SUSTAINABLE FUTURES CONFERENCE

Business transformation for the era of climate disruption

THE STORY OF GREEN & BLACK'S:

lessons from changing the world, one square of chocolate at a time

Jo Fairley

Co-founder, Green & Black's











'Doing good is good for business'

Dame Anita Roddick







Right-on, and it tastes good, too

Green and Black is a

powerful, military-style

chocolate with a potent,

almost coffee flavour

throughout Britain for the first time this month. Green and Black's Organic Chocolate comes from plantations in Togo, West Africa, which have been kept completely free from pesticides and chemical fertilisers, and are certified as organic by the French equivalent of our Soil Association, Nature et Progrès.

Sceptics who might assume that any such chocolate, coming from outside established chocolate channels, would be "righton" but fairly gruesome on the palate, are in for a surprise. The cocoa beans are imported to France, where they are manufactured into chocolate by specialist chocolatiers Soboccam at Dijon, and Pelletier, in St Etienne. The blend of ecological agriculture came along with hybrid cocoa

and French chocolate expertise produced a winner. Green and Black is a powerful, military-style chocolate with

a potent, dark, almost coffee flayour and weighs in at a very serious 70 per cent proportion of cocon solids. Sugar is kept well in the background, making this a sure-fire hit with lovers of long. dark chocolate.

Its arrival intensifies the debate around pesticide use in cocoa plantations. A new book, The Pesticide Handbook (Hurst, Hay, and Dudley, £22.50 Journeyman), uses the cocoa industry as a case history illustrating the problems of pesticide use in developing countries. One of the authors, Dr Alastair Hay, describes plantations he has visited in Brazil where he found peasant farmers using itoxic chemical sprays in choking conditions with no protection other than rubber boots to prevent snake bites.

"Many of the pesticides used on cocoa plantations have been banned in Europe and the US because they are too dangerous." He points out that many cocoa workers are either illiterate and so cannot read any rudimentary instructions for pesticide use, or have not been properly trained. That produces a catalogue of Sustainable Futures nesses among workers.

ORGANIC CHOCOLATE goes "Advertising, together with dion sale in natural food stores rect pressure from manufacturers to increase pesticide usage is making the problem worse. National laws desighed to control pesticide use are either too weak, or simply ignored because there are not enough people to enforce them," says Dr Hay.

The activities of transnational companies in encouraging growers to rely more on pesticides comes in for further criticism from Craig Sams, supremo at Whole Earth Foods. In 1987, he visited cocoa growers in Belize.

"The Mayun growers were still practising the traditional biological system of interspersing wild cacao plants amongst the cultivated cocoa trees to strengthen their genetic resistance. Then the American Hershey Corporation

that could crop several times a year. They offree fered trees and preminim payments for cocon beans if

growers would rip up the wild plants and replant their plantations. Gullible farmers put the new trees in, and found that although they were higher-yielding, they were more prone to fungal disease and needed much more fertilisers.

"By 1990, the cocoa price had dropped and Hershey was not paying the same premiums. The rising costs of reliance on pesticides and fertilisers meant that farmers were actually worse off than before, Meanwhile, the sustainable agriculture system they had used for centuries was screwed up," says Mr Sams.

When it comes to the health of chocolate consumers, rather than cocoa producers or the environment, it is known that residues of pesticides do turn up in beans. Industry bodies, such as the Biscuit, Cake, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, argue that these are minute, and far below government safety levels. Dr Hay agrees that there is no evidence to suggest that residue levels are dangerous. Hut he says the question to ask is: "Do pesticides need to be there at all?"

Conference 12th Octo ral food stores, £1.89 for 100gms.

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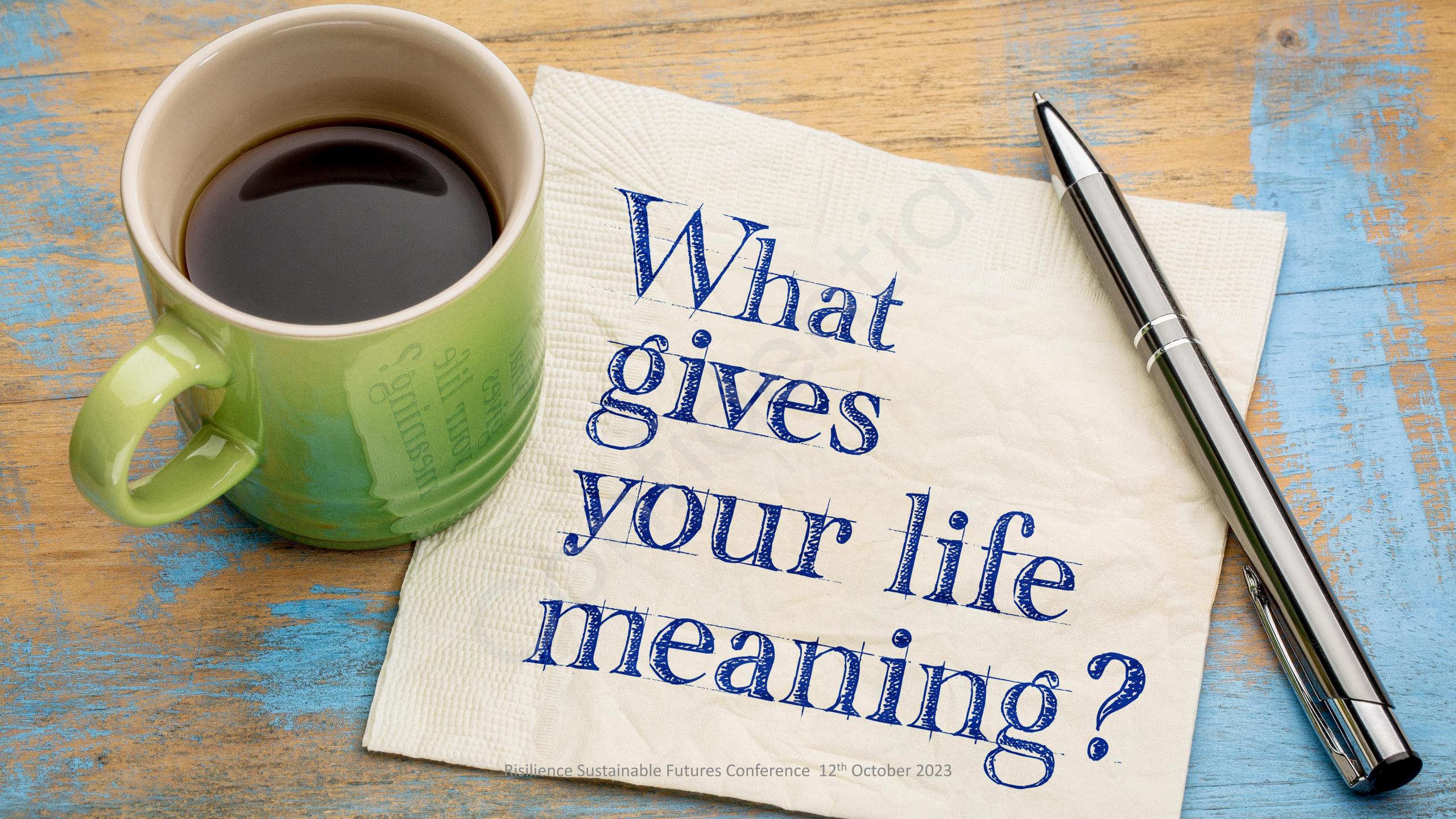








