



SALARIES THAT MAKE YOU CRY

ABUSES OF WORKERS' RIGHTS LINKED TO SOGUIPAH'S ACTIVITIES
IN GUINEA

Amnesty International is a movement of 10 million people which mobilizes the humanity in everyone and campaigns for change so we can all enjoy our human rights. Our vision is of a world where those in power keep their promises, respect international law and are held to account. We are independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion and are funded mainly by our membership and individual donations. We believe that acting in solidarity and compassion with people everywhere can change our societies for the better.

© Amnesty International 2025

Except where otherwise noted, content in this document is licensed under a Creative Commons (attribution, non-commercial, no derivatives, international 4.0) licence.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/legalcode>

For more information please visit the permissions page on our website: www.amnesty.org

Where material is attributed to a copyright owner other than Amnesty International this material is not subject to the Creative Commons licence.

First published in 2025

by Amnesty International Ltd

Peter Benenson House, 1 Easton Street

London WC1X 0DW, UK

Index: AFR 29/0365/2025

Original language: French

amnesty.org



Cover photo: Damaged nails of a tapper on a plantation. November-December 2024
© Amnesty International

AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL



CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
2. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8
TO THE GUINEAN AUTHORITIES	9
TO THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE	11
TO SOGUIPAH	11
TO THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION MECHANISMS	11
TO INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES SOURCING RUBBER AND PALM OIL	12

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“When you see some people's pay slips, you just want to cry they're so pitiful...”

Soguipah employee, December 2024.

Since coming to power in 2021, the *Comité national du rassemblement pour le développement* (CNRD) has made a number of declarations prioritizing economic development in its efforts to improve the living conditions of Guineans and protect economic and social rights. This development is set out, in particular, in “Simandou 2040”, a programme “aimed exclusively at the sustainable and responsible socio-economic development of the Republic of Guinea over the next 15 years, with the political and economic support of the major powers”, including in the agricultural sector.

In this context, Amnesty International has conducted research to analyse the implementation, by Guinea's largest 100% State-owned company, *Société guinéenne de palm à huile et d'hévéas* (Soguipah), of its duty to respect human rights, as well as that of the State's duty to protect from human rights abuses, including those committed by companies.

This report is the result of two research visits conducted from 23 November to 7 December 2024 and from 8 to 22 February 2025 in the sub-prefectures of Diécké (where the Soguipah plantations and factory are located) and Bignamou, in the Nzérékoré region, as well as in the town of Nzérékoré and in Conakry, the capital of Guinea. Some 90 people were interviewed. These were mainly employees and former employees of Soguipah working at the factory or on the company's plantations, commonly referred to as “industrial plantations”, on the one hand, and farmers and workers on private plantations, commonly referred to as “family plantations”, on the other. These family farmers, from whom Soguipah obtains its supplies, are apparently contractually bound to the company as suppliers through an agreement whose provisions are, however, of uncertain validity due to the difficulties in accessing a copy of it and the authorities' failure to provide any information on it.

Soguipah's management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Soguipah's supervisory ministry), the Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service, plus the General Labour Inspectorate were approached by the organization initially with requests for information, and later with the offer of a right of reply. The organization received no response.

This report documents abuses of workers' rights involving employees of the company and people working for family plantations producing rubber and palm nuts for sale to Soguipah. It demonstrates, in the absence of information from the company but in view of the continuing nature of the abuse of workers' rights over time and Soguipah's awareness of their repeated demands, the company's failure to effectively fulfil its duty of vigilance. The duty of vigilance aims to identify any human rights impacts the company may be creating or contributing to in connection with its activities, products or services through its business relationships, in order to prevent such impacts and mitigate their effects, and to report on how it is addressing them.

