



Global Compact Summit: China

Building Alliances for a Sustainable Global Economy

Final Report



30 November - 1 December 2005 • Shanghai



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• China Enterprise Confederation
• China Society for the Promotion
of the Guangxi Program

Global Compact Summit: China

December 2005 • Shanghai



Kim Hak-Su, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP

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Executive Summary

The concept of corporate citizenship has evolved significantly since the Global Compact was launched in July 2000. Its moral validity is now compounded by a strong business case. The success of business – or its failure – depends on the stability and well-being of societies.

Five hundred business leaders and representatives of government, labour and civil society from around the world gathered in Shanghai on 30 November – 1 December 2005 for the Global Compact Summit: China. The event represented the largest ever held in China on the topic of corporate citizenship.

The participants engaged in substantive peer-to-peer dialogues and debates on corporate responsibility and the Global Compact. In addition, the event offered Chinese leaders the opportunity to discuss the emerging corporate citizenship movement in China and how the Global Compact's ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour conditions, environmental stewardship and anti-corruption can be used to contribute to sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty, in addition to their value in integrating Chinese business into the global economy.

In a range of plenary sessions and special forums, leaders noted the following:

- The concept of corporate citizenship has evolved significantly since the Global Compact was launched in July 2000. Its moral validity is now compounded by a strong business case. The success of business – or its failure – depends on the stability and well-being of societies.

- No single organization or body can solve the pressing environmental and social problems of today – many of which are now highly interconnected. Collective efforts are required.
- Among companies around the world, the Global Compact is catalyzing a structured and embedded approach to corporate citizenship. With over 2,900 multistakeholder participants from 90 countries, the Global Compact has become a truly worldwide initiative.
- A values-based approach to business practices can root companies firmly in universal principles that enjoy political and social legitimacy around the world. This will contribute to a smooth and positive integration of Chinese companies as they continue expanding their presence in the global economy and international community.
- The process of globalization has fundamentally transformed the environment within which the United Nations and Governments operate. In response, the UN and Member States are increasingly collaborating with non-state actors, including business and civil society.

In addition to these overarching perspectives, leaders shared experiences, emerging practices and challenges related to a host of issues such as sustainable business and development, international trade, the workplace and community, the financial markets, environmental stewardship, and national competitiveness



The Global Compact Summit: China was convened with the support of the Government of the People's Republic of China and in collaboration with the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, All China Federation of Industry & Commerce, China Enterprise Confederation, China Society for the Promotion of the Guangcai Program, Foundation for Globalization Cooperation, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The Summit generated a number of important outcomes:

- Participants adopted the Shanghai Declaration (see page 31), a 15-point document capturing broad commitments by participants and recommendations to Governments. Among the agreements: "We, the participants of the UN Global Compact Summit: China, commit to continuously advance the implementation of the UN Global Compact and its principles. We will strive to give concrete meaning to a principle-based change approach in our operations".
- The China Enterprise Confederation (CEC) established and will further develop the "CEC Global Compact Promotion Bureau" that will include awareness-building, training and consulting, and policy and operational dialogues. In addition, the CEC will compile case studies of responsible business practices for learning purposes.
- The CEC, in partnership with the Government of the People's Republic of China, will integrate the Global Compact and its principles in economic development and industrial zones.
- The All China Federation of Industry and Commerce is implementing an approach to support its member companies as they explore engagement in the Global Compact. In addition, it will create a Global Compact office in China to promote the initiative.
- Effective rooting of the Global Compact in China, where the concept of corporate citizenship is finding ever-increasing interest and support by the private and public sectors, is critical as Chinese business increases its involvement in and support of the national effort to reach the goals of Xiaokang ("well-off society") and the building of a harmonious society.
- Several Chinese CEOs announced that they will integrate the Global Compact's principles into their operations.



Part 1 – Perspectives from the Plenaries

The contribution of business is critical to development – from creating employment and income, providing technical skills and social benefits, to value creation and upholding universal principles.

—Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Opening Plenary: The Global Compact Summit: China

Kim Hak-Su, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP, opened the Summit with a warm welcome, observing that a common interest in strengthening the collective contributions of business, government and civil society to development had brought leaders to Shanghai. He then relayed a message from United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, which included the following points:

- The global nature of commerce is shaping relations and deepening interdependencies among states, cultures and people in unprecedented ways. In recent decades, we have seen a fundamental shift in the pattern of economic activities.
- In an ideal world, the benefits of globalization would be geographically equitable. In reality, the shortcomings of this type of growth are deeply felt by many. Certain economies – for example in Sub-Saharan Africa – are excluded from the benefits of globalization. In other cases, intra-country inequalities are worsening. The spectacular economic growth of China and India has led to overall increases in average national incomes. However, such economic success tends to mask the fact that 670 million people live on less than one dollar a day in the Asian-Pacific region.



- The contribution of business is critical to development – from creating employment and income, providing technical skills and social benefits, to value creation and upholding universal principles.
- The United Nations focuses on peace, security and development. The business sector focuses on profit and growth. There are four main areas of mutual concern: building markets, combating corruption, safeguarding the environment and ensuring social cohesion. Indeed, this shared understanding lies at the heart of the Global Compact.
- For years, the Chinese economy has seen unprecedented growth and prosperity. As foreign direct investment has reached record levels and as millions have been lifted out of poverty, the Chinese business sector has

also grown rapidly in size, productivity and reach. Many companies are no longer just operating within the confines of the ever-growing domestic market, but have become powerful international players, shaping – and transforming – global trade and global markets. Most forecasts indicate that, by 2020, China's domestic product will be second only to that of the United States.

- I encourage Chinese enterprises to adopt responsible practices such as those embodied in the ten principles of the Global Compact. By helping to mainstream these, you will make a strong contribution to the harmonious development of society, delivering clear and tangible benefits that will earn you goodwill and higher profits.

The ten principles put forward by the Global Compact conform with the interests of Chinese enterprises and the practical needs of their long-term development. —Chen Jinhua, President and Chairman of the China Enterprise Confederation

Chen Jinhua, President and Chairman of the China Enterprise Confederation, noted that economic globalization has quickened the development of the world economy and enhanced economic and technical cooperation among states, yet its downside also looms large. Problems such as the rapid consumption of natural resources, the degradation of the ecological environment, the widening of the wealth gap, unemployment and the lack of social protection have been reasons for serious concern and disquiet in all countries.

The Global Compact, which fully reflects internationally recognized standards for human rights, labour and environmental protection, is thus of great significance in overcoming the downside of globalization and mobilizing the business community in a joint effort around international economic development and social progress.

Mr. Chen observed that China has also attached great importance to the question of social responsibilities. In today's highly competitive market, enterprises

– especially large corporations and transnational corporations – have attained an important position and exert increasing influence in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres. Business ethics and social responsibilities have come to be important factors in sharpening an enterprise's competitive edge.

Mr. Chen noted that the CEC was the first Chinese organization to participate in the Global Compact initiative. In CEC's view, the ten principles put forward by the Global Compact conform with the interests of Chinese enterprises and the practical needs of their long-term development.

In closing, Mr. Chen stated that the CEC will continue to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations, relevant international agencies and employer organizations in all countries, as well as make a positive contribution to the promotion of the sustainable development of enterprises.





We hope that more entrepreneurs will make a conscientious effort to fulfill their social obligations and assume their share of social responsibility. —Xie Boyang, Vice President of the All China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC)

Xie Boyang, Vice President of the All China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC) and the China Society for the Promotion of the Guangcai Program, opened his remarks by explaining that the ACFIC is a civil society organization with a broad membership base among many private enterprises and entrepreneurs. It strives to promote the healthy development of the private sector economy by providing diversified services and support. The Guangcai Program is a non-governmental organization comprised of private sector entrepreneurs who strongly support poverty reduction initiatives. The program is aimed at helping the poor achieve broad prosperity through engagement in pro-poor investment and development initiatives.

Mr. Xie commented that in order to foster a harmonious approach by corporations, the ACFIC launched a campaign together with the All China Federation of Trade Unions to promote mutual solidarity and support between corporations and their employees by selecting and commending enterprises that care for their workers.

In contemporary societies, corporations are the most fundamental and vibrant force driving the market economy. Mr. Xie expressed the hope that more entrepreneurs will make a conscientious effort to fulfill their social obligations and stand ready to assist in local economic and social development as a way of contributing to sustainable economic and social harmony.



We encourage businesses in Shanghai to participate in Global Compact activities and to take on even greater responsibility for social benefit, working together for social harmony and progress.

—Tang Dengjie, Vice Mayor of the City of Shanghai

Tang Dengjie, Vice Mayor of the City of Shanghai, provided an overview of the state of economic and social development in Shanghai, a city that has seen 13 continuous years of double-digit growth. Mr. Tang outlined many of the efforts taken to improve living standards and the quality of life for residents of the city – through neighborhood construction and social administration, as well as active employment policies and social-insurance systems. He noted that average per capita living space for urban residents has more than doubled since 1990.

From an environmental protection standpoint, Shanghai has invested over 3 per cent of overall GDP for the past five years, for an aggregate sum of US\$ 10.5 billion. Green-area construction has increased to 36 per cent of the total metropolitan area and per capita public green space has more than doubling since

1999. Additionally, air quality has also undergone a noticeable improvement, and 70 per cent of the city's waste water is now centrally reprocessed. On the basis of these gains in environmental protection, Shanghai won an award from the United Nations for contributions to urban sustainable development in 2002.

Mr. Tang concluded his remarks with a call for Shanghai businesses to embrace the Global Compact, stating that “the Global Compact was proposed against the background of globalization, emphasizing the social responsibility of business to build a global mechanism that fosters sustainable economic development and improved social benefits for all. Because this creates a positive cycle for business and society, we encourage businesses in Shanghai to participate in Global Compact activities and to take on even greater responsibility for social benefit, working together for social harmony and progress”.



Plenary I: An Alliance for a Sustainable Global Economy

Moderated by Klaus Töpfer, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive-Director of United Nations Environment Programme, this plenary featured a discussion of how the Global Compact and companies' commitments to the ten principles are helping to lead to more sustainable business models, as well as a more sustainable and inclusive global economy.



Business success – or failure – depends on the stability and well-being of the societies in which it operates.