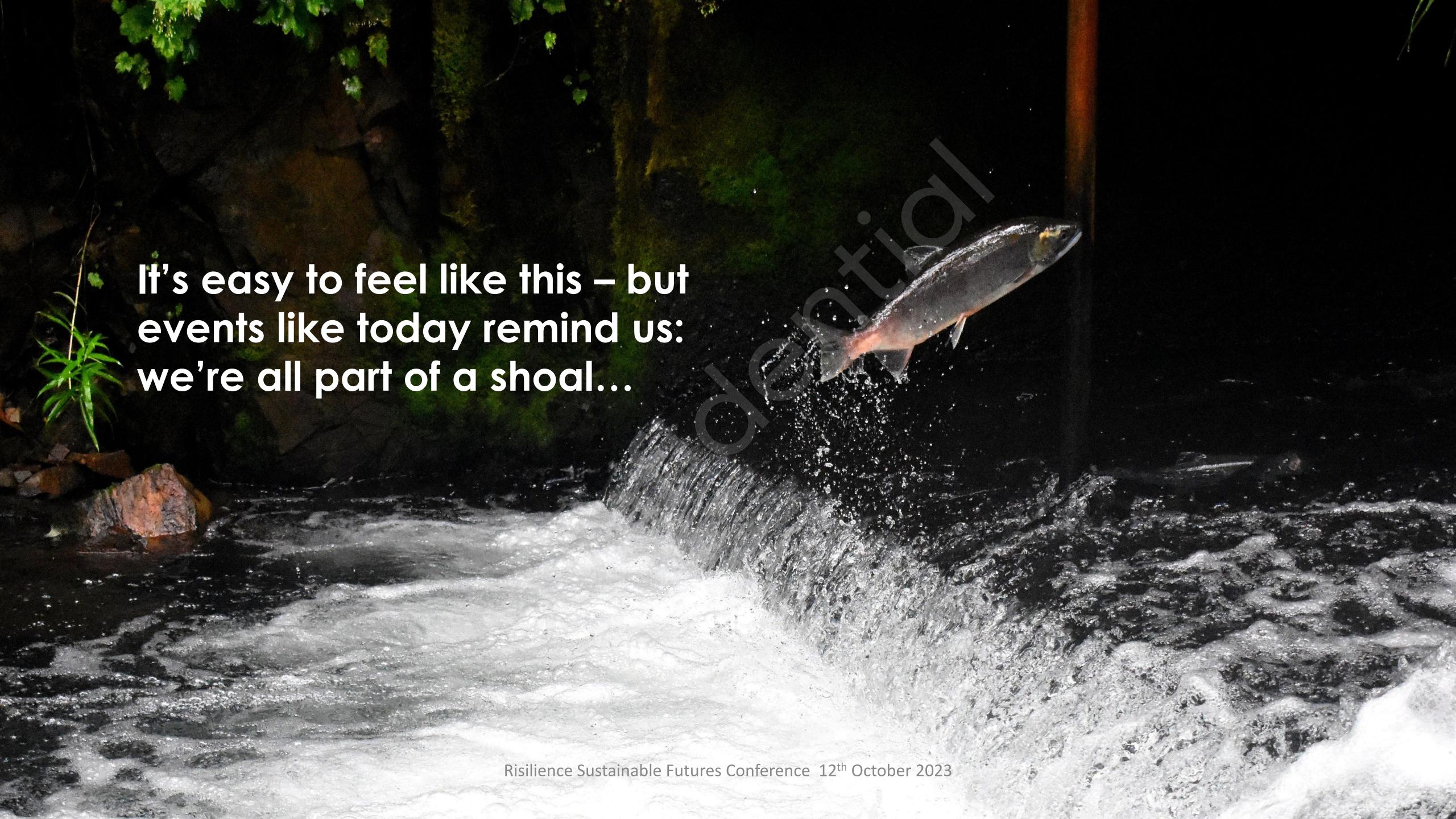












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