

Self-Regulation of Environmental Management

**Guidelines set by world
industry associations for their
members' firms: An update**

1996–2003



**UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, 2003**

NOTE

This report is part of the Environment Series of UNCTAD's Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development. Previous publications in this series include *Environmental Management in Transnational Corporations* (ST/CTC/149), *Transnational Corporations and Industrial Hazards Disclosure* (ST/CTC/111), *Climate Change and Transnational Corporations* (ST/CTC/112), *International Environmental Law: Emerging Trends and Implications for Transnational Corporations* (ST/CTC/137), *Self-Regulation of Environmental Management: An Analysis of Guidelines set by World Industry Associations for their Member Firms* and *Managing the Environment Across Borders* (UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/MISC. 12).

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UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/3
Sales No. E.03.II.D.11
ISBN 92-1-112583-9

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Acknowledgements

This booklet was prepared by Riva Krut, in cooperation with UNCTAD staff, Constantine Bartel and Khalil Hamdani. Research assistance was provided by Ekaterina Belkyh and Anthony Carmelli. Diego Oyarzun-Reyes designed the cover, Essie Saint-Clair provided production assistance and desktop-published by Teresita Sabico.

The financial support of the Government of Denmark is gratefully acknowledged.

FOREWORD

Industry associations worldwide adopted guidelines for environmental management in the 1990s. This is to be welcomed, because when their member companies commit to regulating themselves, they can improve their efficiency and flexibility, reduce costs and facilitate compliance. Effective self-regulation, of course, is more than just the articulation of broad policies or guidelines. A number of conditions must be met, such as the formulation of substantive rules, active stakeholder consultation and commitment among all industry players.

An initial attempt to appraise the environmental guidelines of world industry associations was undertaken by UNCTAD in 1996 in its report entitled *Self-Regulation of Environmental Management: An Analysis of Guidelines set by World Industry Associations for their Member Firms*. This monograph is an update of the 1996 Self-Regulation Report. It examines the current guidelines of world industry associations. The major areas include global environmental management, environmentally sound production and consumption patterns, risks and hazards minimization, and full cost accounting. These priority areas, and the recommendations of Agenda 21 adopted at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, provide a normative benchmark for rating the industry guidelines.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A review of current industry guidelines suggests that the commitments to self-regulation that were made in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 have been strengthened by the major industry associations in some areas, but other areas have not been addressed.

In 1996, there were isolated policy areas among a handful of industry associations relating to issues such as transparency, stakeholder involvement, reporting and verification. By 2002, environmental management had become mainstreamed in industry association policy and activities.

In some cases, international industry associations have exceeded the policy recommendations of Agenda 21, especially in the area of global environmental management, where the policy focus is now on sustainable development. Engaging stakeholders in decision-making processes has emerged as an important concern within industry associations. Nevertheless, there is still divergent interest in dealing with environmentally sound production and consumption patterns.

The extractive industry sectors are beginning to address issues of risks and hazards minimization, although overall there has been little change in the last decade in this area. For example, items relating to phase-out (“elimination”) of hazardous waste and to full cost accounting received few policy commitments. In contrast, there is continued and increased interest in environmental reporting and in broadening stakeholder communication.

Overall, the series of United Nations conferences on environment and sustainable development such as Rio, Rio Plus 5 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg have played a crucial role in catalysing policy responses from industry associations. Agenda 21 has framed, and continues to frame, the development of self-regulation policy.

INTRODUCTION

The 1996 report on self-regulation¹ examined the published policy guidelines and codes of conduct of 56 industry associations, looking at seven in detail. The guidelines were evaluated for conformity with the relevant 32 provisions of Agenda 21 (see annex 1). This report is an update; it examines the most recent published information of the seven industry associations against the same benchmark.

The seven industry associations are:²

- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
- Canadian Chemical Producers' Association (CCPA)
- American Chemistry Council (ACC)
- Banks
- Keidanren (KEID) or Japan Federation of Economic Associations
- International Council on Metals and Mining (ICMM)
- World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC)

From Rio to Johannesburg: Evolution in industry policy

Self-regulation emerged as a dominant theme in the 1990s. Voluntary industry initiatives such as ISO 14001, the 1996 International Standard on Environmental Management Systems (EMS), dominate policy debates in the United States. In Europe, ISO 14001 replaced EMAS, the joint EU–industry programme to define an EMS that framed a voluntary corporate management system within a framework of governmental and public environmental objectives. At present, cross-sectoral international industry associations such as the ICC and Keidanren promote voluntary industrial action on environmental management. Sectoral domestic and international industry associations also argue that international environmental management is best achieved through voluntary industrial policy and programmes.

The catalytic role of the United Nations

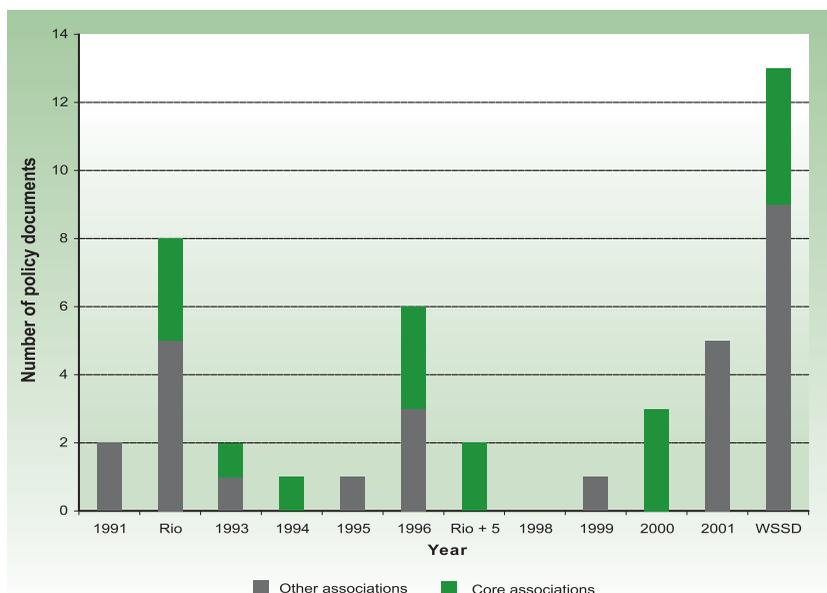
At the same time, Agenda 21 and the related UN international conferences have played a catalytic role. There is a strong correlation between the dates of the Rio, Rio Plus 5 and Johannesburg

conferences on the one hand, and the issuance of industry association policy on environment and sustainable development on the other hand. There were major new policy initiatives by international industry associations around 1992, 1997 and 2002, as shown in chart 1. The full list of these policies, and other related publications, is provided in annex 5.

Among the seven core industry associations, policy on environment and sustainable development peaked in 1992, rose again in 1997 and escalated in 2002:

- Four produced policy documents in 1992/3, and then revised policy documents in 2000–2002: Keidanren, the banks, the ICC and the ICMM.
- Rio was used to launch the ICC Business Charter on Sustainable Development and the ICC brought out policy documents for Rio Plus 5 and for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

Chart 1. Development of international industry association policy on environmental management and sustainable development



- The ICME (subsequently renamed the ICMM) produced an Environmental Charter in 1993 and a Sustainable Development Charter in 2000.
- The World Travel and Tourism Council produced in 1996 an Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry to build on the UN work.

Beyond the core associations that are the focus of this report, a similar trend can be seen for a range of international industry associations:

- The International Fertilizer Industry Association's policies on sustainable development were published in 1990 and 2002.
- The International Iron and Steel Institute produced policies in 1992 and 2002.
- The International Road Transport Union Charter for Sustainable Development was issued in 1996 and then in 2002.
- The World Coal Institute issued a set of Sustainable Development Principles in 2002.

NEW INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION POLICY ON AGENDA 21

1. Sustainable Development management supersedes environmental management

The 1996 report found that industry association policy guidelines focused mainly on the Agenda 21 recommendations relating to *environmental management*. Less attention was paid to the provisions on *environmentally sound production and consumption*, and less still to the provisions on *risks and hazards minimization*. The area of least attention was *full cost accounting*.

In 1996, there were isolated policy areas among a handful of industry associations relating to issues such as transparency, stakeholder involvement, reporting and verification. By 2002, environmental management had become mainstreamed in industry

association policy and activities. In addition, there are signs that sustainable development is attracting more attention than environmental management as the policy focus. There is increased interest in reporting and in engaging stakeholders. The following three items are examined in detail: worldwide policy on sustainable development; commitments to reporting; and stakeholder engagement.

Global corporate environmental management: A policy focus

Agenda 21 recommended that *industry be encouraged to establish worldwide corporate policies on sustainable development*. This recommendation was integrated to some degree in six of the core industry association policy guidelines in the Rio generation. Subsequent years saw full integration. All seven associations are now committed to sustainable development in their policy guidelines.

Global corporate policy	Banks	CCPA	ACC	ICC	ICMM	KEID	WTTC
Agenda 21 recommendation: that industry be encouraged to establish worldwide corporate policies on sustainable development							
1992	✱	▲	○	✱	✱	✱	▲
2002	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Legend							
✱	Exceeds Agenda 21 recommendation	✱	Full conformity	▲	Partial conformity	○	No comment

In the chemical industry, the national chemical associations of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States have revised their Responsible Care® Guiding Principles to incorporate sustainable development. Brazil's national chemical association, ABIQUIM, has established a task force to determine how its Responsible Care® initiative could be expanded to include the social element of sustainable development.³ The World Chlorine Council, a member of the ICCA, in a document entitled "Chlorine and Sustainable Development," commits itself to including environment, economic and corporate social responsibility – "triple bottom line thinking" – in all strategic decision-making.⁴

The CCPA's new Responsible Care® Ethic states that: “We are guided towards environmental, societal and economic sustainability”.⁵ The ACC is committed to working with other industry initiatives in sustainable development, to developing reporting metrics for their members that “[reflect] reputation, sustainable development and other initiatives”, and to adopting a Responsible Care® Recognition Program—consisting of Silver, Gold and Platinum levels of achievement—as an incentive for member companies that choose to commit themselves to sustainable performance excellence and reputation enhancement.⁶

The Mission of the WTTC “is to raise awareness of the economic and social contribution of Travel and Tourism and to work with governments on policies that unlock the industry’s potential to create employment and generate prosperity”.⁷ Its Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry reflects the goals of sustainable development in this item. In Keidanren, there is a strong commitment to Japanese industry acting as an agent of global sustainable development:

“We affirm the importance and urgency of every industrialist being a ‘global citizen’ and express also as citizens our determination to innovate our lifestyle toward the goal of ‘sustainable development’”.⁸

The ICC strengthened its policy commitment in the Business Charter on Sustainable Development with a 1997 ICC Commitment to Sustainable Development and its 2002 policy document “Sustainable Development: A vision for Partnership.”

