

ANNUAL REPORT

2010



**Clean
Clothes
Campaign**

International Secretariat 

Cover photo: Striking workers in Cambodia.

**International Secretariat
Clean Clothes Campaign**

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Introduction

A strong Clean Clothes Coalition

In recent years Clean Clothes Campaign/Schone Kleren Campagne (CCC/SKC) has taken the right to a living wage for garment workers as the major focus in its work. As a result of rising prices for basic foodstuffs, the wage situation for many workers in countries such as Bangladesh, Cambodia and India has become even more dire. Despite working fourteen-hour days, six or seven days a week, wages are so low workers can often not afford to buy sufficient food for themselves and their families, let alone set aside money for health care or schooling. CCC/SKC strives toward a living wage for all garment workers. A living wage refers to an income which can provide for the basic needs of a family of four. In order to take steps toward realizing this - admittedly very ambitious – goal, CCC cooperates closely with our partners in the Asian Floor Wage Alliance. In the Netherlands, SKC organized a meeting in October with important decisionmakers and stakeholders from the garment sector present to discuss ways to implement living wages in the supply chains of major brands.

Clean Clothes Campaign is a global network of unions and NGOs working together to empower workers and improve working conditions in the garment industry. Part of the CCC/SKC work is strengthening and expanding this vibrant, powerful network. In 2010 CCC Finland and CCC Ireland were welcomed to the CCC, bringing the number of clean clothes coalitions in Europe to sixteen. At the end of 2010, the CCC International Forum, a four day gathering bringing together representatives of all parts of the CCC network, was an inspirational event which fostered learning and exchange, and which reaffirmed the commitment within the network to each other and to the CCC principles.

CCC/SKC will need this strong network in the future in order to remain effective in its work. Besides living wages, work was done in 2010 on other issues that will keep CCC/SKC busy in years to come. Occupational health and safety is an issue that requires attention as well. In Bangladesh factory fires once again highlighted the need for a major effort to improve the safety of factory buildings there, and experiences in Turkey showing the deadly impact of the sandblasting of jeans prompted CCC/SKC to start a campaign calling for an end to this practice. CCC/SKC hopes to be able to count on your support in the future as it moves forward on its path toward justice for garment workers worldwide.

Evert de Boer, Chair of the Board

Activities 2010



Workshop fun at the International Forum, Turkey

International Forum

The most important event in 2010 was undoubtedly the International Forum. After months of preparation in November 240 participants of the CCC network from 47 countries gathered in Turkey for four days. The participants were garment workers and worker organisers from producing countries, labour rights and trade union activists, NGO workers and staff member of the European CCCs. The unique bottom-up organisational concept enabled the participants to develop their own programme. This resulted in 90 workshops, organised and moderated by participants themselves. The active participation of garment workers and worker-organisers ensured that CCC campaigning is guided by the needs of the garments workers themselves. The workshops varied from in-depth discussions on living-wage strategies, to skill sharing on e-campaigning to priority setting on gender issues.

Apart from that the discussion on a restructuring of the complex international partner network was set off. In the coming years the International Secretariat will continue to coordinate this discussion. The evenings offered lighter entertainment in the form of workshops on belly-dancing, Chinese calligraphy as well as learning each other's protest songs and late night dancing to Bangladeshi hits.

Many participants noted that the workshops and discussions on skills, such as bargaining techniques, campaigning tactics, and the internet and new media were very beneficial. The forum also offered garment workers an opportunity to learn more about how their factories operate in the larger global context. Reinforcing solidarity within the movement was a significant underlying focus of the Forum.



Numerous ideas were discussed on how to strengthen the network in the context of the current global economic crisis, and the resulting repression of trade unions and closing of factories in garment-producing countries. Participants discussed the best strategies for organising workers under the current economic conditions.

One of the significant outcomes of the Forum was the formation of a migrants working group. Migrant workers in the garment industry often find themselves in vulnerable positions when it comes to their rights and livelihoods. The migrants working group will ensure that their specific situation and challenges will be addressed and – eventually - mainstreamed into all aspects of CCC strategy and work.

