

Oversight Committee Minutes

Meeting 40: 2&3 December 2024 Teleconference meeting

Present:

Oversight Committee (OC) members: Selene Scotton, Ben Huyghe (chair), Richard Kwarteng (vice chair), Thorsten Niklas, Marike de Pena, Jules Colombo, Simon Wright, Theresa Glammert-Kuhr (substitute), Arun Ambattipudi (joined on second day)

Fairtrade International (FI): Eleonora Gutwein, Margret Loeffen, Christine Knickelbein

Presenters: Katharina Schwab, Andy Koch, Jules Colombo

Observers: Stijn Decoene, Gustavo Lopez, Sonja Altrock N'Cho, Kerstin Cron, Oksana Forkutsa, Blaise Desbordes, Ricardo Guimarães, Ernesto Gonzalez, Wilbert Flinterman, Silvia Campos

Disclaimer:

The Fairtrade International (FI) Oversight Committee (OC) aims to reach consensus, but decisions may not always reflect the opinions of all members.

Item 1 – Opening

The chair opened the meeting and stated that the quorum was met.

Agenda: The agenda was agreed upon unanimously.

Conflict of interest: Two members declared conflict of interest for item 4 and will be excluded from voting. One member declared conflict of interest for item 9 and will be excluded from voting.

Ground Rules:

The chair reminded the OC about the ground rules for the meeting:

- All confidential information shared within the committee is kept confidential and should not be circulated or disclosed outside the committee. This does not apply to public minutes.
- All decisions will be based on consensus whenever possible.

Review of actions items:

The Head of O&C gave an update on the action items from previous meetings:

- “South to South” licensing project

It was requested to include the Producer Networks (PN) in the project → Internal discussions with FI's legal department and some PNs have identified gaps and challenges, particularly related to specific governance set ups, certification and licensing models, constitutional limitations and membership agreements. These issues need to be resolved in the coming year. An update will be presented at the

CEO Forum in December. Scenario planning has been conducted for governance, certification and licensing models, with plans to engage PNs from January 2025 for feedback. The OC will receive an update in 2025.

- Conflict affected areas is on the agenda for this meeting (item 4).
- Assurance & Licensing Risk management plan:
The plan was approved by the OC in the last meeting, with a new risk added regarding collaboration with the Assurance Provider (AP) on protection cases. This risk has been incorporated into the plan, and mitigation measures will be explored.

Item 2 – Updates

Trading with Integrity: Progress continues, with PNs, National Fairtrade Organisations (NFO), and Global Product Managers (GPM) actively contributing. For example, the cocoa team is investigating how fraud could be tackled and mitigated better, while a PN subgroup is exploring how transactional challenges in coffee, banana, and cocoa supply chains could be addressed. A December meeting will gather workstream inputs, leading to a more detailed report for the OC and FI board next year. Producer workshops, initially planned for end of 2024 have been postponed to 2025.

Audits against the Requirements for Licensing Bodies (RLBs): The auditor has completed the six planned Licensing Body (LB) audits for 2024. Some common challenges across organizations were identified around the implementation of some of the requirements due to lack of capacity, lack of knowledge, lack of resources or lack of understanding the usefulness of specific requirements. A report with the learnings will be prepared with follow-up actions, to be presented to the CEOs, explaining why certain areas are lagging and how LBs can improve. The auditor is finalizing the audit reports, which will be sent to LBs the following week. LBs will have a month to propose corrective actions, which can be implemented once agreed.

Item 3 – Young plants pilot

The Pilot Facilitator (PF) presented the progress and challenges regarding the “Young Plant Pilot”, particularly focusing on the closure of Pilot 1.0 and the feasibility of Pilot 2.0:

1. History and Background:

- Pilot 1.0 was appraised in June and in September extended to June 2025 on a number of conditions.
- Pilot 2.0 was approved in June until 2027, subject to conditions with which compliance had to be shown.
- New complexities arose, including challenges related to reporting and premium payments, as well as scalability, making the feasibility of Pilot 2.0 uncertain.

2. Current Status:

- Most conditions for Pilot 2.0 have not been met, such as signing of requirement agreements, ensuring Premium payments, and securing confirmations of acceptance of the pilot terms and conditions from pilot participants.
- A phase-out plan has been recommended.