The report also concludes that the Guinean authorities have failed in their duty to ensure that these rights are respected by the general management of a company that they are responsible for supervising, given that they could not have been unaware of the violations of the rights of Soguipah workers and family plantation workers, particularly given the many worker protests and demands that have been publicized by the media in recent years. While the authorities have made declarations and taken certain actions in favour of workers' rights, such as the agreement between the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Agriculture and the family plantation unions in 2023, these have not been sufficient or fully followed through, given the continuing abuses.

Abuses of workers' rights

Amnesty International has gathered evidence showing that at least several dozen employees of Soguipah received a basic salary below the guaranteed minimum wage (SMIG), set at GNF 550,000 (around €55). For example, a female labourer was receiving a basic salary of 69,783 GNF (around €7) for more than 170 hours of work during the month in September 2025. A rubber tapper earned 219,000 GNF (less than €25) for more than 170 hours worked in July 2022. The pay slip for a female labourer with more than 18 years' of service amounted to 392,000 GNF (around €43) in March 2024, for more than 170 hours worked.

As a result, the company's lowest-paid employees have not been guaranteed their right to an income that would ensure “a decent living for themselves and their families”, as stipulated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, when considering the cost of food, housing, health, education and other essential goods and services.

The operators of family plantations, who are apparently obliged to sell their production to Soguipah at prices sometimes below market rates, have also suffered frequent delays in payment. This has led them to sell their production to intermediaries, who guarantee payment on delivery but at a lower price than Soguipah, yet further impoverishing them. Soguipah has also continued to be reimbursed by some of these growers for credit owed for technical assistance that the company would appear to no longer provide in full, such as road maintenance or transport of production. Furthermore, the contractual agreements between Soguipah and the family farmers, supposedly concluded in the 1980s and 1990s, have not been made public by either the company or the State, leaving these families in the dark about Soguipah's obligations towards them.

Amnesty International has also documented violations of workers' rights to “just and favourable conditions of work, including safe and healthy working conditions”, as guaranteed by Article 7(b) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. While accidents at work can be assumed to be frequent, Amnesty International met several workers from Soguipah and the family plantations who were not wearing any personal protective equipment (PPE). Others, interviewed outside of working hours, stated that they did not wear all or part of their PPE when working at the factory or on the plantations because the company did not provide it for them. Workers met who use chemicals in their work also expressed concerns about the potentially harmful effects on their health.

In addition, the health protection system put in place by the company was not compliant with the requirements of the Guinean Labour Code, as the Soguipah medical centre was unable to provide comprehensive care, and the health posts on the workers' housing estates were poorly equipped. One person told Amnesty International: “There are no products at the Soguipah medical centre. Even simple paracetamol is sometimes hard to find. They just give you prescriptions and tell you to go to one of the two known pharmacies in Diécké.”

Forced evictions

The report also shows that residents have been forcibly evicted from their land, lands that were granted to Soguipah by the State. In 2011 in Saoro, and in 2021 in Galakpaye and Ballan, residents interviewed by Amnesty International were forced to hand over their land to the company without receiving fair and prior compensation as required by Guinean and international law. In the various places concerned, these forced evictions have resulted in a scarcity of land available for food crops, threatening the right to food of those affected. One resident of Ballan told the organization: “Some of our plants were almost fully grown. We asked Soguipah to wait until we could harvest but they refused to postpone their destruction.”

Abuses of the right to freedom of expression, and a climate of self-censorship.

Workers also described to Amnesty International a fear of speaking out, fuelled by the fear of criminal or professional sanctions that would have significant economic consequences for them. One company employee said: “There is no freedom of expression. If you talk about what's going wrong, management requires you to write a letter of explanation”.

This climate has helped reinforce impunity for human rights violations and abuses. The people affected rarely have recourse to the courts due to a lack of knowledge of the legal system, a lack of resources or a lack of confidence in the country's institutions that are supposed to protect them from violations of their rights.

Recommendations

In this context, Amnesty International makes the following recommendations.

