



PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Valueworks

Effects of Financialization
along the Copper Value Chain

10–11 December 2018
Geneva

Hosted by



R O U N D T A B L E

Life Along the Copper Value Chain

THE SWISS COMMODITY TRADING HUB
AND ITS IMPACT IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Hosted by



INSTITUT DE HAUTES
ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES
ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT
GRADUATE INSTITUTE
OF INTERNATIONAL AND
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

10 December 18.00–20.00

Auditorium Ivan Pictet A1B, Maison de la Paix,
The Graduate Institute of International
and Development Studies, Geneva

How does the global (financialized) commodity trade impact on local lifeworlds?

The growing influence of transnational market intermediaries, including financial actors, has profoundly changed the global commodities trade, “de-linking” markets in commodities from the material conditions of production and use and “re-linking” them to offshore marketplaces and trading hubs, such as Switzerland.

How do these processes affect local lives along the copper value chain, from the mining pits and the surrounding communities in Zambia, through towns and harbours on African transport corridors, through Swiss trading firms and banks to sites of industrial production and recycling? What needs to be done in order to move towards more ethical trading and production systems conducive to the vision of sustainable development and Agenda 2030?

This moderated roundtable will bring together researchers and civil society activists from the project Valueworks: Effects of Financialization along the Copper Value Chain, funded by SNIS, as well as representatives from business and policymakers to discuss the Swiss Commodity Trading Hub and its Impact on the Global South.

For more information about the project, visit

www.unrisd.org/valueworks

OPENING REMARKS

Filipe Calvao

Assistant Professor, The Graduate Institute

Paul Ladd

Director, UNRISD

VALUEWORKS: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

Rita Kesselring

Principle Investigator, Valueworks Project, University of Basel

Marja Hinfelaar

Director of Research and Programmes,
Southern African Institute for Policy and Research (SAIPAR)

SPEAKERS

Stefan Leins

University of Zurich

Dale Mudenda

University of Zambia and Southern African Institute
for Policy and Research (SAIPAR)

Barbara Müller

Swiss Apartheid, Debt, Reparation Campaign (ADR)

James Nicholson

Head of Corporate Responsibility, Trafigura

Jean Rossiaud

Member of Parliament, Canton of Geneva;
Co-director, World Democratic Forum

MODERATOR

Isolda Agazzi

Journalist

DISCUSSION WITH THE AUDIENCE

Introductory input by CETIM (Centre Europe – Tiers Monde)

SYMPOSIUM

Valueworks: Effects of Financialization along the Copper Value Chain

11 December 9.00–16.30

Room IX, Building A, Third Floor

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Welcome and introduction

09.00–09.30

- **Paul Ladd**, Director, UNRISD
- **Bernard Fuhrer**, Director, SNIS
- **Rita Kesselring**, Principal Investigator, Valueworks Project, University of Basel

Session 1: Global Commodity Trade and Financialization: Along the Copper Value Chain

09.30–11.00

Chair: **Katja Hujo**, UNRISD

- *Physical Commodity Trading, Made in Geneva: (Mis-)Conceptions, Issues, and Possible Ways Forward*
Stefan Leins (University of Zurich)
- *The Financialization of Commodity Markets: The Case of Copper in Zambia*
Dale Mudenda, Maio Bulawayo and Manenga Ndulo (University of Zambia and SAIPAR)
- *All Eyes on China: The Commodity Giant's Role in a Globalized Copper Market*
Yvan Schulz (University of Oxford)
- *Glencore and Trading Networks in Zug*
Ganga Jey Aratnam (University of Basel)

Discussant: **Filipe Calvao** (The Graduate Institute)
Q&A

11.00–11.30

Coffee Break

Session 2: From Switzerland to Zambia: Development Impacts and Local Lifeworlds

11.30–13.00

Chair: **Didier Péclard**, University of Geneva

- *Swiss Extractivism: Switzerland's Role in Zambia's Copper Sector*
Rita Kesselring (University of Basel) and **Gregor Dobler** (University of Freiburg)
- *Mining and Land Acquisition and the Creation of Legal Regimes in Zambia*
Marja Hinfelaar and Tine Banda (SAIPAR)
- *Complexities of Colonial Planning and Land Use in Mining Towns: The Case of Mufulira, Zambia*
Wilma Nchito (University of Zambia)
- *The Financialization of Transnational Business: Implications for Human Rights and Livelihoods in Zambia's Copperbelt*
Hanna Haile (McGill University)

Discussant: **Ellen Hertz** (University of Neuchâtel)

Q&A

13.00–14.30

Lunch Break

Session 3: The Politics and Governance of Extractive Industries and Global Supply Chains: Towards Sustainable Development?