—Henning Kagermann, Chief Executive Officer of SAP AG

Henning Kagermann, Chief Executive Officer of SAP AG, stated that corporate citizenship is the contribution a company makes to society through its business activities; its value creation for economies; and leveraging its core competencies for the societies in which it operates. He added that an ethics code should extend beyond executive management and be adopted by an entire company.

Business, Mr. Kagermann stated, does not operate in a vacuum and its success – or failure – depends on the stability and well-being of the societies in which it operates. He said that SAP is particularly engaged in promoting

the tenth principle on anti-corruption, pointing to its initiative in Nigeria, “The Convention of Business Integrity”, which has created a network of companies, government agencies and individuals.

At the same time, SAP is educating the managers and business leaders of tomorrow through its University Alliance program, with more than 130,000 students in over 500 universities worldwide. Among other things, students learn how good governance, including corporate citizenship, and compliance help eliminate corruption.



Rapid economic growth can by no means be gained at the cost of the environment.

—Wang Jiming, Vice Chairman of Sinopec Corp.

Wang Jiming, Vice Chairman of Sinopec Corp., observed that with increasing global population growth and uneven socio-economic development among countries and regions, environmental deterioration has become a prominent issue. He further noted that rapid economic growth can by no means be gained at the cost of the environment. It is the social responsibility of governments, NGOs and enterprises to achieve coordinated development of the economy, environment and society.

Mr. Wang explained that Sinopec, as an energy and chemical company, is guided by the scientific concept of development, while actively dedicated to the fulfillment of corporate social responsibility. Among the company's objectives are conservation, resource efficiency, clean production, employee health and safety, recycling, and building a harmonious relationship with communities.

In recent years, Sinopec has concentrated on modernizing facilities to achieve these goals, while increasing capacity. A water-saving program, for example, saves up to ten percent annually, including a 33 percent reduction in the consumption of fresh water. In addition, the company has invested significant capital to tackle safety hazards, resulting in a decline of industrial accidents.

To help address poverty and inequality, Sinopec has invested in community infrastructure, including 246 schools, and also earmarks funds to aid the victims of earthquakes and floods. Also, Sinopec helped establish the China Business Council for Sustainable Development to more broadly introduce the tenets of corporate citizenship to Chinese enterprise.



Together we can build alliances for a sustainable global economy by building on a common set of principles.

—Jeff Kindler, Vice Chairman of Pfizer Inc.

Jeffrey Kindler, Vice Chairman of Pfizer Inc., began his remarks by stating that the growth of the Global Compact reflects the need for a common set of global principles for business conduct. He noted the common wisdom of “health equals wealth”, explaining that Pfizer is working to help educate and treat people around the world who may not have good access to health information or healthcare services. In China, for example, the company has donated significantly, in money and medicines, to the issues highlighted by China as top priorities including healthcare for rural populations, health literacy and treatments for communicable diseases, along with disaster relief.

Mr. Kindler also remarked on the importance of “strength in numbers” in global action on urgent crises such as HIV/AIDS and the tsunami in South

Asia. In both cases, Pfizer responded with immediate shipments of money and medicine — as well as the time of skilled employees who worked alongside partners such as the Red Cross and Save the Children. In China, Pfizer has done the same for victims of floods, earthquakes and SARS, and is working as a cooperative partner on strategies to combat the effects of avian flu.

Mr. Kindler concluded by stating that “actions speak louder than words”, suggesting that this sentiment spoke to the larger purpose of this Summit. “Together we can build alliances for a sustainable global economy by building on a common set of principles. I am convinced that by helping to build a healthier world we will help build a wealthier one for more people”.



We will make our contributions to a fair and peaceful society and to a prosperous China and a better world.

—Liu Yong-hao, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of New Hope Group

Liu Yong-hao, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of New Hope Group, noted that the Global Compact initiative has made encouraging progress and achieved results as evidenced by the increasing integration of commercials goals with the common values of mankind.

Mr. Liu said that New Hope Group has made continuous efforts to improve the management of the company, raise ethical standards, and protect workers' rights and the environment. It was among the first large private companies in China to establish employee unions, and has allocated funds for employee representatives to attend exchange or training programmes at home and abroad. In 1994, together with several other companies, New Hope established the China Society for Promotion of the Guangcai Program, the largest private sector-led community program in China. So far, the Programme

has helped to lift more than eight million people out of poverty.

Mr. Liu said that New Hope is concentrating on a number of priorities, including modernizing the traditional family-based farming methods that have been followed for thousands of years; developing a more effective, sound and transparent corporate structure to enhance the protection of the interests of its workers; increasing investment in environmental protection; and investing in development efforts with the Shangdong Liu He Group, the International Finance Corporation, and other domestic and foreign organizations to achieve international growth while becoming a "world-class corporate citizen". He concluded: "We will make our contributions to a fair and peaceful society and to a prosperous China and a better world".



Plenary II: Open markets, trade opportunities and poverty alleviation

Moderated by Mark Moody-Stuart, Chairman of Anglo American plc, this plenary featured a discussion on why an open, fair and non-discriminating multilateral trading system is essential for sustaining open markets and uplifting the poor. The link between corruption and market inefficiencies was also explored.

Adherence to such voluntary standards is increasingly important for consumer and financial market acceptance.

—Mark Moody-Stuart

Mark Moody-Stuart, Chairman of Anglo American plc offered a number of perspectives. Equitable market access is an essential step in allowing industries to develop in countries with comparative advantages. However, this growth is only truly beneficial to a country if the activity is carried out responsibly, with due respect to environmental, labour and social norms. This can be achieved if companies act in line with the ten principles of the Global Compact.

The ten principles are high level. Practical guides, policies and training are needed to put them into practice. These are being developed and applied through activities such as the Global Compact Learning Forum, corporations'

growing work in the area of safety, health and environment, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, and the Kimberley Process.

Adherence to such voluntary standards is increasingly important for consumer and financial market acceptance. Simple market access is not enough. Mr. Moody-Stuart stated that companies have to fight for a share in an increasingly competitive global marketplace and should demonstrate progress in the social and environmental arena through full and open reporting using internationally agreed indicators such as the Global Reporting Initiative.



There continue to be serious trade barriers in both rich and poor countries.

—David Dollar, World Bank Country Director for China and Mongolia

David Dollar, World Bank Country Director for China and Mongolia, stated that free trade has been a powerful engine for growth and poverty reduction in the developing world. Since 1980, there has been unprecedented poverty reduction, with the number of people living on less than \$1 per day declining by roughly one-third. Developing countries have changed the structure of world trade. China is the best example of how a developing country can use trade, foreign investment and integration with the global market to spur growth, job creation and poverty reduction. Other developing countries such as Bangladesh, India, Vietnam and Uganda have also used trade effectively as part of their development strategy.

There continue to be serious trade barriers in both rich and poor countries. According to Mr. Dollar, the Doha round of trade negotiations is critical for further opening the markets of poor countries (i.e. reducing agricultural, manufacturing and service trade barriers), but trade has to be complemented by other direct interventions to deal with poverty, as well as social and environmental issues. Government policy in this area is important, but so are grassroots civil society initiatives. The World Bank has an innovative project in China – the China Development Marketplace – which supports civil society groups in addressing social and environmental issues with small grants. The program is funded by the Bank and by contributions from the private sector.



Corruption reduces the resources available for poverty alleviation and can be viewed as an element of failed global governance.

—Peter Eigen, Founder of Transparency International

Peter Eigen, Founder of Transparency International, emphasized that corruption has significant negative impacts on economic activity resulting in a higher cost of doing business, lack of predictability, an uneven playing field and less competition as corruption deters honest bidders. Corruption reduces the resources available for poverty alleviation and can be viewed as an element of failed global governance.

An international anti-corruption architecture is being put in place. But according to Mr. Eigen, much more is needed, particularly in the areas of implementation and enforcement. In this regard, voluntary initiatives by the private sector are critical. With respect to Governments, the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention was a landmark, leading to the criminalization of bribery of foreign public officials by corporations in 35 major industrialized countries. However, it would not have been developed without the active support of business.

The OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific is another notable example of commitment to end the vicious circle of corruption. It is a voluntary process endorsed by 25 countries in the region, including China. The UN Convention against Corruption (which went into force on 14 December 2005) is also significant.

Mr. Eigen said that business must join the fight against corruption and can do so in a number of ways: first, by promoting the Global Compact's anti-bribery principle; second, by adopting Transparency International's "Business Principles for Countering Bribery" or similar standards; and finally, by participating in corruption-free procurement processes such as Transparency International's Integrity Pacts which are aimed at public procurement.



The Chinese Government and society are coming to realize the importance of corporate social responsibility in helping to reduce the gap between the rich and poor.

—Tomson Li, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of TCL Corporation

Tomson Li, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of TCL Corporation, said that Chinese companies are learning to adapt the way they do business in the context of more open markets and free trade. However, there are a number of barriers to free trade in the global economy at present. It is important to work together to develop a system of fair trade. Globalization has brought a number of opportunities for China to develop its economy. Trends such as the rapid development of information and telecommunications technologies, along with the globalization of international trade, have also served to speed up the globalization process.

Globalization has helped to provide developing countries with the opportunity to alleviate poverty. According to Mr. Li, there is no point in characterizing globalization as good or bad – it is a reality that companies and societies must adapt to in order to ensure everyone in society benefits. The Global Compact

and other international organizations play an important role in helping to reduce the gap between rich and poor in countries around the world. This gap is reflected not only in the economic sphere of society, but also in the cultural field as well.

After 20 years of development, the Chinese Government and society are coming to realize the importance of corporate social responsibility in helping to reduce the gap between the rich and poor. Companies should do their part to ensure that additional social benefits stem from their activities for the benefit of the communities where they operate. It is also important for employees to be proud of the companies where they work and to know that their communities are benefiting from the way companies conduct business.



Developing countries need market access in order to earn the income needed to reduce poverty.

—Clarence Kwan, National Managing Partner (Chinese Services Group) of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Clarence Kwan, National Managing Partner (Chinese Services Group) of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, provided a global business perspective on behalf of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). The ICC stresses that trade liberalization is a keystone of successful development and that open markets promote economic growth and linkages. Economic linkages, in turn, reduce political conflicts.