3. Phase-Out Plan:

- Immediate cessation of preparations for 2025 Fairtrade volumes.
- Suppliers who paid higher Fairtrade prices will be reimbursed, but products will not bear the Fairtrade Mark from 1.1.2025.
- The project manager will communicate to stakeholders promptly after the OC meeting

4. PF Analysis and Recommendations:

- Given the unmet conditions and associated risks, the PF recommends closing the pilots and implementing the phase-out plan.
- Outstanding Fairtrade premiums from 2022-2024 must still be paid.

Discussion:

The following points were discussed:

While the retail partner has been committed to the project timelines, challenges arose primarily due to breeding and importing companies failing to meet requirements and timelines. These gaps, particularly in data verification, have caused significant delays and required extensive resource investments.

The Project Manager (PM) remains committed to resolving the issues and is engaged in intensive discussions with breeding companies and working with the AP to allocate additional resources for volume verification. Despite the difficulties, they reassure that they remain focused on ensuring the outstanding premiums are paid and distributed as planned, including for 2024 volumes.

The OC discussed how to resolve the data verification challenges to distribute Fairtrade Premium effectively. An OC member proposed adopting a pragmatic approach, suggesting that if exact data cannot be matched, Premiums could be distributed based on available figures, avoiding endless verification rounds. The PM supported this idea and emphasized the need for OC approval to proceed with flexible solutions that simplify reporting requirements.

The OC agreed to endorse a pragmatic solution, stressing the importance of transferring Premiums to producers promptly based on available data. However, the AP representative noted that decisions on pragmatic approaches should involve Fairtrade International pilot management rather than solely the PM and the AP. The OC chair suggested that the PM and the PF work this out.

Decisions:

Decision 1. The OC unanimously approved the closure of the young plant pilots per 31.12.2024, which implies that there will not be a pilot 2.0.

Decision 2. The OC unanimously approved the implementation of the phase-out plan proposed by the PM, which consists of the following elements:

- The retailer will pay the Fairtrade price towards their suppliers as agreed before, although the plants will not be labelled with the Fairtrade Mark from 1.1.2025,
- The PM will inform the pilot participants immediately after the OC of the decisions taken
- The PM will continue to follow-up on outstanding Fairtrade Premium (FP) payments for the period 2022-2024 and drive in the additional 1 cent FP.

Decision 3. The OC unanimously supports a pragmatic solution to paying the premium, this to be presented to the OC in an upcoming meeting for information.

Next steps:

Timeframe	Tasks
December 2024	Inform the pilot participant of the OC decision to end the pilot and phase-out (PM)
	Announce OC decision Fairtrade internally (PF)
	Remove Pilot communication from website and impact map (PF)
December 2024 - Q1 2025	Manage further supply chain communication (PM)
	Finalization verification reports 2022-2023 (AP and PM)
Q1 - Q2 2025	Verifying and driving in outstanding FP payments for 2022-2024 (PM, AP)
	Verbal update report to OC in March meeting (PF, based on information PM, AP)
Q3 2025	Report on 2024 sales and outstanding FP payments to the OC (PF, based on information PM, AP)

Item 4 – Fairtrade in conflicted affected zones scheme

Certifying Fairtrade Customers in conflict areas has been very challenging in the past. There were several attempts through pilots, and remote assessments, however with the currently applicable Small Producer Standard and corresponding assurance framework, compliance is difficult to achieve. Since Fairtrade wants to stay active in these challenging situations to support producers, the OC and the FI Board has mandated Fairtrade to explore an alternative solution for certifying in conflict areas.

The Head of O&C and an NFOs colleague Responsible for Innovations for Standards and Sectors (RISS) presented a long-term solution with the concept of a new scheme and a short-term solution on how to keep the currently certified SPOs (Small Producer Organisations) in the system until the new approach is available.

1. Long-Term solution

- **Drafting a Conflict-Specific Standard:**
 - Development of a new SPO standard to address unique challenges in conflict zones.
 - Adjustments to ensure credible control and verification of compliance under difficult conditions.
- **Key Focus Areas:**
 - Stabilizing supply chains.
 - Supporting SPOs and ensuring Fairtrade values despite operational risks.
 - Adapting assurance methods and defining eligible conflict zones.

2. Short-Term solution

- **Remote Audits:**
 - Extend special circumstances procedures for remote audits until December 2026.
- **Local Engagement:**
 - Work with local actors and NGOs to support affected SPOs.