14.30–16.00

Chair: **Simone Wasmann**, Solidar

- *Harnessing the Potential of Mining for Sustainable Development: Squaring the Circle?*
Katja Hujo (UNRISD)
- *Implications of Supply Chain Governance for Supply Chain Sustainability*
Christian Busse (University of Oldenburg)
- *Ideas and Reflections Concerning the Regulatory Framework of the Commodity Trade Sector in Switzerland*
Aurora Garcia (Swiss ADR)
- *Getting a Piece of the Cake? Civil Society Activism and CSR in Zambia*
Anna-Sophie Hobi (University of Basel)

Discussant: **Elisabeth Bürgi** (Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern)

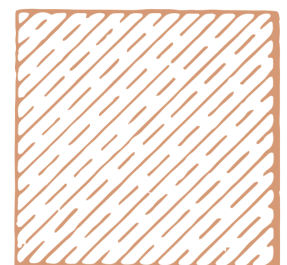
Q&A

Closing Session: Priorities for Research, Policy and Action

16.00–16.30

Chair: **Gregor Dobler**, University of Freiburg

- **Laura Miti** (Alliance for Community Action, Zambia)
- **Stefan Csordas** (Commodity Research and Analysis Section, UNCTAD)
- *Concluding Reflections and Agenda for Future Research*
Gregor Dobler (University of Freiburg)



ABSTRACTS

Implications of Supply Chain Governance for Supply Chain Sustainability

● Christian Busse (Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg)

Despite intensive pressure for sustainable business conduct originating from stakeholders and institutional environments, modern supply chains are rather unsustainable overall. On many occasions, they even feature sustainability collapses (i.e., sudden and very drastic decreases of one or multiple sustainability performance dimensions along a supply chain). Extant explanations of low sustainability performance are mostly institutional. Such explanations revolve around decoupling of sustainable practices from sustainability pressures and around weak institutionalization of the institutions in, for instance, emerging-economy contexts. We seek to complement such explanations by assessing the implications of supply chain governance for supply chain sustainability. Our framework of inter-organizational governance modes connects different types of governance with specific levels of non-conformance risk. The model illuminates why modern supply chains often facilitate, rather than obstruct, sustainability collapses. Our core thesis is that established outsourcing and relationship management practices inherently increase the likelihood of sustainability collapses. This makes sustainability collapses endemic rather than purely externally driven. In doing so we offer a more nuanced interpretation of firm behavior surrounding sustainable business conduct that goes beyond simple black and white categorizations. In practical terms, the study calls the current outsourcing practices into question. It offers a springboard for sustainability-oriented design of supply chains.

The Financialization of Transnational Business: Implications for Human Rights and Livelihoods in Zambia's Copperbelt

● Hanna Haile (McGill University)

Privately owned copper mining companies operating in the Copperbelt prioritize profit maximization when making decisions, particularly in response to the changing prices of copper. Field research conducted in the Copperbelt in May and June of 2017 revealed that the activities of the mining companies have not only negatively impacted people's health and the environment but have also caused displacement, loss of livelihood and precarious employment and often these impacts are gendered. While an argument attributing rights abuse to financialization is a tenuous one to make, political economists concede that as the finance sector becomes a key component of the economy, the primary objective of business becomes the maximization of shareholder value, which accords the welfare of other stakeholders a less important role.

