

## Declaration of Principle:

### Supply Chain Due Diligence Law

Legislation aimed at holding companies accountable for human rights and environmental violations in their supply chains. This law imposes a duty on companies to identify, prevent and mitigate human rights and environmental risks in their operations and in the operations of their suppliers.

1. **Commitment to supplier verification:** Companies should audit and review the supplier register within their supply chain to ensure that they follow ethical and legal standards consistent with human rights principles and international quality standards. This includes ensuring that the raw materials and ingredients that are used in the manufacture of medicines are sourced from legal and safe sources.
2. **Compliance with local and international legislation:** Companies are obliged to follow all local and international laws related to the production, distribution, and supply of medicines. These regulations include quality control, security measures in transport, safe storage of medicines, and also compliance with pollution or fraud control policies.
3. **Anti-corruption and fraud:** Companies must take measures to ensure that their supply chain is free of corruption, including corruption in contracting with suppliers or in bidding for tenders. Mechanisms should be provided to report any illegal or unethical behavior.
4. **Product Quality Control:** Companies have to ensure that all medicines passing through the supply chain comply with health and quality standards. This includes ensuring that medicines do not contain contaminants, and that manufacturing and storage processes are in line with safety standards.
5. **Continuous risk assessment:** Companies must establish a mechanism for continuously assessing potential human rights and environmental risks that may arise from supply chain operations. This involves periodically checking and testing drugs to ensure their safety and efficacy throughout the chain, from manufacturing to marketing and consumption.
6. **Risk prevention and mitigation:** Companies should take measures to prevent or mitigate these risks, such as establishing codes of conduct for suppliers, conducting regular audits, and providing support to suppliers to improve their practices.
7. **Respect for human rights:** This includes ensuring that there is no forced or child labor, discrimination or other human rights violations in the production and supply of medicines.
8. **Environmental protection:** This includes measures to reduce the environmental impact of production and supply processes, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, responsible waste management, and conserving water resources.
9. **Training and awareness:** It is important that companies train employees and suppliers on the principles of due diligence and ensure that they understand their responsibilities in the supply chain and how to deal with potential risks effectively.
10. **Transparency and accountability:** Companies must be transparent about their supply chain practices and report periodically on actions taken to implement due diligence. There should also be mechanisms for legal accountability in the event of irregularities or abuses. Penalties may include fines or even a ban on doing business in some cases.
11. **Crisis and emergency response:** If any disruption or crisis is discovered in the supply chain (such as the discovery of contaminated or manipulated medicines), companies must be able to respond quickly and effectively to minimize damage and protect consumers' health.