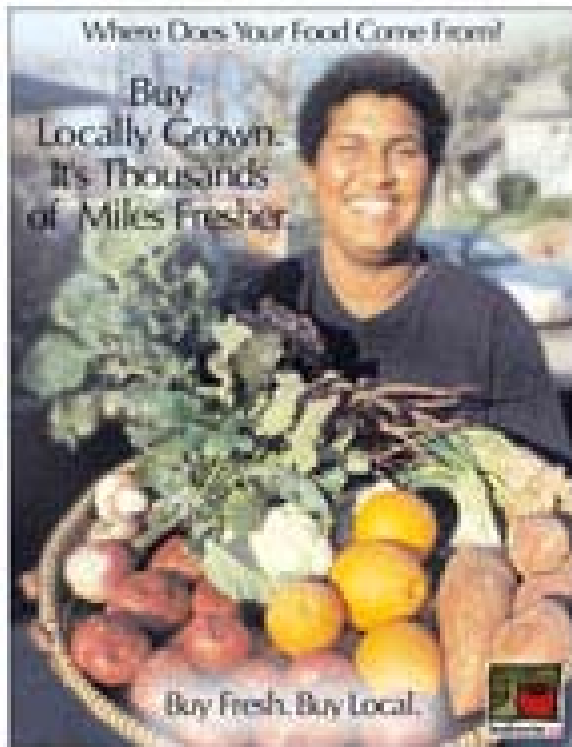
Summary

Social



Why Tomatoes CSR case study?

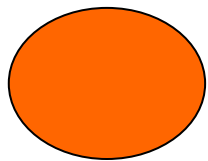
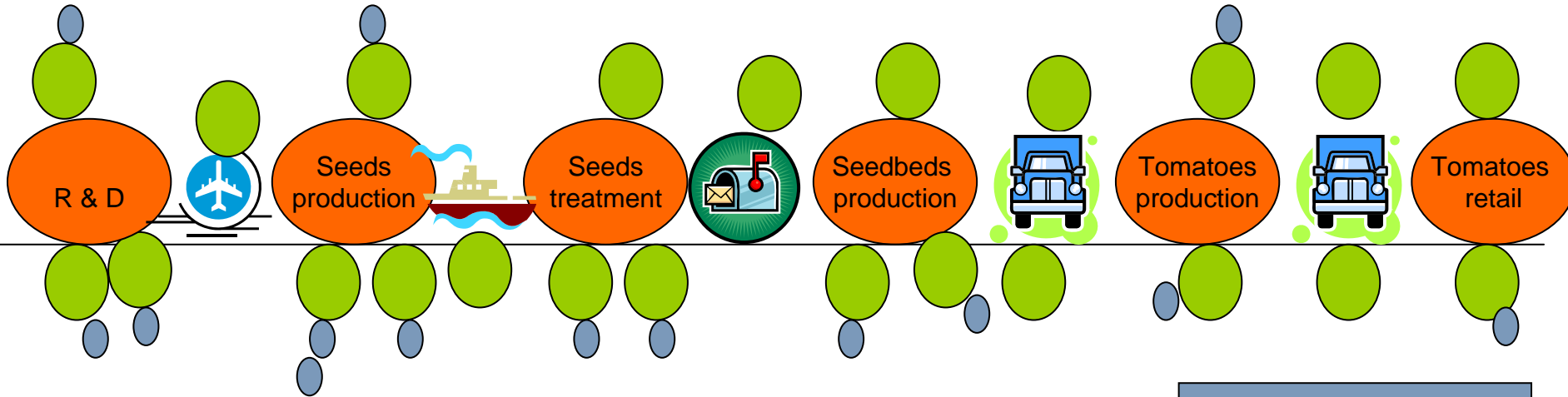
- o Starting SLCA case study with a simple case!!
- o Working in the agro sector because of high interest and demands.
- o Experience in the sector.



