PART 4

Resources

Development and the Private Sector:

An Annotated List of Selected Resources

JOHN SAYER AND DEBORAH EADE

This selected resources list provides further resources on the aspects of development and the private sector that have been addressed in this book, namely corporate social responsibility (CSR) and corporate accountability, different aspects of investing in development, issues relating to corporate codes of conduct and other mechanisms for regulating the private sector and monitoring compliance with legal and voluntary standards, and the development of alternative forms of trade that are based on social and ethical values. Even within these fields, there is a vast literature—some of it academic and research-based, some of it emerging from the minor industry that has sprung up to develop and monitor corporate codes, and some of it coming out of groups with a particular agenda to pursue or position to advocate.

Debates on corporate responsibility and more broadly the role of economic growth and public governance in eradicating poverty are very much alive, though some of these also have a long history. We have sought to reflect some of this variety by giving precedence to recent edited volumes and relevant journals and to authors whose work forms a touchstone in the field. Of the myriad organizations that work on these issues, we have highlighted a mixture of advocacy, campaigning, research, and other specialized agencies for which CSR in its broadest sense is part of their own "core business."

BOOKS AND REPORTS

Bais, Karolein, and Mijnd Huijser. *The Profit of Peace: Corporate Responsibility in Conflict Regions*. Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing Ltd., 2005, ISBN 1-87471-990-X, 144 pp.

> Some 60,000 multinational companies work in more than 70 conflict regions worldwide. Many of these profit from conflicts, whether by trading arms, taking advantage of the absence of the rule of law, or exploiting the availability of cheap labor. Extensive and candid interviews with senior managers working in countries such as Afghanistan, Burma, and Rwanda show that most corporate managers recognize that the mere fact of investing in a conflict region inevitably influences the outcome of the conflict in some way. The authors set out a range of business practices that can help contribute to peace and stability.

Bendell, Jem (ed.). *Terms for Endearment: Business, NGOs and Sustainable Development*. Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing Ltd., 2000, ISBN 1-87471-929-2, 280 pp.

> Many companies view engagement with their stakeholders as part of their strategy to improve social and environmental performance, and civil society organizations (CSOs) seek to define and monitor standards of good business behavior. The failure to pursue such standards will lead to public confrontation, with negative consequences for the company's profits and reputation. Contributors argue that the CSR agenda presents business with both a threat and opportunity in the pursuit of a social basis for global economic activity. See also David Murphy and Jem Bendell *In the Company of Partners: Business, Environmental Groups and Sustainable Development Post Rio* (Policy Press, 1997).

Commission on the Private Sector and Development. *Unleashing Entrepreneurship: Making Business Work for the Poor*. Report to the UN Secretary-General New York, NY: UNDP, 2004, 48 pp.

> This report, commissioned by the UN Secretary-General, considers how the private sector and entrepreneurship can be unleashed in developing countries, and how the existing private sector can be engaged in meeting that challenge. Employment in the formal or informal economy is the key link between growth and poverty alleviation, and many of the poor are themselves involved in the private sector. The Commission calls for a range of actions in the public, public-private, and private spheres; and for a focus on the agricultural sector and on "bottom of the pyramid" markets.

Commonwealth Business Council. *Corporate Citizenship in Action: Learning from Commonwealth Experience*. London: Commonwealth Business Council/ Commonwealth Secretariat, 2003, ISBN 1-903431-22-0, 76 pp.

> There are increasing demands on companies to play an active part in building a more equitable society. This volume offers examples of corporate citizenship in various parts of the Commonwealth. Companion volumes include *Commonwealth Insight 2003: Corporate Social Responsibility Report*, and *Commonwealth Insight 2003: Foreign Direct Investment Report*.

Crowe, Roger (ed.). *No Scruples?: Managing to Be Responsible in a Turbulent World*. London: Spiro Press, 2002, ISBN 1-904298-06-0, 188 pp.

> Contributors consider how the private sector should respond to so-called anti-globalization demonstrations, sharing insights from different perspectives on the call for business to be more socially accountable.

Danaher, Kevin, and Jason Mark. *Insurrection: Citizen Challenges to Corporate Power*. New York: Routledge, 2003, ISBN 0-415-94677-8, 350 pp.

> The authors examine the mass demonstrations at sessions of the World Bank, the IMF, the G-8, and the WTO, beginning with the 1999 "battle of Seattle." There is growing public disaffection with corporate malpractice, from the reliance of clothing and sportswear brands on sweatshop labor, to the links between some companies and governments that abuse human rights, or their role in environmental degradation and the decline of biodiversity. Danaher and Mark examine the background to and likely trajectories of global campaigns that challenge corporate behavior.

Department for International Development (DFID). *DFID and Corporate Social Responsibility: An Issues Paper*. London: DFID, 2003, ISBN 1-86192-565-4, 12 pp.

> This brief paper sets out the UK government's view that engaging the corporate sector through the social responsibility agenda is the best way to generate economic growth as a means of tackling poverty. See also *A Review of UK Company Codes of Conduct* (1998).

Demirag, Istemi (ed.). *Corporate Social Responsibility, Accountability and Governance*. Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing Ltd., 2005, ISBN 1-87471-956-X, 378 pp.

> The "business case" argument for corporate social responsibility suggests that companies can increase their profits by observing high social and environmental standards. It is unclear, however, how nonfinancial stakeholders can use voluntary disclosures to hold companies accountable for the consequences of their actions.

A wide range of contributors expose the limitations of current reporting and accountability mechanisms, and the lack of effective regulatory control over multinational companies, and set out some emerging patterns of accountability and governance structures.

Dine, Janet. *Companies, International Trade and Human Rights*: *The Responsible Corporation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, ISBN 0-521-82861-9, 354 pp.

The author examines the roles and motives of corporations within the global trading system, and the relationships between corporations, nation states, and international organizations. Trade regimes are failing to meet the objectives set out in international agreements, and poverty remains persistent and widespread. This book focuses on the role played by companies in these failures of global trade.