To the Guinean authorities:

- Promptly carry out a thorough, objective, and good-faith investigation into all the abuses documented in this report, as well as any similar cases, while ensuring the confidentiality of the information collected and the full protection of workers against any retaliatory measures;
- Immediately implement the guaranteed minimum wage (SMIG) throughout the country, including for Soguipah workers, in accordance with Article 241.7 of the Labour Code; ensure that, beyond the SMIG, the workers of Soguipah and those on family plantations are entitled to remuneration that allows for a decent living for themselves and their families, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- Ensure that companies, including Soguipah, offer fair and favourable working conditions that guarantee health and safety at work, in particular by regularly providing adequate protective equipment;
- Respect, protect and implement the right to health, in accordance with Article 12 of the ICESCR, General Comment 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Article 16 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and, in particular, ensure that Soguipah provides sick employees, as far as possible, with the necessary medical care and medication in accordance with Guinea's Labour Code;
- Suspend all expropriation procedures underway or envisaged in connection with the use of land allocated to Soguipah until measures have been put in place that are compliant with Guinean and international law and ensure fair and prior compensation for those affected;
- Take urgent steps to propose compensation measures in genuine consultation with the residents who have been victims of forced evictions in Galakpaye, Ballan and Saoro. Where the evicted people have been deprived of land, they must be compensated with land of equivalent or better quality, size and value, in accordance with the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement;
- Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;

To Soguipah:

- Follow the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular by implementing an ongoing and proactive human rights due diligence procedure to identify, prevent and mitigate the impact of the company on human rights;

- Guarantee the application of the Guaranteed Minimum Wage (SMIG) to the company's employees without delay, in accordance with Article 241.7 of the Labour Code, and ILO Conventions on the fixing of minimum wages;
- Guarantee a purchase price for family farmers that is compatible with market prices and ensures a decent income for producers and their workers;
- Establish facilities and regulate work procedures in such a way as to protect employees as far as possible from accidents and illnesses, in accordance with Article 231.2 of the Labour Code; in particular, ensure that workers exposed to products that are potentially harmful to their health are provided with adequate and regularly renewed personal protective equipment;
- Improve access to healthcare for Soguipah workers by guaranteeing the availability and minimum quality of care and medicines at the company's health centre in Diécké; improve the quality of care offered in the health posts on the workers' housing estates, in particular by guaranteeing a minimum and frequent supply of medicines and basic medical equipment to enable certain minor injuries and endemic diseases such as malaria to be treated on the spot.

2. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since coming to power in 2021, the CNRD authorities have made a number of powerful speeches in favour of protecting human rights and heralding a new era of economic development for the country, respectful of the economic and social rights of Guineans.

Since it was set up in the 1980s, Soguipah, Guinea's main State-owned company, has long represented an ambitious development project for the country as a whole and for the Nzérékoré region in particular. However, this ambition has been gradually eroded under the combined effect of external factors – in particular fluctuations in global rubber prices – and internal factors linked to governance. This situation has led the company to a situation of almost permanent crisis over the last six years, marked by the dismissal of three managing directors and increased industrial action.

Workers' rights have been largely undermined. Dozens of Soguipah employees were paid below the guaranteed minimum wage (SMIG), including some as recently as September 2025, in violation of the legislation in force.

Farmers on family plantations, for their part, are presumably obliged to sell their produce to Soguipah, sometimes at a price below the market rate. Under an agreement and contract signed in the 1990s, which are inaccessible to the general public and whose provisions, or even existence, are largely unknown to the main parties concerned, Soguipah continues to deduct sums from the production of family growers in respect of technical assistance that it no longer fully provides, even though this debt was repaid by some of them several years ago. These practices have contributed to keeping Soguipah employees, family farmers and their workers in a very precarious situation.

Access to healthcare for Soguipah workers is also a problem. In 2019, the outgoing management team congratulated itself on having put a wide range of modern medical infrastructure in place. At the time of Amnesty International's visit, the company's medical centre was criticized for the lack of medicines and comprehensive care available, and one of the health posts visited by the organization was in a poor state, with no comprehensive care available and almost no medicines.