Tomatoes story



The value chain



Production company in the chain



Companies suppliers

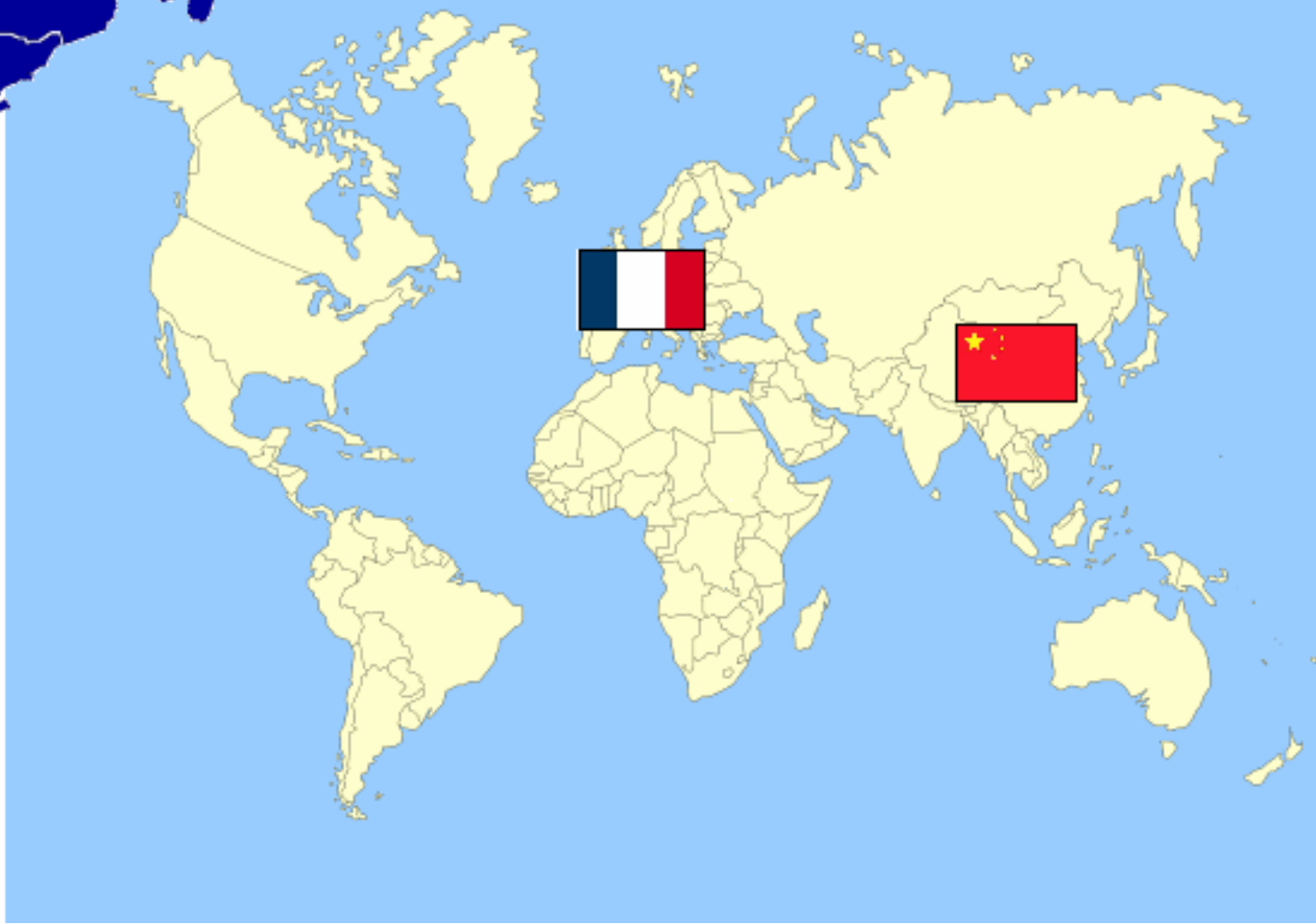
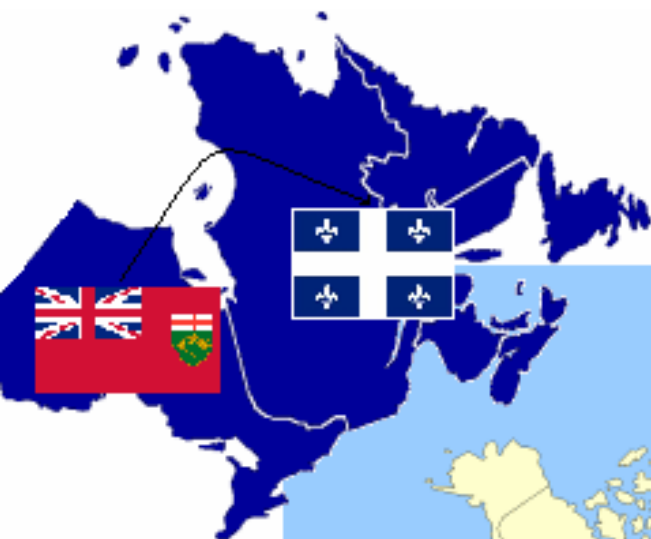