Discussion:

The following points were clarified during the discussion:

- The new certification model would follow ISO 17065 principles as much as possible but might deviate, especially in cases requiring remote monitoring or self-assessment. This approach

prioritizes flexibility during the model's initial phases, recognizing the need to adapt based on future learnings. The AP representative added that the standard could technically align with accreditation if designed well but agreed flexibility is key.

- Regarding NGO involvement, the RISS assured that partnerships with local organizations for support or assessments would only proceed with PN approval. This safeguard ensures careful selection of NGOs, addressing PN concerns about potential political affiliations or misalignment with Fairtrade's mission. It was agreed to define roles, responsibilities, and approval processes in the project's initial meetings.
- Concerns were raised about how the AP plans to handle auditing in the proposed scheme, given the heightened risks and previous statements about credibility challenges: The approach will differ from current procedures, incorporating new methods to address the unique challenges of conflict areas or regions with institutional disruptions. Instead of relying heavily on on-site audits, the plan may include self-reporting mechanisms where SPOs would report on key issues.
- The OC discussed and concluded that the new project should aim to develop a standard open to new organizations while aligning closely with existing Fairtrade standards. The long-term solution should allow new entrants, ensuring a smooth transition back to regular certification once conflict conditions end. A key concern was avoiding competition between the new standards and existing Fairtrade requirements, particularly regarding the Fairtrade minimum price and premium, to maintain market fairness.
- The OC discussed whether a new logo is needed for the conflict-area standard. A separate logo was suggested to distinguish these products, but it was explained that the current Fairtrade Mark already accommodates diverse models and aligns with the same goals of human rights and economic empowerment. Introducing a new label could confuse consumers and dilute the brand. Any new standard can be integrated into the certification mark's registration and updates to the mark's regulation of use will reflect these changes.
- An OC member added that the new standard should also include provisions for hired labor organizations (HLOs) to ensure broader applicability.
- Concerning the short-term solution for SPOs in conflict areas facing certification expiration, it was proposed to extend remote audits for up to two years, until December 31, 2026, to prevent decertification while the new approach is developed. This addresses limitations from FI's Requirements for Assurance Providers (RAPs) on remote audits and AP's travel restrictions to high-risk areas. This also means that the previous OC decision from 22 September 2021 related to the closure and phase out of the pilot certifying on Conflict Affected Areas has been overturned.
- The need was highlighted to reintegrate the limited checklist into the system and inform customers about upcoming changes.

Decision:

Decision 1. The OC endorsed (5 agreed, 2 abstained*) the new approach to develop an alternative standard and assurance method for Producers operating in conflict affected areas.

Decision 2. The OC agreed (5 agreed, 2 abstained*) to extend the time for the remote audits under the 'special circumstances procedure' until the new approach is developed, but no longer than 31 December 2026. In case of non-compliances, the regular sanction should be applied.

*Two members declared conflict of interest and therefore abstained from voting.

Next steps:

Timeframe	Tasks
Q4 2024	Finalize the project assignment and publish on the FI website
Q4 2024	Align with FLOCERT on implementation of the short-term measure.

Q1 2025	Start the project according to the project assignment timelines, report back to the OC on the progress.
Q4 2025	Update OC about the progress

Item 5 – Assurance Provider KPI reporting

The Head of O&C presented a summary of Fairtrade Label Japan's (FLJ) KPI Report for the last fiscal year (April 2023 – March 2024).

Item 6 – Fairtrade Add-on Standard for LW Pilot (previous Plus)

The PF and the PM of the pilot presented updates and challenges regarding the Fairtrade Add-on Standard for Living Income (LI) (and Living Wage (LW)) in collaboration with a Swiss retailer. They highlighted consumer perception, project progress, and future steps.

1. Project Background

- Objective: Explore adding an "LI or LW addendum" to the Fairtrade Max Havelaar logo, emphasizing LI and LW.
- Initial plan adjusted to reflect pragmatic collaboration with the retailer based on existing contracts.