Living Wage

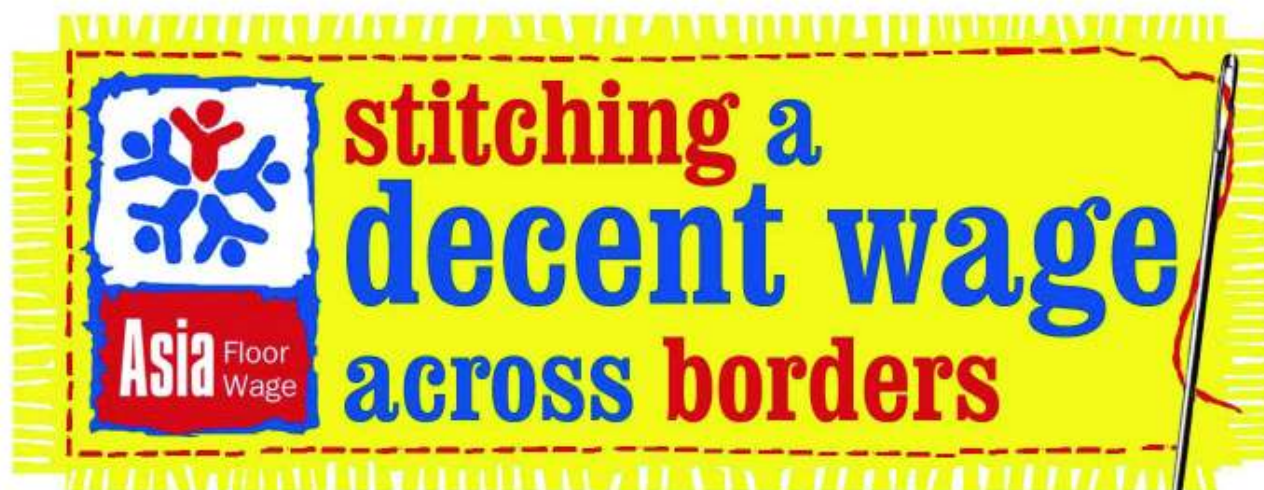
Round table meeting

An important achievement of the Dutch CCC in 2010 was the organisation of a Round Table meeting. This meeting was the final event of the Dutch Living Wage Campaign that was held in 2009 and 2010. Representatives of 40 organisations sat down to discuss the importance of implementing a living wage. Among them large fashion brands and retailers such as C&A, WE, H&M, M&S Mode, J.C. Rags, de Bijenkorf, Prenatal, Miss Etam and HEMA, representatives of the Ministries of Economic and Foreign Affairs, branch organisations Modint, CBW-Mitex and the Raad Nederlandse Detailhandel (RND) as well as Trade Unions and NGO's such as the Fair Wear Foundation.

First, retailers GAP and Next presented their work on living wage. The Fair Wear Foundation, the Institute for Human Rights and Business, and the Asia Floor Wage Campaign shared their expertise on the subject. Then the participants engaged in fruitful and inspiring discussions on the importance of implementing a living wage and were provided with concrete tools to start with. Afterwards the Dutch brands stressed how positive they were about the constructive meeting, that they recognised the importance of living wage and that they needed to work on it. Of course the Dutch Secretariat will follow-up with these brands and retailers in the years to come.

Asian Floor Wage campaign (AFW)

The Asian Floor Wage campaign has been an on-going dynamic regional initiative since 2005. The campaign is a response to the poverty wages paid to garment workers all over Asia. The CCC International Secretariat is an active member of the AFW steering committee. The campaign is coordinated by an international network of unions and NGOs and offers a concrete opportunity to pursue a living wage for the mainly women workers in the sector through the concept of Purchasing Power Parity (for complete information visit: www.asiafloorwage.org)



In recent years the AFW campaign has worked to develop consensus and build support for this wage proposal. Their approach of getting and staying in touch with local organisers and workers face to face proved essential to increase the pressure on companies. Materials to support awareness-raising efforts such as comic books on the right to a living wage provide an important tool for reaching out to workers. Thanks to combined pressure of local and global workers and campaigners companies felt urged to enter into dialogue with the Asian Floor Wage campaign in 2010. The challenge facing CCC and its partners in years to come is getting results on the fundamental issue of wages not only at the negotiating table, but also on the work floor.

Fair Fashion

In the Netherlands the three-year Fair Fashion project targeting teachers and students of fashion colleges was finalised. The aim of the project was to increase the consciousness of fashion students since they are the future decision makers in this sector. The project ended with a large National Conference attended by 75 students, tutors and professionals. In various presentations supply chain of garments, from cotton field to thrash heaps, was investigated by five different organisations: Max Havelaar, J.C. Rags, Fair Wear Foundation, Charlie + Mary (a fair concept store in Amsterdam), KICI Kledinginzameling. During the event the glossy student magazine *Fair Fashion* was presented and distributed, Ms Beauty Zibula of the South African SACTWU union told the impressive story of her life as a garment worker and union official, and a student showed pictures of his visit to Bangladeshi garment factories.

For the 3rd time this year Fair Fashion was also involved in the 'Beyond Green' symposium at the World Fashion Centre. Beyond Green is an event which aims to educate more than a thousand students, tutors and professionals in fashion about sustainability in the fashion industry.