Elkington, John. *The Chrysalis Economy: How Citizen CEOs and Corporations Can Fuse Values and Value Creation*. Oxford: Capstone Publishing, 2001, ISBN 1-84112-14-2-8, 288 pp.

The author argues that two parallel trends are transforming corporate behavior: a younger and more networked generation of CEOs and business leaders is emerging at a time when the global economy is rendering previous ways of conducting business obsolete. Elkington describes the prevailing caterpillar and locust business models as degenerative, while butterflies and honeybees portray the regenerative or sustainable approach of the global future. These four types are distinguished both by how a company extracts value as it moves towards sustainability, and by the core values by which it operates. See also *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business* (1997) and (with Julia Hailes) *The Green Consumer Guide: From Shampoo to Champagne—High-Street Shopping for a Better Environment* (1998).

Fields, Gary, and Guy Pfeffermann (eds.). *Pathways out of Poverty: Private Firms and Economic Mobility in Developing Countries*. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2002, ISBN 0-82135-404-3, 280 pp.

In many developing countries, small agricultural family firms employ the largest numbers of people. These private firms can have a major role in reducing poverty, as seen in both China and Vietnam since the 1980s. Likewise, most workers in developing and transition countries are in the informal economy. Contributors underline the importance of the state and good public governance in fostering sustained development by, among other things, providing the infrastructure and investment in health, education, and other basic services upon which the private sector depends.

Hilton, Steve, and Giles Gibbons. *Good Business: Your World Needs You*. London: Texere Publishing, 2002, ISBN 1-587-99118-7, 255 pp.

> The authors contend that, rather than being an optional extra or a public-relations exercise, companies can improve their business by promoting public causes, and thus make capitalism an active force for social good. They argue that firms can use their brand to achieve social gain as well as increasing their own profits. For instance, a sportswear company could use its position in the market to convey anti-smoking messages to young people, and thus become more attractive also to the public-health lobby.

Hopkins, Michael. *The Planetary Bargain: Corporate Social Responsibility Comes of Age*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1998, ISBN 0-312-21833-8, 247 pp.

> Arguing that poverty and unemployment can only be tackled by a combination of sustained economic growth and equitable distribution, Hopkins suggests that CSR is the way to create such prosperity and stability, and argues for a worldwide agreement or "planetary bargain" between the private and public sectors. This is illustrated by examples of international companies that have adopted socially responsible programs.

Hudson, Michael. *Global Fracture: The New International Economic Order*. London: Pluto Press, 2005 (2nd ed.), ISBN 0-7453-2394-4, 296 pp.

> The 1973 New International Economic Order (NIEO) was a demand by poor countries to improve the terms of trade for raw materials so they could build up agricultural and industrial self-sufficiency. Hudson argues that how the United States systematically undermined this initiative and instead pushed for its own financial supremacy through, for instance, trade embargoes and protectionism, coupled with increasing isolationism.

Jackson, Ira A., and Jane Nelson. *Profits with Principles*. New York: Random House, 2003, ISBN 0-385-50163-3, 400 pp.

> This book gives an overview of household-name companies such as Alcoa, Citigroup, Dell, Dupont, General Electric, Marriott, Proctor & Gamble, and Starbucks that are both increasing their markets and "doing the right thing" in terms of business ethics and wider corporate social responsibility. A growing number of companies are seeking to incorporate values into the way they work in order to benefit society as well as shareholders. Depicting such approaches as a new form of capitalism, the authors set out recommendations for policies that all companies can adopt.

Klein, Naomi. *No Logo: Taking Aim at the Brand Bullies*. London: Flamingo, 2001, ISBN 0-00-653040-0, 400 pp.

> Global brand-name goods rely on the image embodied by their logos, but this has also generated a global backlash against the dependence of sportswear and fashion companies on sweatshop labor, even as these firms charge exorbitant prices for their products. Likewise food, soft drink, and tobacco companies are accused of contributing to the rise in noncommunicable diseases. Klein examines contemporary consumer culture, highlighting the growing opposition to the power of the corporate sector to shape consumers' lives and values. See also *Fences and Windows: Dispatches from the Frontlines of the Globalization Debate* (Flamingo, 2002), a collection of articles and speeches written in the wake of the mass protests against the WTO, the G-8, and the international financial institutions that started in Seattle in 1999.

Korten, David C. *When Corporations Rule the World*. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press (in association with Berrett-Koehler Publications), 2001 (2nd ed.), ISBN 1-88720-804-6, 208 pp.

> The revised edition of this classic work takes account of the role of CSOs and the new global citizens' activist movement (the Living Democracy Movement) in countering the negative impacts of corporate behavior in the global economy, and highlights efforts to develop more appropriate forms of global economic governance. See also *The Post-Corporate World: Life after Capitalism* (1999). Korten is the founding director of the People-Centered Development Forum.

Leipziger, Deborah. *The Corporate Responsibility Code Book*. Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing, ISBN 1-87471-978-0, 512 pp.

> This comprehensive sourcebook is intended to help companies select, develop, and adopt social and environmental codes of conduct that are most appropriate to their business. It provides background information on universal principles and conventions that underpin specific international codes—for instance, on human rights, labor rights, the environment, and anti-corruption—and sets out the range of different approaches to the definition and adoption of codes and verification of workplace compliance, whether global or company-based. The book also includes how-to (or process) codes that focus on reporting and stakeholder engagement and assurance.

Daniel Litvin. *Empires of Profit: Commerce, Conquest and Corporate Responsibility*. London: Texere, ISBN 1-587-99192-6, 350 pp.

> The early multinational companies, such as the British East India Company, the British South Africa Company, the South Manchurian

Railway Company, and the United Fruit Company (UFC), were seldom benevolent in their motivation; for instance, in 1954, UFC assisted in toppling the elected president of Guatemala because it viewed his moderate land-reform plans as a threat to its extensive holdings. Litvin holds, however, that these companies also brought benefits, such as infrastructure, social facilities, and employment. Similarly, although some of the malpractices of their contemporary successors have rightly been exposed, he argues that they often offer relatively decent work as well as investment in developing countries.

Madeley, John. *Big Business, Poor Peoples: The Impact of Transnational Corporations on the World's Poor*. London: Zed Books, 1999, ISBN 1-856496-72-4, 192 pp.

