

# Resource List

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## **INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

The following is a list of Internet resources relating to corporate social responsibility and human rights and environmental issues, with an emphasis on China. A resource list of this scope is of particular value for understanding the issues arising from China's entry into the WTO in 2001. The rapid increase in Chinese-foreign joint ventures, as well as investment in Chinese companies and the use of Chinese labor, requires greater effort to ensure adherence to domestic and international laws, the setting of performance standards and guidelines to protect against abuses, and effective monitoring by multi-lateral and non-governmental groups.

The Internet links are divided into four categories: Performance Standards and Measurement Guides, Non-Governmental Organizations, Law, and Multi-lateral Organizations.

The list of Performance Standards and Measurement Guide are principles and guidelines not ratified by governments, but considered to be industry standards and best practices. They include the Global Compact, the Global Sullivan Principles, and the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, among others. Also in this section are various performance standard tools for self-monitoring business and labor practices.

*Non-Governmental Organizations* includes links to private organizations monitoring environmental, labor, human rights and corporate responsibility issues within China and in relevant international sectors.

The *Law* section provides links to relevant international treaties and covenants signed and ratified by China, or which China has demonstrated a willingness to sign. These are documents to which all ratifying countries can be held accountable. Covenants and treaties cover the rights of women, children, workers and minorities, as well as protecting against racial, religious, ethnic and economic discrimination.

The list of *Multi-lateral Organizations* is comprised of international organizations working with both governments and NGOs to alleviate economic, social, and environmental problems worldwide. These links give an indication of the extent of dialogue between China and the international community, as well as the extensive reports published by multi-lateral organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank.

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## **PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT GUIDELINES**

### **AccountAbility (AA1000Series)**

<http://www.accountability.org.uk>  
Provides an assurance standard that reports which private corporations make public are an even-handed representation and truly accurate. Based on the five principles of completeness, responsiveness, relevance, evidence and accessibility, the AA1000 Assurance Series is used to help companies understand and improve their social and ethical performance.

### **Caux Round Table**

<http://www.cauxroundtable.org/>  
The Caux Round Table is a network of international senior business leaders who are committed to finding equitable, fair solutions to key global issues through ethical business leadership. The Round Table advocates implementation of the Caux Round Table Principles for Business through which sustainable and socially responsible prosperity can emerge as the foundation for a fair, free and transparent society. The Round Table has published many position papers on globalization issues.

### **China Capacity-Building Project: Occupational Health and Safety**

<http://mhssn.igc.org/China3.htm>  
This report, published in May 2002 by the Maquiladora Health and Safety Support Network, details a two-year project in China to train shoe industry workers in the areas of health and safety. The project included a needs assessment, formation of a coordinating committee, and training of employees.

### **Global Compact**

<http://www.unglobalcompact.org>  
The Global Compact is based on a set of values and guidelines for businesses in the areas of labor standards, human rights and environmental practices. These values, called the "Nine Principles," are rooted in the standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights of Workers, the International Declaration of Human Rights and the Rio Declaration. The Global Compact's main goal is to promote "good corporate citizenship" among global participants.

### **Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines**

<http://www.globalreporting.org>  
A set of globally applicable guidelines used by multi-stakeholders to judge a corporation's economic, environmental, and social impact on sustainability issues. The goal of the guidelines is to raise the standard of sustainability reporting practices by utilizing businesses, and accountancy, human rights, environmental, labor and governmental organizations.

### **Global Sullivan Principles**

<http://globalsullivanprinciples.org/>  
Stemming from the 1977 "Sullivan Principles for South Africa," these principles are a blueprint for economic, social and political justice in the practices of hiring, training, and workplace tolerance.

### **ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998)**

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/index.htm>  
The conventions outlined in this document concern topics such as forced labor, freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, the right to organize and collectively bargain, equal remuneration, abolition of forced labor, discrimination, minimum age of workers, workers with family responsibilities, the worst forms of child labor, and the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples.

### **Secretary of State 2002 Awards for Corporate Excellence**

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2002/14071.htm>

Awards given by United States Secretary of State to U.S. companies displaying out-standing corporate citizenship and inter-national business practices. Exemplary companies should possess the qualities of conscience, character and integrity in business.

The 2002 Award was presented to Chindex International of Bethesda, Maryland, and its subsidiaries in China for its work in delivering healthcare products, health education and health services in China.

#### **Social Accountability 8000 (SA8000)**

<http://www.cepaa.org/>

A standard for workplace practices that includes all key labor rights and certifies compliance through independent, accredited auditors. This website contains a list of facilities in China and around the world that are SA8000 certified.