2. Consumer Research Findings

- Survey Details:
 - Representative market research conducted in Switzerland with 821 respondents (ages 15–79).
 - Aimed to assess the perception and preference for a LI/LW addendum on Fairtrade products (on-pack).
- Key Insights:
 - 61% intentionally buy Fairtrade products, associating them with living income, decent working conditions, and child labor prevention.
 - Consumers were skeptical of additional labels; many perceived them as unnecessary (assuming LI/LW is guaranteed with Fairtrade certification) or confusing (referring to a "label jungle").
 - Of the visual presented, the "Living Income" text variant was the most preferred but raised concerns about misinterpretation and brand reputation.

3. Proposed Next Steps

- Re-evaluation:
 - Reflect on consumer feedback with the retailer and develop a revised proposal.
 - Present findings to other National Fairtrade Organizations (NFOs) for shared learning.
- Future Planning:
 - Return with a refined plan for decision-making at the March 2025 OC meeting.

Conclusion

The LW pilot aims to highlight the retailer's commitment to living wages but faces significant consumer perception challenges. The project team recommends further refinement of the addendum strategy to align better with Fairtrade values and consumer expectations.

Discussion:

The OC noted that consumers' perception of Fairtrade often differ, which creates challenges for retailers aiming to differentiate themselves, especially around claims like "living wage," without undermining the Fairtrade model.

Aligning the definition and communication of "living income" and "living wage" within Fairtrade was seen as essential to ensure consistency.

Overall, it was acknowledged that results indicate a gap between consumer perceptions and Fairtrade practices, which suggests a need for further reflection and alignment within the system.

Item 7 – Pilot Standard Operating Procedure (PSOP) review

The PF presented a summary on the implementation and evaluation of the Pilot Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) since its launch in early 2023. Key insights and proposed changes were derived from survey feedback and operational learnings.

Key Findings and Challenges

1. Distinction Between Innovation and Exception:

- Pilots are often perceived as market-driven exceptions rather than innovations with system-wide benefits.
- Need to clarify whether pilots genuinely test new ideas that can be scalable.

2. Market vs. Mission Alignment:

- Tensions between commercially-driven pilots and Fairtrade's mission.
- Emphasis on ensuring innovations align with core Fairtrade values and producer interests.

3. Process Rigidity:

- Current SOP is perceived to be rigid and bureaucratic, hindering agility and innovation.
- Proposal to streamline processes with innovation hub and agile project management principles.

4. Application and Assessment Process:

- Preference for a unified entry point for the Pilot SOP and Innovation Hub.
- Use of the Innovation Hub's assessment tool for more effective evaluations.

5. Market Projections:

- Optimistic projections often lead to unrealistic expectations.
- A tool (already under development for innovations) is recommended for better market assessment.

6. Peer Review and Consultation:

- The process is seen as burdensome and clearer, more comprehensive proposals are desired.
- Suggestion for initial filtering and enhanced support by the innovation teams (including the PF).

7. Pilot Duration:

- Flexible timelines based on project complexity are preferred

8. Resource Management:

- A cap on the number of active pilots might avoid resource strains.
- Automatic closure of inactive pilots after a defined period (e.g. 12 months).

9. Leadership and Decision-making:

- Internal resistance to change limits innovation potential.
- Proposals for risk-based decision frameworks to prioritize resources effectively.

Proposed Changes

1. Single innovation / pilot entrance gate & review of applications using the innovation scorecard
2. PF using innovation assessment tool to filter out exceptions & later base the recommendation on the assessment criteria
3. Implementing a template (from the innovation hub) and validation process for market projections
4. Peer review to take place only once proposal is clear, based on more concise proposal (not the application form itself)
5. OC decision for minor pilots (e.g. New Economic Model pilots) only after research phase
6. For larger and riskier pilots OC decision after peer review (as now) AND after research phase
7. Adherence to pilot terms and conditions to be enforced: exclusion from pilot immediate after 2 warnings
8. Wider reporting on pilot's status internally
9. Standards Committee (SC) involvement in pilots via updates and at appraisal stage (following OC recommendation)
10. More clarity on pilot exit and transition options and non-options, if possible, with related criteria (following OC recommendation)

Discussion:

A member of the OC raised concerns about the lack of producer involvement and feedback, and a disconnect between farmer and market needs. Pilot proposals often prioritize market demands over genuinely serving farmers and workers, with producers' proactive inputs are rarely accepted (only 5% when they propose Standards changes, exception, etc.). To address this, a systemic change was suggested, including more meaningful engagement with PNs to ensure pilots are designed collaboratively and truly benefit farmers and workers.