Writing while the movement for corporate social responsibility was in its infancy, the author examines the negative impact on the poor of TNC activities in the areas of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, the extractive industries, manufacturing, and tourism. He illustrates how local communities are often dispossessed and marginalized as a result of such activities, and local governments often lack the power or the will to curb them.

McIntosh, Malcolm, Sarah Waddock, and George Kell (eds.). L*earning to Talk: Corporate Citizenship and the Development of the UN Global Compact*. Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing, 2004, ISBN 1-87471-975-6, 432 pp.

The UN Global Compact complements other corporate citizenship initiatives by promoting dialogue on the relationship between business and society at a global level. It represents a set of principles that draws its moral and political legitimacy from the UN and that challenges businesses to align profitability with the common good. Contributors review the record to date of this initiative, drawing attention to the marked changes in international relations and global governance since it was established.

McIntosh, Malcolm, Ruth Thomas, Deborah Leipziger, and Gill Coleman. *Living Corporate Citizenship: Strategic Routes to Socially Responsible Business*. London: Financial Times and Prentice Hall, 2002, ISBN 0-273-65433-0, 320 pp.

The authors discuss how far the adoption of codes of corporate social responsibility serves as a public relations exercise that allows companies to make peripheral changes while carrying on their core business as usual. They argue, however, that genuine engagement with social and environmental issues will also enable companies to innovate and remain competitive. The book reviews eight major codes and includes case studies of their application by companies participating in the Global Compact.

Mamic, Ivanka. *Implementing Codes of Conduct: How Businesses Manage Social Performance in Global Supply Chains*. Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing, in association with the ILO, 2004, ISBN 1-87471-989-6, 429 pp.

> Global value chains link workers, subcontractors, companies, retailers, and consumers across hugely different social and legal contexts and economies. This book addresses how voluntary corporate codes can be effective in ensuring that standards are observed in every link of the chain. Based on interviews with managers, government officials, workers and their representatives, and activists in the apparel, footwear, and retail sectors, the author identifies current approaches and sets out practical suggestions for how companies can best address social pressures in their daily business.

Moran, Theodore. *Beyond Sweatshops: Foreign Direct Investment and Globalization in Developing Nations*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2002, ISBN 0-81570-615-4, 196 pp.

> Moran compares the merits of enforceable and voluntary approaches to protecting labor standards, for instance through labeling, certification, and corporate codes of conduct, and the proposal to make a "living wage" part of the ILO core labor standards. He finds, however, that some 25 times more FDI in developing countries is in industrial sectors that employ relatively well-paid and protected trained workers, rather than in the garment, textile, and footwear plants, where workers are highly vulnerable to exploitation. See also Theodore Moran, Edward Graham, and Magnus Blomström (eds.), *Does Foreign Direct Investment Promote Development?* (2005), a compilation of recent research on the impact of FDI on the economic performance of the host countries.

Nelson, Jane, and Dave Prescott. *Business and the Millennium Development Goals: A Framework for Action*. International Business Leaders Forum: London, 2003.

> This briefing provides a framework for how companies and business coalitions can work with the UN system, governments, and CSOs to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). See also Jane Nelson *Business as Partners in Development: Creating Wealth for Countries, Companies and Communities* (The Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum, 1996).

NGLS (UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service) and UNRISD. Voluntary *Approaches to Corporate Responsibility: Readings and a Resource Guide.* Geneva: NGLS, 2002, UNCTAD/NGLS/212, 211 pp.

> This book comprises two papers written under the auspices of an UNRISD research project on corporate social responsibility (CSR), and an extensive list of resources on the subject. Rhys Jenkins

examines the strengths and potential dangers of the proliferation of codes of conduct and the emergence of a minor industry to monitor them. Peter Utting examines the growing number of joint code-setting and monitoring arrangements, typically involving NGOs, concluding that international complaints procedures are generally weak and that many multi-stakeholder initiatives are dominated by Northern interests and perspectives.

Oxfam Australia. *The Mining Ombudsman Annual Report*. Melbourne: Oxfam Australia, annual publication.

This annual report compiles community complaints of human rights abuses and environmental degradation as the result of the operations of Australian mining companies in countries such as Indonesia, the Pacific Islands, Peru, and the Philippines. It calls for the industry to be subject to an independent complaints mechanism.

Picciotto, Sol, and Ruth Mayne (eds.). *Regulating International Business: Beyond Liberalization*. London, Macmillan Press in association with Oxfam GB, 1999, ISBN 0-333-7768-X, 277 pp.

This collection is based on research and advocacy work undertaken in response to the proposed Multilateral Agreements on Investment (MAI), broadening this to address the wider development concerns to be dealt with in any such regime. Contributors, who include academics, NGO researchers, legal specialists, and representatives of business organizations and labor unions, call for a positive regulatory framework for international business aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development.

Prahalad, C. K. *The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid: Eradicating Poverty through Profits*. Philadelphia: Wharton School Publishing, 2004, ISBN 0-13-146750-6, 496 pp, plus CD-ROM.

Prahalad argues that private business can help to reduce poverty while also making a profit by creating new markets for products and services aimed at the poor—those at the bottom of the economic pyramid. He challenges misconceptions about the purchasing power, delivery infrastructure, and consumption habits of the poor that have discouraged companies from entering these markets. The book includes12 case studies of businesses that have become involved in this market ranging from the Aravind Eye Care System, the Indian prosthesis maker JaipurFoot, and the computer software conglomerate ITC in India, to the Mexican cement manufacturer CEMEX.

Raworth, Kate. *Trading Away our Rights: Women Working in Global Supply Chains.* An Oxfam International Campaign Report. Oxford: Oxfam GB, 2004, ISBN 0-85598-523-2, 112 pp.