Mr. Kwan explained that developing countries need market access in order to earn the income needed to reduce poverty. Therefore, a successful conclusion of the Doha round must include a strong focus on development in terms of increasing market access for the developing world. While the main responsibility for achieving a successful Doha round lies primarily with Governments, addressing such challenges will require concerted efforts and partnership with all actors in society. China has made substantial economic and developmental gains and this progress has been primarily due to export-led

economic growth. The China case is one of the many reasons why the ICC believes that the rules-based multilateral trading system, under the World Trade Organization, has contributed enormously to liberalizing world trade and improving market access.

As the preponderance of human capital shifts to the developing world, Governments and global business are confronted with new challenges. Governments will need better information and to make wise decisions about how to nurture specific skill sets that are market-relevant in a global economy. Business leaders also need to know where the talent is on a global basis.

Mr. Kwan made a proposal to devise a new benchmarking tool that multilateral agencies and businesses can use to help meet the growing demand for information on a country's human capital. Such a tool could help to ensure sustainable development and poverty alleviation.



Plenary III: The Challenges and Opportunities of Corporate Citizenship and the Global Compact

Moderated by Richard Samans, Managing Director of the World Economic Forum's Global Institute for Partnership and Governance, this plenary explored the challenges and opportunities faced in implementing the Global Compact's ten principles into business practices and throughout the supply chain.



Improved working and social conditions will lead to a more efficient and productive supply operation.

—Anders Dahlvig, President and Chief Executive Officer of IKEA Group

Anders Dahlvig, President and Chief Executive Officer of IKEA Group, opened his remarks with a question: Should Western companies source in Asia? He then answered that at first view this may not be advisable because of the prevalence of poor labour conditions, unpredictable political developments and quality problems. However, IKEA believes that sourcing in Asia is hugely positive because by working together with suppliers the company can help improve labour conditions and the environment.

Mr. Dahlvig posed a second question: Is there a conflict between business objectives and social and environmental objectives? It is clear that IKEA customers have high expectations on social and environmental commitments by the company. IKEA has to work with all stakeholders to get a good idea

of the conditions in Asia and of how to progress together in the social and environmental areas without jeopardizing competitiveness. IKEA developed IWAY as IKEA's code of conduct for working together with suppliers. IWAY, based on UN conventions, identifies 17 areas related to workplace conditions and develops concrete projects to improve social and environmental conditions. Good progress has been made in the last few years but challenges remain, especially in the areas of wages, working hours and local legislation. IKEA has developed supplier projects in China to address these challenges by showing that improved working and social conditions will lead to a more efficient and productive supply operation.



This is not a marketing tool; it makes good business sense because it illustrates to all stakeholders that HSBC is a responsible company.

—Vincent Cheng, Chairman of Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. (HSBC)

Vincent Cheng, Chairman of Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. (HSBC), said the company has focused on the implementation of the eighth principle of the Global Compact, relating to environmental responsibility. HSBC was the first major bank to commit to this principle.

HSBC undertook four steps: i) reducing its own overall energy consumption and CO2 emissions; ii) sourcing green electricity by using more energy from renewable energy sources; iii) buying into the CO2 emissions

reductions markets where HSBC selected four specific projects; and iv) encouraging the development and diffusion of environmentally-friendly technologies. As a result of these four steps, HSBC reached the carbon dioxide-neutral objective in October 2005. For HSBC these commitments are not merely a marketing tool but make good business sense because they illustrate to all stakeholders that HSBC is a responsible company.



The Global Compact should not lose sight of its mission: promote good corporate behavior. It is not about philanthropy but about fundamental business practices.

—Guy Ryder, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

Guy Ryder, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), said the ICFTU gave its support to the Global Compact after a serious assessment. The Global Compact recognizes organized labour and promotes workers' interests. However, certain corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives and activities can have a negative impact on workers' interests; so there are challenges linked to reasonable expectations of society with respect to the behavior of companies, and interactions between CSR and national and international legal requirements. Voluntary initiatives should not be used to prevent legal measures.

The Global Compact should not lose sight of its mission: promoting good corporate behavior. It is not about philanthropy but about fundamental business practices. Mr. Ryder said the Global Compact and its participants have a challenge in China in the area of labour rights because companies cannot uphold their commitments given that freedom of association is inconsistent with Chinese labour law. This dilemma needs to be urgently discussed, Mr. Ryder said.



The Compact has given a global perspective to Mitsui's corporate social responsibility activities.

—Hiroyaki Uemura, President of Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hiroyaki Uemura, President of Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co. Ltd., said his company joined the Global Compact two years ago, thus giving a global perspective to its ongoing CSR activities. Mitsui developed a Charter on professional conduct and held accompanying meetings in different Mitsui locations around the world, effectively introducing a new corporate culture.

This Charter is the basis for Mitsui's responsibility to different stakeholders. Mitsui communicates on its activities through its CSR report and is the first company in Japan to include CSR in accounting. It also provides leadership for the Global Compact Network in Japan, with 39 members at present, and is committed to continued leadership in Japan.



Poor working conditions are not limited to developing countries; in rich countries some employees work in appalling conditions.

—Heinz-Dieter Koeppe, Senior Advisor to the Foreign Trade Association (FTA)

Heinz-Dieter Koeppe, Senior Advisor to the Foreign Trade Association (FTA), said that in 2003 the FTA introduced the Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI), which is based on international conventions. It is a joint program of one Canadian and 50 European major retailers with the aim of improving working conditions of employees in the textile, toy and sporting goods sectors in 11 countries.

Mr. Koeppe pointed out that poor working conditions are not limited to developing countries; in rich countries some employees work in appalling conditions. The BSCI is the basis for conducting business between retailers and

suppliers. It includes awareness-raising workshops, self-assessments and auditing by accredited auditors. Audits alone are not enough; there is a need for continuous improvement to make it sustainable. It is a win-win situation for all: the retailers, the suppliers, their employees and the consumers. In the long-term, there is a need for local ownership of the project because it cannot be the responsibility of the "North" alone. Mr. Koeppe concluded by saying that in China, the textile companies face huge problems because of the high turnover of personnel leading to problems of productivity and quality.



Plenary IV: Alliances in the Financial Sector in Support of Corporate Citizenship and the Global Compact

Moderated by Professor Xie Xialing, Fudan University, this plenary examined why and how the mainstream financial markets are beginning to actively integrate environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria into investment processes and decision-making.



Building awareness of CSR with listed companies will be a priority for the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

—Geng Liang, Chairman of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Geng Liang, Chairman of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, said stock exchanges in general have a unique role in the corporate social responsibility context since they help enable the capital flows that drive sustainable development. The Shanghai Stock Exchange is the largest exchange in mainland China, with over 800 listed companies. China's rapid economic growth presents unprecedented opportunities for China's capital market, and the Shanghai Stock Exchange strives to enhance investor confidence, improve regulation, ensure stability as well as strengthen market discipline. Mr. Geng noted that fund managers around the world are showing increasing interest in Chinese equities.

Building awareness of CSR with listed companies will be a priority for the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and programs are under development. Mr. Geng noted that the exchange took part in the inaugural meeting of the Global Compact and national stock exchanges in early 2004 at UN Headquarters, where the Global Compact and the exchanges discussed a number of possible ways of collaborating.

In China, strengthening corporate governance is essential, and CSR will be an important part of that process. CSR is just beginning to build momentum in China, and Mr. Geng again stressed the important role that the Shanghai Stock Exchange can play in helping to drive this agenda.



Financially sound companies that operate with integrity will be better poised to succeed in the long-term.

—Barbara Krumsiek, Chief Executive Officer of Calvert Group Ltd

Barbara Krumsiek, Chief Executive Officer of Calvert Group Ltd, defined socially responsible investment (SRI) as an investment strategy that integrates financial, social and environmental factors in its investment decisions, and outlined four main strategies: financial analysis, social and environmental screening, shareholder advocacy and dialogue, and community investing.

A total of \$2.1 trillion in assets in the United States use one or more of the four SRI strategic approaches. More than one out of every nine dollars under professional management in the US today involves SRI, and from 1995-2003, SRI assets grew 40 percent faster than the broader market.

Calvert employs an integrated approach, incorporating the analysis of environmental, social and governance criteria — including corporate governance, business ethics, environment, workplace relations, human rights and community relations. The overall philosophy is that financially sound companies that operate with integrity toward their customers, employees and the environment will be better poised to succeed in the long-term. She highlighted a range of initiatives, including Calvert's Women's Principles (in partnership with the UN Development Fund for Women), the Enhanced Analytics Initiative, the Equator Principles, and the Global Compact's Who Cares Wins initiative.



The finance industry is like an incoming tide and the high water mark keeps getting higher.

—Anthony Ling, Managing Director of Goldman Sachs

Anthony Ling, Managing Director of Goldman Sachs, underscored the extent to which the Global Compact's Who Cares Wins initiative has advanced the dialogue and work within financial markets regarding the appreciation of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria.

Launched in June 2004 by the CEOs of 20 mainstream investment companies, the initiative has helped mobilize a range of financial actors — including asset managers, brokers, and pension fund trustees — with respect to the integration of ESG issues in investment processes. While the movement is still in early days, Mr. Ling predicted that “ESG” will be mainstream within a five-year period. He described the finance industry as an incoming tide and the high water mark keeps getting higher. At the same time, he noted the challenge

of encouraging young analysts to appreciate these issues, as well as the few initiatives by regulators and stock exchanges.

Mr. Ling commented that a number of mainstream investment banks, including Goldman Sachs, have established dedicated ESG teams. But he warned that pigeon-holing ESG issues will kill them. They must be embraced as mainstream — that is how to make a real and lasting difference. “Institutionalizing” individual commitments is the key.

Mr. Ling also shared the recently announced Goldman Sachs Environmental Policy Framework which includes commitments related to carbon emissions, renewable energy, indigenous communities and biodiversity. In addition, Goldman Sachs is calling for Government action with respect to climate change.



The IFC has committed \$811 million in East Asia and the Pacific region, financing 40 projects in 11 countries, including China.

—Karin Finkelston, Associate Director of the International Finance Corporation's East Asia and Pacific Department

Karin Finkelston, Associate Director of the International Finance Corporation's East Asia and Pacific Department, outlined the mission of the IFC — namely, to promote sustainable private sector investment in developing countries, helping to reduce poverty and improve people's lives.

The IFC has committed \$811 million in East Asia and the Pacific region, financing 40 projects in 11 countries, including China. The IFC opened its Beijing office in 1992 and at year-end 2005 had more than \$2 billion in cumulative investments in China. Projects in the financial markets include banking, insurance, securities and bad debt. Ms. Finkelston cited a range of emerging issues including banking capital adequacy, privatization, finance for small- and medium-sized enterprises and, broadly, sustainability — integrating environmental, social and governance standards as standard corporate practice.