The vagueness surrounding the social protection of Soguipah's employees, who are apparently obliged to pay in advance for treatment for which the reimbursement rules seem to fluctuate and are sometimes unfamiliar to those concerned, is a further factor in the insecurity of the workforce, making it difficult for the lowest-paid employees to get proper treatment or to receive emergency care.

This general vulnerability is exacerbated by the landlocked nature of Yomou prefecture, where prices for basic necessities frequently rise during the rainy season when the region becomes cut off from the rest of Guinea due to impassable roads, thus becoming dependent on neighbouring Liberia for imports of basic necessities.

In addition, the forced evictions from land allocated to Soguipah a long time ago but only requisitioned in recent years has also put an end to or made it more difficult for the inhabitants of several areas to gain access to arable land, which is essential to ensure their right to food.

The Guinean State and Soguipah's management have failed to meet their obligations to protect and respect labour rights. Furthermore, the expression of workers' legitimate demands and critical voices within the company have been hindered by fear of retaliation.

The Guinean authorities, who have control over Soguipah, must urgently assume their responsibilities under international human rights law by guaranteeing the protection of the rights of Soguipah's employees and other persons dependent on the company, and by obliging the company to respect these rights in a sustainable manner, in particular through a real system of reasonable vigilance.

TO THE GUINEAN AUTHORITIES

With regard to workers' rights

- Ensure that companies are acting responsibly and respecting their environmental and human rights obligations;
- Adopt a law on the duty of vigilance to prevent serious human rights abuses and environmental damage by creating a duty of vigilance on the part of parent companies that extends to cover the activities of their subsidiaries, subcontractors and suppliers;
- Promptly carry out a thorough, objective, and good-faith investigation into all the abuses documented in this report, as well as any similar cases, while ensuring the confidentiality of the information collected and the full protection of workers against any retaliatory measures;
- Guarantee the application of the Guaranteed Minimum Wage (SMIG) in the country without delay, including for Soguipah workers, in accordance with Article 241.7 of the Labour Code and the ILO Conventions on the fixing of minimum wages; guarantee the regular payment of wages; ensure that, beyond the SMIG, the workers of Soguipah and those on family plantations are entitled to remuneration that allows for a decent living for themselves and their families, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- Guarantee that Soguipah pays family farmers a purchase price that is compatible with current market prices, and which provides producers and their workers with a decent income; Make the texts governing contractual relations between Soguipah and family farmers permanently accessible, in particular the "Agreement on the family oil palm and rubber tree plantation programme between the State and Soguipah" and the standard contract between the company and the family farmers, in accordance with the right of access to information protected by Law L/2020/0027/AN of 19 December 2020 on the right of access to information, Article 19 of the ICESCR, and General Comment 34 of the UN Human Rights Committee;
- Ensure that employers, in particular Soguipah, as far as possible provide the medical care and medicines required by an employee's condition, as well as that of their spouses and dependent children; and that employers take steps to provide first aid to sick employees and victims of accidents at work, in accordance with labour law;
- Ensure that companies, including Soguipah, establish facilities and regulate work processes in such a way as to protect employees as far as possible from accidents and illnesses, in accordance with Article 231.2 of the Labour Code; in particular, ensure that workers exposed to products harmful to health are provided with adequate and regularly renewed personal protective equipment;
- Ensure that Soguipah guarantees the permanent services of one doctor and one nurse for the first 1,000 workers and an additional nurse for every further 500 workers, in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code;
- Ratify ILO Convention 155 on Occupational Safety and Health and Convention 131 on Minimum Wage Fixing;
- Following the adoption of the constitution, rapidly adopt a law to implement the constitutional right to universal health cover;
- Allocate at least 15% of the State budget to the health sector, in line with the commitments made in the Abuja Declaration adopted by the African Union in 2001;