Box 1. ICMM Mission Statement

“ICMM members believe that the mining, minerals and metals industry acting collectively can best ensure its continued access to land, capital and markets as well as build trust and respect by demonstrating its ability to contribute successfully to sustainable development. ...

ICMM members offer strategic industry leadership towards achieving continuous improvements in sustainable development performance in the mining, minerals and metals industry. ICMM provides a common platform for the industry to share challenges and responsibilities, as well as to engage with key constituencies on issues of common concern at the international level, based on science and principles of sustainable development.”

Annual reporting: An industry focus

Agenda 21 recommended that TNCs and industrial actors *report annually on their environmental record as well as on their use of energy and natural resources*. This area has developed significantly over the last five years in many associations. In the Rio generation, reporting was of partial interest to five of the seven core associations, and neither of the other two. Three associations now fully conform with this recommendation and another three partially conform with reporting requirements.

Corporate and industry understanding appears to have matured in relation to the need to produce demonstrably comprehensive and reliable public information. Without sacrificing competitiveness, leading firms and industry associations have started work on developing a better understanding of the environmental and sustainable development impact of an enterprise, and indicators to manage this in ways that are more holistic and more transparent to the public.

Annual reporting	Banks	CCPA	ACC	ICC	ICMM	KEID	W TTC
Agenda 21 recommendation: Industrial actors should report annually on their environmental record as well as on their use of energy and natural resources							
1992	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	○	○
2002	▲	*	*	▲	▲	*	○
Legend							
* Exceeds Agenda 21 recommendation	● Full conformity	▲ Partial conformity	○ No comment				

The chemical industry sees reporting and the development of public trust as a key strategic business issue. The CCPA Responsible Care® programme makes emissions reporting a prerequisite for CCPA membership. Its 10th annual report, “Reducing Emissions 2001: Emissions Inventory and Five Year Projections”, reports on emissions that affect climate change, water quality, smog, stratospheric ozone depletion and emissions of toxic substances.⁹ The CCPA is particularly concerned to guarantee the credibility of data reported

and requires companies to verify their implementation of all 151 - code elements of Responsible Care® by a team composed of two industry experts, an activist and a citizen selected by the plant community. They look for evidence of the ethic and management practices of Responsible Care® and assess the means used to track and report environmental and safety performance. Their report is made public and is available on request.¹⁰

The ACC's new Responsible Care® Performance Metrics include environment health and security (EHS) and security requirements for firms to report to the public domestic data on pounds of TRI releases to air, land and water, and to have their Responsible Care® Management System certified by an external verifier. The ACC has additional metrics on sustainable development that include requirements for company reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency.¹¹ The new ACC policies on reporting go well beyond Agenda 21, in that they require annual reporting on environment, energy and natural resources. The ACC is also trying to move towards reporting for sustainable development. At this time, the ACC new Responsible Care® Performance Metrics include six reporting areas that cover EHS and security and three that are entitled "Metrics Reflecting Reputation, Sustainable Development and Other Initiatives". These metrics are greenhouse gas reporting, energy efficiency and other standard indicators of corporate economic performance.¹²

Keidanren has worked to set targets and report and verify performance. Its Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment requests industry to voluntarily report on their four priority areas. This has not resulted in a *de minimis* response. Rather, participating industry associations have tended to set metric-based objectives and targets. For example, in 1996, under Measures to Combat Global Warming, Keidanren reported that "eighteen industries have spelled out these objectives in terms of improvements in the level of energy input per unit of output to CO₂ emissions per unit of output; fourteen industries have defined their targets in terms of reduction in the total amount of energy used or CO₂ emitted; and eight industries have established energy conservation measures that seek to lower energy consumption during the stage in which services are provided or products used".

Despite its comment that this reporting is voluntary, Keidanren states that the process of periodic review will result in a mechanism being created “to ensure that industrial circles will continue to improve the measures that they adopt in protecting the environment”.¹³ In July 2002, an Evaluation Committee for the Voluntary Action Plan on Environment was entrusted with checking that the Plan was being implemented and reliably reported, and to suggest improvements. Also by 2002, Keidanren had adopted some common goals for industry and was reporting against them. These include:

- Seeking to achieve a target of 15 million tons as its goal for final disposal of industrial waste in 2010 (25 per cent of the amount in fiscal 1990);
- Endeavouring to reduce CO₂ emissions from the industrial and energy-converting sectors in fiscal 2010 to below the levels of 1990.¹⁴

In the mining sector, the ICMM Charter includes sustainable development principles, one of which is:

“We provide public reports on progress relating to economic, environmental and social performance.”¹⁵

This principle does not explain how frequently members will report, or against what standards. However, the Toronto Declaration outlined nine areas where the industry will be developing programme initiatives, including to:

“Develop best practice protocols that encourage public reporting and third party verification.”¹⁶

Although the ICMM did not get full credit on this item, it is moving in a direction that would conform with Agenda 21. Indications are that its policy will, like that of the chemical industry, also move beyond Agenda 21 and stress sustainable development reporting and external verification.

Three of the core associations have weaker commitments on this issue. The WTTC does not have a mature commitment to reporting. Their “Agenda 21” noted that “there should be more measurement of progress toward environmental goals”.¹⁷

The ICC has not provided further policy on corporate reporting for environmental and sustainable development.¹⁸ Its “Vision for Partnership” did not mention obligations on industry or international firms to report. Its “Energy for Sustainable Development” position paper notes that “voluntary initiatives are valuable in their role of starting or continuing a process, which, if monitored and guided appropriately, can lead to further pro-active initiatives by industry.”¹⁹ The original ICC Business Charter on Sustainable Development did have a principle on reporting that was, in the Self-Regulation Report, considered adequate for an evaluation of partially commitment to this Agenda 21 principle. Since the Charter is still referenced in ICC documents, this evaluation was maintained.

The UNEP 1997 Financial Institutions “Statement on the Environment and Sustainable Development” recommended that “financial institutions develop and publish a statement of their environmental policy and periodically report on the steps that they have taken to promote integration of environmental considerations into their operations.”²⁰ While this is a commitment to reporting, it does not commit to annual reporting and does not address reporting on energy and natural resources or on any aspect of performance. It was credited with partial conformity to this Agenda 21 recommendation.

Stakeholder dialogue and policy formulation

Agenda 21 recommended that industrial actors should *strengthen partnerships to implement the principles and criteria for sustainable development*. This is an area with significant change. In 1996, only one of the core associations exceeded the Rio recommendation; three had partial commitments and three had no comment. By 2002, partnerships had become an integral part of the policies of all core industry associations. Four associations produced policies that exceeded this Agenda 21 recommendation.

The ICMM Charter on Sustainable Development is committed to the integration of external stakeholders into the decision-making process:

“ICMM members recognize the benefits of integrating environmental, social and economic aspects into their decision-

making process. It is also acknowledged that consultation and participation are integral to balancing the interests of local communities and other affected organizations and to achieving common objectives.”²¹

Partnerships	Banks	CCPA	ACC	ICC	ICMM	KEID	WTTC
Agenda 21 recommendation: Strengthen partnerships to implement the principles and criteria for sustainable development							
1992	*	▲	○	○	▲	▲	○
2002	*	*	*	●	*	●	●
Legend							
* Exceeds Agenda 21 recommendation		● Full conformity		▲ Partial conformity		○ No comment	

In addition, the ICMM is committed to working with stakeholders to develop its sustainable development policy, and the indications are that their policy will reflect this commitment. An extensive three-day global industry conference on sustainable development was held in May 2002. Over 20 Chief Executive Officers or Chairmen/women from mining and metals companies around the world, as well as other industry leaders, engaged directly with government leaders, civil society, labour and indigenous groups in developing responses to challenges of sustainable development facing the mining and metals industry. Following this conference, the ICMM Council adopted the “ICMM Toronto Declaration”, which includes the following:

“Respect for these communities and serious engagement with them is required to ensure that mining and metals processing are seen as beneficial for the community and the company.”²²

“Serious engagement” is also a priority for the chemical industry associations. The new Responsible Care® recognized that community outreach, which previously consisted of Community Advisory Panels, resulted in a range of meetings between plants and local communities. A new ACC “Leadership Dialogue” panel was created in 2002, which included national and international

leaders from academia, legal and environmental groups, “to advise it on a range of scientific, economic and social issues that are of importance to industry and society as a whole”.²³

“Partnerships for sustainable development” is one of the WTTC priority areas for action to promote sustainable tourism.²⁴ It recommends that, “development projects should be handled with the participation of local concerned citizens, with planning decisions being adopted at the local level”. The WTTC noted that one of the priorities for management for sustainable development was “partnerships for sustainable development”.²⁵ Its “Agenda 21” also focused on bringing value to women and indigenous peoples.

The concept of partnerships for sustainable development was built into the WSSD process. Policy documents of the international industry associations showed enthusiasm for this topic. Among the roles for business defined by the ICC was “public–private technology and capacity-building partnerships”.²⁶ The ICC 2002 “Vision for Partnership” document contained words such as cooperation, integration, and consultation with and between stakeholders.

2. Uneven interest in sound production and consumption patterns

Agenda 21 recommended seven items under the theme of environmentally sound production and consumption patterns. Four of these concerned clean production, and three concerned technology transfer. Two of the clean production recommendations received some attention in the policy guidelines of the Rio generation. Six associations were committed to *integrating cleaner production approaches to the design of products and management practices*. For the most part, however, this theme did not receive much policy attention in the Rio generation. This report found little change in that area.

Limited Interest in technology transfer

Agenda 21 recommended that transnational corporations *arrange for environmentally sound technologies to be available to affiliates in developing countries*. There is increased recognition of this commitment, but it is not widespread.

Environmentally sound technology	Banks	CCPA	ACC	ICC	ICMM	KEID	WTTC
Agenda 21 recommendation: Arrange for environmentally sound technologies to be available to affiliates in developing countries							
1992	○	○	○	▲	▲	✱	○
2002	○	○	○	✱	✱	✱	✱
Legend							
✱	Exceeds Agenda 21 recommendation	✱	Full conformity	▲	Partial conformity	○	No comment

In the Rio generation, technology transfer was an interest in Keidanren, the ICC and the ICMM. All these core associations, and the WTTC, have maintained or deepened their positions in the past decade. The banks and the chemical sector, however, still do not address technology transfer. Keidanren has historically been committed to this area, most notably in its Ten-Points-Environmental Guidelines for Japanese Enterprises Operating Abroad. It requests Japanese firms operating abroad to:

- Confer fully with the parties concerned at the operational site and cooperate with them in the transfer and local application of environment-related Japanese technologies and know-how;
- Cooperate in the promotion of the host country's scientific and national environmental policies and programmes;
- Actively publicize, both at home and abroad, the activities of overseas business that reflect activities in the environmental field.²⁷

This policy is still actively referred to, and Keidanren's commitment was evaluated as exceeding Agenda 21 in this area.