Ms. Finkelston discussed the IFC's New Environmental and Social Performance Standards, which include social and environmental assessment and management systems, labour and working conditions, pollution prevention and abatement, community health and safety, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource management, indigenous peoples, and cultural heritage. She went on to describe: the Equator Principles, noting that they provide a framework for banks to manage environmental and social issues in project finance; the IFC's Sustainable Financial Markets Facility, designed to build capacity for sustainable lending and investment by intermediaries; and the IFC's work with the Who Cares Wins initiative.



Global Compact Summit: China

30 November - 1 December 2005 • Shanghai

With the support of the
Government of the People's Republic of China

co-sponsored by
Shanghai Municipal People's Government

and in collaboration with

- State-owned Asset Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC)
- All China Federation of Industry & Commerce (ACFIC)
- China Enterprise Confederation (CEC)
- China Society for the Promotion of the Guangcai Program
- Foundation for Globalization Cooperation
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



Closing Plenary: Summit Outcomes

Business management can be an invaluable force for good, not only as the key agent for achieving corporate success but also as the main force for economic and social progress.

—Alexandre Jetzer, Member of the Board of Novartis

Presenting the business perspective at the closing of the Summit, **Alexandre Jetzer, Member of the Board of Novartis**, said an overarching message of the meeting was that corporate citizenship is a necessary component of a successful business.

A company commitment to the ten principles of the Global Compact provides an opportunity to reflect on its status quo and evaluate benefits as well as risks of alternative business policies. In doing so, this leads the company to engage in a process of consultation and debates with internal and external stakeholders, widening and deepening the corporate sensitivity for societal perceptions.

He went on to note that “competing with integrity” leads to a reduction in legal, financial and reputation risks, adding that there are clear indications that responsible corporations are seen to be “part of the solution” instead of “part of the problem”. The Global Compact’s Who Cares Wins initiative is as an indication of the increasing significance of corporate responsibility in the major financial markets.

Business management can be an invaluable force for good, not only as the key agent for achieving corporate success but also as the main force for economic and social progress.

The UN Charter was a call on those with power to realize their responsibilities. Today those with power are the international institutions and the private sector.

—Mary Robinson, President of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative

Mary Robinson, President of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative, highlighted the interconnection between human development, human security and human rights. Since 1948, the UN Charter has enshrined the words “free and equal in dignity and rights”. The Charter was a call on those with power to realize their responsibilities. Today those with power are the international institutions and the private sector, and it is for this reason the first two Global Compact principles call on business to support and protect human rights within their sphere of influence and to make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

She went on to note that the Chinese Government has ratified the key international human rights instruments. However, she noted that they had made reservations on the article regarding freedom of association. These reservations, she said, could be revisited, noting that she had learned during the Summit of the existence of a tripartite structure in China between the Labour Ministry, the Chinese Confederation of Trade Unions and the CEC. Such a tripartite structure could be a good platform to discuss the notion of freedom of association.



The universality of the principles connects us all but at the same time gives open space for all those willing and able to engage in a constructive manner.

—Georg Kell, Executive Head of the Global Compact

Georg Kell, Executive Head of the Global Compact, stated that Summit participants had given the Global Compact much broader meaning, reaffirming that voluntary initiatives can work on a significant scale. However, to achieve even greater impact further collaboration and partnerships are necessary.

The participants validated the importance of the Global Compact's leadership model – change at the corporate and organization level requires a commitment by leaders. This is followed by implementation of the principles, execution, performance, and working towards a process of continuous improvement.

The United Nations itself is learning from business – for example, in its efforts to internalize the Global Compact principles into the procurement and pension fund systems. And this is indeed one of the powers of the Global Compact – that the universality of the principles connects us all but at the same time gives open space for all those willing and able to engage in a constructive manner.

Mr. Kell concluded by announcing the Shanghai Declaration, saying that it is an important summary of the aspirations and spirit of the Summit.



The Global Compact provides a powerful instrument to overcome risk. It has the power to bring together the organizations needed to get the job done.

—Kim Hak-Su, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP

Kim Hak-Su, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP, said the two exciting days of the Summit demonstrated the need for and the power of the Global Compact. The Summit addressed the challenges of globalization which are felt worldwide, including in Asia. While rapid economic growth has many benefits, it also brings with it risks to the environment and to our ability to build a harmonious society. The Global

Compact provides a powerful instrument to overcome risk. It has the power to bring together the organizations needed to get the job done.

He once more reiterated the willingness of UNESCAP to play its role and encouraged all those who attended to take action to further the implementation of the universal values of the Global Compact. He closed the Summit by congratulating the organizers and the participants for an excellent interactive event.



Part II – Perspectives from the Forums

Forum A – Sustainable business and development

Forum A1 – Fair Trade for Sustainable Development

Speakers

Hilary Parsons, *Head of Corporate Affairs, Nestlé*

Xu Bin, *Director, China Academy of Forestry, Rainforest Alliance*

Sandra Taylor, *Senior Vice President, Starbucks Coffee Co.*

Sun Ruizhe, *President, China National Textile and Apparel Council*

Johannes Merck, *Vice President, Otto GmbH & Co KG*

Key Perspectives

- Global consumers are seeking reassurance that a responsible attitude prevails throughout the supply chain, and that agricultural productivity does not come at the expense of natural resources and the environment.
- Companies are pursuing a range of approaches with respect to fair trade: utilizing different existing initiatives and dialogue platforms (Nestlé); beginning with existing initiatives and then building their own (Otto); and pursuing an integrated approach based on their own standards and criteria (Starbucks).
- To achieve a “harmonious society” in China, the basis must be sustainable development and it must involve joint efforts by citizens, responsible enterprises and honest government.
- For NGOs, there is value in generating support from international organizations, with significant scope to partner with companies and industry associations.

Forum A2 – Partnerships for Poverty Reduction

Speakers

Kurt Hoffman (Moderator), *Director, Shell Foundation*

Khalid Malik, *China Resident Representative and Coordinator, UNDP*

Jérôme Contamine, *Senior Executive Vice President, VEOLIA Environment*

Youssef Mansour, *Chairman, Mansour Manufacturing & Distribution Group of Companies*

Wang Junjin, *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Junyao Group*

Key Perspectives

- Partnerships focusing on poverty and involving business are important, but most public-private partnerships are much less effective than they could be, largely because the public sector needs to learn how to effectively work with the private sector.
- It is critical to explore how partnerships can be scaled up so that they can have greater impact in developing countries.
- Business can empower the poor by providing a broad range of products and services at affordable prices.
- It is critical the Chinese companies get more involved in a range of issues, including poverty, HIV/AIDS and the environment.
- It is important to measure the success of partnerships, and what they are actually achieving at the local level.
- A major factor contributing to poverty is the level of education in society. Educated people foster empowerment and employment.
- In China, there is opportunity to amplify collective business action.



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Forum A – Sustainable business and development

Forum A3 – Governance and Business Integrity

Speakers

Robert Davies (Moderator), *Chief Executive Officer, The Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum*

Frederic Wehrle, *Coordinator, Asia-Pacific Anti-Corruption Initiative, OECD*

Weiming Jiang, *Site President and Group Vice President, Novozymes China*

Caspar Ridley, *Deputy Vice President of Policy & Issues, Shell International*

Shao Ying, *Deputy Secretary Supervision Bureau, State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC)*

Dimitri Vlassis, *Chief of Crime Conventions Section, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)*

Teng Shaohua, *Vice Chairman, China Supervision Institute*

Key Perspectives

- As a result of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, bribery in international markets has become increasingly risky. Since 1999, over 50 enforcement actions have been brought in 20+ countries.
- The Global Compact's principle on anti-corruption has significant value, first due to its universality, and, second, because it provides room for local interpretation.
- Global companies (e.g. Shell) are increasingly adopting an integrated approach, including the implementation of principles, communication, training, reporting and stakeholder engagement.
- Establishing early warning systems and incorporating anti-corruption into governance structures, as SASAC has done, are examples of proactive measures.
- In China, law enforcement and punishment will play important roles, as will education.

Forum A4 – Investment for Sustainable Development

Speakers

Andre van Heemstra (Moderator), *Outgoing Personnel Director, Unilever*

Harald Lauke, *President, BASF Asia Pacific*

Aleix Gonzales Busquests, *Grupo INDITEX SA*

Jeff Flood, *Senior Advisor, Nexen Inc.*

Ma Zhengshu, *Chief Executive Officer, Yunnan Hong Yu Group*

Jean-Michel Severino, *General Director, Agence Française de Développement*

Key Perspectives

- Foreign Direct Investment plays a crucial role in stimulating development – annual FDI amounts to approximately \$650 billion, with \$230 billion flowing to developing countries.
- Dialogue involving all relevant stakeholders is essential to ensuring the sustainability of investment. Partnerships among business, civil society and government are critical.
- The sustainability of investment is enhanced by asking suppliers to conform to international standards.
- In China, investment in agricultural projects – ranging from crop planting to processing to scientific research – has led to significant employment opportunities and is generating more sustainable income (e.g. Yunnan Hong Yu).
- Development aid can foster responsible investment and public policy schemes through technical and financial assistance, and partnerships.



Forum B – Alliances and tools to implement the Global Compact principles in the workplace and community

Forum B1 – Occupational Health and Safety

Speakers

Bobby Godsell (Moderator), *Chief Executive Officer, AngloGold Ashanti Ltd.*

Fred Higgs, *General Secretary, International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Union (ICEM)*

Yuan Chenggang, *Deputy Director Labour Protection Department, All China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU)*

Wei Mengxin, *Deputy Director General, China Disabled Persons Federation*

Hi-Taek Lee, *Senior Vice President, Korea Electric Power*

Tahir Jawaid, *General Manager, Engro Chemical*

Key Perspectives

- ICEM envisions the following measures to improve matters globally: education of trade union representatives; provision of expert advice to unions; campaigning for improved safety; engaging with governments, intergovernmental agencies and industry associations; and organization of workers.
- In China, despite improvements, frequent accidents and fatalities occur. Actions are under way by the ACFTU to promote the inspection of enterprises and sectors prone to accidents.
- Finding employment for disabled people is a priority in China, with occupational health and safety being the second step for this group.
- Occupational health and safety should be approached from a “sustainability management and humanity” point of view.
- To ensure safety, companies should go beyond periodic systems reviews and training and include reward and recognition systems.