#### **Sustainability Integrated Guidelines for Management (SIGMA)**

<http://www.projectsigma.com/>

The pilot version developed a set of guidelines, which deal with issues regarding management of sustainability. The guidelines are taken from the experiences of its organizational partners, as well as a wide variety of organizations within steering and stakeholder groups. These guidelines are compatible with AA1000 and GRI guidelines.

#### **World Resources 2002-2004, "Decisions for the Earth: Balance, Voice and Power"**

[http://pubs.wri.org/pubs\\_description.cfm?PubID=3764](http://pubs.wri.org/pubs_description.cfm?PubID=3764)

A report forthcoming in February 2003 by the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environmental Programme, World Bank and World Resources Institute. This report serves as an explanation of environmental governance and as an example of the standards by which a government's environmental record may be measured and held accountable. The report assesses nine pilot countries: Chile, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda and the United States. It is a model for future assessment of China.

#### **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

NGOs are divided into four categories: Environment, Labor, Human Rights and Corporate Responsibility based on their primary mission statements. However, many NGOs often work in overlapping areas.

#### **Environment**

##### **The Alliance for Environmental Innovation**

<http://www.environmentaldefense.org/alliance/>

Works cooperatively with companies to improve their environmental performance while yielding substantial business benefits. Such partnerships include United States Parcel Service, Starbucks Coffee Company, and SC Johnson Wax.

##### **Center for Environmentally Responsible Economics (CERES)**

<http://www.ceres.org>

The CERES Coalition is a U.S.-based network of more than 80 organizations including environmental groups, investors, advisors and analysts, and public interest and community groups working together for a sustainable future. More than 70 companies, from multinationals to small and medium-sized companies, have endorsing the CERES Principles, a ten-point code of environmental conduct

##### **Environmental Defense**

<http://www.environmentaldefense.org/home.cfm>

Combines science, economics and the law to formulate solutions to the world's most pressing environmental problems. Environmental Defense concentrates on the areas of biodiversity, climate change, health and oceans to bring clean air and water, healthy food and ecosystems to people around the world. In the past, the organization has been successful in creating a ban on the pesticide DDT. Environmental Defense is currently teamed with the Chinese government in a program aimed to reduce high levels of acid rain. This program is described in the report "Orient Express: Emissions Trading Gets Fast Tracked in China" and can be found on the website. It also a contributor to

the website [www.climatehotmap.org](http://www.climatehotmap.org), which details early warning signs and local impacts of global climate change.

##### **Green Plans**

<http://www.rri.org/>

"A successful model of NGO collaborations with local and national governments", dedicated to "solve environmental and social problems through a systemic, multi-sector process that mandates proactive management strategies and establishes measurable goals for recovery."

##### **Greenpeace International**

<http://www.greenpeace.org>

Founded in 1971, Greenpeace International is an environmental watchdog organization campaigning against environmental degradation and pressuring governments and corporations to improve their environmental policies. Some of the major Greenpeace campaigns within China are to stop the Three Gorges Dam Project, as well as halting China's nuclear testing.

##### **International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)**

[http://www.icmm.com/html/about\\_intro.php](http://www.icmm.com/html/about_intro.php)

ICMM works with the world's mining and metal industries to articulate, develop, and promote sustainable development, as well as acting as a liaison between industries and world stakeholders to align economic, social, and environmental goals and maximize their contribution to achieving sustainable development.

##### **International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)**

[www.iied.org](http://www.iied.org)

The IIED works in the field of sustainable development to affect change on all policy levels through research, policy studies, networking, education and advocacy. Some specific areas of concentration are mining, the paper industry and food systems. The IIED has reports and projects on China concerning the plastics industry and deforestation available on the website.

##### **International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)**

[www.iisd.org](http://www.iisd.org)

The IISD is committed to environmental and economic development and the well-being of people today and in the future.

They write policy recommendations on international trade and investment, economic policy, climate change, measurements and indicators, and natural resource management. Many of their programs center on research and capacity-building in developing countries. The most recent report available is "Trade and Sustainability: Challenges and Opportunities for China as a WTO Member," released in November 2002.

**International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)**

<http://www.ipieca.org/>

IPIECA is a voluntary non-profit organization comprised of both petroleum companies and associations at the national, regional or international levels. IPIECA's mission is to develop and promote scientifically sound, cost-effective, practical, socially and economically acceptable solutions to global environmental issues pertaining to the petroleum industry. In pursuing this mission, IPIECA works in cooperation with industry, government, regulatory bodies, international agencies, academia and non-governmental organizations to address global environmental issues related to the petroleum industry, including oil spill preparedness and response, global climate change, biodiversity, fuel quality and emissions, human health and urban air quality management.