Suppliers of suppliers

Various means of transport can be used at every stages depending of the seeds type and quality and the country of production/destination.

A complete life cycle assessment,

From cradle to grave



Inputs considered

Life cycle stages	Inputs considered
Research and development	No other inputs considered
Seeds production	Water, Soil (land occupation), Pesticides/Insecticides, Fertilizers
Seeds treatment	Chlorine
Seedbeds production	Water, Rockwool, Fertilizers, Pesticides/Insecticides
Tomatoes production	Water, Coco peat, Fertilizers, Pesticides/Insecticides, Insects (biological control)

Case study: Hours of work

A choice of variable to evaluate a multidimensional reality

Stakeholders	Categories	Indicators	Variables
Relation Individual- company (employee)	Work conditions	Hours of work	-Context/legislation -Management

Context	Management
-Standards and legislation	-Hours work by employees category

Greenhouse tomatoes production stages

Relation between the company and... Companies Employees Community Society Consumers

Human rights
 Work conditions
 Health and safety
 Socio-economic repercussions
 Governance
 Cultural aspects
 Product's value and impacts

	Companies	Employees	Community	Society	Consumers

Indicators

Hours of work and rest periods
 Wages
 Training
 Language spoken at the workplace
 Employees participation
 Work organisation...

Indicator: Hours of work and rest periods

Variables:

Local workers (20)

8 hours per day

40 hours per week (5 days)

2 days of rest per week

Migrant workers (10)

10 hours per day

70 hours per week (7 days)

0 day of rest per week

(On a “voluntary” basis)

Student workers (summer) (10)

8 hours per day

48 hours per week (6 days)

1 day of rest per week

All employees

30 minutes of rest for meals

Winter: 15 minutes break am & pm

Summer: 2X10 minutes break am,
and 10 minutes break pm

What are supposed to be equitable hours of work/rest?

ILO Conventions

8 hours of work per day

40 hours per week

24 consecutive hours of rest per week

Migrant workers: contract of the program FARMS

10 hours per day

50-60 hours per week

1 day of rest per week

**30 minutes break for meal
10 minutes break am and pm**

Labour standards (Quebec)