Fair Fashion organised a workshop on creating the perfect garment factory. This workshop was connected to a second activity: a 24-hour sweatshop in the sewing department of the Amsterdam Fashion Institute. Two groups of twenty students worked in six-hour shifts on the production of five hundred bags in sweatshop-like conditions. By participating in the sweatshop the students gained a better understanding of the conditions in the garment sector as they struggled to finish two hundred bags, well below their target. The sweatshop attracted a lot of media attention and the whole session was streamed live through internet and could be seen on local television.





Fair Fashion final evaluation

The stakeholders that were consulted for the final evaluation of the Fair Fashion project indicated that they consider this to be a unique project and that they appreciated the positive approach of the project. The evaluation shows the awareness about poor working conditions in the garment industry among students and tutors at fashion colleges has grown. A growing number of students and tutors from different colleges, courses and universities request information from SKC (materials, interviews) to be used in their projects or theses, and contact Fair Fashion staff for assistance, input and questions. Both tutors and students show a high appreciation of the interactive tools such as workshops and speaker tours involving people from the south. Meeting (former) workers and factory floor organizers from the South face-to-face during speaker tours has a great impact. Hearing their stories makes the subject of fair fashion personal, tangible and inspires student and tutors. An unforeseen positive result of the speaker tours is that the guests from the south are inspired as well: they have indicated they would be interested in working with business- and fashion colleges in their countries as well.

The positive experience of fashion tutors expands to business schools as well: there's increasing interest for the project from retail- and business courses. The project accelerated and supported the integration process of CSR in fashion curricula. On the program level of fashion colleges for example, sustainability is anchored in curricula of the Amsterdam Fashion Institute, TMO Doorn (now European Fashion Business School) will include sustainability issues on a structural basis in their curriculum, and SAXION University now has a newly appointed a CSR-tutor. The successful engagement with these colleges also resulted in interest from business sectors, for instance, a retail course at Hogeschool van Amsterdam will be using material composed by Fair Fashion and there is an increase of students projects focussing on CSR. The educational material that has been developed for teachers as part of the project remains available for downloading from the Fair Fashion website and will be updated regularly in the coming years.

Sandblasting

In November CCC launched a campaign to convince jeans producers to stop the practice of sandblasting jeans. Sandblasting is often performed in small workshops in the informal sector in jeans-producing countries like Bangladesh, Egypt, China, Turkey, Brazil and Mexico. Almost all of the jeans sold in Europe are produced in these countries. Sandblasting can cause an acute form of the deadly lung disease silicosis. The number of casualties and potential future victims is very high: in Turkey alone, 46 documented cases of sandblasters contracting silicosis and dying have been registered. This is likely to be only the tip of the iceberg.

At the CCC International Forum in November 2010 in Turkey sandblasting was a major action focus. The Turkish Solidarity Committee of Sandblasting Labourers presented their observations, detailing the problem of the under-reporting of former sandblasters dying from silicosis in many countries. The Sandblasting campaign appeal was officially launched in Istanbul with impressive media attention both nationally and internationally. Together with the Solidarity Committee of Sandblasting Labourers in Turkey, CCC demanded from jeans producers that they guarantee that sandblasting is not part of their supply chains. Participants from China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mexico, and Argentina returned home with plans to investigate and launch campaigns to increase awareness of this issue in their countries as well.

CCC has also called on consumers to stop buying sandblasted jeans. We call on governments of jeans-producing countries to outlaw denim sandblasting, to ensure that occupational health and safety rules are enforced, and to provide disability pensions to sandblasters who have contracted silicosis. A number of fashion companies and retailers have already banned the sale of such jeans, or publicly announced that they would phase it out over the next months. Amongst them are Levi-Strauss & Co., Hennes & Mauritz (H&M) and C&A. The campaign will continue in 2011.



Insufficient protection, jeans sandblasting, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Urgent appeals

In 2010 CCC coordinated twenty-five Urgent Appeal cases and participated in four others. Some of the more notable ones are mentioned below.

Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) problems Bangladesh

In 2010 two factory fires in Bangladeshi garment factories took the lives of 50 workers. These tragedies highlighted once more that safety measures and compensation urgently need to be addressed by the Bangladeshi garment industry, including the international buyers sourcing from these factories.

A national and international coalition of labour rights organisations (initiated by CCC and Worker Rights Consortium) presented a comprehensive list of health and safety action points to US and European buyers. These were accompanied by reports to the media.