**International Rivers Network (IRN)**

<http://www.irn.org>

IRN was established in 1985 as a nonprofit all-volunteer organization of activists experienced in fighting economically, environmentally, and socially unsound river intervention projects. IRN monitors and critiques the policies of financial institutions including the World Bank and provide substantial analysis and recommendations for reforming their practices. IRN is currently focusing their efforts on encouraging international financial companies and institutions to consider the harmful environmental and social impacts of the Three Gorges project in China.

**Rainforest Action Network (RAN)**

[www.ran.org](http://www.ran.org)

The Rainforest Action Network has been working to protect the world's rainforests

and the people living in and around them since 1985. They focus on education, local organizing and peaceful direct action. One of their largest campaigns is targeted at Citigroup for their involvement in funding the Three Gorges Dam Project with the China Development Bank.

**Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition (SVTC)**

<http://www.svtc.org/>

SVTC is diverse grassroots coalition that for almost twenty years has engaged in research, advocacy, and organizing associated with environmental and human health problems caused by the rapid growth of the high-tech electronics industry. Their goal in addressing these problems is to advance environmental sustainability and clean production in the industry and to improve health, promote justice, and ensure democratic decision-making for communities and workers affected by the high-tech revolution in Silicon Valley and other high-tech areas of the US and the world.

**United States Agency for International Development, US-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP)**

[www.usaep.org](http://www.usaep.org)

The USAEP is a public-private initiative under the auspices of USAID to bring environmental sustainability to Asian countries. Its goal is a "clean revolution" in Asia by creating more resource-efficient projects and cutting pollution. The USAEP is involved with government and industry in both Hong Kong and Taiwan, involved in projects such as waste management and infrastructure.

**World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)**

<http://www.wbcscd.ch/>

WBCSD, formed in January 1995 through a merger between the Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD) in Geneva and the World Industry Council for the Environment (WICE) in Paris, is a coalition of 160 international companies from more than 30 countries and 20 major industrial sectors. The WBCSD council holds annual meetings where business leaders can analyze, debate and exchange experiences on all aspects of sustainable development.

**World Conservation Union (IUCN)**

<http://www.iucn.org/>

The World Conservation Union partners with government agencies, NGOs, scientists and experts from 181 countries to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to take care of the environment and utilize ecosystems in a way that ensures that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. The IUCN has worked in China to create a regional action plan for administering protected areas. The focus has primarily been on protecting the tropical and subtropical forests of China.

**World Resources Institute (WRI)**

<http://www.wri.org/>

WRI is an environmental think tank that uses scientific research, economic analysis, and real-life experience to find practical ways to protect the earth and improve people's lives. World Resources Institute provides information, ideas, and solutions to global environmental problems. The institute educates about climate change, environmental policy, danger to ecosystems and sustainability to motivate public and private action on these issues. WRI projects include finding a sustainable transportation strategy in Dalian, and reports on China's health and environment.

**World Wildlife Fund (WWF)'s Climate Saver**

<http://www.worldwildlife.org/headline.cfm?newsid=105>

The WWF focuses on protecting and saving endangered species, as well as determining global threats. The WWF works closely with the parks department in China to establish and maintain protected areas. WWF's China reports focus on topics such as southern subtropical evergreen forests, northern plain deciduous forests, studies on the South China Sea, and endangered species.

Labor

**Asian Monitor Resource Center (AMRC)**

<http://www.amrc.org.hk/>

Focusing on Asian labor concerns, the main purpose of the group is to promote

independent and democratic labor organizations in Asia. The AMRC's functions include documentation and information management, research work, publication work and running project or issue-based programs with attention to gender equality, transparency, labor solidarity and education. Past research has included layoffs in China's State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and migrant workers in Southern China. The website provides reports, books and publications available to the public on the issues effecting Asian labor movements.

#### **BehindTheLabel.org**

<http://www.behindthelabel.org/>

BehindTheLabel.org is a multimedia newsmagazine and on-line community that reports on the global clothing industry. It is sponsored by an alliance of clothing workers, religious leaders, and students who fight for the rights of sweatshop workers.

It focuses attention on the deplorable conditions of workers in the clothing industry, and leads campaigns to pressure major corporations to stop using sweatshops. BehindTheLabel.org campaigns have targeted Nike, Reebok, Disney and the Gap to end the use of sweatshop labor.