The WTTC, which in the Rio generation did not address this issue, has now done so. It urges members to use "Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry" broadly and as their blueprint when addressing travel and tourism. The document asserts that "Travel and Tourism should be based on sustainable patterns of production and consumption", and declares the following priority for sustainable tourism: to "[facilitate] exchange of information, skills and

technology relating to sustainable tourism between developed and developing countries”.²⁸

In its position paper “Energy for Sustainable Development” the ICC recommends technology transfer as a priority to Governments with regard to energy policy and planning in developing countries. This is also echoed in the ICC’s “Vision for Partnership”:

“Research and innovation to develop technologies and information sources – in particular those that relate to basic infrastructure needs – that help minimize negative environmental impacts, and advance knowledge, choice, resource efficiency and quality of life.”²⁹

The ICMM focuses broadly on the area of technology transfer, and recommends that members:

- Contribute to and participate in the social, economic and institutional development of the communities where operations are located and encourage the establishment of sustainable local and regional business activities;
- Support research to expand scientific knowledge and develop improved technologies to protect the environment, promote the international transfer of technologies that mitigate adverse environmental effects, and use optimal sustainable technologies and cost-effective practices that take due account of local cultures and customs, and economic and environmental needs.³⁰

In relation to this specific Agenda 21 recommendation, the ICMM also declared: “Successful companies will accept their environmental stewardship responsibilities for their facility locations”.³¹

The banks’ statement does deal with technology transfer, in a limited fashion: “We encourage the financial services sector to develop products and services which will promote environmental protection.”³²

3. Limited attention to risks and hazards

Agenda 21 contains 10 recommendations to minimize risks and hazards. These have received limited attention, mainly from extractive industries. Among the core associations, the following

two issues were reflected: emergency response planning (CCPA, CMA, ICC and ICMM); and transparency in operations and the provision of relevant information to local communities (CCPA and Keidanren).

Most of the recommendations on this theme require provision of data and information to external parties – local communities and governments. Two recommendations involve public reporting:

- Be transparent in operations and provide relevant information to the community that might be affected by the generation and management of hazardous waste;
- *Report annually on routine emissions of toxic chemicals to the environment even in the absence of host country requirements.*

As discussed earlier, reporting has become central to the environmental and sustainable development policy of several industry associations. The ACC, CCPA, ICMM and Keidanren all devote additional policy attention to reporting, to working with communities and providing information about potential risks, and to exceeding regulatory requirements. There was less take-up by industry in other aspects of this theme as defined in Agenda 21: sharing information with public authorities and the precautionary principle.

Other recommendations from Agenda 21 in this area are that international firms should:

- Make available to Governments the information necessary to maintain inventories of hazardous wastes, treatment/disposal sites, contaminated sites that require rehabilitation, and information on exposure and risks;
- *Phase out, where appropriate, and dispose of any banned chemicals that are still in stock or in use, in an environmentally sound manner.*

In the Self-Regulation Report, the recommendation that information be made available to Governments did not receive attention from the CMA, and only partial conformity from the CCPA. Since 1998, both organizations, under the auspices of the International Council of Chemical Associations have been involved in the High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals initiative. Under this voluntary programme, information on more than 2,000 priority

chemicals, representing 90 per cent of global chemical production, will be made available by the end of 2004. This information, used to prepare harmonized, internationally agreed-upon risk assessments, will provide a sound scientific basis for consistent global, regional and national policy development.³³ The ICCA states that “Priority will be for substances of high concern (e.g. for chemicals with wide disperse uses or the potential for extensive human exposure)”.³⁴

A second example of Responsible Care[®] in action is the voluntary Long-range Research Initiative, known as the LRI. Here, the European Chemistry Council (CEFIC), the ACC and the Japan Chemical Industry Association have jointly committed themselves to contributing \$25 million a year for a minimum five-year period to sponsor research by leading scientists to understand the effects of chemicals on humans, wildlife and the environment. Combined, these commitments were considered adequate to give the CCPA and ACC a new evaluation of full commitment to this recommendation. It should also be noted that CEFIC published a 1999 policy support of the precautionary principle as defined in Agenda 21.³⁵

In October 2001, the ICCA launched a new commitment to establish a Global Chemicals Management Policy that will be implemented at national and regional levels. The vision for this policy is to apply practical and timely decision-making processes to characterize and manage risk on the basis of scientific information that produces consistent and predictable decisions and ensures that society will continue to benefit from chemical products.³⁶

Risks & hazards minimization	Banks	CCPA	ACC	ICC	ICMM	KEID	WTTC
Agenda 21 recommendation: Make available to Governments the information necessary to maintain inventories of hazardous wastes, treatment/disposal sites, contaminated sites that require rehabilitation, and information on exposure and risks							
1992	○	▲	○	○	○	○	○
2002	○	✱	✱	○	✱	○	○
Legend							
✱	Exceeds Agenda 21 recommendation	✱	Full conformity	▲	Partial conformity	○	No comment

The ICMM, also representing an extractive industry, had several policy commitments in its Charter to sharing information with Governments and local communities. They were considered to be in conformity with the Agenda 21 recommendation.

Phasing out of banned chemicals

The Agenda 21 recommendation to phase out banned chemicals is not widely recognized in industry association guidelines. This issue did not receive attention in the Rio years from any of the core associations. Since then, industry association policy has been strengthened within three of the core associations – again in the extractive sector.

The ICMM Charter seeks to offer sound management across the life cycle of mining projects. It has a section on product stewardship and a paragraph specifically on risk management. This emphasizes pre-investment health and environmental impact assessments, and taking those findings into account in project plans:

“Employ risk management strategies in design, operation and decommissioning, including the handling and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. If a preliminary risk assessment indicates unacceptable risks for human health or the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty will not be used as a reason to delay the introduction of cost-effective measures to reduce environmental and human health risks to acceptable levels”.³⁷

Risks & hazards minimization	Banks	CCPA	ACC	ICC	ICMM	KEID	WTTC
Agenda 21 recommendation: Phase out, where appropriate, and dispose of any banned chemicals that are still in stock or in use, in an environmentally sound manner							
1992	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2002	○	▲	○	○	▲	▲	○
Legend							
 Exceeds Agenda 21 recommendation	 Full conformity	 Partial conformity	 No comment				

In relation to the Agenda 21 recommendation to phase out banned chemicals, the ICMM Charter states:

“Comply with or exceed the requirements of all applicable environmental laws and regulations and, in jurisdictions where these are absent or inadequate, apply cost-effective technologies and management practices to ensure the protection of the environment as well as worker and community health.”³⁸

This issue is addressed in a similar fashion by the CCPA in its Hazardous Waste Management Code of Practice, which requires member companies to meet or exceed applicable regulatory requirements. Its section on hazardous waste handling, treatment and disposal requires that the hazardous waste management system shall “require that all hazardous wastes are destroyed or otherwise treated and/or disposed in a manner which protects people and the environment from hazards”.³⁹

Both the ICMM and CCPA were evaluated as being in partial conformity with the Agenda 21 recommendation.

The ICC declared the precautionary principle, as defined in Agenda 21, to be unrealistic. It emphasized risk minimization:

“The precautionary approach does not call for scientific proof. It is illogical to expect that we can limit risk in any discipline, including environmental stewardship. As all human activities have an element of risk such an approach would be impractical, and at variance with ecologically sound decision-making processes. Realistically, it is only viable to strive to minimize risk and bring it as close to zero as possible”.⁴⁰

4. Little movement on full cost accounting

The issue of full cost accounting is addressed in four separate recommendations in Agenda 21, namely that industrial actors should:

- *Be invited to participate at the international level in assessing the practical implementation of moving toward greater reliance on pricing systems that internalize environmental costs;*

- *Cooperate in developing methodologies for the valuation of non-marketed natural resources and the standardization of data collection;*
- *Work towards the development and implementation of concepts and methodologies for the internalization of environmental costs into accounting pricing mechanisms;*
- *Work with Governments to identify and implement an appropriate mix of economic instruments and normative measures such as laws legislation, and standards.*

The findings of the Self-Regulation Report were that Keidanren had at least some level of policy on all of these recommendations. As for the ICC, ICMM (ICME), CMA (ACC) and CCPA, they all had some level of policy that related, in part, to the last of the four recommendations mentioned above, with no comment on the rest.

In the decade after Rio, the issue of full cost accounting had still not risen to the level of policy within most of the industry associations. In examining all the new policy declarations of the seven industry associations against all four recommendations, it was determined that little to no change had occurred.

Full cost accounting	Banks	CCPA	ACC	ICC	ICMM	KEID	WTTC
Agenda 21 recommendation: Work towards the development and implementation of concepts and methodologies for the internalization of environmental costs into accounting and pricing mechanisms							
1992	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2002	○	○	○	○	○	▲	○
Legend							
 Exceeds Agenda 21 recommendation	 Full conformity	 Partial conformity	 No comment				

There was some debate within the ICMM, and some movement in the programme area within the Banks Initiative. Both of these could be precursors of policy development in the future. But overall, there is no change in the policies and guidelines of world industry associations on the issue of full cost accounting.

Within metals and mining, a 2002 document produced under the aegis of the ICME on eco-indicators concluded that there was no scientific method to produce a single eco-indicator, or eco-index approach for identifying, aggregating and collapsing environmental information into one value. The conclusion was that “eco-indices, by their very nature, cannot provide reliable measures of the environmental impacts of a material, particularly because of the arbitrary or subjective nature of valuation approaches for impacts”.⁴¹ At the time of writing, the ICMM did not have any policy on this issue. However, in its paper on progress towards sustainable development in February 2002, it raised two questions:

- How can the industry develop suitable economic tools to improve investment analysis relating to sustainability issues?
- Indirect costs and benefits associated with sustainable development: should we change how and what we measure?⁴²

ICMM policy stated that members should:

“Review and take account of the environmental impacts of exploration, infrastructure development, mining or processing activities, and plan and conduct the design, development, operation, remediation and closure of all facilities in a manner that optimizes the economic use of resources while reducing adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels”.⁴³

The banks recognized this area in their programme activities, but have not established policy in this area:

“The Environmental Management and Reporting working group in short aims to assist the international financial sector in the identification of the benefits and opportunities for competitive advantage in the market place. This may be achieved through the internalization of the environmental costs of their operations, while at the same time enhancing environmental stewardship, credibility and harmony”.⁴⁴

Keidanren was wary, in a domestic context, of “environmental taxes” as they related to proposals for carbon taxes and carbon-energy taxes as ways to achieve CO₂ emissions reduction. It noted that these taxes should be carefully weighed in relation to their impact on the economy and their relationship to the existing tax system.