Another concern was raised over the limited and inequitable response rate in the conducted survey, questioning its validity for assessing the actual situation. The lack of feedback from PNs was seen as a key issue and it was proposed to organize focus groups to engage PNs more effectively. This proactive approach would allow for better support and more accurate input, even if it delays the process slightly.

Another OC member emphasized that pilot projects could serve multiple purposes beyond creating market volumes for producers, such as enhancing brand credibility, visibility, and political or media value for the organization (e.g., NFOs). The need for better management and evaluation of pilot objectives in the PSOP was highlighted, suggesting stricter scrutiny of organizational capacity and structural viability to ensure successful implementation. This would include posing challenging questions to organizations proposing pilots and relying on human judgment at FI to filter proposals effectively. Strengthening these processes could lead to fewer, but better-structured, pilots entering the OC.

It was suggested that pilot projects involving PNs should clearly define roles and responsibilities for both NFOs and PNs to ensure joint responsibility, learning, and true partnership. This should be formalized in the PSOP, particularly for producer-linked pilots, respecting the territorial rights of PNs. It was emphasized

that PNs must have a say in projects within their territories to maintain equity and avoid unilateral actions, reinforcing the importance of shared accountability and territorial integrity in Fairtrade initiatives.

Concerns were raised about managing expectations for pilot extensions, particularly when pilots are awaiting standard reviews or are at the appraisal stage. The OC agreed that extensions should not be used to prolong unsuccessful pilots, as this is resource intensive. It was agreed that for legacy pilots, decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis. However, for future pilots, stricter filtering should be introduced during the Terms and Conditions stage, including clear exit strategies and criteria such as scalability and broader industry applicability. This approach would ensure that pilots without long-term potential are not unnecessarily extended.

An OC member suggested that pilots should not be linked directly with an upcoming Standard review. There should be a plan to test, to stop testing and wait for further decision - whether taken up in a Standard review or not.

Guidance:

The OC endorsed the main changes requested by the PF with the addition of an extra point:

- The mandatory involvement of the PN when the pilot is in the PN territory.

Concerning change nr. 9 about SC involvement the OC recommended:

The SC members (that are not part of the OC) to join OC meeting for the yearly session on pilot updates.

Concerning “pilot exit and transition options and non-options” (see change nr. 10) the OC recommended:

- a) In case of no progress for one year, the PF to propose a pilot closure to the PM. The OC will only decide on such closure if the PM objects to this proposal from the PF. However, if there is the need for modification in the scope it could be given extension.
- b) At pilot appraisal stage:
 - For legacy pilots: To handle existing pilots on a case-by-case basis, as they already exist and require individualized solutions.
 - For future pilots: To introduce a stricter filtering process at the beginning, particularly when drafting the pilot's Terms and Conditions. A checklist should be applied to determine eligibility for future extensions. This checklist should include factors such as:
 - Scalability
 - Broader Industry Potential
 - Clear Exit/Phase-out Strategy including a phase-out plan as part of the Terms and Conditions to ensure transparency and manage expectations.

Next steps:

Timeframe	Tasks
Jan-Feb 2025	Implementation of wording changes to PSOP (PF)
March 2025	New PSOP presented for approval to the OC
	Finalization verification reports 2022-2023 (AP and PM)
April 2025	Assuming OC approval of the new PSOP: Uploading the new PSOP to the website
	System-internal announcements of new PSOP via internal webinar(s) and Fairtrade hub and uploading new version
Q4 2026	Start of next PSOP review (to be completed in the course of 2027)

Item 8 – Capacity Building for the OC

The OC had a capacity building exercise on the AP's DAKS accreditation. The exercise was conducted by the AP's Senior Assurance Scheme Manager (SASM) with the aim to build capacity around the ISO 17065 standard. It was concluded by a short quiz.

Item 9 – Exception for the Dominican Republic

The Head of O&C presented a request for a collective exception to Fairtrade's Fresh Fruit Standard requirement 3.1.2 regarding Fairtrade Base Wage (FBW) for banana Hired Labour Organizations (HLOs) in the Dominican Republic. The exception was requested by the one of the Producer Networks.

Rationale for the Exception

- A 39% increase in the living wage benchmark due to the Anker inflation adjustment method.
- Contributing factors affecting HLOs' ability to meet requirements:
 - Recent 19% state-mandated wage increase.
 - Low productivity caused by climate change, farm indebtedness, and pest problems.
 - Fairtrade market loss of approximately 25%.
 - Challenges in implementing a significant wage adjustment due to an outdated methodology.