#### **Bureau Veritas Quality International (BVQI)**

<http://www.bvqi.com/>

BVQI is a third party management accreditation firm working to give credible certificates to international companies in the labor industries. BVQI is accredited by 30 accreditation bodies, including Social Accountability International and the Fair Labor Association. It holds offices in Beijing, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Taipei, and Qingdao.

#### **China Labour Bulletin (CLB)**

<http://www.china-labour.org.hk>

The CLB was established in 1994 in Hong Kong and attempts to promote independent trade unionism and make public information on the activities of the official All-China Federation of Trade Unions. It also seeks to publish information by workers who organize outside it. The CLB has up-to-date reports on worker protests throughout

China, as well as arrests and detentions of labor activists.

#### **China Labor Watch (CLW)**

<http://www.chinalaborwatch.com>

CLW was established in New York in 2000 for the purpose of defending the rights of Chinese workers and pressing for improvements in their working and living conditions. CLW stems from a network of labor activists established in 1997 in China to educate Chinese workers regarding their rights and draw international attention to China's labor issues.

#### **Clean Clothes Campaign (CCC)**

<http://www.cleanclothes.org>

CCC is an international coalition of autonomous consumer organizations, trade unions, human rights and women rights organizations, researchers, solidarity groups and activists. The CCC coordinates campaigns and other activities aimed at improving working conditions for garment workers, homeworkers and migrant workers.

#### **Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)**

<http://www.ethicaltrade.org>

<http://www.eti.org.uk>

The ETI is a U.K.-based alliance of multinational corporations, NGOs and trade unions promoting implementation of a code of conduct for good labor as a standard for ethical sourcing. ETI focuses on the ending of child labor, forced labor and sweatshops, and examining worker health and safety, labor conditions and labor rights.

#### **The Fair Labor Association (FLA)**

<http://www.fairlabor.org/>

FLA is a nonprofit organization established to protect the rights of workers in the United States and around the world. The FLA Charter Agreement is an industry-wide code of conduct and monitoring system. The agreement sets the path for an independent monitoring system that holds companies publicly accountable for their labor practices, as well as those of their principal contractors and suppliers around the world. The FLA accredits the independent monitors, certifies that companies are in compliance with the Code of Conduct, and serves as a source

of information for the public. The FLA has accredited 6 monitoring companies in China: Bureau Veritas, Global Social Compliance, Intertek Testing Services, Kenan Institute Asia, Societe General du Serveillance and Verite.

#### **Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee (CIC)**

[www.cic.org.hk](http://www.cic.org.hk)

The CIC is a faith-based organization working for labor rights of industrial workers. CIC services include advocacy, direct service, empowering workers, promoting independent trade unions, promoting policy change, and monitoring conditions of workers in Hong Kong-invested factories in China. The CIC is currently monitoring factories in Hong Kong run by Mattel, McDonald's and Disney.

#### **International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)**

<http://www.icftu.org/>

The ICFTU is an association of organizations throughout the world striving to create independent labor unions in each country it is affiliated with. These labor unions organize and direct campaigns against child labor, ensure trade and labor standards, and monitor the effects of globalization among other activities. The ICFTU also publishes several reports a year and puts out an annual report called the Survey of Trade Union Rights. Campaigns in China range from workers' protests in the Northeast to the fight over Article 23 in Hong Kong.

#### **The International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers Unions (ICEM)**

<http://www.icem.org>

The main function of the ICEM is to negotiate on a global scale with multinational companies and sectors. Some of the larger issues include trade union rights, health, safety and environment, and equality at work. The aim is to ensure international uniform standards by securing the right of the ICEM and its member unions to monitor companies' global performance on these and other issues, and to voice any alleged violations of the agreements with corporate headquarters management. ICEM-A/P is the ICEM division in Asia,

which has working relations with the Chinese union.

### **International Organization of Employers (IOE)**

<http://www.ioe-emp.org/>

The IOE is an international organization of employers from 131 countries who represent the interests of business in the labor and social policy fields and acts as a bridge between the employer point of view and all United Nations agencies and other international organizations. It is especially vocal in the International Labour Organization (ILO), and is crucial in ensuring that international labor and social policy is feasible for the employer in the developing world and those countries in transition to the market economy. The IOE organization in China is the Chinese Enterprise Confederation.

### **The National Labor Committee**

<http://www.nlcnet.org/>

NLC was founded in 1981 as a labor-based organization committed to opposing the U.S. government's interventionist policies in the Central American region. With headquarters in New York and offices in Central America and Bangladesh, the NLC has in recent years expanded its focus to address the economic issues that are shaping conditions for democracy and social justice, particularly trade policy, job exports, and international labor standards. The Committee undertakes public education, research and social activism to support worker movements in Asia, Africa and the Americas.