Forum B2 – Workplace Diversity and Equality

Speakers

Gilles Tanneur (Moderator), *Chief Executive Officer, Adecco Management and Consulting China SA*

Kenneth Roth, *Executive Director, Human Rights Watch*

Constance Thomas, *Director China and Mongolia, International Labour Organization (ILO)*

Mahesh Amalean, *Chairman, MAS Holdings (Pvt) Ltd.*

Cui Yu, *Director-General, Women's Development Department, All China Women's Federation*

Key Perspectives

- Research indicates that the most successful companies are those with diversified workforces.
- In China, possibilities exist for multinational companies to exploit local law and not allow workers to find adequate representation.
- For Chinese companies operating overseas, respecting labour and human rights will be central in developing international brands.
- Discrimination can be direct or, often, indirect. Anti-discrimination policies should include awareness, programs, action, monitoring and evaluation. Challenging areas that remain are: preferences in hiring and “glass ceilings” (barriers to advancement).
- Globally, gender equality is the area where most positive actions have been taken, although in many parts of the world gender differences remain systemic.
- In China, under-representation of women in decision-making circles is a widespread problem. Generally, expanding women's rights will hinge on lobbying, training programs and changing cultural behaviors.



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Forum B – Alliances and tools to implement the Global Compact principles in the workplace and community

Forum B3 – Management in Support of Harmonious Workplace and Community Relations

Speakers

Gary Steel (Moderator), *Executive Vice President, ABB Ltd.*
Irene Kahn, *Secretary General, Amnesty International*
Klaus Leisinger, *President and Chief Executive Officer, Novartis Foundation*
Ilse Castellanos, *Manager of CSR, Statoil Venezuela*
Chen Ying, *Deputy Director General, China Enterprise Confederation*
Mary Robinson, *President, Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative*

Key Perspectives

- While governments have primary responsibility for human rights, companies are also responsible under international law to respect human rights and not to encourage or be complicit in human rights abuses committed by governments or others.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights calls on every organ of society to protect human rights, including business.
- When a multinational is linked to human rights abuses, it loses trust among its customers, shareholders, investors and the community.
- As Chinese companies become global players, they will be expected to uphold responsibilities related to human rights.
- Any company interested in integrity should reflect and consult on their human rights responsibilities and implement policies through normal management processes.
- Being proactive on human rights can help a company gain competitive advantage.
- In China, business has an important role to play in bringing about a harmonious society and in ensuring fairness, justice and respect for human rights.
- Some excellent tools exist to assist companies. For instance, the Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights, the Global Compact Office and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights are currently developing “Guide for Integrating Human Rights into Business Management”.

Forum B4 – Innovative Business Approaches for Preventing HIV/AIDS

Speakers

Michael Shiu (Moderator), *Director, Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS China*
Alex Govender, *Manager, Corporate Health and Safety Services, Volkswagen*
Joy Beckett, *HIV/AIDS Manager, De Beers*
Katherine Tsang, *Chief Executive Officer, Standard Chartered China*
William Valentino, *General Manager Corporate Communication, Bayer China*
Qin Jiaming, *President, China Railway Engineering Corporation*

Key Perspectives

- HIV/AIDS is a global pandemic having devastating consequences on economies, security and the global workforce.
- Tackling this problem is an issue of enlightened corporate self-interest.
- In China, a key priority must be health education and behavioral modification on a large scale.
- Chinese companies can and should become more involved in helping to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- When the private sector gets involved, a greater number of people can be reached. HIV/AIDS prevention helps business operations in the form of lower turnover costs and higher productivity.
- Companies are adopting a range of strategies, including education, communication/media campaigns, testing, care and treatment.
- Leading companies are working in partnership with other stakeholders in society – including government and other relevant actors – in order to implement their initiatives.



Forum C – Alliances and tools for implementing the Global Compact principles in support of the environment

Forum C1 – Promoting Corporate Environmental Responsibility (Extractive Industries)

Speakers

Mohammad Rafiq (Moderator), *Head of Business and Biodiversity,*

The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Richard Lanaud, *Chairman of the Ethics Committee, Total*

Holly Lindsay, *Vice President of Public Policy and Business Conduct, BHP Billiton*

Izeusse Dias Braga, *International Communications Manager, Petrobras*

Key Perspectives

- Challenges specific to the extractive industries include: inflexibility imposed by location of reserves, long operation periods, significant footprint, and understanding the interests between industries, local people and the environment.
- Progress and work by industry have been significant but have not yet reached scale that truly makes a difference – “drop in the ocean”.
- Deficits include inadequate laws and policy reform, and weak understanding of the issues by business.
- Regardless of existing laws and legal responsibility, civil society has designated the industry as being especially responsible for social, environmental and economic impacts.
- Corporate social responsibility and the Global Compact must be integrated into business operations to make a real difference. Policies must be backed by the executive committee and the board, and full impact assessments of investment must be carried out.
- The industry’s financial sustainability is dependent on ensuring access to resources and securing and maintaining a license to operate and grow.

Forum C2 – Promoting Corporate Environmental Responsibility (Manufacturing and Services)

Speakers

Cornelis Van der Lugt, *Policy Advisor, United Nations Environmental Programme*

Hera Siu, *Vice President of Corporate Affairs, Nokia China*

Yancy Molnar, *General Manager, DaimlerChrysler (China) Ltd.*

Wu Mao, *Chief Economist, SHOUGANG Steel Group*

Hajime Ishii, *President and Director of the Board, Fuji Xerox Shanghai*

Dennis Pamlin, *Global Policy Advisor, World Wildlife Fund*

Key Perspectives

- Environmental responsibility should be inherent in business operations – including life-cycle planning, design, criteria for suppliers, and performance-based environmental management systems.
- There is a drastic need in China around improvements in resource efficiency. Recycling is gaining more and more attention.
- Companies frequently focus too heavily on short-term, technical actions such as recycling without addressing larger issues – for example, China in the new world economy.
- The Chinese Government could do more to foster innovation, understanding the value of local solutions.
- Competition has value in spurring companies to expand their approaches vis-à-vis environmental stewardship.
- Recent industrial accidents in China highlight the importance of training and capacity building with respect to environmental performance management.



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Forum C – Alliances and tools for implementing the Global Compact principles in support of the environment

Forum C3 – Developing and Diffusing Environmentally Sound Technologies in the Urban Environment

Speakers

David Teller (Moderator), *Deputy Director, Committee for Melbourne*

Inigo Garde Garcia, *Environment and Climate Change, Endesa*

Kai Bethke, *Industrial Development Officer, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)*

Zhuang Shuchun, *Chief Engineer, Beijing Environmental Protection Bureau*

Key Perspectives

- With respect to China, the pace of urbanization in the eastern coastal areas is having an increasing negative impact on the environment in terms of air and water pollution, solid waste generation, and energy consumption.
- In China, pressure to cope with the situation increases as China's industries move from isolated manufacturing to partners in the international supply chain – bringing pressure from foreign business partners to adopt CSR standards and principles.
- Small- and medium-sized companies may have difficulty adapting, given limited resources. They will also have to reduce their negative impacts and improve competitiveness simultaneously.
- In relation to the Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008, there is a need for an environmental protection model, as well as improvement in the environmental consciousness of the urban population.
- Beijing has been increasing investment in environmental protection, with improvements registered in air quality and water treatment. Additional areas being addressed include noise pollution and the supply of clean energy.
- Based on the Melbourne Model, the Global Compact's Cities Programme is translating the ten principles into concrete urban projects.

Forum C4 – Investing in Climate Friendly Energy

Speakers

Kaj Embrén (Moderator), *Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Respect*

Claude Nahon, *Senior Vice President, EDF*

Richard Hausman, *President and Chief Executive Officer, Siemens Limited China*

Dave Miller, *Senior Vice President, BP plc*

Carsten Sorensen, *President, Danfoss China*

Key Perspectives

- Particularly in developing countries, the trend is that fossil fuels will continue to be the major source of energy. Therefore, increasing efficiency in energy use and production will be essential in reducing emissions and the effects of global warming.
- Business leadership is important, but business cannot do it alone. Governments have a key role to play in implementing and enforcing regulations and encouraging initiatives aimed at efficient energy use and consumption.
- Moving to a low-carbon economy will require partnerships between the public and private sectors.
- Cross-sectoral partnerships are important; construction (including heating and air-condition in buildings) and transportation are areas where improvements can certainly be made.
- Education of consumers is needed (e.g. illustrate the ways in which they can save money by using energy more efficiently).
- In China and elsewhere, the wider production and use of energy-efficient vehicles could go a long way towards addressing emissions.



Shanghai Declaration

We, the participants of the UN Global Compact Summit: China, agree to the following statements:

Role of Business in Society

- 1) Expanding global commerce is shaping relations and deepening interdependencies between states, cultures and people. Economic openness and advances in technology, science and communications have led to the globalization of business and, thus, to a fundamental shift in the pattern of economic activities and opportunities.
- 2) The ongoing transformation and expansion of markets around the world remains an uneven and fragile process. Due to the expanding reach of business, embedding universal principles in the global marketplace has become an imperative for creating more robust and equitable markets. Responsible business practices lead to social and economic inclusion, helping to advance international cooperation, peace and development.
- 3) Business can be an influential and practical force for good. The contribution of business to society is multi-faceted – from creating employment and income, providing technical skills and social benefits, strengthening management, to bringing market-based solutions to pressing social and environmental problems, and upholding universal principles. Responsible businesses have proven to be a positive force in spurring development and improving human conditions.
- 4) Responsible business practices as advanced by the UN Global Compact can significantly strengthen business operations. Proactive corporate policies and practices that respect human rights and ensure safe and decent workplace conditions, environmental protection and good corporate governance create more sustainable value and benefits for workers, communities and society at large. They also enable business to attract and retain skilled workers, save costs, enhance productivity, create trust and positive reputation with stakeholders, and build brands.
- 5) The financial community is increasingly connecting environmental, social and governance performance to a company's overall valuation, thereby placing a premium on businesses that responsibly manage such risks and opportunities.