Repression and wage unrest - Bangladesh

During the summer of 2010 workers massively took the streets to protest for better wages in Bangladesh. While the government acknowledged the urgency to raise the minimum wages in the garment industry (the prime minister referred to “inhuman wages”), several factory owners that supply to major garment retailers such as Walmart, H&M and Carrefour filed fabricated criminal charges against workers and labour leaders. Hundreds of workers and activists were arrested. CCC and labour groups in the US launched a public campaign to ensure the release of Kalpona Akter and Babul Akhter of the Bangladesh Center for Worker Solidarity’s (BCWS), who were arrested in August. In September they were released on bail after spending 30 days in custody. However they and other labour leaders still face charges in at least 11 cases.



PT Mulia / Tommy Hilfiger – Indonesia

On 11 February the Dutch CCC organised a public action in front of Tommy Hilfiger's international headquarters in Amsterdam with Emilia Yanti from the Indonesian trade union GSBI. CCC demanded a meeting with the management in order to receive their action-plan to end the suppression of the trade-union SBGTS-GSBI at their supplier PT Mulia Knitting Factory, Indonesia. In a meeting with the chief operational and financial executive Ludo Onnink that day he apologised for the brand's behaviour and promised that Tommy Hilfiger will do their best to end the suppression of trade unions, to re-hire the dismissed workers and work with CCC to try to resolve the problems in the factory. Eventually, after CCC launched an update of its public appeal on 15 April, an agreement was signed between GSBI and the PT Mulia management in May. The agreement clearly recognises that SBGTS-GSBI represents their members in the factory and provides for compensation to five former employees who had continued their struggle for the right to Freedom of Association.

Mass dismissals following wage strike – Cambodia

From September 13 to September 16 the Coalition of Cambodian Apparel Workers Democratic Unions (CCAWDU) and the National Independent Federation of Textile Unions of Cambodia (NIFTUC) organised a mass strike to demand a living wage of US\$ 93, a salary level that can ensure basic provisions such as sufficient nutrition and shelter. The strike received massive support from workers, on the last day alone over 200,000 workers from around 90 factories joined the protest. On 16 September, CCAWDU and NIFTUC received communication from the Ministry of Social Affairs for a meeting on September 27 to discuss the union demands. The Cambodian union leaders decided therefore to a temporary cessation of a mass strike. However, when workers returned to their factories on 18 September, they were confronted with the dismissal of 787 union leaders and workers. CCC contacted the major buyers from the factories involved, including Gap, Zara and H&M, to demand that these workers would be allowed to return to work immediately. This resulted at the end of 2010 in the reinstatement of 408 workers and union leaders. In 2011 CCC will continue to campaign for the remaining 379 suspended and dismissed workers.





Expansion of the Clean Clothes Campaign network in Europe

In 2010 two new Clean Clothes Campaign coalitions were launched in Europe.

The national CCC coalition in Finland was launched in Helsinki in March at a seminar attended by representatives of Finnish clothing brands, journalists and interested consumers. This coalition was initiated by the NGO SASK, Fair Trade Finland, Changemaker and the Finnish textile- and retail unions.

In October the 15th coalition of the Clean Clothes Campaign network was launched in Ireland. Comhlamh, Global solidarity, ICTU, Mandate, Re-dress and Trocaire are part of this coalition. There are now 16 European CCC national coalitions in 15 countries (Belgium has two).

Impact Assessment Study

In 2010 the CCC International Secretariat commissioned an independent impact assessment study of its corporate accountability work funded by the Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The purpose of the study was to assess CCC impact on corporate behaviour between 1994 and 2010, to document and analyse that impact, and to make recommendations for future CCC activity and strategy in this area.

CCC's Corporate accountability activities include the Urgent Appeals system, reports, national and international campaigns, ranking exercises, consumer and media activities and work to lobby and influence the wider debate.

The assessment's main findings were:

- Campaigning work has a positive impact on company behaviour in many cases, especially with regard to assumption of responsibility for working conditions within supply chains, raising awareness of working conditions and changing some practices;
- Wider work with other bodies has indirect positive impact on corporate accountability generally, including policy and practice;
- Impact varied with regard to how companies engage with stakeholders (both with CCC at international and national level, as well as with other civil society groups such as trade unions) and companies' monitoring and reporting activities;
- More than two-thirds of companies felt that reports, national campaigns and international campaigns were the campaigning activities which had the most impact. Urgent Appeals are taken seriously by most companies and have a particular role to play;

The assessment had three main recommendations for CCC's future work at national and international level:

- Continue to use existing campaign tools, but focus more on generic success factors;
- Develop greater consistency between the International Secretariat and different national CCCs;
- Develop a more consistent, pragmatic communications style indicating a solutions-oriented approach.