Mining and Land Acquisition and the Creation of Legal Regimes in Zambia

● Marja Hinfelaar and Tine Banda (SAIPAR)

Historically, commercial exploration of minerals in Zambia has been accompanied by the prerequisite of private landownership, as opposed to communal landownership which is the default position in Zambia. This was the case before and after the era of nationalized mining industry in Zambia (1970s-1990s). This paper focuses on more recent history, taking it from the most recent phase of (re)

privatization of mines and how this was accompanied by the new Land Act of 1995. The Act is based on the idea that private ownership and commercial valuation of land would enhance economic development. Deregulation of the banking industry led to the introduction of new financial products utilized to invest in assets, such as land. The consequence was accelerated commodification and financialization of land in Zambia, especially around urban and mining areas. The backlash against the privatization and commercialization of land and mining in recent years has taken different forms, notably resource nationalism and new land policies.

Physical Commodity Trading, Made in Geneva: (Mis-)Conceptions, Issues, and Possible Ways Forward

● Stefan Leins (University of Zurich)

Switzerland is today's largest commodity trading hub, accounting for roughly 30 percent of global trading activities. Most of these trading activities are taking place in Geneva, where six out of the ten largest Swiss companies in terms of sales volumes are located. All of those companies are active in physical commodity trading—the act of buying and selling goods including the organization of large parts of the logistical processes that accompany the physical delivery of commodities. Contrary to what is generally assumed, these companies do not primarily earn their money through speculative activities in market exchanges, such as the trading of structured products. But they nonetheless contribute to unequal trading relationships by exercising power through their networks. In my talk, I want to point out some of the main issues in physical commodity trade and call for increased reporting standards and a centralized authority in Switzerland, which would allow legal, governmental, and civil society institutions to trace back supply chains and, in so doing, recognize violations in human rights and environmental concerns.

All Eyes on China: The Commodity Giant's Role in a Globalized Copper Market

● Yvan Schulz (University of Oxford)

Nowadays, China plays a predominant role in all commodity markets, including that for copper. Analysts of the copper market often look towards China when trying to understand current trends, and focus on information about macroeconomic and microeconomic fundamentals from this country. They also follow closely Beijing's major policies in areas such as transnational trade, international cooperation, land use, real estate, banking, industrial development and environmental protection. Besides its traditional role as a copper producer and consumer, China exerts a growing influence on the copper market through financial markets. Significantly, of the three main exchanges on which copper contracts are currently traded globally, one of them (Shanghai Futures Exchange SHFE) is located in China and another (London Metal Exchange LME) belongs to a company based in Hong Kong. Many analysts note that "trading is moving East". But does this mean that China contributes to financialization on the global copper market? This presentation provides a detailed and contrasted answer, based on six months of research conducted by the author between 2016 and 2018.

Swiss Extractivism: Switzerland's Role in Zambia's Copper Sector

● Rita Kesselring (University of Basel) and Gregor Dobler (University of Freiburg)

Our presentation gives an overview of Swiss companies active in Zambia's copper sector. We start with differentiating four types of commodity traders: "classical" independent commodity trading firms; integrated mining companies driven by trade interests; trading arms of multinational mining companies; and in-house commodity traders employed by banking and investment firms. These different types of traders operate with different business imperatives, risk profiles and time horizons.

No trading firm operates in isolation. The second part of our talk shows how many Swiss companies participate in copper extraction and logistics by providing trade infrastructure and services. From shipping to insurance, from certification to warehousing, companies headquartered in Switzerland play a major role in all elements of the logistics chain. With less political exposure or scrutiny than mining (and increasingly trading) companies, they generate profit at all stages of copper's value chain.

Swiss involvement in copper's commodity chain is much larger than trade alone, and we cannot understand the impact of Switzerland's commodity trade on other countries – and regulate it – without taking the entire sector into account.

The Financialization of Commodity Markets: The Case of Copper in Zambia

● Dale Mudenda, Maio Bulawayo and Manenga Ndulo (University of Zambia and SAIPAR)

Zambia is an active participant in the global copper trade. The country was among the top 10 copper producing countries in 2015, accounting for 4 percent of global copper ore production and 3 percent of global refined copper production. Financialization of the global copper trade implies that Zambia is a de facto participant in unpredictable financial markets. Thus, it has become increasingly difficult to explain the copper price and the value of copper exports exclusively in terms of market forces of supply and demand. The increasing presence of mining giants such as the Anglo-Swiss Glencore and Vedanta Resources PLC in the production, purchasing and marketing of copper also reflects the increasing financialization of the global copper trade. This increased financialization may explain the apparent discrepancies between the per unit value of copper exports reported by the exporting country (Zambia), those reported in the "intermediating" country (such as Switzerland) and those reported by the "final" importing country (such as China). The main objective of this paper is to investigate whether there exists a link between copper prices and financial market dynamics such as stock price movements in the copper sector in Zambia. The study focuses on the share price movements of Glencore and Vedanta Resources PLC – key players in the Zambian copper mining industry.