8 hours per day

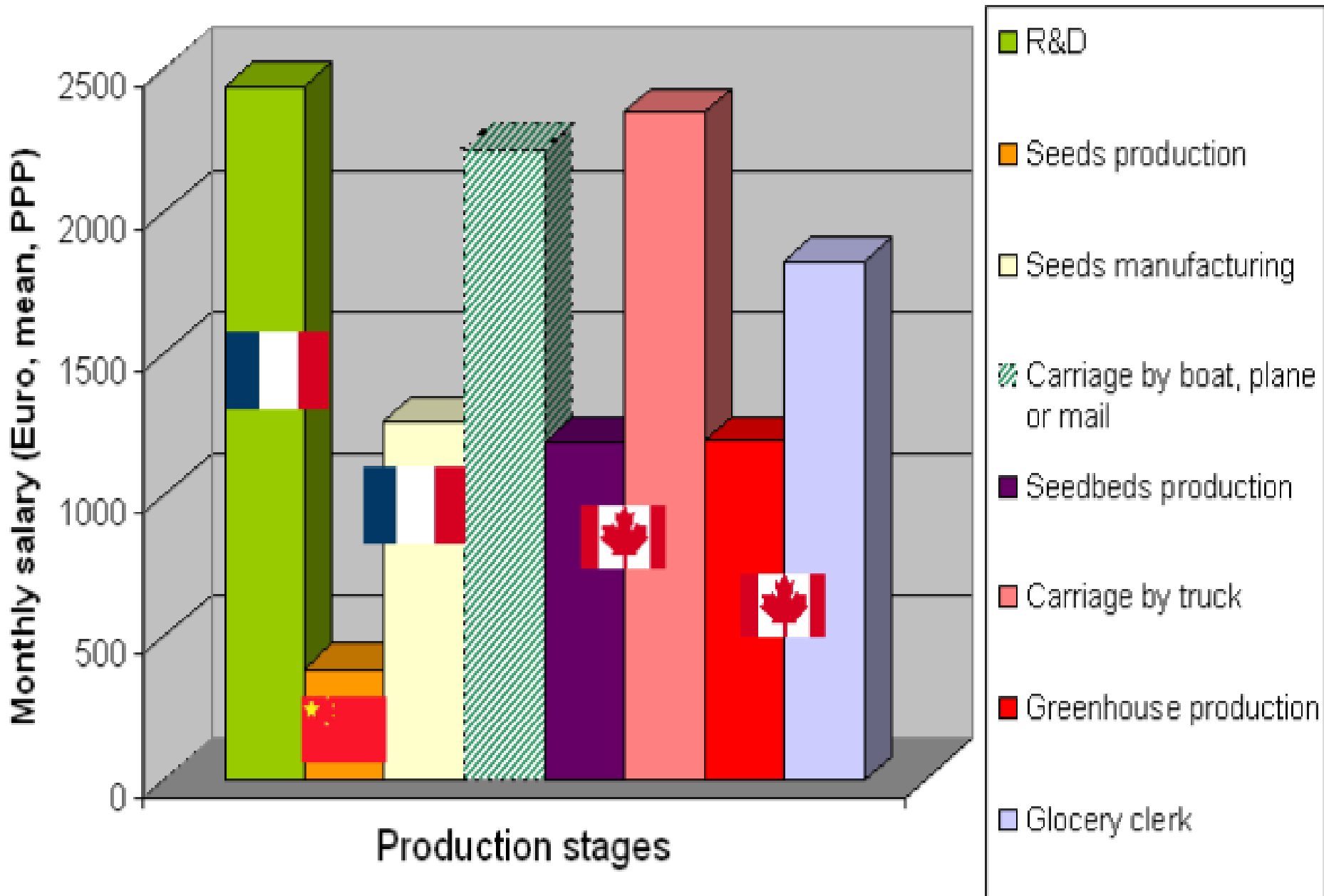
40 hours per week

(For the purposes of computing overtime)

**32 consecutive hours of rest per week
(In the case of a farm worker,
that day of rest may be postponed
to the following week
if the employee consents thereto.)**

30 minutes break for meal

Salaries for tomatoes production life cycle stages



Quebec Research Program

1

To continue the development of the complete SLCA method

2

To apply the methodology to case studies

3

To validate the methodology

4

To encourage, participate, support and feed international work initiative on SLCA

Conclusion

Studying social impacts of products offers us valuable information on the tight international support links entailed by modern goods production and gives us clues on society transformation and future organization.



Thank you for your participation

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