The hard work of CCC and the individuals and organisations in its network has a positive impact on companies.

Organisation

History and Purpose

Schone Kleren Campagne (SKC) started in 1989, when Dutch and British women and solidarity groups protested the dismissal of striking workers in a garment factory in the Philippines. The women working for this supplier of William Biard (UK) and C&A (NL) were fired when they asked for payment of the legal minimum wage. That year the workers picketed the premises while in the Netherlands and United Kingdom a solidarity campaign was organised. Thus began the campaign for 'clean clothes': telling the world of the demands of Southern women and workers' organisations. In subsequent years SKC expanded into a European network, internationally known as the Clean Clothes Campaign (CCC). This network in turn is part of an international network of trade unions and labour-related social organisations in both producing and consuming countries.

The aim of SKC/CCC is to improve the working conditions and support the empowerment of workers in the global garment industry. The ultimate goal is to end suppression, exploitation and abuse of the (mostly female) workers in this sector. SKC/CCC seeks to achieve these objectives through:

- Pressing companies to assume responsibility and to ensure that garment is produced under good labour conditions.
- Supporting workers, labour unions and corporate organisations in producing countries.
- Urging citizens to use their power as consumers. This is done through increasing consumer awareness by providing accurate information about working conditions in the garment and sporting goods industry.
- Making use of existing legal opportunities to improve labour conditions and to lobby for additional legislation that contributes to good labour conditions. The government is addressed in its role as legislator and in its role as consumer. SKC/CCC advocates ethical procurements policies for governments.

In the area of public awareness much has been accomplished. Consumers now know that their clothing is usually manufactured in low-wage countries, where violation of human rights might occur. At issue are the right of freedom of association, a living wage and a safe and healthy workplace, or incidents of child labour, forced labour and discrimination. Local human rights organisers are often unjustly persecuted, physically abused or restricted in their right to freedom of speech. Together with its partners, SKC/CCC documents such violations and brings them to the attention of businesses, governments and the public at large. We offer an alternative: anyone who purchases clothing can contribute to greater justice in the world.

Meanwhile it is generally recognised that consumers have the right to buy clothing of good quality and at a reasonable price, but also that these should be produced in socially responsible ways. In the business world, too, corporate awareness in the area of responsible entrepreneurship has been successfully realised. A significant part of the companies in the textile sector has by now developed policies regarding labour conditions in their production chain. By way of codes of conduct and the creation of organisations specifically designed to monitor compliance, attempts are made to improve the human rights and the quality of life of the more than 30 million people across the globe, mostly women, who make our clothes.

In recent years, ethical clothing has even become fashionable and is building up a market of its own, and SKC/CCC takes pride in having been co-instrumental in creating this social basis.

Sadly, though, real results (that is, structural improvements at work floor level) are still scarce. In the years ahead, SKC/CCC and its partners in producing countries will continue to work on this by reporting violations of labour rights and human rights, by reminding companies of their responsibilities via well-aimed campaigns and by providing clear alternatives. Through public campaigns and actions, consumers are urged to help us improve the lives of the women who sew their garments. We address companies and governments. Our goal is not only the solution of the case at issue, but also to prevent future problems by improving policies and compliance.

SKC/CCC starting points are laid down in the document 'Principles of the Clean Clothes Campaign'. Pressure on the organisation to expand further and the dynamic context in which SKC/CCC operates have led to a continuous process of reflection on the future structure and objectives of the organisation.

Organisation profile

SKC/CCC is a network organisation consisting of European network coalitions and a strong international partner network. Currently, there are CCC secretariats in fifteen European countries. These are autonomous coalitions consisting of labour unions and social organisations (women's organisations, consumer organisations, research institutes, organisations for fair trade, solidarity groups, youth groups, churches, etc.). The international network is made up of social organisations, labour unions, individuals and institutes in garment-producing countries. Furthermore, SKC/CCC also collaborates with sister organisations in the US, Canada and elsewhere.