Actions for Responsible Business

- 6) We, the participants of the *UN Global Compact Summit: China*, commit to continuously advance the implementation of the UN Global Compact and its principles. We will strive to give concrete meaning to a principle-based change approach in our operations. On our part, this requires ongoing efforts and partnerships with other actors of society, as well as willingness to learn, engagement in dialogues and dedication to practical actions.
- 7) We commit to build on best practices and to form alliances and collaborative efforts with like-minded businesses, including between foreign and local companies and within industry sectors.

- 8) We recognize the promise of cross-sectoral approaches to overcoming societal challenges and will form alliances and partnerships with actors in other sectors of society, such as not-for-profit organizations and educational institutions, to share experiences and knowledge regarding the implementation of the UN Global Compact.
- 9) We commit to carry-out educational and outreach efforts to ensure the integrity and safety of the workplace, as well as to inform employees about workers' rights, including the right for employee voices to be heard.
- 10) We commit to addressing key environmental challenges by taking action, where practical, in areas such as research, innovation, sustainable consumption and production, clean technologies, cooperation, education and self-regulation that can positively address the environmental degradation and damage to the planet's life support systems brought by human activity.
- 11) We commit to implement transparency in transactions, to develop no-bribe policies and to support a culture of good corporate governance.
- 12) We will ensure that supply chain capacities are built to effectively implement the UN Global Compact.
- 13) We commit to become proactive in critical areas where our voices and competencies can substantively contribute to the solutions of priority challenges, such as HIV/AIDS and other critical health concerns, and community engagement for sustainable and long-term development.

The Role of Governments

- 14) We recognize that business-led efforts can only be sustained and brought to scale if public institutions, the rule of law, and transparent and predictable regulatory efforts support responsible business practices. We ask Government to actively encourage principled corporate practices and promote accountability and transparency. Government can reinforce responsible business through educational support, incentives that reward good practices and disincentives to minimize negative behaviour.
- 15) We recognize that the wider benefits of responsible business practices can only materialize if Governments provide for and strengthen a multilateral trading system that is open, fair and non-discriminatory, and if they further improve the international financial regime by putting in place a healthy and orderly trading financial environment conducive to growth and development. We are especially concerned that protectionism and inward-orientation could deny developing countries the ability to take full advantage of trading opportunities where they enjoy a comparative advantage. We call upon Governments to show global responsibility by bringing the Doha round of trade negotiations to a successful conclusion – only then can business fully contribute to poverty reduction and harmonious development. We also call upon Governments that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a matter of high priority.



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Final Agenda

29 November

7:00pm-9:00pm

Welcome Reception – Mandarin Hall, 1st Floor

30 November

9:00am-10:00am

Opening plenary – International Hall, 3rd Floor

SPEAKERS

- **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)**
Kim Hak Su, *United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary of UNESCAP*
- **China Enterprise Confederation** | Chen Jinhua, *President and Chairman*
- **All China Federation of Industry and Commerce and China Society for the Promotion of the Guangcai Program** | Xie Boyang, *Vice President*
- **City of Shanghai** | Tang Dengjie, *Vice Mayor*

10:00am-10:30am

Coffee break

10:30am-12:00pm

Plenary I – The Global Compact – An alliance for a sustainable global economy

International Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Klaus Töpfer, *United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Executive-Director* | **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

SPEAKERS

- **SAP AG** | Henning Kagermann, *Chief Executive Officer*
- **SINOPEC** | Wang Jiming, *Vice Chairman*
- **Pfizer Inc.** | Jeffrey Kindler, *Vice Chairman*
- **New Hope Group** | Liu Yong-hao, *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*

12:00pm-2:00pm

Lunch – Grand Ballroom 1, 7th Floor

30 November

2:00pm-3:30pm

Forum A – Sustainable business and development

A1– Fair trade for sustainable development – Yangtze River Hall, 5th Floor

SPEAKERS

- **Nestlé** | Hilary Parsons, *Head of Corporate Affairs*
- **Rainforest Alliance** | Xu Bin, *Director, China Academy of Forestry*
- **Starbucks Coffee Co.** | Sandra Taylor, *Senior Vice President, Corporate Social Responsibility*
- **China National Textile and Apparel Council (CNTAC)** | Sun Ruizhe, *President, China Textile Information Center (CTIC)*
- **Otto GmbH & Co KG** | Johannes Merck, *Vice President, Corporate Responsibility*

A2 – Partnerships for poverty reduction – International Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Kurt Hoffman, *Director* | **Shell Foundation**

SPEAKERS

- **VEOLIA Environnement** | Jérôme Contamine, *Senior Executive Vice President*
- **Junyao Group** | Wang Junjin, *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*
- **Mansour Manufacturing & Distribution Group of Companies** | Youssef Mansour, *Chairman*
- **UN System in China, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** | Khalid Malik, *Resident Representative Resident Coordinator, UN System in China*

A3 – Governance and business integrity – Yellow River Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Robert Davies, *Chief Executive Officer* | **The Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum (London)**

SPEAKERS

- **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** | Frederic Wehrle, *Coordinator, Asia-Pacific Anti-Corruption Initiative*
- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** | Dimitri Vlassis, *Chief, Crime Conventions Section*
- **Shell International Ltd.** | Caspar Ridley, *Deputy Vice President, Policy and Issues*
- **Novozymes** | Weiming Jiang, *Site President and Group Vice President*
- **State-owned Asset Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC)** | Shao Ying, *Deputy Secretary, Supervision Bureau*
- **China Supervision Institute** | Teng Shaohua, *Vice Chairman*

A4 – Investment for sustainable development – Grand Ballroom 3, 7th Floor

MODERATOR

Andre van Heemstra, *Outgoing Personnel Director* | **Unilever**

SPEAKERS

- **BASF Asia Pacific** | Harald Lauke, *President*
- **Grupo INDITEX SA** | Aleix Gonzalez Busquests, *CSR Department*
- **Nexen Inc.** | Jeff Flood, *Senior Advisor, Safety, Environment and Social Responsibility Stewardship*
- **Yunnan Hong Yu Group** | Ma Zhengshu, *Chief Executive Officer*
- **Agence Française de Développement** | Jean-Michel Severino, *General Director*



THE GLOBAL
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SUMMIT: CHINA

30 November

3:30pm-4:00pm

Coffee break

4:00pm-5:30pm

Plenary II – Open markets, trade opportunities and poverty alleviation

International Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Mark Moody-Stuart, *Chairman* | **Anglo American**

SPEAKERS

- **World Bank** | David Dollar, *Country Director, China and Mongolia*
- **Transparency International** | Peter Eigen, *Founder*
- **TCL Corporation** | Tomson Li, *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*
- **Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu** | Clarence T. Kwan, *National Managing Partner, Chinese Services Group*

7:00pm-9:00pm

Gala dinner on the river

1 December

8:30am-10:00am

Plenary III – The challenges and opportunities of corporate citizenship and the Global Compact

International Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Richard Samans, *Managing Director, Global Institute for Partnership and Governance* | **World Economic Forum**

SPEAKERS

- **IKEA GROUP** | Anders Dahlvig, *President and Chief Executive Officer*
- **Foreign Trade Association (FTA)** | Heinz-Dieter Koeppel, *Senior Advisor*
- **Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co Ltd.** | Hiroyaki Uemura, *President*
- **Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.** | Vincent Cheng, *Chairman*
- **International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)** | Guy Ryder, *General Secretary*

10:00am-10:30am

Coffee break

1 December

10:30am-12:00pm

Forum B – Alliances and tools to implement the Global Compact principles in the workplace and community

B1 – Occupational health and safety – Yangtze River Hall, 5th Floor

MODERATOR

Bobby Godsell, *Chief Executive Officer* | **AngloGold Ashanti Ltd.**

SPEAKERS

- **International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Union (ICEM)** | Fred Higgs, *General Secretary*
- **All China Federation of Trade Unions** | Yuan Chenggang, *Deputy Director, Division One, Labour Protection Department*
- **China Disabled Persons Federation** | Wei Mengxin, *Deputy Director General*
- **Korea Electric Power** | Hi-Taek Lee, *Senior Vice President*
- **Engro Chemical** | Tahir Jawaid, *General Manager Human Resources & Public Affairs*

B2 – Workplace diversity and equality – Yellow River Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Gilles Tanneur, *Chief Executive Officer* | **Adecco Management and Consulting SA**

SPEAKERS

- **Human Rights Watch** | Kenneth Roth, *Executive Director*
- **International Labour Organization (ILO)** | Constance Thomas, *Director, China and Mongolia*
- **All China Women's Federation** | Cui Yu, *Director-General, Women's Development Department*
- **MAS Holdings (Pvt) Ltd.** | Mahesh Amalean, *Chairman*

B3 – Management in support of harmonious workplace and community relations – Grand Ballroom 3, 7th Floor

MODERATOR

Gary Steel, *Executive Vice President* | **ABB Ltd.**

SPEAKERS

- **Amnesty International** | Irene Khan, *Secretary General*
- **Novartis Foundation** | Klaus Leisinger, *President and Chief Executive Officer*
- **Statoil Venezuela** | Ilse Castellanos, *Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility*
- **China Enterprise Confederation (CEC)** | Chen Ying, *Deputy Director General*
- **Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative** | Mary Robinson, *President*

B4 – Innovative business approaches for preventing HIV/AIDS – International Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Michael Shiu, *Director* | **Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS China**

SPEAKERS

- **Volkswagen** | Alex Govender, *Manager, Corporate Health and Safety Services*
- **De Beers** | Joy Beckett, *HIV/AIDS Manager – Operations*
- **Standard Chartered China** | Katherine Tsang, *Chief Executive Officer*
- **Bayer China** | William Valentino, *General Manager, Corporate Communications, Greater China*
- **China Railway Engineering Corporation** | Qin Jiaming, *President*

1 December

12:00pm-2:00pm

Lunch – Grand Ballroom 1, 7th Floor

2:00pm-3:30pm

Plenary IV – Alliances in the financial sector in support of corporate citizenship and the Global Compact

International Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Xialing Xie, *Professor* | **Fudan University**

SPEAKERS

- **Calvert Group Ltd.** | Barbara Krumsiek, *President and Chief Executive Officer*
- **Goldman Sachs** | Anthony Ling, *CIO of Global Investment Research*
- **International Finance Corporation (IFC)** | Karin Finkelston, *Associate Director, East Asia and Pacific Department*
- **Shanghai Stock Exchange** | Geng Liang, *Chairman of the Board of Governors*