Internationally, Keidanren accepted the notion of carbon credits. It argued that the success of Kyoto would depend on “voluntary participation of the private sector ...so there is a need to construct a framework that facilitates its participation, such as simple procedures and clear right to the credit obtained”.⁴⁵ It also noted that its Voluntary Action Plan was viewed by the Japanese Government as “a principal tool for the industrial sector” during the first stage of its implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁶

The work of Keidanren mirrors broader interest in Japan in corporate environmental accounting. The indications are that environmental accounting has become an issue in Japan, possibly in the wake of activity within the Japanese Ministry of Environment that resulted most recently in the publication of Environmental Accounting Guidelines in 2002. Among Japanese TNCs, environmental accounting was reported in the 2002 Environmental Reports of Fujitsu, Honda Hitachi, Matsushita, NEC, Sony, Toshiba and Toyota.⁴⁷ Matsushita’s Environmental Report, for example, noted:

“Matsushita’s Environmental Accounting follows the Environmental Accounting Guidelines (2002) introduced by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, and is calculated on a global scale including overseas operation sites. We will grasp the environmental conservation costs and environmental benefits during the entire product lifecycle more accurately, thus promoting efficient environmental management.”⁴⁸

Outside the core associations, there was some discussion of this issue. Among business leaders, the WBCSD had a programme entitled Sustainability Through the Market (STM). Its report noted that businesses should:

“Establish the worth of the Earth – The market system needs accurate and timely price signals so that resources are not wasted and future opportunities squandered. Markets need to reflect the true environmental and social costs of goods and services. Proper valuation will help maintain the diversity of species, habitats and ecosystems, conserve natural resources, preserve the integrity of natural cycles, and prevent the build-up of toxic substances in the environment”.⁴⁹

The United Nations Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) adopted guidelines on environmental accounting at the enterprise level in 1989.⁵⁰ The guidelines deal with environmental costs and liabilities that affect, or are likely to affect, an enterprise's financial position and results of operations and, as such, would be included in its financial statements (that is, the "internal costs" of an enterprise). There seems to be general agreement among those developing standards on environmental accounting and disclosure that the basic concepts presented in various accounting frameworks are equally applicable to environmental costs and liabilities.

The framework for environmental accounting and disclosure was developed in the context of providing information on an entity's financial position, performance and changes, aiding users in making economic decisions, and showing the results of the financial stewardship and accountability of management for the resources entrusted to it. The subject was taken up by other international and national organizations such as OECD, the European Commission, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, to name but a few.

One of the leaders in this discussion is the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), the largest international accountancy body with nearly 300,000 members and students in 160 countries.⁵¹ A 2001 document noted that the EC's Fifth Action Programme prompted its discussion:

"The policy impetus for FCA comes from the call, buried within the detail of the European Commission's Fifth Action Programme (subtitled Towards Sustainability), for the accountancy profession to develop FCA so that 'the consumption and use of environmental resources are accounted for as part of the full cost of production and reflected in market prices'".⁵²

ACCA's definition of full cost accounting is close to that of Agenda 21:

"FCA is ... an accounting tool that seeks to identify all external environmental costs (and benefits) associated with a particular activity and to incorporate this information in decision-making

processes. The assumption underlying the desire for FCA is that if one were to account for externalities then society could be better informed as to which decisions would be more likely to make sustainable development achievable.”

ACCA commented: “full cost accounting is likely to be a valuable step forward in the sustainability debate because it articulates sustainability in the language of business. It would seem that the proposal of a sustainable cost calculation is one way to explore what full cost accounting could look like and [whether it] is feasible. Further case study research is required in this area to attempt a sustainable cost calculation in an organizational setting.... One possible focus of this research could be the social audit process which a few companies are developing and experimenting with”.⁵³

CONCLUSION

With respect to the international business community, the 1992 Rio conference was an important catalyst for policy development on sustainable development. The Rio Plus 5 conference and more recently the WSSD were additional catalysts for continued policy work. Agenda 21 has also played a valuable role. It focused the policy debate, and continues to provide a catalyst for industry association policy formation on sustainable development, and a framework against which to evaluate industry activity on sustainable development.

This report has found that some of the key issues in global environmental management have been superseded by industry policy. The establishment of worldwide policies on sustainable development has now become a mainstream industry policy position. Annual reporting requirements have been strengthened: reporting requirements from members of the chemical and mining sectors and from Keidanren now exceed those of Agenda 21. Stakeholder engagement has emerged as a major issue within the same associations.

Other themes do not receive the same degree of attention. There is uneven interest in technology transfer to developing countries. Risks and hazards minimization receive attention mainly from the

extractive industries. The phase-out of banned chemicals does not have industry consensus. Industry associations remain, for the most part, silent on full cost accounting, although individual TNCs, particularly from Japan, are working in this area.

Notes

¹ UNCTAD, *Self-Regulation of Environmental Management: An Analysis of Guidelines set by World Industry Associations for their Member Firms* (the Self-Regulation Report).

² There have been organizational and name changes within the industry associations evaluated as part of the 1996 report. The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) was formed to build on the work of the International Council on Metals and the Environment (ICME). The U.S. Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) changed its name to the American Chemistry Council (ACC). In the present report, the most recent name is used wherever the organization is referred to. The Self-Regulation Report evaluated the CERES Principles among the policies of the nine international industry associations. CERES has since given birth to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). However, CERES is not an industry association and was omitted from this report. GRI is a multi-stakeholder initiative, not an industry association, and was also not considered relevant to this report. In addition, the Keizai Doyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives) did not produce any policy document on environment or sustainable development after Rio, and was therefore omitted from this evaluation list.

³ ICCA, 2002: Responsible Care Status Report, p. 10.

⁴ WCC, 2000: "World Chlorine Council and Sustainable Development", viewed 18 December 2002 at <http://worldchlorine.com/publications/pdf/report.pdf>

⁵ CCPA, 2000: "The Ethic and Codes of Practice of Responsible Care", p. 2.

⁶ ACC, 2002: "Responsible Care Toolkit, Overview: Strategic Review", viewed 18 December, 2002, at http://www.responsiblecaretoolkit.com/overview_strategic.asp

⁷ WTTC Mission Statement, www.wttc.org, 2002.

⁸ Keidanren, 1996: "Keidanren Appeal on Environment: Declaration on Voluntary Action of Japanese Industry Directed at Conservation of Global Environment in the 21st Century", viewed 12 December 2002 at <http://keidanren.or.jp/english/policy/pol046.html>

⁹ CCPA, 2001: "Reducing Emissions 2001: Emissions Inventory and Five Year Projections, viewed 18 December 2002 at <http://www.ccpa.ca/english/position/enviro/index.html>

¹⁰ CCPA, "Responsible Care". See <http://www.ccpa.ca>

¹¹ ACC, 2002: Responsible Care Performance Metrics, viewed 18 December, 2002, at <http://www.responsiblecaretoolkit.com/performance.asp>

¹² ACC, 2002: "Responsible Care Performance Metrics, viewed 18 December, 2002 at <http://www.responsiblecaretoolkit.com/performance.asp>

¹³ Keidanren, 1996: "Outline of the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment", viewed 18 December 2002 at <http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/>

policy/pol058/outline.html

¹⁴ Keidanren, 2002: “Results of the 5th Follow-up to the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment”.

¹⁵ ICMM, 1999: “Charter on Sustainable Development”.

¹⁶ ICMM, “Toronto Declaration”.

¹⁷ WTTC, 1996: “Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry.”

¹⁸ ICC, 1992: “Business Charter on Sustainable Development”, viewed 20 December 2002 at http://www.iccwbo.org/home/environment_and_energy/charter.asp

¹⁹ ICC, “Sustainable Development: A Vision for Partnership”; ICC, Commission on Environment and Energy, 22 May 2002: Policy statement: “Sustainable development: a vision for partnership”.

²⁰ UNEP Finance Initiatives, 1997 Financial Institutions “Statement on the Environment and Sustainable Development”.

²¹ ICMM, 2000: “Charter on Sustainable Development.”

²² ICMM, 2002: “Toronto Declaration”.

²³ ACC, 2002: Press Release. “American Chemistry Council Initiates “Leadership Dialogue”.

²⁴ WTTC, 1996: “Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry Towards Sustainable Development”.

²⁵ WTTC, 1996: “Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry Towards Sustainable Development”.

²⁶ ICC, Commission on Environment and Energy, 22 May 2002 Policy statement: “Sustainable development: a vision for partnership”.

²⁷ Ten-Points-Environmental Guidelines for the Japanese Enterprises Operating Abroad, <http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/spe001/s01b/ten.html>

²⁸ WTTC, “Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry.”

²⁹ ICC, 2002: “Sustainable development: a vision for partnership”, viewed 16 December 2002, at http://www.iccwbo.org/home/statements_rules/statements/2002/sustainable_development_a_vision.asp. Also see ICC Energy Committee, 2002: “Energy for Sustainable Development. Business Recommendations and Roles”.

³⁰ ICMM, 1999: “Charter on Sustainable Development”.

³¹ ICMM, 2002: “Toronto Declaration”.

³² UNEP Finance Initiatives, 1997 Financial Institutions “Statement on the Environment and Sustainable Development”.

³³ ICCA, 2001: “The Sustainable Management of Chemicals.” Remarks of Thomas Reilly at the Business Action for Sustainable Development Business Day, 1 September 2001, viewed 18 December 2002 at http://www.icca-at-wssd.org/speech_T_Reilly.doc

³⁴ ICCA, 2002: Responsible Care Status Report, p. 26

³⁵ CEFIC, 1999: “CEFIC Position Paper on the Precautionary Principle”, http://www.cefic.be/position/Sec/pp_sec23.htm; and “Chemicals Management 2000+: The View of the European Chemical Industry on Future European Chemicals Policy”, http://www.cefic.be/position/Tad/pp_ta050.htm

³⁶ ICCA, “Global Strategy on Chemicals Management,” <http://www.icca-chem.org/issues.htm>

³⁷ ICMM, “Charter on Sustainable Development”.

³⁸ ICMM, “Charter on Sustainable Development”.

³⁹ CCPA, 2000: 'The Ethic and Codes of Practice of Responsible Careâ', pp. 41–44.

⁴⁰ ICC, Commission on Environment, 1997: "A Precautionary Approach: An ICC Business Perspective", viewed 18 December 2002 at http://www.iccbo.org/home/statements_rules/statements/1997/buspers.asp

⁴¹ ICME, October 2002: I. Boustead, C. Chaffee, W. T. Dove and B. R. Yaros, Boustead Consulting. Eco-Indices: What can they tell us?