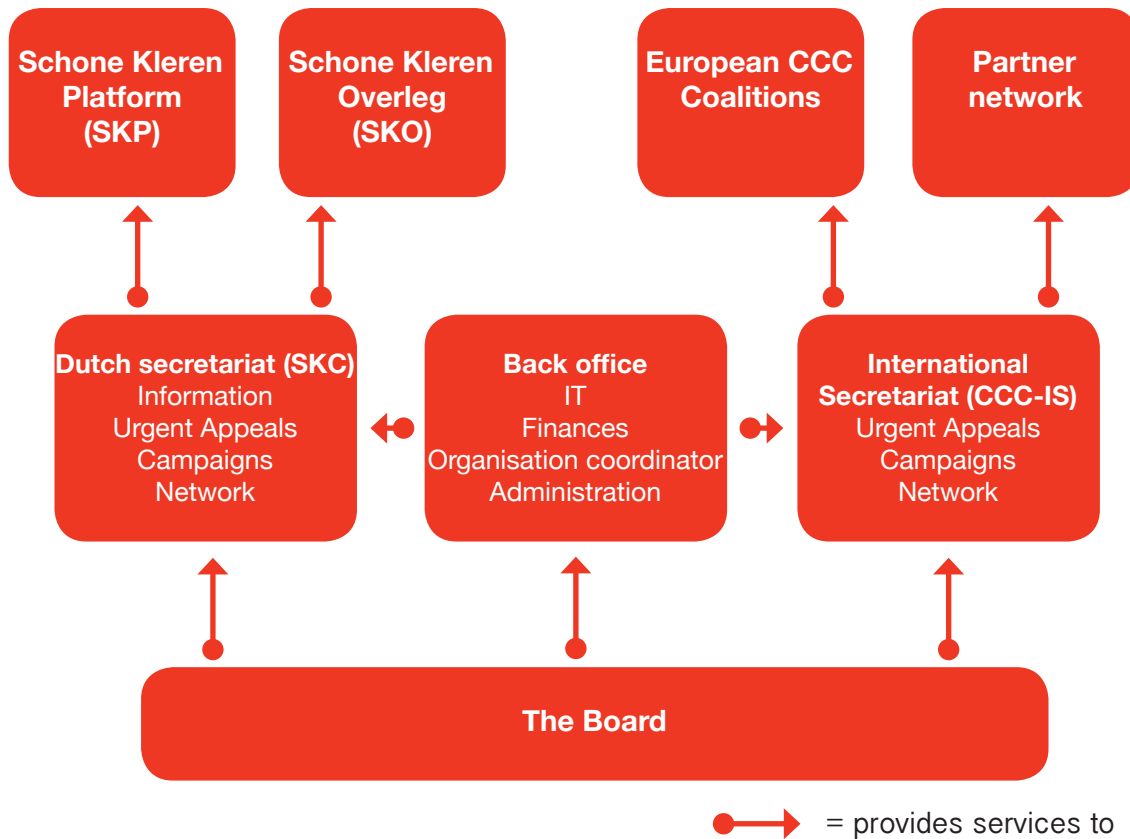
The choice for this network model has been deliberate, even if it sometimes means that the SKC/CCC name is featured less prominently. After all, cooperation with organisations supported by many means greater reach and more impact. In total, more than 250 different organisations participate in the campaign.

The SKC/CCC office in Amsterdam has three independent teams: the International Secretariat (CCC-IS), the Dutch Secretariat (SKC), and the Back Office (administrative support).

The Organisation Coordinator functions as intermediary between the teams, that collectively take decisions in team deliberations. The teams serve the needs of the partner organisations. The staff jointly decides on matters of general interest to the organisation and receives support in this from the foundations board. Strategic decisions that fix objectives and priorities that concern the entire network are taken in the international, thematic and European CCC meetings.

The organisation chart on the next page shows that SKC/CCC has no director or management team. Each staff member is involved in collective decision making, which contributes to productivity and efficiency, since every staff member is fully informed and involved. The staff member will also support the implementation of the decision since he/she participated in arriving at it.

This also means that internally, SKC/CCC operates in harmony with the values it advocates in the outside world: base democracy, participant research, workplace evaluation and direct involvement of employees in all processes that contribute to their legal position.



Two important issues featured at the organisational level this year. First of all, under the guidance of a change consultant the organisation went through a process to revise the non-hierarchical organisational structure of CCC/SKC. Various sessions with the teams, board, and the organisation as a whole have led to the introduction of an 'Organisation Team' which will take the most important organisational decisions in the future. In 2011 the new structure will be implemented.

Volunteer policy

SKC/CCC works with volunteers and interns regularly. Before volunteers start working with the organisation they get an intake. After that their references are contacted. Future volunteers are asked to sign a volunteer agreement in which arrangements for a small volunteer allowance are included.

The International Secretariat (CCC-IS)

- Coordinates the international activities and campaigns.
- Facilitates development of strategy and policy.
- Facilitates the international campaign structures and communication.
- Takes care of publications, renders information accessible to a broad public and engages in or commissions research.
- Conducts training for the network.

The International Secretariat meets with the European CCC coalitions three times per year. These meetings serve to set up new strategies, to coordinate recurring activities and to improve the communication arrangements. The broad outlines of specific themes and campaigns are elaborated in working groups formed during these meetings. Furthermore, there is frequent bilateral consultation with international partners on the basis of concrete cases (urgent appeals and joint campaigns). In addition to these recurring activities, thematic and regional meetings that cover more strategic issues. It is these meetings that form the framework in which CCC develops its long-term strategies.