> This report shows how companies' demands for faster, more flexible, and cheaper production in their supply chains are undermining the very labor standards they claim to be promoting, with particularly negative consequences for women workers. See also *Play Fair at the Olympics: Respect Workers' Rights in the Sportswear Industry* (Oxfam GB et al. 2004), Kevin Watkins and Penny Fowler *Rigged Rules and Double Standards: Trade, Globalisation, and the Fight Against Poverty* (Oxfam GB 2002), and *Beyond Philanthropy: The Pharmaceutical Industry, Corporate Social Responsibility and the Developing World* (Oxfam GB, Save the Children, VSO, 2002).

Schmitz, Hubert (ed.). *Local Enterprises in the Global Economy: Issues of Governance and Upgrading.* Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2004, ISBN 1-84376-974-3, 416 pp.

> Some argue that local relationships are central to the upgrading of local enterprises, but others maintain that the scope for upgrading is defined by the sourcing strategies of global buyers. This raises the questions of whether it is feasible to develop local upgrading strategies and whether global quality and labor standards help or hinder producers in developing countries. Based on theoretical and empirical research on local and regional clusters, global value chains, and global standards, contributors explore the interaction of global and local governance, highlighting power and inequality but also identifying scope for local action.

Schwartz, Peter, and Blair Gibb. *When Good Companies Do Bad Things: Responsibility and Risk in an Age of Globalization.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1999, ISBN 0-471-32332-2, 194 pp.

> Being socially accountable for their actions requires companies to go beyond ethical behavior, and to anticipate the demands of public opinion before being forced into action by regulatory means. The failure to do so can quickly expose a company to international opprobrium and threaten its prosperity. The CSR agenda has gained global momentum largely as a result of public pressure on individual companies. The authors argue that know-how and integrity are mutually reinforcing, and that social value can therefore translate into business value.

Sullivan, Rory (ed.). *Business and Human Rights: Dilemmas and Solutions.* Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing, 2003, ISBN 1-874719-70-5, 336 pp.

> Contributors analyze the relationship between companies and human rights in the context of globalization. Part I maps the reasons

(financial, ethical, regulatory) why human rights have become a business issue. Part II looks at the practical experiences of companies in responding to specific human rights issues in their own operations, in their supply chains, and in specific countries. These case studies provide insights into how companies organize themselves to respond to human rights challenges, and what their experiences have been to date. Contributors also examine the roles of non-business actors, such as governments, labor unions, and NGOs, and address the question of the limits to responsibility.

UNDP. *Human Development Report 1996: Economic Growth and Human Development.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1996, ISBN 0-19-511158-3, 229 pp.

This issue of the annual Human Development Report focuses on the relationship between economic growth and development, arguing that if it is not properly managed, growth can be "jobless, voiceless, ruthless, rootless and futureless, and thus detrimental to human development." It concludes that growth and equity are mutually reinforcing, and thus the quality and sustainability of growth and policies to ensure the distribution of its benefits are just as important as its quantity.

UNIFEM. *Women, Work, and Poverty.* New York: UNIFEM, 2005, ISBN 1-932827-26-9, 112 pp.

Published to mark the tenth anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, this book urges governments and policy makers to pay more attention to employment and its links to poverty, in particular to women's informal employment. It provides data on the size and composition of the informal economy and compares national data on average earnings and poverty risk across different segments of the informal and formal workforces in seven countries.

Utting, Peter. *Rethinking Business Regulation: From Self-Regulation to Social Control.* Technology, Business and Society Programme Paper 15. Geneva: UNRISD, 29 pp.

This paper examines contemporary aspects of business regulation associated with corporate social responsibility (CSR) in order to understand its influence in business, government, multilateral, and civil society circles, and assess its potential to counter the perverse effects of globalization and neoliberal policies. Utting cautions against broad generalizations about the future trajectory of CSR and corporate accountability, pointing out the major political and structural challenges to be faced, which will largely depend on effective and broad-based alliances to promote the CSR agenda.

Warner, Michael, and Rory Sullivan (eds.). *Putting Partnerships to Work: Strategic Alliances for Development between Government, the Private Sector and Civil Society.* Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing, 2004, ISBN 1-87471-972-1, 336 pp.

> This book is based on the 1998–2002 research conducted under the auspices of Business Partners for Development (BPD), which aimed to enhance the role of the extractive industries in international development. The program included partnerships in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that were involved in conventional projects and also in areas such as conflict prevention, regional development, and managing oil-spill compensation. Recording failures as well as successes, the book shows that well-founded partnerships with governments, civil society, and local communities offer major mutual benefits and argues that all parties should therefore view these as an integral part of how companies work.

Zadek, Simon. *The Civil Corporation: The New Economy of Corporate Citizenship.* London: Earthscan, 2001, ISBN 1-85383-997-3, 258 pp.

> The author explores how far businesses can and should improve their social and environmental performance, arguing that corporate citizenship emerges from the New Economy dynamics and relating this to learning, knowledge, and innovation. The book sets out practical issues for business, including goal and boundary setting, measurement, dialogue, and trust building. See also Simon Zadek, Richard Evans, and Peter Pruzan (eds.), *Building Corporate Accountability: Emerging Practices in Social and Ethical Accounting* (1997); Simon Zadek, Niels Hojensgard, and Peter Raynard (eds.), *Perspectives on the New Economy of Corporate Citizenship* (2001); and Simon Zadek *Tomorrow's History: Selected Writings of Simon Zadek 1993–2003* (2004).

JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES

Business Ethics: The Magazine of Corporate Responsibility. Published quarterly by New Mountain Media. No ISSN. Editor: Marjorie Kelly

> *www.business-ethics.com*

> *BEM* covers the subjects of business ethics, corporate social responsibility, and socially responsible investing and seeks to promote ethical business practices and help to create financially healthy companies in the process. The magazine hosts annual corporate awards, socially responsible investing awards, and lists the 100 best corporate citizens. Its website offers comprehensive information on CSR-related issues.

CSRwire—The Corporate Social Responsibility Newswire Service.

> *www.csrwire.com*
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> CSRwire seeks to promote corporate responsibility and sustainability through providing information and positive examples of corporate practices in the form of press releases, publications, links to corporate reports, and CSR events. Its *CSR Directory: Resources for Promoting Global Business Principles and Best Practices* (edited by Michael Kane and originally published by the US Environmental Protection Agency), is an interactive, web-based tool providing real-time contact information for over 700 relevant organizations.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management. Published quarterly by John Wiley and Sons. ISSN: 1535-3958. Editor: Richard Welford.