⁴² ICMM, Working Paper, 27 February 2002, "The Mining and Metals Industries: Progress in Contributing to Sustainable Development", p. 118, viewed at: <http://www.icmm.com/uploads/1~ICMMWorkingPaper-ContributingtoSustainableDevelopment.pdf>

⁴³ ICMM, 2000: "Charter on Sustainable Development".

⁴⁴ UNEP Financial Institutions, 1997: "UNEP Statement by Financial Institutions on the Environment and Sustainable Development".

⁴⁵ Keidanren, 2002: "Basic Thinking on the Problem of Global Warming," annex to "Results of the 5th Follow-up to the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment".

⁴⁶ Keidanren, 2002: "Events Leading to the Development and Adoption of the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment (Measures Against Global Warming) and the Aims of the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan", annex to "Results of the 5th Follow-up to the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment".

⁴⁷ Matsushita - <http://matsushita.co.jp/environment/2002e/pdf/er02e.PDF>
Sony - <http://www.sony.net/SonyInfo/Environment/publication/pdf/2002/env2002/english.pdf>

Hitachi - <http://greenweb.hitachi.co.jp/en/pdf/esr2002e.pdf>

NEC - <http://www.nec.co.jp/eco/en/annual2002/index.html>

Toshiba - <http://www.toshiba.co.jp/env/english/pdf/report02e.pdf>

Honda - http://world.honda.com/environment/2002report/pdf/2002en_report_full.pdf

Fujitsu - http://eco.fujitsu.com/en/info/2002/2002report_e.pdf

⁴⁸ Matsushita Environmental Report, 2002, p. 15, viewed 13 January 2003 at http://matsushita.co.jp/environment/2002e/pdf/er02e_15-17.PDF

⁴⁹ WBCSD, 2001: Sustainability through the market: Seven keys to success, viewed 13 December 2002 at http://www.wbcd.ch/projects/pr_marketsust.htm.

⁵⁰ UNCTAD/ISAR Accounting and Financial Reporting for Environmental Costs and Liabilities, New York and Geneva, 1999.

⁵¹ ACCA website is <http://www.accaglobal.com/>. For a note about emerging corporate interest in this area, see ACCA, 1996: Jan Bebbington and Ian Thomson, Business Conceptions of Sustainability and the Implications for Accountancy, ACCA Research Report No. 48.

⁵² ACCA, 2001: Bebbington, Gray, Hibbitt and Kirk, Full Cost Accounting: An Agenda for Action, ACCA Research Report No. 73.

⁵³ ACCA, 1996: Jan Bebbington and Ian Thomson, Business Conceptions of Sustainability and the Implications for Accountancy, ACCA Research Report No. 48.

ANNEXES

1. TNC Provisions of Agenda 21
2. Acronyms
3. Industry association organizational and policy initiatives around sustainable development in the decade after Rio
4. Table of industry associations and contact points, including websites
5. Industry association policy and other documents on environmental management and sustainable development
6. Bibliography

Annex 1. TNC provisions of Agenda 21 ¹

Global Corporate Environmental Management:

1. Introduce policies and commitments to adopt equivalent or not less stringent standards of operation as in the country of origin;
2. Recognize environmental management as among the highest corporate priorities and as a key determinant of sustainable development;
3. Be encouraged to establish worldwide corporate policies on sustainable development;
4. Ensure responsible and ethical management of process from the point of view of health, safety, and environmental aspects;
5. Establish environmental management systems, including environmental auditing of production or distribution sites;
6. Strengthen partnerships to implement the principles and criteria for sustainable development;
7. Have a special role and interest in promoting cooperation in technology transfer and in building a trained human resource pool and infrastructure in host countries;
8. Share their environmental management experiences with the local authorities national Governments, and international organizations;
9. Report annually on their environmental record as well as on their use of energy and natural resources;

Environmentally Sound Production & Consumption Patterns:

10. Play a major role in reducing impacts on resource use and the environment through more efficient production processes, preventive strategies, cleaner production technologies, and procedures throughout the product life cycle;
11. Integrate cleaner production approaches into the design of products and management practices;
12. Arrange for environmentally sound technologies to be available to affiliates in developing countries;

13. Increase research and development of environmentally sound technologies and environmental management systems in collaboration with academia, scientific/ engineering establishments, and indigenous people;
14. Establish cleaner production demonstration projects/networks by sector and by country;
15. Integrate cleaner production principles and case studies into training programmes and organize environmental training programmes for the private sector and other groups in developing countries;
16. Consider establishing environmental partnership schemes with small- and medium-sized enterprises;

Risk and Hazard Minimization:

17. Undertake research into the phase-out of those processes that pose the greatest environmental risk based on the hazardous wastes generated;
18. Encourage affiliates to modify procedures in order to reflect local ecological conditions [chapter 30.22];
19. Provide data for substances produced that are needed specifically for the assessment of potential risks to human health and the environment;
20. Develop emergency response procedures and on-site and off-site emergency response plans;
21. Apply a “responsible care” approach to chemical products, taking into account the total life cycle of such products;
22. Be transparent in their operations and provide relevant information to the community that might be affected by the generation and management of hazardous waste;
23. Adopt, on a voluntary basis, community right-to-know programmes based on international guidelines, including sharing information of the causes of accidental releases of potential releases and the means to prevent them;
24. Make available to Governments the information necessary to maintain inventories of hazardous wastes, treatment/disposal sites,

contaminated sites that require rehabilitation, and information on exposure and risks;

25. Report annually on routine emissions of toxic chemicals to the environment even in the absence of host country requirements;
26. Phase out, where appropriate, and dispose of any banned chemicals that are still in stock or in use, in an environmentally sound manner;

Full Cost Environmental Accounting

27. Be invited to participate at the international level in assessing the practical implementation of moving toward greater reliance on pricing systems that internalize environmental costs;
28. Cooperate in developing methodologies for the valuation of non-marketed natural resources and the standardization of data collection;
29. Work towards the development and implementation of concepts and methodologies for the internalization of environmental costs into accounting pricing mechanisms;
30. Work with Governments to identify and implement an appropriate mix of economic instruments and normative measures such as laws legislation, and standards;

International Environmental Support Activities

31. Develop an internationally agreed upon code of principles for the management of trade in chemicals;
32. Be full participants in the implementation and evaluation of activities related to Agenda 21.

Note

¹ Annex to "Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as Related to Transnational Corporations", Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, April 1993 (E/C.10/1993/14). Reproduced in Self-Regulation Report, pp. 4–5.

Annex 2. Acronyms

AAM – Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers (USA)
ACC – American Chemistry Council
ACCA - Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
ACEA – Association of European Automobile Manufacturers
ATAG - Air Transport Action Group
CCPA – Canadian Chemical Producers’ Association
CEEI - Communications Environmental Excellence Initiative
CERES – Coalition of Environmentally Responsible Economies and Societies
CICA – Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants
E7 - Network of electric utilities of G7 countries
EASA - Electrical Apparatus Service Association
e-ASEAN Task Force
GeSI - Global e-Sustainable Initiative
IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency
IAI - International Aluminum Institute
ICC – International Chamber of Commerce
ICCA – International Council of Chemical Associations
ICMM – International Council on Mining and Metals
ICFTU - International Federation of Free Trade Unions (Chemicals)
ICM – International Council of Metals and Mining
ICME – International Council on Metals and the Environment (See ICMM)
IFA – International Fertilizer Association
IISI - International Iron and Steel Institute
ISAR - United Nations Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting
JAMA – Association of Japanese Auto Manufacturers
KEID (Keidanren) - Japan Federation of Economic Organizations
RCLG – Responsible Care® Leadership Group (ICCA)
UNCHR – United Nations Commission on Human Rights
UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WBCSD – World Business Council on Sustainable Development
WCI – World Coal Institute
WSSD – World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTTC – World Travel and Tourism Council

Annex 3. Industry association organizational and policy initiatives around sustainable development in the decade after Rio

There was a great deal of activity among these industry associations in the decade after Rio, both organizationally and in terms of policy formulation on environmental management and sustainable development. This section provides a short summary on each of the seven industry associations and its new policy and policy initiatives.

Sector industry associations

Banks: Expanded uptake of their Rio policy

Policy in the banking sector was led by the “UNEP Statement by Banks on the Environment and Sustainable Development”, launched in New York in 1992. In 1995, the banks were joined by the insurance sector, which launched a complementary policy statement entitled, the “UNEP Statement of Environmental Commitment by the Insurance Industry”. A revised version of the UNEP statement – “Statement by Financial Institutions on the Environment and Sustainable Development” – was published in May 1997.¹

The UNEP Statements focus the commitment of financial institutions on environmental sustainability in the three key areas of their activities: internal operations, environmental risk; and the development of products and services that will actively promote environmental protection. The Statements also demand an active role as a leader in promoting environmental responsibility in the financial sector. They expect signatories to conduct internal reviews and measure their activities against their environmental goals, share information with customers and other stakeholders, support research, engage in dialogue with other financial institutions, share best practice with them, and work with UNEP to review their success in implementing the Statements.

Now, nearly ten years on, UNEP works closely with over 275 financial institutions including commercial banks, investment banks, insurance and reinsurance companies, fund managers, multilateral

development banks and venture capital funds to develop and promote the linkages between the environment and financial performance. There has been a greater uptake of these Statements over time, but no new policy development.