Ideas and Reflections Concerning the Regulatory Framework of the Commodity Trade Sector in Switzerland

● Aurora Garcia (Swiss ADR)

Switzerland is known for its outstanding and sometimes notorious role as an international financial centre. Almost unnoticed by a larger public, the last 20 years have seen another business sector

reach a significant size: Switzerland has become the world's largest commodity trading hub. In 2013 the Swiss Federal Council had to acknowledge its considerable volume and its inherent reputational risk for the country, given the lack of an adequate regulatory framework. Since then, a number of scandals involving companies headquartered in Switzerland have come to light. Against the claims of the industry that their voluntary due diligence is sufficient, NGOs are demanding the introduction of binding regulations. This includes transparency concerning payments to governments and responsibility for the entire value chain but also ways of redistributing the wealth generated on the back of resource-rich countries.

Getting a Piece of the Cake? Civil Society Activism and CSR in Zambia

● Anna-Sophie Hobi (University of Basel)

In the past 15 years, three large-scale copper mines set up their productions in Zambia's North-Western Province. This triggered an increase in the number of civil society organizations (CSOs) concerned with the industry's effects onto communities, mainly in Solwezi, the provincial capital. CSOs are monitoring environmental changes, as well as development projects of the government and the mines, and are advocating for the rights of mining host communities. Lobbying activities involve interaction with mining companies, and the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) departments are the first (and often only) offices approachable. Engagement with CSR departments is often initiated and co-operation suggested by Solwezi CSOs themselves. Having heard about conflict-laden contestation or violent clashes between activists and multinational mining companies in other parts of the world, one might be surprised about Solwezi's "peacefulness". Might a collaborative approach be a way of claiming a piece of the cake of the mineral wealth? My presentation examines the relationship between CSR and CSOs as a re-enactment of global social and economic inequalities – produced by a global copper industry where value and thus wealth is created outside of Zambia through trade and trade-related activities.

Harnessing the Potential of Mining for Sustainable Development: Squaring the Circle?

● Katja Hujo (UNRISD)

Copper is a commodity that has shaped the history and present of mineral-rich countries such as Zambia. But minerals such as copper are also fueling the economy beyond the Global South, for example the trading sector in Switzerland or the production and recycling industry in China. At the same time extractive industries (EIs) are increasingly under scrutiny with regard to their ecological footprint and human rights issues affecting local populations and workers, turning production sites into sites of contestation and sometimes violent conflict.

More recently, the debate about the challenges and opportunities associated with mining has been influenced by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. How does mining fit into this new global development framework which is meant to be an agenda for "people, planet and prosperity"?

The presentation will discuss tensions, trade-offs and potential synergies between mining and sustainable development, and explore conditions that would help overcome some of the challenges

associated with EIs. I argue that the transformative approach of the 2030 Agenda and its integration of social, environmental and economic goals opens space for rethinking the role of mining and EIs in development, and how to develop the sector in a socially and environmentally sustainable way.

Complexities of Colonial Planning and Land Use in Mining Towns: The Case of Mufulira, Zambia

● Wilma S. Nchito (University of Zambia)

After the privatization of the mines in Zambia, mining companies had to deal with the outcomes of colonial planning from the era of racial segregation. The location of colonial infrastructure, meanwhile, entails that those in mine townships face the impacts of mining activities whether or not they are involved in mining activities. Mines like Mopani work with reduced levels of employment due to improved technologies or downsizing necessitated by the high market volatility of minerals. Such a situation has negative social and economic impacts on those living in Mufulira, who have historically depended on selling their labour to the mines. The paper considers the changing dynamics of urbanization and production, and what the mining conglomerates are doing or not doing within the existing urban landscapes to create urban spaces. How do they justify their profits to the local communities who are not even employed by the mine? What are the barriers to the equitable distribution of the gains obtained from mining? The paper will frame the prevailing situation in current planning agendas and assess what the mine owners are doing to shift some of the benefits of the mines to the local communities.