Forced evictions from land

- Make texts permanently accessible, in particular: Order 26/86/MARA/CAB/89 of 27 February 1989 authorizing the occupation of agricultural land by the *Société guinéenne de palmiers à huile et d'hévéas*; Order 992/MARA/CAB/90 of 31 March 1990 confirming authorization 2686; and Decree D/203/0011/PRG/SGG of 3 February 2003 allocating 1,800 hectares of land to Soguipah in the Saoro district;
- Suspend all expropriation procedures envisaged in connection with the use of land allocated to Soguipah until measures can be put in place that are compliant with Guinean and international law and ensure fair and prior compensation of those affected;
- Take urgent steps to propose compensation measures in genuine consultation with the dispossessed inhabitants of Galakpaye, Ballan and Saoro; as far as possible, cash compensation should not replace real compensation in the form of land or common land resources, in accordance with the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement;
- Finalize and implement the national reference framework for compensation and resettlement of affected communities, ensuring that compensation is fair and proportionate to the losses suffered.

With regard to the right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly in Guinea

- Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and, in particular:
 - Repeal the decision of 13 May 2022 prohibiting “all demonstrations on the public highway likely to compromise social peace and the proper execution of the activities contained in the timetable, (...) for the time being until the election campaign periods”;
 - Amend the articles of the Criminal Code that refer to the right to peaceful assembly where they are incompatible with international human rights law, in particular Articles 621 and 622 laying down the system for notification, and Article 623, so that the concept of “public disorder”, which enables a protest to be banned, cannot be interpreted too broadly, and repeal the civil liability of “members of the organizing committee” of protests, contained in Article 625, pursuant to General Comment 37 of the United Nations Human Rights Committee;
 - Amend the law of 4 June 2015 on maintaining public order, which prohibits “any unarmed gathering that could result in a breach of the peace”, to ensure that the concept of “gathering” is not defined too vaguely and that any restrictions are in line with international human rights law, pursuant to Comment 37 of the UN Human Rights Committee;
 - Immediately end the arbitrary arrest and detention of people who are merely exercising their rights, including the right to freedom of expression or peaceful assembly;
 - Immediately and unconditionally release all persons arbitrarily detained;
 - Refrain from total or partial Internet blackouts, in compliance with international standards on freedom of expression;
 - Ensure an end to the jamming and interruption of the radio signal and allow the country's media groups to return to the available broadcasting platforms;
- Amend the law of 25 June 2019 relating to the use of weapons by the gendarmerie to make it clear in each article that firearms may only be used in the event of imminent threat of death or serious injury, and if other means have proved ineffective or have been unable to halt the threat;
- Combat impunity for human rights violations, including the unlawful use of force during protests, and ensure access to justice and adequate reparation for victims and their families;
- Accept the request for a visit by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association without further delay;
- Extend an invitation to the following special procedures to visit the country: the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression;

- Submit a report on the human rights situation in Guinea to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights without further delay, in accordance with Article 62 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
- Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and make the declaration in Article 34.6 allowing individuals and NGOs to bring cases directly before that Court;

TO THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE

- Advise on, reconcile and monitor the application of legislation, regulations and collective agreements relating to pay, working conditions, hygiene, health and safety, collective bargaining and trade union rights at Soguipah, in accordance with Article 513.6 of the Labour Code;
- Carry out inspections at Soguipah as laid down in the Labour Code (Articles 513.8 to 513.13).