Chemicals: Worldwide Broadening and Deepening of Responsible Care®

Within the chemicals sector worldwide, there has been a broad interest in the revision of Responsible Care, focusing on integrating the management of environment, health and safety (EHS); better performance reporting; and building public trust through transparency and stakeholder engagement. Responsible Care® originated in Canada, with the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association (CCPA). Today, the CCPA view is that:

“Responsible Care® is the most significant initiative undertaken by our membership in the thirty-seven year history of the CCPA. Responsible Care® continues to challenge members of the association as they strive to meet the ever-changing expectations of Canadians. Responsible Care® is a new ethic for the safe and environmentally sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle. [It requires that] ... the CEO or most senior executive of every member of CCPA must commit to implement the guiding principles and codes of practice of Responsible Care® within three years of joining the association and to be publicly verified as having done so. All companies are re-verified every three years. The expectations of members and partners in Responsible Care® go beyond the required implementation of codes of practice. Expectations include CEO networking via leadership groups, public input through a national advisory panel, and mutual assistance through sharing successful practices.”²

In Canada, the CCPA produced in November 2002 “The Ethic and Codes of Practice of Responsible Care®”, and Commitments Packages 1 (the bluebook) and 2 (the greenbook). It notes that these packages together “comprise the commitment to Responsible Care® of the Executive Contact of a new member or partner company and the annual commitment of the Executive Contact of a verified company”.³

The national chemical association with the most TNCs is the American Chemistry Council (ACC). Quite apart from the events of 11 September 2001 and security concerns, which have generated a new ACC Responsible Care® Practice Code on Security, the ACC has invested in a major revision of Responsible Care, which has been sparked by internal and external feedback. Internally, ACC members reported that Responsible Care® was no longer a leadership initiative: much (80 per cent) of the “voluntary” obligations of the programme were now required by their regulatory compliance obligations (compared with 13 per cent in the 1980s); the programme had become increasingly onerous for companies with its new requirements for EHS management system integration and verification, although its business value had not been demonstrated; and industry performance had begun to level off.⁴

Externally, the ACC’s perception is that in the 21st century, chemical companies have reached new levels of operational efficiency and social responsibility, but face unprecedented levels of public apprehension and suspicion.⁵ In a major internal review, the ACC found that stakeholders felt that Responsible Care® was a public relation exercise. It determined that transparency was the key to its credibility and that independent third party certification will improve the industry’s accountability and credibility. It also believes that there is a continuing role for Responsible Care® in demonstrating a basis for voluntary industry self-regulation. On the basis of these considerations, the ACC Board Committee on Responsible Care® recommended in January 2002 the formation of a Strategic Review Task Force to examine a number of important issues related to the future of Responsible Care.⁶ This recommendation was endorsed by the ACC Executive Committee and in June 2002 the ACC Board of Directors approved all recommendations.⁷ These recommendations have not, at the time of writing, become policy. The recommendations included a decision to align itself with some of the leading initiatives taking place internationally, under the auspices of the ICCA:

“Achieve strategic alignment between Responsible Care® and other industry wide initiatives, including the Long-range Research Initiative, chemical testing commitments (e.g., High Production Volume testing, children’s health testing) the Global Chemicals Management Policy, stakeholder dialogue processes and sustainable development”.

In January 1996, the ICCA released a policy position on “Sustainable Development and the Chemical Industry”.⁸ This document recognized the challenges to the industry of resource limitations, ecosystem fragility, global population growth, and social and economic inequalities. Since then, the ICCA has published position papers on a range of issues from a “Global Strategy on Chemicals Management”, which includes reference to chemical management policy, to the “Industry Position on the Prevention of Illegal International Traffic in Toxic and Dangerous Products”.⁹ Position papers are generally produced as part of international negotiations on the content of international agreements. They could have policy consequences, but were not considered policy documents in this report.

In addition, the ICCA has launched several initiatives that are likely to have consequences for their contributions to industry sustainable development. Among these is the ICCA global initiative on High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals, launched in October 1998.¹⁰ The main features of the ICCA HPV Chemicals Initiative are:

- Voluntary action by the world chemical industry to speed up the process under existing regional and/or global programmes with a clear target date;
- Globally harmonized, internationally agreed data sets and initial hazard assessments under the refocused HPV Chemicals Programme of the OECD;
- Elimination of duplication of testing and assessment efforts.

The main expected benefits include the restoration of public confidence in chemicals, fostering of the chemical industry’s reputation on a global basis, and production of a sound scientific basis for any global, regional and/or national risk assessment, subsequent voluntary industry action or legislation. As shown in this report, several of those elements directly address some Agenda 21 recommendations.

Going forward, the ICCA clearly sees sustainable development as a core challenge. In 2002, it noted that Responsible Care® is “our industry ethic and core value”. It sees “much in common with

Sustainable Development”, and is “addressing how we should link our efforts beyond the environment in the additional and important aspects that make up Sustainable Development”.¹¹ It created a Responsible Care® Leadership Group (RCLG) in 2001. It has three core strategies:

1. To achieve global understanding of, and commitment to, a common Responsible Care® ethic;
2. To improve the quality of association Responsible Care® initiatives worldwide;
3. To communicate and dialogue effectively with internal and external stakeholders.¹²

Also in 2002, as part of its preparation for the WSSD, the ICCA published its fourth “ICCA Responsible Care® Status Report” and contributed one of the sector reports to the UNEP WSSD project.¹³

Mining and metals: A revised charter towards sustainable development

In 1998 nine mining companies established the Global Mining Initiative to examine how the mining and minerals sector could better contribute to the transition to sustainable development. The ICMM was a key outcome of this initiative. Its mandate is to take forward the outcomes relevant to industry of the independent Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development project (MMSD). MMSD was a two-year process of stakeholder engagement and research undertaken by the International Institute of Environment and Development and regional partners, culminating in the publication of a report, the results of which were presented and discussed at the Global Mining Initiative conference in Toronto in May 2002. ICMM’s work plan was approved by Council in December 2002 and will be available on the website in January 2003.

The ICMM adopted the ICME Sustainable Development Charter, which expanded the ICME’s original Environmental Charter. The Sustainable Development Charter contains management principles in four key areas: environmental stewardship; product stewardship; community responsibility; and general corporate responsibilities. ICMM members acknowledge sustainable

development as a corporate priority. Caroline Digby of the ICMM noted that this sustainable development framework for members will, in time, include a system for reporting and verification.¹⁴ Although the new sustainable development policy has not yet been set, Ms. Digby confirmed that policy intentions are made clear in the Toronto Declaration (which the ICMM adopted in May 2002).¹⁵

World Travel and Tourism Council: continuous implementation of Rio commitments

The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) is the forum for global business leaders comprising the presidents, chairs and CEOs of 100 of the world's foremost travel and tourism companies. In 1996, WTTC, the World Tourism Organization and the Earth Council together launched "Agenda 21 for the travel and tourism Industry: Towards Environmentally Sustainable Development". This was a detailed sectoral action plan for sustainable development in the Travel & Tourism industry, based on recommendations that emerged from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The WTTC claims that this initiative "was, and perhaps still is, the first industry-specific adaptation of the Summit's Agenda 21 on sustainability".¹⁶

"Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry" contained priority areas for action with defined objectives and suggested steps to be taken to achieve them. This document contained 11 guiding principles for sustainable development of the tourism industry, with principles based on sustainable patterns of production and consumption, conservation, protection and restoration of the earth's ecosystem. It provided 10 priority areas for action, including issues particular to this sector; management of fresh water resources; land-use planning and management; involving staff, customers and communities in environmental issues; design for sustainability; and partnerships for sustainable development.

The Council's programme explicitly echoed Rio and Agenda 21, and has been consistently promoted over the ensuing years. Its work has concentrated on communication and implementation, not on new policy development. Regional seminars have been held. Cooperation has been sought with the UN system in general, and with the CSD process (particularly in preparation for the 7th meeting of the CSD in April 1999, which dealt specifically with tourism).

Sustainable Development was promoted through alliances with major NGOs and intergovernmental organizations, including Green Globe, the Worldwide Fund for Nature, and the UN High Commission for Human Rights. The WTTC participated with UNEP in producing the sector progress reports for the WSSD. Also in 2002, the WTTC published a document on corporate social leadership. It notes that progress in this area was slow, but reported some leading examples of best practice.¹⁷

Multi-sector, commercial industry associations

Keidanren: Voluntary Action Plan for Industry Across Japan

The Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) urged its members to adhere to the Keidanren Charter for Good Corporate Behavior and the Global Environment Charter (1991), in order to recover public confidence in businesses. It produced a document in 1994 entitled the “Ten-Points-Environmental Guideline for the Japanese Enterprises Operating Abroad”, which emphasized continuous dialogue with host country communities and the use of Japanese standards on the management of hazardous substances.¹⁸ It also emphasized the resolution of international problems and deepening of economic relations with other countries through policy dialogue with Governments, business groups and concerned international organizations.

In July 1996, Keidanren produced its “Keidanren Appeal on the Environment”, which sought to encourage industry to enact “measures to counter global warming”; to move towards a “recycling-based society”; to restructure “Environmental Management Systems and Environmental Auditing;” and to use “Environmental Considerations in Evolving Overseas Projects”. In December 1996, the Keidanren presented the “Industry-Wide Voluntary Action Plans for 29 Industries”, drafted in response to the Appeal. This has become an annual report – the “Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment”. This Action Plan was based on the Appeal. It emphasized personal environmental ethics, eco-efficiency and voluntary environmental management. It requested industry to work on four “urgent issues” that had been defined in the Appeal. Japanese industry goals on CO₂ and waste reduction have been established.

The Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment was outlined in December 1996. Annual Action Plans and performance results were published for all 34 industry associations participating, up to the most recent at the time of writing – namely, the “Results of the 5th Follow-up to the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment,” which was published in October 2002”.¹⁹

International Chamber of Commerce: Expansion of policy agenda through partnerships

The ICC issued its Business Charter on Sustainable Development in 1992. Since then, it has issued the ICC Commitment to Sustainable Development, in April 1997, and “Sustainable Development: a Vision for Partnership” in May 2002.²⁰ The “Vision” encouraged the World Summit on Sustainable Development to promote economic development and technological innovation as sources of sustainable development and poverty reduction. It strongly emphasized the role of partnerships and capacity-building in achieving these goals.²¹ In addition, the ICC has forged partnerships with other organizations.

The ICC project on “Business for a Better World” locates itself as a leader in business and sustainable development issues:

“ICC: the world business organization – as the first business association to respond to the challenges of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan’s Global Compact, as the organization at the forefront of the business contribution to the Johannesburg Earth Summit, and as the international body behind a push for improved corporate social responsibility.”²²

The ICC established a Commission on Business in Society and has actively engaged in understanding the corporate social responsibility debate within the language of voluntary business activities.²³

Notes

¹ UNEP, 1997: "Statement by Financial Institutions on the Environment and Sustainable Development", viewed 13 December 2002 at: <http://unepfi.net/fii/english.htm>.

² CCPA, "Responsible Care," viewed 18 December 2002 at <http://www.ccpa.ca/english/position/enviro/index.html>

³ CCPA, 2002, "Responsible Care".

⁴ ACC, 2002: "Overview: Why Change Responsible Care?", viewed 18 December 2002 at <http://www.responsiblecaretoolkit.com/overview.asp>; and "Responsible Care: Details of a Revamped Responsible Care Take Shape," *Chemical Week*, 20/27 November 2002.

⁵ ACC News Release, October 28, 2002: "Lebedev Addresses Industry Leaders: Performance and Communication Key to Industry Success." Lebedev is the new President and CEO of the ACC.

⁶ ACC, 2002: "Overview: Why Change Responsible Care?", viewed on 18 December 2002 at <http://www.responsiblecaretoolkit.com/overview.asp>

⁷ ACC, "Responsible Care Strategic Review: Overview", http://www.responsiblecaretoolkit.com/overview_strategic.asp

⁸ ICCA, 1996, "Sustainable Development and the Chemical Industry", viewed 17 December 2002, at <http://www.icca-chem.org/issues.htm>

⁹ ICCA, Global Crop Protection Federation, ICME, 2001: Industry Position on the Prevention of Illegal International Traffic in Toxic and Dangerous Products", viewed 17 December 2002 at <http://www.icca-chem.org/issues.htm>

¹⁰ ICCA, HPV Chemicals Initiative, viewed 17 December 2002 at <http://www.cefic.org/activities/hse/mgt/hpv/hpvinit.htm>

¹¹ ICCA, 2002: "Responsible Care Status Report", p. 2.