> *www.interscience.wiley.com/journal/csr*
>
> *CSR* focuses on the development of practical tools, case studies, and the assessment of the relative merits of different approaches to the incorporation of social and environmental responsibilities into an organization's business. There is a strong focus on methodology, principles, practice, science, technology, and law.

Development. Published quarterly by Palgrave Macmillan for the Society for International Development. ISSN: 1011 6370. Editor: Wendy Harcourt.

> *www.palgrave-journals.com*
>
> *Development* often addresses issues concerning the impact of the private sector on development. Among recent issues, Volume 47(3) (September 2004) on Corporate Social Responsibility includes articles that are skeptical of the CSR movement's attempt to harness business to a social justice agenda, while others are more positive about initiatives such as the Global Compact and public-private partnerships.

Electronic Journal of Business Ethics and Organization Studies. Published annually by the Business and Organization Ethics Network (BON). ISSN: 1239-2685. Editor: Anna-Maija Lämsä.

> *www.ebjo.jyu.fi*
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> *EBJO* is an online journal available free of charge. It covers both theoretical and empirical approaches to enhancing the field of business ethics, and seeks to be a web-based communication medium for academic institutions, industries, and private consulting firms.

Ethical Corporation Magazine. Published monthly by Ethical Corporation. No ISSN. Editor: Tobias Webb.

> ***www.ethicalcorp.com***
>
> Ethical Corporation is the monthly print magazine of the Ethical Corporation, dedicated to analyzing the key trends and events in global corporate responsibility. Articles from the magazine and other materials are also published online and are available on the organization's website.

Journal of Business Ethics. Published seven times a year by Springer Netherlands. ISSN: 0167-4544 (print), 1572-0697 (electronic). Editor-in-Chief: Alex C. Michalos; Editor: Deborah C. Poff.

> ***www.springerlink.com***
>
> *JBE* defines "business" as including all systems involved in the exchange of goods and services, and holds that "ethics" encompasses all human action aimed at securing a good life. Systems of production, consumption, marketing, advertising, social and economic accounting, labor relations, public relations, and organizational behavior are analyzed from a moral viewpoint. The journal is aimed at the business community, universities, government agencies, and consumer groups.

The Journal of Corporate Citizenship. Published quarterly by Greenleaf Publishing. ISSN: 1470 5001. Editor: Malcolm McIntosh.

> ***www.greenleaf-publishing.com /jcc/jcchome.htm***
>
> A multidisciplinary journal publishing contributions by researchers and practitioners involved in public policy, organizational behavior, economic history, strategic management, citizenship, human rights, corporate governance, sustainability management, responsible supply-chain management, stakeholder management, poverty, gender, and globalization.

Transnational Corporations. Published three times a year by UNCTAD. ISSN: 1014 9562. Editor: Karl P. Sauvant.

> ***www.unctad.org***
>
> *TC* publishes policy-oriented articles and research notes that provide insights into the political, economic, legal, social, and cultural impacts of transnational corporations (TNCs) and foreign direct investment in an increasingly global economy and the resulting implications for policy.

ORGANIZATIONS AND WEBSITES

AccountAbility: The Institute of Social and Ethical AccountAbility, Unit A, 137 Shepherdess Walk, London N1 7RQ, UK.

> *www.accountability.org.uk*

> An international membership organization dedicated to promoting ethical accountability for sustainable development through the development of innovative tools and standards, most notably the AA1000 Series; undertaking research on best practice for practitioners and policy makers in organizational accountability; and promoting accountability competencies across the professions.

African Institute of Corporate Citizenship, PO Box 37357, Birnam Park, 2015 South Africa

> *www.aiccafrica.com*

> An NGO dedicated to contributing to responsible growth and competitiveness in Africa by changing the way businesses operate in the continent. It has a number of subsidiary organizations that focus on particular issues, and maintains an extensive publishing program.

Ashridge Centre for Business and Society, Berkhamstead, HP4 1NS, UK

> *www.ashridge.org.uk*

> An international authority on corporate, government, and community relations, the Centre's research focuses on the development of global business ethics; social accounting and reporting; and the changing nature of corporate community involvement and investment. It also conducts surveys, for instance into the number of leading companies that have statements of business principles or codes of ethics and how many of these actively incorporated issues of human rights.

Business & Human Rights Resource Centre

> *www.business-humanrights.org*

> An independent website in partnership with Amnesty International, business groups, and academic institutions containing information from the UN and ILO, companies, human rights, development, labor, and environmental organizations, governments, journalists, and other organizations that serves as an "online library" to provide links to a wide range of materials and to promote informed discussion of important policy issues.

Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), 111 Sutter Street, 12th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, USA

> *www.bsr.org*

> Through providing a wide range of training and advisory services, BSR seeks to help companies achieve commercial success in ways that respect ethical values, people, communities, and the environment. Founded in 1992, BSR is a global nonprofit membership organization of companies who together employ more than 6 million workers around the world. BSR works with its members and collaborates with other organizations in promoting more responsible business practices.

Business in the Community (BITC), 137 Shepherdess Walk, London N1 7RQ, UK

> *www.bitc.org.uk*

> BITC is a movement of companies in the UK committed to improving their positive impact on society as well as making corporate social responsibility a part of their business principles. It is made up of 650 companies, including 75 percent of the FTSE 100. In association with The Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum, BITC provides key considerations and methods for companies wanting to incorporate human rights standards into their business processes. Its report, "Winning with Integrity—A Guide to Social Responsibility" (2000), offers practical guidelines for businesses to measure and manage the impact of corporate social responsibility.

The Business Humanitarian Forum, 7-9 chemin de Balexert, 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

> *www.bhforum.ch*

> The Business Humanitarian Forum brings together major humanitarian agencies and international business executives to promote cooperation in fostering stable, prosperous, and democratic societies in areas of real or potential crisis or conflict.