The Dutch Secretariat (SKC)

SKC aims at awareness building and activating of the Dutch community, among other things by presenting information and conducting campaigns. In addition, SKC lobbies actively with Dutch clothing enterprises and presents constructive solutions towards implementation of corporately responsible choices in the supplier chains of these companies. Furthermore, SKC supports workers and their organisations in urgent appeals involving Dutch businesses. Finally, SKC urges governmental authorities to implement good legislation and to buy responsibly themselves.

SKC represents an extensive network of labour unions and social organisations, among which are consumer groups, women's groups and human rights groups. These organisations provide input for SKC policy, support campaigns and take part in activities. Annually two platform meetings are organised, in which diverse topics are discussed and activities attuned to one another.

The SKC platform consists of:

- Amnesty International
- Burma Centrum Nederland
- Consumentenbond
- Cordaid
- COS Nederland
- CNV Internationaal
- CNV Jongeren
- Filippijngroep Nederland
- FNV Mondiaal
- FNV Jong
- Goede Waar & Co
- Hivos
- India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN)
- Landelijke Vereniging van Wereldwinkels
- Max Havelaar
- NJR
- Nederlandse Vrouwen Raad
- NVVH-Vrouwennetwerk
- Oxfam Novib
- Sari Fair Fashion
- Solidaridad
- SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations)
- Veggies in pumps
- Stoere Vrouwen

Three of these organisations are closely involved in the development of SKC strategy and policy. This core group meets six times per year and consists of:

- Filippijngroep Nederland
- India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN)
- SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations)

The SKC coordinators further maintain intensive contact with the international and European network, and are represented at the European meetings of the CCC.

The Back Office

The back office provides services for the International and Dutch secretariats. It is responsible for finances, planning and planning monitoring, quality control, administrative tasks, human resources policy, ICT, maintaining the websites and the other facilities. Also, the back office functions as the general contact address for the organisation.

The Board

The principles of governance adhered to by SKC/CCC are formulated in the Statutes and Byelaws. The foundation board consists of five members. The board members receive no allowance, salary or other type of compensation from the foundation. Board members do have the right to declare, within reasonable limits, costs related to their function.

The board has the following tasks:

- Supervision of the financial situation and approval of the annual budget and (financial) reports.
- Employer of Amsterdam office staff.
- Supervision of the performance of the International and the Dutch Secretariat, and of the execution of the year planning.
- Support for the International and the Dutch Secretariat in the implementation of the various campaigns.

Composition of the board

Evert de Boer

Board member since 1995, current period expires February 2012.

Function: chairman and employee policy support.

Since 1987 Evert de Boer is coordinator of the Filippijnengroep Nederland. During the 1980s he was involved in actions in support of textile workers in the Philippines, who opposed the closure and relocation of the factories where they were employed. One of those actions led to the decision to create the Schone Kleren Kampagne in 1989. This makes him one of the founders of the SKC. From the beginning he has actively participated in the SKC core group and the SKC platform. Since 1995 he has been closely involved in the creation of the Fair Wear Foundation (FWF), and he represents SKC/CCC in the FWF board.

Margreet Simons

Member of the board since 1995, current period in February 2012

Function: treasurer and campaign advisor.

As of 1 April 2008 Margreet Simons works as a ESG-analyst (Environmental, Social, Governance) at SNS Asset Management. The team in which she works screens enterprises in terms of criteria for corporate accountability. When companies commit serious human rights violations or cause serious environmental pollution they are excluded from investments. Also, companies are urged to improve their policy. Previously, she worked for 5 years for the Consumentenbond as a researcher in socially responsible entrepreneurship. Margreet Simons has been a board member for a longer stint than most of her colleagues and considers SKC/CCC an inspiring, hard-working group of people with courage and deep desire for a better, more equitable world.

Harry de Vries

Member of the board since 2004, stepped down in December 2010.

Function: campaign advisor and vice-treasurer.

Having done lobby work for NOVIB for seven years (in the field of certification marks and fair trade), Harry de Vries started a different job in 2001. International relations were no longer part of his daily activities. He was therefore happy to be invited to join the SKC/CCC board. Justice in the world is important, for the present and for the world we leave to our children. Joining SKC/CCC is an excellent way of contributing to that, Harry de Vries says.

Jupijn Haffmans

Member of the board since 2007, current period expires September 2013.

Function: vice-chairman, advisor efficiency and effectiveness.