¹² ICCA, 2002: "Responsible Care Status Report", p. 5.

¹³ ICCA. 2002: "Responsible Care Status Report", viewed 17 December 2002 at <http://www.icca-at-wssd.org/rc1.pdf>; and "On the Road to Sustainability: A Contribution from the Global Chemical Industry to the World Summit on Sustainable Development", viewed 18 December 2002 at http://www.icca-at-wssd.org/On_the_road_ICCA%20.pdf; and "ICCA Chemical Sector Report to UNEP," http://www.icca-at-wssd.org/final_Sectoral_report_April_2002.pdf

¹⁴ Caroline Digby, Program Director, ICMM: Interview with Riva Krut, 12 December, 2002.

¹⁵ For the purposes of evaluation against Agenda 21, this Report therefore considers the Sustainable Development Charter as the only policy document. However, where policy intentions seem clear, this is discussed in the text.

¹⁶ WTTC, 2002: Corporate Social Leadership in Travel and Tourism", available at <http://www.wttc.org/promote/pdf/CSLREPORT.pdf>, viewed 13 December 2002.

¹⁷ WTTC, 2002: "Corporate Social Leadership in Travel and Tourism".

¹⁸ Keidanren, 1994: "Ten-Points-Environmental Guideline for the Japanese Enterprises Operating Abroad", viewed 12 December 2002 at <http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/speech/spe001/s01001/s01b/ten.html>

¹⁹ Keidanren, 1997: “Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment”; and “Outline of the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment”, viewed 12 December 2002 at: <http://keidanren.or.jp/english/policy/pol058/outline.html> ; and Keidanren, 2002: “Results of the 5th Follow-up to the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment”.

²⁰ ICC, see their website at: <http://www.iccwbo.org>

²¹ ICC, Commission on Environment and Energy, 2002: “Sustainable Development: A Vision for Partnership”.

²² ICC, 2002: “Business for a Better World”, viewed 20 December 2002 at http://www.iccwbo.org/home/menu_business_better.asp

²³ ICC, 2002: Business in society: making a positive and responsible contribution, viewed 20 December 2002 at http://www.iccwbo.org/home/news_archives/2002/stories/businsodoc.asp

Annex 4. Table of industry associations and contact points, including websites

Sectoral industry Association		
Industry association	Address, phone, fax	Website
ACCOUNTING		
Association of Chartered Certified Accountants	29 Lincoln's Inn Fields London WC2A 3EE UK Tel: +44 (0)20 7396 7000 Fax: +44 (0)20 7396 7070	http://www.accaglobal.com
ADVERTISING		
European Association of Communication Agencies	152 Blvd. Brand Whitlock B-1200 Brussels Belgium Tel: 32-2 740 07 10 Fax: 32-2 740 07 17	www.eaca.be
BANKS & INSURANCE PROVIDERS		
International banks	Paul Clements-Hunt UNEP, Head of Unit Geneva, Switzerland Tel: +41.22.917.8116	www.unepfi.net
CHEMICALS		
American Plastic Council	1300 Wilson Blvd., Arlington VA 22209 USA Tel: 703-253-0710	http://www.plasticsresource.com
American Chemistry Council	1300 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209 USA Tel. 703-741-5000 Fax 703-741-6000	http://www.americanchemistry.com
Canadian Chemical Producers' Association	805 - 350 Sparks Street Ottawa, ON K1R 7S8 Canada Tel: (613) 237-6215 Fax: (613) 237-4061	http://www.ccpa.ca

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Annex 4 (continued)

Sectoral industry Association

Industry association	Address, phone, fax	Website
European Chemical Industry Council	Tel: 43 1 501 05 Fax: 43 1 501 05 280	www.cefic.org
Chemical Industries Association	Kings Buildings, Smith Square, London SW1P 3JJ UK Tel: 020 7834 3399 Fax: 020 7834 4469	http://www.cia.org.uk
International Chemistry Councils Association	No addresses, no contact phones	www.icca-chem.org
International Fertilizer Association	Tel: +33 153 930 500 Fax: +33 153 930 545/547	www.fertilizer.org/
CONSTRUCTION		
Confederation of International Contractors Association	Tel: (33.1) 58 56 44 20 Fax: (33.1) 58 56 44 24	http://www.cica.net
ENERGY		
E7 - International Association of Electric Companies	1155 Metcalfe Street, Suite 1120 Montréal QC H3B 2V6 Canada Tel: 514.392.8876 Fax: 514.392.8900	http://www.e7.org
International Atomic Energy Agency	P.O. Box 100 Wagramer Strasse 5 A-1400 Vienna, Austria Tel: +43-12600 - 0 Fax: +43-12600 - 7	http://www.iaea.org/worldatom
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES		
Communication Environmental Excellence Initiative	Christopher Lloyd Director – Environmental Operations Tel: (617)743-6854 Fax: (617)737-0084	www.ceei.org

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Annex 4 (continued)

Sectoral industry Association		
Industry association	Address, phone, fax	Website
MINING		
International Council on Mining and Metals	3 rd Floor 19 Stratford Place London W1C 1BQ UK Tel: +44 (0)20 7290 4920	http://www.icme.com
International Aluminum Institute	Tel: +44 (0) 20 7930 0528 Fax: +44 (0) 20 7321 0183	http://www.world-aluminum.org/iai/
International Iron and Steel Institute	Rue Colonel Bourg, 120 B-1140 Brussels Belgium	http://www.sustainable-steel.org
World Coal Institute	Ground Floor, Cambridge House, 180 Upper Richmond Road, Putney London SW15 2SH UK Tel: +44 (0) 20 8246 6611 Fax: +44 (0) 20 8246 6622	www.wci-coal.com
PAPER & FORESTS		
International Council of Forest and Paper Association	Contact person – John Mechem Tel: 083 296 2315	http://www.icfpa.org
TOURISM		
World Travel and Tourism Council	1-2 Queen Victoria Terrace Sovereign Court, London E1W 3HA UK Tel: (+44) 870 727 9882, +44 (0) 20 7481 8007 Fax: (+44) 870 728 9882 , +44 (0) 20 7488 1008	www.wttc.org/
TRANSPORT		
Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers	1401 H Street N. W., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20005 USA Tel: 202- 326.-5500 Fax: 202.-326-5598	http://www.autoalliance.org

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Annex 4 (continued)

Sectoral industry Association		
Industry association	Address, phone, fax	Website
Aviation Environment Federation	The Information Officer Aviation Environment Federation Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber Street London EC4V 3NS UK Tel: +44 (0)20 7248 2223 Fax: +44 (0)20 7329 8160	http://www.aef.org.uk
Association of European Automobile Manufacturers	Rue du Nouer 211, 1000 Brussels Belgium Tel: +32 2 7325550 Fax: +32 2 7387310	http://www.acea.be
Air Transport Action Group	PO Box 5 Portland, OR 97207-0005 Tel: 1800 634 8978 1503 248 9985 Fax: 1 503 248 0024	www.atag.org
International Road Transport Union	3, rue de Varembe, PO Box 44 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Tel: (+41 22) 918 27 00 Fax: (+41 22) 918 27 41	http://www.iru.org
Association of Japanese Auto Manufacturers	Otemachi Bldg, 6-1 Otemachi 1-chome Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-004 Japan Tel: 81 3 5219 6655 Fax. 81 3 3287 2073	http://jama.or.jp
CROSS-SECTORAL INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS		
Global e-Sustainability Initiative	Tel: +33.1.44.37.16.23 Fax: +33.1.44.37.14.74	www.gesi.org
International Chamber of Commerce	38 Cours Albert 1er 75008 Paris, France Tel: +33 1 49 53 28 28 Fax: +33 1 49 53 28 59	http://www.iccwbo.org

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Annex 4 (continued)

Sectoral industry Association		
Industry association	Address, phone, fax	Website
International Institute of Refrigeration	No addresses, no telephone numbers on webpage	www.iifiir.org/
International Solid Waste Association	Overgaden Oven Vandet 48 E DK-1415 Copenhagen K, Denmark Tel: +45 32 96 15 88 Fax: +45 32 96 15 84	www.iswa.org
International Water Association	International Water Association Alliance House 12 Caxton Street London SW1H 0QS UK Tel: +44 (0)20 7654 5500 Fax: +44 (0)20 7654 5555	www.iwahq.org.uk
Japan Federation of Economic Organizations	Keidanren Kaikan, 1-9-4, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8188 Japan Tel: +81-3-5204-1500 Fax: +81-3-5255-6255	www.keidanren.or.jp
Japan Association of corporate executives	Yusen Building, 32 Marunouchi, 2 Chome, Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo Japan 100 Tel: 81 3 3284 0220/0570 Fax: 81 3 3212 3774	www.doyukai.or.jp
United Nations Commission on Human Rights	OHCHR-UNOG 8-14 Avenue de la Paix 1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland Tel: 41-22 917-9000	http://www.unhchr.ch
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Palais des Nations 8-14, Av. de la Paix 1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland Tel: +41 22 907 1234 Fax: +41 22 907 0043	http://www.unctad.org

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Annex 4 (concluded)

Sectoral industry Association

Industry association	Address, phone, fax	Website
UNEP Finance Initiatives	International Environment House 15 Chemin des Anémones CH-1219 Châtelaine Geneva, Switzerland Tel: +41.22.917.8116	www.unepfi.net
Verband der Chemischen Industrie	Kaiserswerther Str. 16-18 Berlin Germany Tel.: + 49 / 30 / 838-1	http://www.fu-berlin.de
World Business Council on Sustainable Development	4, chemin de Conches 1231 Conches-Geneva Switzerland Tel: +41 (22) 839 31 00 Fax: +41 (22) 839 31 31	http://www.wbcsd.ch

Annex 5. Industry association policy and other documents on environmental management and sustainable development