Caux Round Table (CRT), Amaliastraat 10, 2514 JC The Hague, The Netherlands

> *www.cauxroundtable.org*

> CRT is an international network of principle business leaders working to promote a moral capitalism through which business can flourish on a sustainable and socially responsible basis and long-term prosperity can become the foundation for a fair, free, and transparent global society. It works with global business leaders, international institutions, and policy makers to improve investment environments in selected developing countries and promoting the adoption of 12 core standards for the transparent management of national financial institutions. It has secretariats in Europe, Japan, Mexico, and the United States.

Centre for Social Markets (CSM), 1 Trafalgar Avenue, London SE15 6NP, UK, and 39 Hindusthan Park, Kolkata 700 029, India

www.csmworld.org

CSM is a nonprofit organization that works for social justice, human rights, and sustainable development through promoting responsible entrepreneurship and the effective use of economic institutions. CSM seeks holistic and integrated solutions to sustainability crises such as global poverty and climate change by harnessing the power of markets and entrepreneurship. CSM works through a global network of associates and specialists in diverse fields. Although international in scope, CSM has a particular focus on the private sector in developing countries and countries in transition.

Clean Clothes Campaign (CCC) International Secretariat, Postbus 11584, 1001 GN Amsterdam, The Netherlands

www.cleanclothes.org

CCC is a coalition of consumer organizations, labor unions, researchers, solidarity groups, and other activists that informs consumers about the conditions in which their garments and sportswear are produced and pressures retailers to take responsibility for these conditions. Its code of labor practices for the apparel industry is based ILO standards. CCC also provides information on Codes of Conduct and Independent Monitoring and comments on specific corporate codes, as well as publishing a wide range of reports. There are CCC affiliates in many countries worldwide.

Codes of Conduct

www.codesofconduct.org

A web-based resource that offers links to codes of conduct that have been either formulated or adopted by companies, industries, governments, unions, and universities.

Co-op America, 1612 K St NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20006, USA

www.coopamerica.org

Co-op America is a membership organization that seeks to harness the economic strength of consumers, businesses, investors, and the market place to create a just and environmentally sustainable society. Its programs include Green Business; Green Energy; Responsible Shopper; Shareholder Action; Social Investing; and Sweatshops. The Co-op America Business Network provides business tools, undertakes research, gives information on energy efficiency, and shows how businesses and governments can work together. Publications include the National Green Pages, the consumer magazine

Co-op America Quarterly, and a range of consumer action guides. Co-op America belongs to the NGO Taskforce on Business and Industry (ToBI), an international NGO network created to develop a unified perspective on global issues such as corporate accountability and responsible entrepreneurship and investment.

Copenhagen Centre for Corporate Responsibility (TCC), Porcelænshaven 24A, DK2000 Frederiksberg-C, Denmark

www.copenhagencentre.org

Established in 1998 by the Danish government to respond to the growing interest in corporate social responsibility and social partnerships, the Centre's main purpose is to conduct research and bring together business leaders and policy makers to debate the changing role of business in society. Its numerous publications and research papers are available via its website.

Corporate Watch, 16b Cherwell Street, Oxford OX4 1BG, UK

www.corporatewatch.org

Corporate Watch undertakes research and public education on the social and environmental impacts of large corporations, particularly multinationals. It publishes a quarterly magazine, *Corporate Watch*, as well as specific reports and information on the following industries: arms, construction and property, finance, food, forestry, leisure, media, mining, nuclear power, oil and gas, public relations, lobbying, security, and utilities.

CorpWatch, 1611 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, CA 94612, USA

www.corpwatch.org

An online information and research service that exposes and campaigns on the negative social, political, economic, and environmental impacts of transnational corporations, CorpWatch grew out of *The Corporate Planet: Ecology and Politics in the Age of Globalization* (Sierra Club Books, 1997) written by its founder, Joshua Karliner. It maintains an extensive database on specific companies and sectors, the most recent of which is the War Profiteers website launched in the wake of the US-led invasion of Iraq.

CSR Europe (formerly European Business Network for Social Cohesion), Rue Defacqz, 78-80, Brussels 1060, Belgium

www.csreurope.org

Founded in 1995, CSR Europe is the leading European business network for corporate responsibility, whose membership includes more than 60 leading TNCs. Its goal is to help companies to prosper in ways that stimulate job growth, increase employability, and

prevent social exclusion, thereby contributing to a sustainable economy and a more just society. Its publications include *CSR Magazine* and reports on topics such as corporate performance in relation to human rights and cause-related marketing.

Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI), Cromwell House, 14 Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6HZ, UK

www.ethicaltrade.org

ETI is an alliance of companies, NGOs, and trade unions committed to working together to identify and promote good practice in the implementation of codes of labor practice, including the monitoring and independent verification of the observance of code provisions. Members are expected to adopt the Base Code of labor practice, and the ETI encourages the use of a widely endorsed set of standards that can be used by large and small companies alike.

Fair Labor Association (FLA), 1505 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA

www.fairlabor.org

FLA is nonprofit organization that brings together industries, NGOs, and academic bodies concerned to protect the rights of apparel and footwear workers worldwide. The FLA grew out of the Apparel Industry Partnership (AIP), a voluntary initiative supported by the White House in 1996. Its Workplace Code of Conduct is part of the FLA Charter Agreement, a pioneering industry-wide code of conduct and monitoring system. The FLA accredits independent monitors, determines whether companies are in compliance with its standards, and issues public reports that enable consumers to make responsible purchasing decisions.

Fairtrade Foundation 16 Baldwin's Gardens, London EC1N 7RJ, UK,

www.fairtrade.org.uk

The Fairtrade Foundation was formed by a group of British development NGOs in response to concerns about the negative effects of conventional international trade on poor producers and on Third World economies. It undertakes campaigning and consumer education work aimed at promoting fair returns to producers within a more sustainable trade regime and also seeks to influence the retail and catering trades as well as individual consumers through its imports of bananas, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, and tea. The Foundation is the UK branch of Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International and licenses the FAIRTRADE Mark to products that meet internationally recognized standards.

Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO), Bonner Talweg 177, D-53925 Bonn, Germany

www.fairtrade.net

FLO is the worldwide Fairtrade standard-setting and certification organization. Products that bear its label enable over 1 million disadvantaged producers, workers, and their dependants in 50 countries to be covered by Fairtrade standards.

Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC), FSC International Center, Charles-de-Gaulle 5, 53113 Bonn, Germany

www.fsc.org

FSC is an international network comprising regional offices and national initiatives in 34 countries to promote responsible management of the world's forests, which it defines as being environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable. FSC certification assessments are carried out by accredited bodies, and the FSC trademark is a guarantee that timber has been produced from well-managed forests.

Global Exchange 2017 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94110, USA

www.globalexchange.org

Global Exchange is a nonprofit research and action centre that promotes environmental, political, and social justice around the world, with a focus on US corporations. As part of its Global Economic Rights' Initiative, Global Exchange has developed a list of corporate accountability campaigns on major brands through which it hopes to convince corporations of the need to include social, labor, and environmental concerns in their core business agenda.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Keizersgracht 209, PO Box 10039, 1001 EA Amsterdam, The Netherlands

www.globalreporting.org

GRI is an international, multistakeholder effort to develop and disseminate globally applicable Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. These guidelines provide a common framework for organizations to report voluntarily on the economic, environmental, social impact of their activities, products, and services. GRI incorporates the active participation of businesses, accountancy, human rights, environmental, labor, and governmental organizations and is an official collaborating centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Global Witness, PO Box 6042, London N19 5WP, UK

> *www.globalwitness.org*
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> Global Witness conducts research and campaigns to expose the links between natural resource exploitation and human rights abuses, with a particular focus on armed conflict. It has published reports on Angola, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, and Zimbabwe, many of which are available in French and Portuguese.

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR), Room 1282, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115, USA

> *www.iccr.org*
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> ICCR is an international coalition of faith-based institutional investors such as denominations, religious communities, pension funds, healthcare corporations, and dioceses who believe in ensuring a social as well as a financial return. The social and environmental portfolio of the companies in which they invest are therefore scrutinized, while ICCR members also use their influence to urge corporations to change their business practices rather than simply taking their investment elsewhere. ICCR produces a range of publications, including its regular magazine *The Corporate Examiner*, all of which can be purchased from its website.

International Centre for Trade Sustainable Development (ICTSD) International, Environment House 2, 7 chemin de Balexert, 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

> *www.ictsd.org*
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> ICTSD is an independent NGO that seeks to contribute to a better understanding of development and environmental concerns in the context of international trade. With a wide network of governmental, nongovernmental and inter-governmental partners, ICTSD provides nonpartisan reporting and facilitation services at the intersection of international trade and sustainable development and seeks to build bridges between sectors with seemingly disparate agendas.

International Federation of Alternative Trade (IFAT), Prijssestraat 24, 4101 CR Culemborg, The Netherlands

> *www.ifat.org*
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> IFAT serves to bring together "alternative" and fair trade organizations in order to benefit small food producers and artisans worldwide. IFAT promotes fair trade through market development, monitoring, and advocacy programs that include public education, campaigns and lobbying, and the provision of technical and business support. The website provides access to resources on fair trade and links to relevant organizations.

International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF), 15-16 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London NW1 4QP, UK

> *www.iblf.org*

> IBLF is a nonprofit organization that promotes responsible business practices in order to achieve development that is socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable. Its members include more than 60 multinational companies. IBLF engages with leaders in business, civil society, and the public sector in transition and emerging economies and encourages them to form geographic or issue-based partnerships as a means of fostering a climate of corporate responsibility.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), 5 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, BP 1, 1210 Brussels, Belgium

> *www.icftu.org*

> ICFTU is by far the largest confederation of trade union centers, with 221affiliated organizations from 148 countries and territories. Apart from representing its affiliates, it provides research, education, training, and information services. Regular publications include the annual *Survey of Trade Union Rights*, which details over 100 countries that violate basic trade union rights, and the monthly magazine *Trade Union World* (also available as *Le Monde Syndical* and *El mundo sindical*).

International Labour Organization (ILO), 4 route des Morillons, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

> *www.ilo.org*

> The ILO is the UN specialized agency advocating social justice and universal human and labor rights. Its tripartite structure is comprised of workers, employers, and national governments. ILO Conventions and Recommendations set minimum standards across the entire spectrum of work-related issues. Its publications include technical manuals and reference works, training materials, the annual *World Labour Report*; two journals (published in English, French, and Spanish), *International Labour Review* and *Labour Education*; and the magazine *World of Work*, which covers health and safety issues.

Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC), 1350 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington DC, 20036-1702, USA

> *www.irrc.org*

> IRRC provides services relating to corporate governance and social responsibility including proxy research and analysis, benchmarking products, and proxy voting services to institutional investors and a

wide range of other clients in order to enable them to make informed decisions. It publishes a quarterly journal, *Corporate Governance Bulletin*, as well many reports on issues such as remuneration practices for corporate directors, the representation of women and ethnic minorities on US corporate boards, human rights in China, and records on social investment and shareholder voting.

Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Unit 4 Bakery Place, 119 Altenburg Gardens, London SW11 1JQ, UK

www.msc.org

The MSC promotes sustainable fisheries and responsible fishing practices by means of a certification program that is appropriate to all sizes of fishing enterprise; and by encouraging consumers to choose products bearing the MSC label. The certification standards take into account relevant laws, ecological sustainability and ecosystem integrity, sound management systems, and social benefits deriving from the fishery.

New Economics Foundation (nef), 3 Jonathan Street, London SE11 5NH, UK

www.neweconomics.org

nef is a "think and do tank" that challenges orthodox economics and seeks to combine rigorous research with practical approaches to addressing economic, environmental, and social concerns. With a focus on the needs of those who are disadvantaged in the mainstream economy—economics as if people mattered—nef works on issues such as time banks, urban renewal, access to finance, and new ways of understanding and measuring progress. Its extensive publishing program covers issues ranging from the economics of the US-led invasion of Iraq to how to set up a social investment fund. Many of its publications are available free of charge.

Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP), PO Box 3839, Manila, Philippines

www.pbsp.org.ph

Established in 1970, PBSP is the first non-profit consortium of corporations in SE Asia that both advocates and practices corporate social responsibility and corporate citizenship. It believes not in philanthropic welfare but in releasing human potential and achieving better socioeconomic equity as the most effective and sustainable approach to reducing poverty.

Public Services International Research Unit (PSIRU), Business School, University of Greenwich, Park Row, Greenwich, London SE10 9LS, UK

www.psiru.org

PSIRU conducts empirical research into privatization and the restructuring of public services worldwide, with a particular focus

on water, waste management, energy, and healthcare. PSIRU houses an extensive database on the economic, political, financial, social, and technical experience of privatization, and on the multinational companies involved. Its reports are available free of charge.

Social Accountability International (SAI), 220 East 23rd St. Suite 605, New York, NY 10010, USA

www.sa-intl.org

SAI (formerly the Council on Economic Priorities Accreditation Agency) seeks to promote workers' human rights as an organization that sets standards, licenses independent auditors to verify workplace compliance, and as a resource on ethical supply chains. Social Accountability 8000 (SA8000) is based on ILO standards and UN conventions on human rights and is designed to ensure compliance with high ethical standards by integrating management tools that serve both the needs of business and the rights of workers. SAI also offers training and certification for auditors as well as training and technical assistance to workers, managers, and suppliers. More broadly, SAI seeks to educate the public about the importance of social performance standards.

SustainAbility, 20–22 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4EB, UK

www. sustainability.com

SustainAbility is a strategy consultancy and think tank specializing in the business risks and market opportunities of corporate responsibility and sustainable development. Its ultimate goal is to foster a market system that rewards business for wider social, economic, and environmental excellence. Its monthly newsletter, *Radar*, reviews and interprets key events relating to sustainable development, business, and the triple bottom line, and its Issue Briefs cover emerging topics, such as nanotech, offshoring, and emission trading.

Sweatshop Watch, 1250 So Los Angeles Street, Suite 212, Los Angeles, CA, 90015, USA

www.sweatshopwatch.org

Sweatshop Watch is a coalition of organizations concerned with labor, community, and civil rights as well as religious and women's issues. It was formed in response to the discovery of inhumane conditions in sweatshops employing Thai immigrant workers in El Monte, California, for whom it won US$4 million in overtime compensation and damages. The coalition seeks to inform garment workers about their rights, and educate consumers about their responsibilities.

Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC), 15 rue Laperouse, 75016 Paris, France

> ***www.tuac.org***

> TUAC is an interface for labor unions at the OECD on all issues relating to workers, and focuses in particular on the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Corporate Governance and on OECD relations with non-member countries.

Transparency International (TI), Alt Moabit 96, 10559 Berlin, Germany

> ***www.transparency.org***

> TI, which comprises an international secretariat and 85 national chapters, seeks to curb the demand and supply of corruption at every level, raising awareness about its damaging effects, advocating policy reform, and working towards compliance with existing conventions. TI publications include the Bribe Payers Index, which ranks the industrialized countries by the propensity of their companies to pay bribes abroad, and the Corruption Perceptions Index, which ranks countries by experts' perception of corruption among public officials and politicians. The Global Corruption Barometer surveys public attitudes to corruption in a range of countries. These and many other publications are available free of charge, most of them in Chinese, English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Palais des Nations, 8-14 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

> ***www.unctad.org***

> UNCTAD seeks to assist the integration of developing countries into the world economy in ways that promote global development in three main ways: by acting as a forum for intergovernmental deliberations and consensus building; by undertaking research, data collection, and policy analysis; and by providing technical assistance to developing countries and donors. Its extensive publications, reports, and statistical data are available via its website, most of them free of charge and many also in French and Spanish.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Wagramerstrasse 5, PO Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

> ***www.unido.org***

> UNIDO helps developing countries and transition economies to pursue sustainable industrial development as one means to relieve poverty. It focuses on productive employment, a competitive economy, and a sound environment. UNIDO acts as a global forum for

information exchange and policy debates on all matters relating to industrial development, and provides technical advice and assistance to support industrialization efforts. In addition to its annual *Industrial Development Report*, UNIDO has an extensive list on private-sector development, agro-industries, investment and technology production, environmental management, and sustainable energy and climate change. These are all available via UNIDO's website, many of them free of charge.

UN Global Compact, The Global Compact Office, United Nations, Room S-1881, New York, NY 10017, USA

www.unglobalcompact.org

The Global Compact is a voluntary initiative that brings together CSOs including labor unions and NGOs, the UN, and business to support 10 universal environmental and social principles, particularly in the areas of human rights, labor, and anti-corruption. The overall goal of this network is to harness corporate power to foster a sustainable and inclusive global economy.

Verité, 44 Belchertown Road, Amherst MA 01002, USA

www.verite.org

Verité is a nonprofit social auditing and research organization dedicated to ensuring that people worldwide work in safe, fair, and legal conditions. It works with like-minded groups to assess and monitor factory conditions, and provides customized services for individual companies to ensure that goods sold under their trademark are produced under acceptable conditions. It produces a number of publications on labor rights and the magazine *Verité Monitor.*

Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), Carr Center for Human Rights at Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

www.wiego.org

WIEGO is a worldwide coalition concerned with improving the status of women in the informal economy, which is where women workers, particularly the poorest, are concentrated. This work and its economic contribution remain largely invisible in official statistics and policies. WIEGO seeks to redress this imbalance through compiling better statistics, conducting research, developing programs and policies, and promoting the organization and representation of workers in the informal economy.

World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD), 4 chemin de
  Conches, 1231 Conches, Geneva, Switzerland

> ***www.wbcsd.ch***

> WBCSD is a coalition of 175 companies that believe that sustain-
> able development and business are mutually reinforcing. It there-
> fore seeks to provide business leadership as a catalyst for
> sustainable development and to promote eco-efficiency, innova-
> tion, and corporate social responsibility. Its key projects include
> accountability and reporting, energy and climate, sustainable
> health systems, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable mobility, and
> water. A number of publications and guides are available on its
> website.