Key Challenges with the Proposal

- Concerns over legal issues in the Dominican Republic if wages are paid as bonuses.
- The exception undermines the Fairtrade LW and FBW concept, which relies on measuring wage progression.
- Insufficient data provided to justify the exception, including missing:
 - Data on actual wages.
 - Break-even analysis for HLOs.
- Only a minority (3 out of 22) HLOs are non-compliant.

Recommendation

The Head of O&C recommended not approving the collective exception because:

- Most HLOs are already compliant.
- The rationale lacks sufficient evidence and detailed quantification.
- The Fairtrade Minimum Price (FMP) has increased to consider the new LWB, making the exception potentially unnecessary.
- Paying wages as bonuses could create legal complications.

The Head of O&C recommended to work with the Senior Advisor for Workers' Rights at FI and AP to find an adequate solution for the HLOs that are struggling to close the NCs.

Discussion:

An OC member raised the following concerns:

- Decisions based on AP's conformity overview show deeper systemic issues.
- The Dominican Republic faced broader challenges, with a 39% wage increase causing economic strain, sales losses, and plantation closures.
- Imposing unachievable financial burdens may harm workers' interests, as most still earn only the minimum wage.

- Confusion in understanding compliance checkpoints and updated benchmarks has disadvantaged Dominican producers.
- Without changes, the Dominican Republic risks losing market competitiveness.

Another OC member was concerned about the risk of other countries seeking similar exceptions if one is granted to the Dominican Republic. It was clarified that the issue primarily affects the Dominican Republic in Latin America and some African and Caribbean countries, where minimum wages are below 70% of the Living Wage benchmark. The risk of other Latin American countries making similar requests is minimal.

FI's Senior Advisor for Workers' Rights expressed concerns about shifting the Dominican Republic's FBW to a bonus format: The 2024 LW benchmark was established without dispute, and no transition period was requested. Audits showed some plantations were already compliant. Moving to a bonus could undermine workers' guaranteed income. Overall, this proposal would risk undermining Fairtrade's established LW strategy and is not advisable.

The Head of O&C clarified that the issue is not about changing the wage requirements or questioning the methodology used for the base wage. Instead, the request is to allow organizations to pay the wage as a bonus. The concern is that once wages are increased, they can't be reduced, and the legal liabilities associated with that increase are a problem for organizations selling low volumes on Fairtrade terms.

An OC member highlighted several issues impacting plantations, particularly in the Dominican Republic, and raised concerns about the current situation: The ongoing updates to the Living Wage Benchmark methodology and the lack of a clear transition period are creating uncertainty, especially in Latin America, and there are unresolved questions about how to handle these changes. The crisis in the Dominican Republic affects both plantations and smallholders, and there is a request for government support to help the banana sector.

FI's Senior Global Product Manager for Bananas acknowledged the structural issues in the Dominican Republic and doubted a one-year exception would be enough to resolve them. The need for clarity on compliance and the necessity of basing decisions on factual evidence were emphasized. The advisor recommended double-checking the counterarguments and verifying whether companies are truly compliant and able to pay the required wages.

The OC concluded to try individual exceptions first, and if there were too many requests, to revisit the idea of a collective exception. Also, the exceptions should not be granted by the AP as the decision involves many details beyond just certification. Instead, they should be handled by the OC or by the Exceptions Committee (EC) (with guidance from the OC).

Decisions:

Decision 1. The OC agreed (6 agreed, 2 abstained*) to NOT approve the collective exception.

Decision 2. The OC agreed (7 agreed, 1 abstained*) that individual exceptions are possible to the OC/EC but in case the number of exceptions are increasing, more than 10 HLOs, this will be considered for a collective exception again. More data is needed to justify the collective exception.

*One member declared conflict of interest and therefore abstained from voting.

Next steps:

Timeframe	Tasks
December 2024	Head of O&C to inform PN's about the OC decision.

Item 10 – AOBs

There were no AOBs discussed during the meeting.

Next Meeting dates:

The Oversight Committee meetings in 2025 will take place on

- March 24 & 25
- July 1
- September 22 & 23
- December 1 & 2

The meeting was formally closed.