THE RESEARCH ISSUE IN CONTEXT

Commodity chains are crucial for understanding global economic and societal connections. They emerge from and reproduce unequal roles in the global division of labour—an inequality increased by higher price volatility, greater international competition for investment, and increasing financialization of trade.

Financialization—the growing influence of financial markets and institutions on national and international economies—has deeply affected commodity markets. Since the early 2000s, new derivative instruments, higher market volatility and automated trading have critically changed the role of finance in commodity trading. Financial instruments today play an important role in determining commodity prices at all points in the value chain. This process is not only driven by trading firms, but also by private, public and institutional investors searching for returns in a volatile market environment. This has further disassociated trade in commodities from their material presence. Commodity markets are now more dependent on expectations about trade in derivative instruments than on commodity needs in the real economy. As a consequence of this decoupling, supply chain transparency and sustainability become next to impossible to achieve for commodities traded on financial markets.

Since the early 1990s, scholars have attempted to explain the new economic structures that drive the global economy. Those interested in commodities have theorized “global commodity chains” (GCC) with a focus on governance processes beyond the analytical lens of the nation-state, often drawing on Wallerstein’s world system framework. Global production networks (GPN) theory links localities by embedding them into global dynamics of production and trade that are no longer controllable from any one place, but offer a framework to detect uneven development both within and between countries. Such networks are theoretically well described and have been studied in a large number of cases. What is less well understood is how financialized commodity trade impacts on local lifeworlds along value chains.

www.unrisd.org/valueworks

DIRECTORY



ISOLDA AGAZZI

Alliance Sud

Isolda Agazzi is the head of the office of Alliance Sud, the coalition of the largest Swiss development NGOs in western Switzerland. She is also a professional journalist, a blogger for the Swiss leading media Le Temps, and has reported extensively on the UN and the WTO. Holder of a master in international relations from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) in Geneva, she has worked for more than 20 years in the field of international cooperation, for bi and multilateral donor agencies, a research institute and NGOs, mainly in Switzerland and in North Africa. She has taught at several universities and training programmes, in Italy, Switzerland and the Republic of Korea.

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CHRISTIAN BUSSE

Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg

Christian Busse is a Professor and holds the Chair for Sustainable Production Management at the Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg since 2017. His primary research interest relates to sustainable supply chain management. As an Associated Member to the Valueworks project, Christian seeks to develop a theoretical model that illuminates how and why supply-chain inherent characteristics frequently obstruct the diffusion of sustainability through global supply chains.

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STEFAN CSORDAS

UNCTAD

Stefan is an economist in the Research and Analysis Section of UNCTAD's Commodities Branch, where his work focuses on the links between commodity dependence and development. Previously Stefan held staff positions at the World Bank, the German development agency (GIZ) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa. He holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Basel.

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Elisabeth Bürgi Bonanomi, Dr. iur., Attorney at Law, Senior Lecturer in Sustainability and Law, Research Scientist and Policy Advisor, Centre for Development and Environment (CDE) and Faculty of Law of the University of Bern, and affiliated with the World Trade Institute (WTI). Her research focuses on sustainability governance; policy coherence for sustainable development in a North-South context; commodity trade and illicit financial flows; international financial regulation and development; sustainable trade in agriculture; and the business and human rights/environment agenda. She has recently been invited to contribute to the Commodity Report of the International Resource Panel.

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FILIFE CALVAO

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Filipe Calvão is a socio-cultural anthropologist, and an assistant professor of anthropology and sociology at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) in Geneva. His research examines extractive economies and corporate governance in postcolonial Africa, the qualities and technologies of transparency in the global gemstone industry, and the impact of technological transformations in digital economies, from blockchain to digital labour.

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GREGOR DOBLER

University of Freiburg

Gregor Dobler is a professor of social anthropology at the University of Freiburg (Germany) and currently works at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University (USA). He has done extensive research on Namibia and Zambia; among his research interests are cross-border trade and borderland studies, China-Africa relations and international trade.