TO SOGUIPAH

- Follow the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular by implementing an ongoing and proactive human rights due diligence procedure to identify, prevent and mitigate the impact of the company on human rights;
- Guarantee the application of the Guaranteed Minimum Wage (SMIG) to the company's employees without delay, in accordance with Article 241.7 of the Labour Code, and ILO Conventions on the fixing of minimum wages;
- Guarantee a purchase price for family farmers that is compatible with market prices and ensures a decent income for producers and their workers;
- Make the various agreements and contracts governing commercial relations between Soguipah and family farmers public;
- Establish facilities and regulate work procedures in such a way as to protect employees as far as possible from accidents and illnesses, in accordance with Article 231.2 of the Labour Code; in particular, ensure that workers exposed to products harmful to health are provided with adequate and regularly renewed personal protective equipment;
- Ensure a regular supply of adequate protective equipment;
- Improve access to healthcare for Soguipah workers by guaranteeing the availability and minimum quality of care and medicines at the company's health centre in Diécké;
- Improve the quality of care offered in the health posts on the workers' housing estates, in particular by guaranteeing a minimum and frequent supply of essential medicines and medical equipment to enable certain minor injuries and endemic diseases such as malaria to be treated on the spot;
- Ensure that sick employees and victims of accidents at work are able to receive first aid, in accordance with Article 232.6 of the Labour Code of Guinea, and are able to pay for appropriate emergency care;
- Guarantee an environment conducive to the free expression of legitimate demands regarding workers' rights;

TO THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION MECHANISMS

TO THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS

- Adopt a resolution calling on the Guinean authorities to respect the right of peaceful assembly and the right to freedom of expression;
- Examine the issue of forced evictions during the reviews of States' periodic reports, in particular that of Guinea;
- Call on the government of Guinea to immediately cease forced evictions and to ensure that any evictions comply with international and regional human rights laws and standards, including the guidelines and principles of the African Commission on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
- Consider developing principles to prevent and protect from forced evictions in Africa, in accordance with the rights guaranteed by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Commission's doctrine, and the standards developed by United Nations human rights bodies and experts.

TO THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

To the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression

- Highlight violations of the right to peaceful assembly and association and acts of discrimination, threats, use of violence, harassment, persecution, intimidation or reprisals against persons exercising this right in Guinea in general, and against workers in particular, in accordance with their mandate.
- Send urgent appeals and letters of allegation to the Guinean authorities concerning alleged violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; conduct a fact-finding mission, in accordance with their mandate.

TO INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES SOURCING RUBBER AND PALM OIL

- Ensure the implementation of an effective due diligence process in their supply chain.

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
IS A GLOBAL MOVEMENT
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.
WHEN INJUSTICE HAPPENS
TO ONE PERSON, IT
MATTERS TO US ALL.**

CONTACT US



info@amnesty.org



+44 (0)20 7413 5500

JOIN THE CONVERSATION



www.facebook.com/AmnestyGlobal



[@Amnesty](https://twitter.com/Amnesty)

“SOME PAY SLIPS JUST WANT TO MAKE YOU CRY”

VIOLATIONS OF WORKERS' RIGHTS IN SOGUIPAH'S ACTIVITIES IN GUINEA

This report highlights serious abuses of workers' rights at the *Société guinéenne de palm à huile et d'hévéas* (Soguipah), a Guinean State-owned rubber and oil palm enterprise once praised as a flagship of the national agro-industry.

Amnesty International reveals persistent violations of labour rights: basic wages below the minimum wage, lack of adequate protective equipment, and insufficient access to healthcare. Family farmers, who are contractually bound to Soguipah, are reportedly forced to sell their produce at below market prices, while suffering from late payments that further plunge them into instability.

The report also denounces forced evictions from land without compensation, to the benefit of the company, compromising the local communities' right to food. It highlights a climate of fear and repression, marked by restrictions on workers' rights to freedom of expression.

This investigation comes at a time when, since 2021, the *Comité national du rassemblement pour le développement* (CNRD) has stated its intention to make natural resource exploitation a driver of development and of respect for economic and social rights.

With this publication, Amnesty International calls on the Guinean state to fully assume its obligations to protect human rights, on Soguipah to respect these rights in all its activities, and on international companies sourcing rubber and palm oil to ensure the implementation of an effective due diligence process in their supply chain.