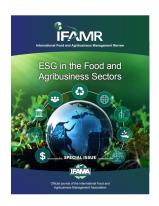


# CALL FOR PAPERS – Special Issue

# Sustainability as a Winning Strategy: The Business Case for ESG in the Food and Agribusiness Sectors

A collection of caselets, opinion pieces and scientific research articles



# IFAMR GUEST EDITORS

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Deadline Extended for final academic track submissions: 29 July, 2024.

Deadline for final business caselets: 15 April, 2024.

Environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and governance transparency

### **GENERAL STATEMENT**

Over the past 10 years, calls to transform the global food system have increased. Sustainability, assessed through ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) factors, is at the core of many of these conversations. However, sustainability remains a challenge for agri-food companies. The definition of sustainability continues to evolve and expand, leading to shifting goalposts. Consumers expect sustainably produced food, but most are not willing or able to pay extra for it. Approx. 70–90+% of a food product's footprint occurs inside

the farmgate, outside of the company's direct control. Improving farm-level sustainability requires investment and changes in practices that add upfront costs and management complexity. Further complicating the situation, the global food system plays multiple roles: it's a source of nutrition, an engine of economic development, a foundation of national and global security, and the largest user of natural resources. This leads to competing objectives and vastly different opinions about what a sustainable food system should look like – with some experts calling for a continued focus on productivity, efficient use of resources on the farm, and reductions in waste along the supply chain, while others call for a fundamental change in human diets including reducing or eliminating meat and dairy consumption.

In this complex, dynamic, and ambiguous world, agrifood companies (and some countries) have adopted different approaches to sustainability. Shelman and McLoughlin (2020) introduced one qualitative framework that classifies strategies based on two dimensions: (i) the level of information exchange along the supply chain (e.g., market information on customer needs and consumer demands regarding sustainability in its broadest sense going upstream to farmers, and information on how a product is produced going downstream to consumers and investors) and (ii) financial incentives (e.g., shortterm incentives such as price premiums and preferential loan rates, and longer-term incentives such as multi-year contracts, cost-plus pricing contracts, and investment capital). Four strategies or "pathways" to a sustainable food system were identified (see figure on the next page):

- **Defend** Doing more with less
- **Develop** Differentiate on sustainability criteria
- **Defy** Fundamentally change food and diets
- Disrupt New production method

——— INFORMATION EXCHANGE ———

yellow

Low

# **DEVELOP**

<u>Ambition</u>: Lead and protect the category

**Example:** Danone, Origin Green

Outcome: Solve systemwide problems and improve performance/attributes through partnerships. Supply chain becomes the brand.

# **DEFY**

**Ambition:** Change what people eat

**Example:** Oatly, Impossible Foods

<u>Outcome</u>: Create new supply chain that bypass existing systems. Expand both businesses through innovation in product, process and business model.

#### **DEFEND**

**Ambition:** Stay in the game

**Example:** McDonalds/Roundtable on Sustainable Beef

<u>Outcome</u>: Align the supply chain to address problems at each level. Maintain market presence through meeting minimum customer/ consumer requirements

#### DISRUPT

<u>Ambition</u>: Transform food production

**Example:** Perfect Day, Mosa Meat

Outcome: Eliminate land based supply chain for valuable components or categories. Permanently shift basis of competition.

Low ← FINANCIAL INCENTIVE → High

Note that all quadrants are potentially viable strategies, and that the framework is agnostic regarding the desirability of the four strategies.

#### **AREAS OF FOCUS**

This notice serves as an open call for papers that demonstrate how adopting a strategy based on sustainability/ESG in food and agribusiness leads to enhanced financial performance and/or other desirable outcomes for a company (or country). Three types of contributions are being welcomed:

- 1. Opinion pieces (1000 words)
- 2. Research articles (15 page maximum) contributing novel insights or reviews of the topic
- 3. The editors are specifically looking for Business "Caselets", short case studies (1000–3000 words) that describe a specific firm's approach to ESG and answer the following questions:
  - Tell us your strategy and how it fits into the "4D" framework (Defend, Develop, Defy, Disrupt).

- How does information exchange work? How
  do you communicate opportunities and
  requirements up the supply chain to farmers and
  sustainability message down the supply chain to
  customers, consumers, investors, and regulators
  (if you do so)?
- What financial incentives do you use/receive?
- What role does data play?
- Do you use partnerships and/or other forms of collaboration to execute your strategy?
- What enablers support your approach (e.g., technology such as gene editing, precision farming systems, digitized supply chain, blockchain; dedicated infrastructure; longhorizon capital; regulatory policies or other government support)?
- What benefits are you getting from sustainability (e.g., price premium, market share gain, lower cost, supply security, preferential loan rates, enhanced access to capital)?
- · What risks exist with your approach?

Academic articles will be reviewed by the IFAMR Managing Editors and undergo the usual process of

double-blind peer review. Opinion pieces and business caselets will be reviewed by the guest editors for succinctness, clarity, and relevance to the business community. The IFAMR will publish a Special Issue containing this collection. A special session is planned during the conference on this topic, that will be used to drive many of the discussions.

Both academic and commercial works are welcome. Commercial submissions will be critically assessed for neutrality and not allowed as a marketing platform. Documented real-world examples of ESG value creation in agriculture are highly valued.

#### **QUESTIONS?**

If you would like feedback before submitting the full submission, send an extended abstract to: **Mary Shelman**: <u>ifamr@ifama.org</u> before December 15,2023. Otherwise, please follow the Submission Guidelines below and submit it via the IFAMR portal by January 30, 2024.

## **NOTES**

- 1. The IFAMR is open access, electronic, is distributed to over 40k scholars, managers, and policymakers worldwide, has over 20k articles downloaded every month.
- 2. The IFAMR is completely author supported thus charges €1300 per article up to 15 pages, or €800 per caselet.
- 3. Read and follow the <u>Guidelines For Contributors</u> for formatting instructions.
- 4. Upload your submission here: Submission Portal

## **SPECIAL ISSUE TIMELINE**

15 December, 2023	Optional feedback on topic submit extended abstracts
30 January, 2024	Deadline for submitting ESG research papers, extended abstracts for IFAMA 2024 Symposium
15 March, 2024	Notification acceptance to present ESG academic research submissions in Symposium track
15 April, 2024	Deadline to submit final business caselets, opinion pieces
17–20 June, 2024	Presentations of ESG research during Symposium and Business Forum featuring business caselets during IFAMA 2024 World Conference
29 July, 2024	Deadline to submit final papers and caselets to the IFAMR. Blind peer review and publication will be managed by Special Issue Editors, Brent Ross and Damien McLoughlin for FastTrack publication in 2024.

# **REFERENCE**

Mary Shelman and Damien McLoughlin, <u>The Unanticipated Promise of Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains</u>. 2020. International Journal of Food System Dynamics.