In 2003 and 2004 Jupijn Haffmans worked for SKC/CCC. The international character and immediate involvement with consumers via clothing appeal to him. He is convinced that SKC/CCC can have a direct impact on the improvement of labour conditions and hence of the living conditions of the people with whom we are linked via our garments. After a turbulent period as a member of the Amsterdam municipal council, Jupijn Haffmans worked for an initiative in the area of sustainable freight transport. Then he joined the Milieucentrum Amsterdam, an independent local organisation for a sustainable and liveable city, where he still works. He finds the combination of this job with board membership in an internationally oriented and very enthusiastic group of people very inspiring.

Hester Klute

Member of the board since 2009, current period expires December 2012

Function: Secretary and advisor personnel

After 10 years working in publicity, marketing, communication, coordination and general management in the cultural sector, Hester joined event organisers *Ideee/ Organiseren* in 1999. Currently she works at the public broadcasting company VARA, where she has held several positions. She is currently responsible for recruiting and retaining members, marketing and communication for RTVI programmes in the fields of nature & environment, drama & culture and information & debate. She was the financial coordinator for the marketing and communication department. Currently she is responsible for organising a yearly national debating competition for high school students. Despite the fact that VARA is a socially engaged broadcasting company, Hester wishes to make a bigger practical contribution to a just and sustainable society.

Finances

Financial position

At the financial level, the subsidy round for the co-financing system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had a large impact on the sector and on CCC/SKC. CCC/SKC was admitted to the second subsidy application round together with five other partners under the name 'Fair, Green and Global Alliance'. In June the application was submitted and in November the Ministry approved the subsidy for the Alliance, unfortunately only for 58 % of the amount applied for. This will force the CCC/SKC to cut its budget in a big way – not only with regard to the number of activities, but also with regard to its staff members. 2011 will be a transition year in which budget cuts will be implemented. Of course fundraising activities will be intensified in 2011 in order to supplement the decreased income as soon as possible.

On 31 December 2010 CCC/SKC's own capital was EUR 166,654. For 2010 a negative result of EUR 29,259 was booked. The balance at the end of 2010 was EUR 613,493.

Investment policy

CCC/SKC owns no stocks or obligations. Financial means that are not needed directly are put in the savings account of the organisation. CCC/SKC has made a conscious choice for a savings account at the ASN Bank as the aims of this bank correspond to the vision of our organisation.

Balance Sheet

	31-12-2010		31-12-2009	
	€	€	€	€
ASSETS				
<i>fixed assets</i>				
tangible fixed assets need for conduct of business				
equipment		2,697		3,825
<i>liquid assets</i>				
claims and transferable assets				
debtors	5,050		-	
receivable subsidies	156,006		12,077	
amounts paid in advance and receivable	22,065		14,362	
		183,121		26,439
available funds		427,675		629,269
total assets		<u>613,493</u>		<u>659,533</u>
LIABILITIES				
net capital				
<i>free disposable capital</i>				
general reserve		163,957		192,088
<i>fixed capital</i>				
allocation to fund of assets for organisational costs	2,697		3,825	
		2,697		3,825
current liabilities				
wage taxes	12,653		23,624	
creditors	31,644		42,370	
subsidies to spend	348,522		359,937	
accounts payable	54,020		37,689	
		446,839		463,620
total liabilities		<u>613,493</u>		<u>659,533</u>

Statement of Benefits and Costs

	realisation 2010		budget 2010		realisation 2009	
	€	€	€	€	€	€
<i>income of own fundraising</i>						
other subsidies		144,009		-		164,496
donations		11,440		-		14,208
subsidies government		1,073,938		1,390,416		850,725
results from investments		3,921		-		3,726
sum of benefits		1,233,308		1,390,416		1,033,155
in % of income from own fundraising		22%		0%		18%
sum off benefits		11,043		2,535-		12,402
<i>costs and expenses to the objective</i>						
press and political influencing						
national	126,790		137,860		108,609	
international	321,434		474,725		278,061	
campaigns						
national	97,865		155,798		79,918	
international	631,203		609,905		484,816	
		1,177,292		1,378,288		951,404
<i>direct fundraising costs</i>		28,851		577		3,165
in % of income from own fundraising		19%		0%		22%
costs of management & administration		56,424		11,551		50,572
sum of costs		1,262,567		1,390,416		1,005,141
result		-29,259		-		28,014
<i>allocation of results</i>						
allocation to general reserve		-28,131		-		28,229
allocation to fund of assets for org. costs		-1,128		-		-215
		-29,259		-		28,014



Clean Clothes Campaign

International Secretariat



Improving working conditions in the global garment industry