3:30pm-4:00pm

Coffee break

4:00pm-5:30pm

Forum C – Alliances and tools for implementing the Global Compact principles in support of the environment

C1 – Promoting corporate environmental responsibility (extractive industries) – Grand Ballroom 3, 7th Floor

MODERATOR

- Mohammad Rafiq, *Head, Business & Biodiversity* | **The World Conservation Union (IUCN)**

SPEAKERS

- **Total** | Richard Lanaud, *Chairman of the Ethics Committee*
- **BHP Billiton** | Holly Lindsay, *Vice President Public Policy and Business Conduct*
- **Petrobras** | Izeusse Dias Braga, *International Communications Manager*


C2 – Promoting corporate environmental responsibility (manufacturing and services) – Yellow River Hall, 3rd Floor

MODERATOR

Cornelis Van der Lugt, *Policy Advisor* | **United Nations Environmental Programme**

SPEAKERS

- **Nokia China** | Hera Siu, *Vice President, Corporate Affairs*
- **DaimlerChrysler (China) Ltd** | Yancy Molnar, *General Manager, Government Affairs, Public Affairs and Communications*
- **SHOUGANG Steel Group** | Wu Mao, *Chief Economist*
- **Fuji Xerox of Shanghai Ltd.** | Hajime Ishii, *President, Director of the Board*
- **World Wildlife Fund** | Dennis Pamlin, *Global Policy Advisor*



December 1

4:00pm-5:30pm

MODERATOR

C3 – Developing and diffusing environmentally sound technologies in the urban environment – Yangtze River Hall, 5th Floor

David Teller, *Deputy Director* | **Committee for Melbourne**

SPEAKERS

- **Endesa** | Inigo Garde Garcia, *Deputy Director, Environment and Climate Change*
- **City of Jinan** | Zhiqiang Bao, *Mayor*
- **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)** | Dr. Kai Bethke, *Industrial Development Officer*
- **Beijing Environmental Protection Bureau** | Zhuang Shuchun, *Chief Engineer*

MODERATOR

Kaj Embrén, *Founder and CEO* | **Respect**

SPEAKERS

- **Danfoss China** | Carsten Sorensen, *President*
- **BP plc** | Dave Miller, *Senior Vice President, Olefins and Derivatives*
- **Siemens Limited China** | Richard Hausman, *President and Chief Executive Officer*
- **EDF** | Claude Nahon, *Senior Vice President*

5:30pm-6:30pm

SPEAKERS

Closing plenary – International Hall, 3rd Floor

- **Novartis** | Alexandre F. Jetzer, *Member of the Board*
- **Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative** | Mary Robinson, *President*
- **Global Compact Office** | Georg Kell, *Executive Head*



THE GLOBAL
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Workshops

November 30

2:00pm-3:30pm

Sustainability reporting: How to get started with GRI

- Peter Wong, *Partner* | **Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Hong Kong**
- Anne Copeland Chiu | **International Finance Corporation**

December 1

10:30pm-12pm

Corporate environmental responsibility and sustainable consumption

- Cornis van der Lugt | **UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE)**

4:00pm-5:30pm

How can I make HIV/AIDS my business?

- Michael Shiu, *Director* | **Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS China**
- Priya Bery, *Director* | **Policy & Research, Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS**
- Celina Gorre, *Technical Manager* | **Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS**



Launches

November 30

1:30pm

AccountAbility: “State of Responsible Competitiveness”

- Simon Zadek, *Chief Executive* | **AccountAbility**

2:15pm

United Nations Industrial Development Organization: “REAP – Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Programme”

- Kai Bethke, *CSR and Business Partnership Programme* | **UNIDO**

3:00pm

Research findings on corporate responsibility in China

- Doug Miller | **GlobeScan**
- Laurel Grossman | **RepuTex**

1 December

1:00pm

Launch of practical tools for improving corporate human rights performance

MODERATOR

- **Klaus Leisinger**, *Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on the Global Compact*

SPEAKERS

- Mary Robinson | **Realizing Rights: Ethical Globalization Initiative**
- Gary Steel | **ABB**
- Ole Lund Hansen | **Danish Confederation of Industries**
- Margaret Jungk | **Danish Institute for Human Rights**

3:30pm

“The New Public Finance: Responding to Global Challenges”

- Inge Kaul, *Director* | **UNDP, Office of Development Studies**
- Pedro Conceicao, *Deputy Director* | **UNDP, Office of Development Studies**



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SUMMIT: CHINA

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 AngloGold Ashanti Limited
 Anhui Sanlian Group
 Anti-Corruption Research Centre, Tsinghua University
 Anti-Corruption Research Centre, Tsinghua University
 Arcelor International Shanghai
 Arcelor International Shanghai
 Arcelor International Shanghai

Name

Zhang JingWei
 Wolfgang E. Riegelsberger
 Bernhard Kueppers
 Isabelle WenHui
 Gary Steel
 Simon Zadek
 Salvador Poserio
 Cristina Poserio
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 Vice President, Corporate Communications
 Executive Vice President
 Chief Executive
 Chief Executive Officer
 Manager
 Business Development Director
 Chief Executive Officer
 Business Development Director
 Excutive Director
 Bureau Chief Shanghai
 Director General
 Personal Assistant to the General Director
 Adviser to the Director General
 Director – Asia Department
 Deputy Representative
 Representative
 Corporate Social Responsibility Coordinator
 Project Officer
 Vice President External Relations
 President
 President
 Director, Sustainability and Strategic Partnerships
 Chairman of Alcatel China Investment
 Director, International Organization Division, International Department
 Director, General Office, Policy Research Department
 Director, General Office, Legal Work Department
 Deputy Director, Division One, Labour Protection Department
 Deputy Director, Asia-Pacific Division, International Department
 Director-General, Women's Development Department
 Researcher – Economic Relations and Human Rights
 Researcher
 Secretary General
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 Senior Executive Vice President
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 Chief Executive Officer
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 China Enterprise News
 China Executive Leadership Academy Pudong (CELAP)
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 China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation
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Name

Shuhei Kaihara
 Hiroaki Horiguchi
 Roberto Chiamenti
 Jian Hua Fu
 Lothar Meinzer
 Harald Lauke
 Ina Ruhland
 Hin-Min Tzeng
 William Valentino
 Adam Lane
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Job Title

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Representative
Director Sustainability Center
President

Corporate Communications
General Manager, Corporate Communications
AIESEC Vice President, CSR
Shanghai Correspondent

Deputy Director-General

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President & Chief Executive Officer
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President
Assistant

Programme Coordinator
Programme Coordinator

Assistant Director

Vice Director General
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Vice Chairman
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Director-General, Foreign Affairs Department
Vice Chairman
Secretary-General
Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Department
Chief Business Executive Officer
Vice-President
PhD Candidate

Chairman
Mayor of Jinan
Vice Mayor
President
Director of External Affairs
Managing Director, Shanghai Office
President
General Manager
Corporate Ethics Advisor
Deputy Director
Advisor
Chief Environmental Official
Corporate Social Responsibility Coordinator

Director of International Communications Department

Senior Country Officer
Head of Corporate Banking
Global Head Sustainability Affairs

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Client Development Manager
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Reporter

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Director
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General Manager

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Birgit Errath
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Communications
Project Manager
Programme Manager
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Intern
Deputy Head
Project Manager
Head of Public Affairs & Financial Markets
Communications & Public Affairs Officer
Programme Officer
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General Manager, Corporate PR Division
Executive Manager
Reporter
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Director, Personnel & Administration
Assistant Manager Corporate Communications
Executive Director
Asia Advocacy Director
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General Secretary
Trade Union Officer
Chief Executive Officer and President
Manager Social & Environmental Affairs
Social Manager
Executive Director
Director of ILO Office for China and Mongolia
Director
Senior Consultant
Chief Executive Officer
Programme Director, Asia



Job Title

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 Nokia Capitel Telecommunications Ltd.
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 Novartis AG
 Novartis China
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 Paul van de Kerkhof
 Mary Robinson
 Marcia Balisciano
 Dong Keyong
 Laurel Grossman
 Jim Hart
 John Morrison
 Kaj Embren
 Chad Blewitt
 Michael Han
 Xiuli Song
 Mayumi Hachiya

Job Title

Chairman
 General Manager
 Senior Advisor, Safety, Environment and Social Responsibility
 Corporate Reponsibility Manager
 Assistant Manager
 Vice President
 Quality & OHS Manager
 Country Head of HR
 Member of the Board of Directors
 Country of President
 Chief Executive Officer & President
 Advisor Corporate Responsibility
 Advisor, Corporate Responsibility
 Director, Sustainability Development Center
 Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Manager
 Site President & Group Vice President
 OECD Coordinator of Asia-Pacific Anti-Corruption Initiative
 Human Rights Officer
 Reporter
 Reporter
 Vice President Corporate Responsibility
 Assistant to Vice President CR Dr. Merck/Systain
 Managing Director
 Adjunct Professor International Management
 President
 Director Human Resource / Administration
 Assistant Dean
 Programme Coordinator
 Former Dean, Faculty of Law
 Reporter
 Intl. Communication Manager
 Ombudsman
 Legal Director, Pfizer China
 Vice President, International Public Affairs
 Vice Chairman
 Senior Director, Corporate Citizenship
 Vice President
 General Representative P.R. China
 Sustainability Coordinator
 Director
 External Relations Director for China
 Reporter
 Director, China Academy of Forestry
 Managing Director Randstad China
 President
 Director, Corporate Responsibility
 Dean
 Chief Executive Officer
 Director
 Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights
 Chief Executive Officer
 Manager Market Development
 Managing Director
 External Affairs Manager-China
 Director



Company Name

SAP AG
SAP AG
SAP AG
SAP AG
SAP AG
Seagate Technology
SEB Shanghai Branch
Shanghai 5th Space Digital Network Media Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Alison Group Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Angtai-Lanjer Telecommunication Integration Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Bulk Chemical Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Business
Shanghai Business Review
Shanghai China-Science Electric (Group) Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Cimen Architectural Material Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Daily
Shanghai Digital Entertainment Centre
Shanghai Federation of Industry & Commerce
Shanghai Federation of Industry & Commerce
Shanghai Federation of Industry & Commerce
Shanghai Federation of Industry & Commerce
Shanghai Federation of Industry & Commerce
Shanghai Financial News
Shanghai Foreign Affairs Office, Shanghai Municipal Government
Shanghai Foreign Affairs Office, Shanghai Municipal Government
Shanghai Fuyuanzhiye Investment Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Guotai Venture Construction Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Hong Chen Industrial Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Huafu Cereal Import & Export Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Huafu Cereal Import & Export Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Huang Pu Foodstuffs Oil development Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Industrial Investment (Holdings) Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Industrial Investment (Holdings) Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Jinxian Biochemical High-tech Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Jinxian Biochemical High-tech Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Longda Import & Export Trading Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Lonyer Holding Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Luxking Suitcase & Bag Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Municipal Federation of Trade Unions
Shanghai Municipal Federation of Trade Unions
Shanghai Oriental Television
Shanghai Qingying Sun-Shading Technical Development Co.
Shanghai Shenghua Cable Group Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Shenghua Cable Group Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Star
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Shanghai Television Station
Shanghai Tianzhi Trade Co. Ltd.
Shanghai Well-Young Ent. Ltd. Co.
Shanghai Xinzhuang Industry Park
Shanghai Yalong Investment Group Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Yi Yuan Industrial Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Zhinglu Group Co. Ltd.
Shanghai Zhinglu Group Co. Ltd.
Shanghai Zhong-ou Investment Co., Ltd.