Industry association	Policy documents	Other documents
Sectoral industry associations		
ACCOUNTING		
ACCA	Business Conception for Sustainability and the Implications for Accountancy, 7 August 2002 http://www.accaglobal.com/research/summaries/24860?session=ffffffe_01146cb7c28288ca3e00b9d1a8176e59cd7c15a96259a6ab05906a80	Full Cost Accounting: An Agenda for Action, 18 March 2002 http://www.accaglobal.com/research/summaries/196138?session=ffffffe01146ee1c28288ca3e00bc1c39891023997bf740dc019ca5178ec173
ADVERTISING		
EASA		Industry as a Partner for Sustainable Development: Advertising June 2002 http://www.uneptie.org/outreach/wssd/docs/sectors/final/advertising.pdf
BANKS & INSURANCE PROVIDERS		
Banks	UNEP Statement by Financial Institutions on the Environment & Sustainable Development, May 1997	http://unepfi.net/fii/english.htm
CHEMICALS		
ACC	ACC, 2002: "Responsible Care® Toolkit, Overview: Strategic Review http://www.responsiblecaretoolkit.com/overview_strategic.asp	ACC News Release, 28 October 2002: "Lebedev Addresses Industry Leaders: Performance and Communication Key to Industry Success"
APC		Plastic at Work for a Sustainable Future (n.d.) http://www.plasticsresource.com/resource_conservation/sustainable_development/sustainable_development.html Plastics: Contribution to the Environmental Protection (n.d.) http://www.plasticsresource.com/resource_conservation/sustainable_development/environment_protect.pdf

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Annex 5 (continued)

Industry association	Policy documents	Other documents
CCPA	“The Ethic and Codes of Practice of Responsible Care®,” 2002 http://www.ccpa.ca/english/position/enviro/index.html Responsible Care, November 2000 http://www.ccpa.ca/english/position/enviro/index.html	
CEFIC	CEFIC, 1999: “CEFIC Position Paper on the Precautionary Principle” http://www.cefic.be/position/Sec/pp_sec23.htm Responsible Care® 1987	Responsible Care® Report, 2001 http://www.cefic.org/Files/Publications/ceficrc.pdf
CIA	Responsible Care, 1989 http://www.cia.org.uk/industry/care.htm	
ICCA	ICCA, 2002: A Golden Opportunity to Progress Sustainable Development, 10 December 2002 (commitment), http://www.icca-at-wssd.org/index4.html ICCA, 2002: “Global Strategy on Chemicals Management” http://www.icca-chem.org/issues.htm ICCA, 1996: “Sustainable Development and the Chemical Industry”, http://www.icca-chem.org/issues.htm	World Summit on Sustainable Development. Plan of Implementation, 4 September 2002, http://www.icca-at-wssd.org/Plan.pdf ICCA Responsible Care® Status Report 2002, http://www.icca-at-wssd.org/Respcare.pdf “Global Initiative on High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals,” viewed 17 December 2002 at http://www.cefic.org/activities/hse/mgt/hpv/hpvinit.htm ICCA, Global Crop Protection Federation, ICME, 2001: “Industry Position on the Prevention of Illegal International Traffic in Toxic and Dangerous Products”, viewed 17 December 2002 at http://www.icca-chem.org/issues.htm
IFA	Mission (no date) http://www.fertilizer.org/ifa/ab_miss.asp	Industry as a Partner for Sustainable Development: Fertilizer Industry 2002 http://www.fertilizer.org/ifa/publicat/pdf/2002_fertilizer_industry.pdf

CONSTRUCTION

CICA	UNEP Declaration on Cleaner Production by CICA February 2001 http://www.uneptie.org/pc/cp/declaration
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Annex 5 (continued)

Industry association	Policy documents	Other documents
ENERGY		
E7	E7 Sustainable Energy Charter 12 May 1994 http://www.e7.org/PDFs/E7_Sustainable_Energy_Charter.pdf "Energy in Action" Statement, May 2002 http://www.e7.org/NewsBriefs/Energy_In_Action.pdf	
IAEA		"The Role of the International Atomic Energy Agency", 22 October 2001, viewed 18 December, 2002, at http://www.iaea.org/worldatom/Press/Statements/2001/ebsp2001n010.shtml
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES		
CEEI	CEEI Environmental Charter, February, 22 1999 http://www.ceei.org/charter.html	CEEI Environmental Report, 2000 http://www.ceei.org/CEEI%20Report.html
MINING		
ICMM	Sustainable Development Charter, 2000, http://www.icmm.com/html/charter_intro.php	"Working Paper, The Mining and Metals Industries: Progress in Contributing to Sustainable Development", 27 February 2002 viewed at http://www.icmm.com/uploads/1~ICMMWorkingPaper-ContributingtoSustainableDevelopment.pdf "Toronto Declaration", 15 May 2002 http://www.icmm.com/uploads/2~TorontoDeclaration15May02.pdf ICME, October 2002: I. Boustead, C. Chaffee, W. T. Dove and B. R. Yaros, Boustead Consulting. Eco-Indices: What can they tell us Viewed at http://www.icmm.com/uploads/1~Eco-Indices.pdf
IAI	No policy	The Aluminum Industry's Sustainable Development Report, April 2000 http://www.world-aluminum.org/iai/publications/documents/sustainable.pdf

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Annex 5 (continued)

Industry association	Policy documents	Other documents
IISI	Policy Statement on Sustainable Development, August 2002, http://www.sustainablesteel.org/content.php?contentid=179&mainNavigationItem=1&selectedNavigationItem=90&language=0	The World Steel Industry and Sustainable Development: Vision and Goals August 2002 http://www.sustainablesteel.org/files/Policy+Statement+Brochure.pdf
WCI	Sustainable Development Principles 2002 http://www.wci-coal.com/web/content.php?menu_id=4.3	Sustainable Entrepreneurship Report, December 2001 http://wci.rmid.co.uk/uploads/unepreport.pdf
PAPER AND FORESTS		
ICFPA		ICFPA Statement on Illegal Logging, 25 April 2002 http://www.icfpa.org/Issues/Statement_illegallogging.asp The Forest and Paper Industry on its Way to Sustainability, 2002 http://www.icfpa.org/Issues/ICFPASTatement1.pdf
TOURISM		
WTTC	Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry Towards Environmentally Sustainable Development, 1996 http://www.wttc.org/promote/agenda21.htm WTTC Mission Statement, 2002 www.wttc.org	Corporate Social Leadership in Travel & Tourism, 2002 http://www.wttc.org/publications/pdf/CSLREPORT.pdf
TRANSPORT		
AAM	No policy	
AEF	Consolidated Statement of Continuing ICA Policies and Practices Related to Environmental Protection October 2001 http://www.icao.int/cgi/goto_atb.pl?icao/en/env/overview.htm;env	
ACEA	ACEA's CO ₂ Commitment, 5 December 2002 http://www.acea.be/ACEA/brochure_co2.pdf	An ACEA Transport Policy Manifesto for Europe, 20 July 2000 http://www.acea.be/ACEA/Manifesto_Transport_-_UK.pdf

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Annex 5 (continued)

Industry association	Policy documents	Other documents
		An ACEA r Industry as a Partner For Sustainable Development: Automotive 2002 http://www.uneptie.org/outreach/wssd/docs/sectors/final/automotive.pdf
ATAG		ATAG resolution on sustainable aviation 2001, http://www.atag.org/files/AtagResSustainableAviation.pdf Aviation: Industry as a partner for sustainable development 2002, http://www.atag.org/files/UNEP-ATAGAviationSustain.pdf
IRU	The IRU Charter for Sustainable Development, 1996, http://www.iru.org	The IRU Initiative "Driving Towards Sustainable Development", 1997 at http://www.iru.org IRU Guide to Sustainable Development 2000 at http://www.iru.org Industry as a Partner for Sustainable Development: Road Transport, 2002 at http://www.iru.org
JAMA	Environmental Action Plan 1996 http://www.japanauto.com/library/brochuresEAP.htm	Industry as a Partner for Sustainable Development: Automotive 2002 http://www.uneptie.org/outreach/wssd/docs/sectors/final/automotive.pdf
CROSS-SECTORAL INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS		
GeSI	GeSI Constitution 2001 http://www.gesi.org/docs/GeSI-Constitution.pdf	
ICC	Sustainable Development: A vision for Partnership, 22 May 2002 http://www.iccwbo.org/home/statements_rules/statements/2002/sustainable_development_a_vision.asp ICC Commitment to Sustainable Development, 2 April, 1997, http://www.iccwbo.org/home/statements_rules/statements/1997/sustdev.asp ICC, 1992: Business Charter on Sustainable Development	Energy for Sustainable Development, Business Recommendations and Roles, August, 27 2002, http://www.iccwbo.org/sdcharter/topics/energy/energy.pdf Business Progress towards Sustainable Development, 27 February 1998 http://www.iccwbo.org/home/news_archives/1998/business_progress_27february.asp

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Annex 5 (concluded)

Industry association	Policy documents	Other documents
IIR	The Refrigeration Sector's Commitment to Sustainable Development and Mitigation of Climate Change, 2002 http://www.iifiir.org/2endossiers_communiques_Johannesburg.htm	Sustainable Development: Achievements and Challenges in the Refrigeration Sector (no date) http://www.iifiir.org/rapportIIF.htm
ISWA	ISWA Development Programme, no date, at http://www.iswa.org Position Paper on Sustainable Development and Waste Management, 2001 http://www.iswa.org/EU_News.html#Anchor-ISWA-49575	Sustainable Development and Waste Management in the EU, 29 November 2001 http://www.iswa.org/EU_News.html#Anchor-ISWA-49575
IWA	Marseille Statement on Urban Water Management, June 2001 http://www.gdrc.org/uem/water/iwrm/1pager-04.html	
Keidanren	Results of the 5 th Follow-up to the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment, 17 October 2002 http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/policy/2002/064/index.html Outline of the Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment, http://keidanren.or.jp/english/policy/pol058/outline.html Keidanren Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment, 17 June 1997 http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/policy/pol058/index.html Keidanren Appeal on Environment 16 July 1996 http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/policy/pol046.html Ten-Points-Environmental Guideline for the Japanese Enterprises Operating Abroad, 1996 http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/speech/spe001/s01001/s01b/ten.html	
WBCSD	Mission Statement (no date) http://www.wbcd.ch/aboutus/index.htm	Sustainability through the Market: Seven Keys to Success, 2001 http://www.wbcd.ch/projects/pr_marketsust.htm

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ACC: Garrity Baker, Senior Director, International Affairs, ACC, 10 December 2002.

Clifton Curtis & Tina Skaar, 2002: "Global Chemicals management: Progress Since Rio", printed in *The Earth Times*, August 2002.

ICMM: Telephone interview with Caroline Digby, Program Director, ICMM, 11 December 2002.

"Responsible Care: Details of a Revamped Responsible Care® Take Shape," *Chemical Week*, New York, NY, 20/27 November 2002.

UNCTAD 1996: *Self-Regulation of Environmental Management: An analysis of Guidelines set by World Industry Associations for their Member Firms*, UNCTAD/DTCI/29, Environmental Series No 5, United Nations, New York and Geneva.

UNCTAD/ISAR, 1999: *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Environmental Costs and Liabilities*, UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/4, ISBN 92-1-012041-8, United Nations, New York and Geneva.

UNEP, 2002: 22 reports on "Industry as a partner for sustainable development", at <http://www.uneptie.org/outreach/wssd/docs/sectors/final/automotive.pdf>.