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BERNARD FUHRER

Swiss Network for International Studies

Bernhard Fuhrer has been director of the Swiss Network for International Studies since 2009. With a master degree from the University of Basel in history, geography and English, Bernhard went to Hamburg (Germany) to work on his PhD in economic geography where he studied regional innovation systems. The pluri-disciplinary background and systemic look at regional innovation dynamics serve him well in his current position, where he strives to link academic knowledge to policy outcomes in International Geneva.

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HANNA HAILE

McGill University Faculty of Law

Hanna Haile is a visiting research fellow at the McGill University Faculty of Law. Her research and writing interests lie in the fields of international human rights, migration, sustainability and intellectual property rights. She is also interested in the question of how cultural phenomena shape and are shaped by law. She was a Steinberg Postdoctoral Fellow at the McGill Center for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism in 2017-2018. Her current project explores the experiences of Eritrean asylum seekers and refugees in Canada, with a particular focus on their interactions with the Canadian legal system to understand the role of law in aggravating or mitigating the precariousness of their situation. She holds a J.S.D. and an LL.M. from Cornell University and an LL.B. from the University of Asmara.

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MARJA HINFELAAR

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Marja Hinfelaar, MA (Leiden), MSc (Edinburgh), PhD (Utrecht), is Director of Research and Programs at the Southern African Institute for Policy and Research (SAIPAR). She has authored and edited books and articles on Zambian history and politics, and co-authored, most recently, *Governing Extractive Industries: Politics, Histories, Ideas* (Oxford University Press, 2018). She is a member of the Advisory Board of the *Journal of Southern African Studies* and editor of the *Zambia Social Science Journal*.

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AURORA GARCÍA

Activist/Swiss Apartheid Debt and Reparations Campaign

Aurora García coordinates the Swiss Apartheid Debt and Reparations Campaign. She has a social anthropology background and has been a trade union activist for a number of years. She also works as a programme officer for Solifonds.

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ELLEN HERTZ

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Ellen Hertz is a professor of anthropology at the University of Neuchatel. Her background in Chinese studies, law and anthropology has translated into a long-standing interest in the complex and ambiguous mechanisms of bureaucratization and marketization that characterize contemporary modernity, and in the place of gender in these configurations. She has published on diverse topics: financial markets, international organizations, intangible cultural heritage, sex work, corporate social responsibility and environmental anthropology.

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ANNA-SOPHIE HOBI

University of Basel

Anna-Sophie Hobi is an MA student in social anthropology at the University of Basel. She conducted research for the Valueworks project in Solwezi, Zambia, and in Zug, Switzerland, and is writing her thesis on civil society, extractivism and governance in Zambia.

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KATJA HUJO
UNRISD

Katja Hujo is a senior research coordinator in the Social Policy and Development Programme at the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). She is coordinator and lead author of the latest UNRISD flagship report [Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and has published numerous papers and articles, one monograph, seven edited volumes, and three special journal issues, the most recent one with the *International Social Security Review* on "[The Human Right to Social Security](#)".
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RITA KESSELRING
University of Basel

Rita Kesselring is a senior lecturer at the Chair of Social Anthropology, University of Basel, Switzerland and leader of the project "Valueworks: Effects of Financialization along the Copper Value Chain". She currently works on new mining towns in Zambia's Northwestern Province, making visible the interconnection between global extractivism, commodity trade and urban life at the site of resource extraction. Her monograph *Bodies of Truth: Law, Memory and Emancipation* (Stanford University Press 2017) is an ethnography on apartheid victims in South Africa and globally entangled system of human rights abuses. She is also co-editor of the journal *Anthropology Southern Africa*.
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STEFAN LEINS
University of Zurich

Stefan Leins is a lecturer at the Department of Social Anthropology and Cultural Studies of the University of Zurich and interested in the culture of economies, including commodity trading, supply chains, financial analysis, and socially responsible investing. His book *Stories of Capitalism: Inside the Role of Financial Analysts* has been published by the University of Chicago Press in 2018. Since January 2017, Stefan Leins has co-coordinated and conducted research in the project "Valueworks: Effects of Financialization along the Copper Value Chain".
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GANGA JEY ARATNAM
University of Basel