Name

Henning Kagermann
Herbert Heitmann
Kevin Chan
Xie Hui
Shao Ying
Sara Broadbent
Carl Christensson
Ji Yongping
Yuan Peng
Wang Yufan
Wu Yong Jia
Feifei Shen
Anthony Lin
Chong Li
Wei Jingbiao
Yan
Yang Qiu Ping
Winson Wang
Xu Guang Da
Wu Ying' an
Wu Juan
Zhang Yi
Cherry Yang
Ruobin Zhang
Wei Min Sun
Jue Xue
Shao Peng Zhu
Bao Jian Guo
Shen Hong Xiang
Rose Wu
Lin Shu Yu
Zheng Wen Jie
Li Li
Zhang Jiafu
Jin Xin
Wu Liren
Suhong Yin
Suhong Yin
Chen Shu Gen
Tu Guoming
Zhang Liquan
Qiong Li
Gu Duan Qing
Hu Wei
Huang Yanping
Yan Hu
Geng Liang
Xiaoyan Xu
Zhang Xueni
Xu Jianguo
Hellen Yang
Zhang Wen Rong
Ye Rongteng
Chen Rong
Nancy Huang
Wu Guolin

Job Title

Chief Executive Officer
Senior Vice President Global Communications
Interpreter

Supervision Commissioner
Executive Director
Shanghai Branch Preparatory Office
General Manager
Chairman's Assistant
General Accountant

Reporter
Writer
Standing Vice President

Reporter
General Manager
Liaison Department
Division of Membership
Vice General Manager

Economy Dept.
Deputy Director
Reporter

Deputy Governor
Director and General Manager
President and General Manager
General Manager

Vice General Manager

Board Chairman
Vice General Manager
General Manager
Vice General Manager
General Manager
Director, Legal Work Department
Director, Democratic Management
Reporter

President Office
Reporter
Chairman of Board of Governors
Reporter

President
Vice Secretary General
President
Vice General Manager
Assistant to the President
Assistant
President



Company Name

Shanghai Zhong-ou Investment Co., Ltd.
Shanxi Antai Group Co., Ltd.
Shell Foundation
Shell International
Shell International
Shougang Steel Group
Shuangling Construction Co., Ltd.
Siemens China
Siemens Limited China
SINOPEC
SINOPEC
SINOPEC
South China Morning Post
Standard Chartered Bank
Standard Chartered Bank
Starbucks Coffee Company
Starbucks Coffee Company
Statoil ASA
Statoil Venezuela
STMicroelectronics Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
SUEZ
Suez Environnement
Talal Abughazaleh Organization
Tata Motors Ltd
Tata South-East Asia Ltd.
TCL
TCL
TCL
The American Chamber of Commerce
The Conference Board
The Conference Board Inc.
The Copenhagen Center
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd
The Straits Times
The World Bank
TIJE
TIJE
TITAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Toshiba China Co.,Ltd.
Toshiba Corporation
Total
Transparency International
Transparency International
Transparency International
Tsinghua University/SynTao.Com
Tsinghua University/SynTao.Com
UBS AG
UBS Investment Bank
UN / United Nations Development Programme
UN SRSG on Human Rights and Business
UNAIDS
UNAIDS
UNESCO
UNIDO ITPO Beijing
UNIDO ITPO Shanghai

Name

Jin Le
Li Anmin
Kurt Hoffman
Caspar Ridley
Albert Wong
Wu Mao
Sun Qie Shang
Christina Boesenberg
Richard Hausmann
Wang Jiming
Liu Ying
Yang Guoqing
Mark O'Neill
Katherine Tsang
Qian Crystal
Sandra Taylor
Jinlong Wang
Rolf Magne Larsen
Ilse Castellanos
Lay-Sin Lee
Muriel Morin
Olivier Rosseau
Ridab Abutaleb
Manohar Paralkar
Shubhenjit Chaudhuri
Li Dongsheng
Yi Hao
Wei Guo
Ye Yang
Ronald Berenbeim
Arbnesha Hashani
Jette Steen Knudsen
Vincent Cheng
Jean Chua
David Dollar
Sebastian Falus
Ricardo Guerrero
Manoj Chakravarti
Guoxing Xu
Tomoko Sasaki
Richard Lanaud
Peter Eigen
Liao Ran
Peter Rooke
Linan Ma
Konstanze Ricken
Yi Li
Ennear Chen
Khalid Malik
Gerald Pachoud
Zero Akyol
Zhang Tao
James Schofield
Yuandong Hu
Yan Pan

Job Title

Chief of Delegates
Chairman
Director, Shell Foundation
Deputy Vice President Policy & Issues
Head of Policy and External Relations
Chief Economist
Vice General Manager
Consultant, Communications Manager
Preseident and Chief Executive Officer
Chief Executive Officer

Business Correspondent
Chief Executive Officer China
Head of Corporate Communication
Senior Vice President, Corporate Social Responsibility
Guest of Starbucks
Senior Vice President
Corporate Social Responsibility Manager
Human Resources Manager
Group Social Relations Manager
Executive Director
Resident Incharge AbuGhazaleh Intellectual Property
General Manager
Regional Manager
Chairman and Chief Executive Officert
Assistant to Chairman – International

CSR and Government Relations
Principal Researcher
Regional Director Asia Pacific
Director
Chairman
China Correspondent
Country Director, China and Mongolia
Chief Executive Officer
Director for South America
General Manager – Corporate Affairs
General Manager, Administration Section
Chief Specialist, CSR Division
Chairman of the Ethics Committee
Founder
Programme Coordinator
Regional Director
Regional Representative in Shanghai
China CSR Map Program Director
Chairman & Country Head, China
Manager, Shanghai Office
Resident Representative, UNDP and Resident Coordinator United Nations System in China
Special Adviser to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Programme Officer
Program Assistant
Assistant to the Programme Coordinator
Head
Project Officer



Company Name

UNIDO ITPO Shanghai
 Unilever
 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
 United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
 United Nations Development Programme
 United Nations Development Programme
 United Nations Development Programme – China
 United Nations Development Programme – China
 United Nations Economic and Social Council for Asia-Pacific
 United Nations Economic and Social Council for Asia-Pacific
 United Nations Environmental Programme
 United Nations Environmental Programme
 United Nations Environmental Programme
 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
 United Nations Information Center Tokyo
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
 University of Glamorgan Business School
 UPM-Kymmene Corporation
 Urban Management Research & Training
 USCIB
 V.MANE Fils
 Veolia Environnement
 Veolia Environnement
 Veolia Environnement
 Volkswagen Group China
 Volkswagen Group China
 Volkswagen South Africa
 World Confederation of Labour
 World Economic Forum
 World Harmony Foundation
 World Harmony Foundation
 World Harmony Foundation
 WWF
 WWF
 Xinhua Finance
 Xinhua News Agency
 Xinhua News Agency
 Xinhua Evening News
 Youth Daily
 Youth Daily
 Yuexing Group
 Yunnan Hongyu Group
 21st Century Business Herald

Name

Tao Dong
 Andre van Heemstra
 Judy Cheng-Hopkins
 Annabel Wang
 Inge Kaul
 Pedro Conceicao
 Wei Zhang
 Lijiang Luan
 Kim Hak-Su
 Marinus W. Sikkel
 Cornelis Van der Lugt
 Martina Otto
 Klaus Toepfer
 Ralf Bredel
 Githa Roelans
 Yujuan Zhang
 Kai Bethke
 Floriane Larroque
 Noriko Minai
 Gillian Murray
 Dimitrios Vlassis
 Jun Zhang
 Soile Korhonen
 David Westendorff
 Kimberly Halamar
 Jean Mane
 Jerome Contamine
 Yves Cabana
 Mathieu Rouget-Abadie
 Suixin Zhang
 Ping Wang
 Alex Govender
 Jean-Pierre Voets
 Richard Samans
 Richard Jordan
 Frank Liu
 Margarete K. Viera
 Dennis Pamlin
 Peng Lei
 Hiroaki Horiguchi
 Min Ji
 Min Zhang
 Zhihua Jin
 Yilin Tang
 Peiqi Shi
 Zhang Donglun
 Ma Zhengshu
 Yanhua Wang

Job Title

Head UNIDO-ITPO Shanghai
Outgoing Personnel Director
Director
Public Affairs Officer
Special Advisor
Deputy Director
Communications Officer
Public Private Partnership Advisor
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP
Chief, Investment and Enterprise Development Section, Trade and Investment Division
CESR Programme Officer
Executive Assistant
Executive Director
International Programme Officer
CSR Advisor
National Expert
Industrial Development Officer

Public Information Assistant
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer
Chief, Crime Conventions Section
Research (Ph. D.) student
Chief Representative
Consultant
Manager – China Affairs
President & Chief Executive Officer
Senior Executive Vice President
Vice President for Sustainable Development
Assistant
Executive Vice President
Manager Corporate Relations
Manager Corporate Health Services
Project Coordinator
Managing Director, Global Institute for Partnership and Governance
Chief Executive Officer
President
Advisory Board Member
Global Policy Advisor
Policy Officer

Reporter
Reporter
Reporter
Reporter
Reporter
General Manager
Chairman & CEO