Ganga Jey Aratnam is an expert in social medicine and sociology affiliated with the University of Basel, and has also studied economics and philosophy. He has published on the influence of wealth and power in Switzerland and has conducted research into international commodity trading, in particular the links between Zambia's copper mines and the global financial centre of Zug.
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PAUL LADD
UNRISD

Paul Ladd became Director of UNRISD in October 2015. Before taking up this position he worked at UNDP, where he was director of the team supporting consultations and technical inputs for the 2030 Development Agenda and of the UNDP policy team on "inclusive globalization". Before moving to New York, Paul was a Policy Adviser on international development for the UK Treasury, Chief Economist and acting Head of Policy with UK charity Christian Aid, Economic Adviser at the UK Department for International Development, and Financial Adviser with the Central Bank of Guyana.
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LAURA MITI

Laura Miti has been associated with Zambian and South African civil society for more than 25 years, working in various roles and initiatives to strengthen governance systems. She currently serves as Executive Director for the Alliance for Community Action (ACA), an organization which works to grow the demand for public resource accountability in the Zambian public. Passionate about how the choices made by those in power affect the poor, Laura has spent her adult life participating in various campaigns to strengthen Zambia's democracy and public resource accountability.
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RAFFAELE MORGANTINI

Centre Europe – Tiers Monde (CETIM)

Raffaele Morgantini holds a degree in International Relations from the University of Geneva and a Master’s degree in International Development from the Université Libre de Bruxelles. He works at CETIM (Centre Europe Tiers Monde), a research center focused on North-South relations. The main area of his work is corporate power and human rights. He currently coordinates the work at the United Nations of the Global Campaign to Dismantle Corporate Power and Stop Impunity, a large coalition of social movements and organizations, working and claiming for the elaboration of binding norms, necessary to regulate the activities of corporations and to hold them accountable when they violate rights.
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BARBARA MÜLLER

Swiss Apartheid Debt and Reparations Campaign

Barbara Müller has been an activist for social justice, human rights and peace as part of the Swiss solidarity movement with Southern Africa for many years. Currently she is a member of the steering committee of the Swiss Apartheid Debt and Reparations Campaign, a member of the editorial board of *Afrika-Bulletin*, and co-chairing the Fund for Development and Partnership in Africa, a Swiss NGO. A trained social anthropologist, she pursues a research project on Zimbabwean student movements in the 1980–1990s at the Centre for African Studies, University of Basel.
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JAMES NICHOLSON

Trafigura

James is Head of Corporate Responsibility at Trafigura. In 2010, James joined Trafigura in order to help establish a Corporate Affairs department. Areas of focus include developing and driving the Group’s responsibility and transparency policies worldwide, ensuring that supply chain and operating impacts are managed responsibly, Trafigura’s annual Responsibility Report, and the Group’s growing programme of engagement with external stakeholders. James read Management and Organisation Studies at Lancaster University before joining De Beers as a management trainee in 2001.
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DALE MUDENDA

University of Zambia

Dale Mudenda BA (Zambia), MA (Malawi), PhD Candidate (Cape Town), is Head of the Department of Economics at the University of Zambia. His main interests are in international trade, development, and industrial and public sector economics. He has provided consulting services to the Government of Zambia and multilateral institutions among others.
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WILMA NCHITO

University of Zambia

Wilma S. Nchito, is a senior lecturer in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Zambia. She is an urban geographer. Her research interests are planning, urban housing, water and waste management, and urban informality in Zambia. She is also interested in transdisciplinary research methods and has participated in several TD research projects. She is an affiliate researcher on the Valueworks project.
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DIDIER PÉCLARD

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Didier Péclard is a senior lecturer at the Department of Political Science and International Relations of the University of Geneva, where he is also in charge of a newly created MA in African Studies. He holds a PhD from SciencesPo Paris (2005) and is an associate researcher with the Swiss Peace Foundation (swisspeace) in Bern, where he was in charge of the Statehood and Conflict programme for 10 years. He has worked at the University of Basel and was invited scholar at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 2012-2013. He was the co-editor of the journal *Politique africaine* from 2013 to 2018.
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