### **Social Accountability International (SAI)**

<http://www.cepaa.org/>

SAI creates and implements independent workplace quality standards for companies in the labor industries. It accredits qualified organizations to verify compliance with and understanding of such standards worldwide. Besides the creation of the SA8000 performance standard, SAI also runs conferences, trains and certifies accreditation organizations, and presents awards to labor industry companies.

### **Sweatshop Watch**

<http://www.sweatshopwatch.org/>

Sweatshop Watch is a coalition of various interest groups fighting for the elimination

of sweatshop conditions in the global garment industry, including a living wage and safe working conditions. The coalition is made up of various labor, community, civil rights, immigrant rights, women's rights, religious and student organizations, and individuals who believe those who benefit most from the exploitation of sweatshop workers must be held accountable. Sweatshop Watch campaigns that are focused against companies who have sweatshops in China include Disney and Levi's. The group also publishes reports on the conditions of sweatshop workers in China.

### **United Students Against Sweatshops (USAS)**

<http://home.sprintmail.com/~jeffnkari/USAS/>

An international coalition of student groups taking action against international companies who are allegedly in violation of environmental or social standards. The group conducts boycotts and educational campaigns toward sweatshop-free labor conditions and workers' rights.

### **Women Working Worldwide (WWW)**

[www.poptel.org.uk/women-ww](http://www.poptel.org.uk/women-ww)

The WWW works with women worker organizations around the world to support women worker's rights in the textile, garment and electronic industries. Efforts focus on providing educational material, networking with global women's unions, organizing meetings of women's groups, representing the rights of women, and fundraising. They are currently working with Labour Behind the Label to investigate worker's rights in garment industry subcontracting chains in Hong Kong.

### **Human Rights**

#### **Amnesty International**

<http://www.amnesty.org/>

Amnesty International is a worldwide network promoting internationally recognized human rights. Their work is rooted in the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards. Its primary function is to research and carry out action focused on preventing and ending the most serious abuses of the

rights to physical and mental integrity, freedom of conscience and expression, and freedom from discrimination. AI's China office runs numerous campaigns in China and is especially outspoken about the release of political prisoners and freedom of expression. A list of stories and reports about China can be found at: <http://web.amnesty.org/ai.nsf/countries/china?OpenView&Start=1&Count=30&Expandall>.

#### **Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC)**

<http://www.ahrchk.net/index.php>

The AHRC was established in 1986 by jurists and human rights activists to raise human rights awareness in Asian countries. Through mobilizing public opinion on human rights concerns, the AHRC pressures governments to end violations of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights. The AHRC sponsored the Asian Human Rights Charter, a declaration of rights for people in Asian countries, and has focused attention on Hong Kong and Article 23.

#### **Business and Human Rights Resource Centre**

<http://www.business-humanrights.org/>

The U.K.-based Resource Centre is an independent international NGO established in 2002 in a collaborative partnership with Amnesty International and leading academic institutions. The Centre's website includes an online library covering more than 50 topics, 160 countries, and 150 industry sectors. The website also provides links to a wide range of materials published by companies, NGOs, governments, intergovernmental organizations, journalists and academics, and includes reports of corporate misconduct as well as positive examples of "best practice."

#### **Human Rights in China (HRIC)**

<http://www.hrichina.org>

HRIC is an international non-governmental organization founded by Chinese scientists and scholars in March 1989. The organization promotes universally recognized human rights and advances the institutional protection of these rights in China. HRIC publishes information, empowers activism, educates the

international community and advocates for human rights in China. The most recent publications include "Institutionalized Exclusion: the tenuous legal status of internal migrants in China's major cities", "Empty Promises: human rights protections and China's criminal procedure law in practice", as well as China Rights Forum, HRIC's quarterly publication of current human rights issues in the PRC.

#### **Human Rights Watch (HRW)**

<http://www.hrw.org>

Human Rights Watch is an independent, non-governmental organization, monitoring and exposing human rights violations around the world. HRW calls for holding abusers accountable, as well as challenges governments and those who hold power to end abusive practices and respect international human rights law. It enlists the public and the international community to support the human rights worldwide. The most recent HRW reports on China are "Dangerous Minds: Political Psychiatry in China Today and its Origins in the Mao Era", "Paying the Price: Worker Unrest in Northeast China", and "Dangerous Meditation: China's Campaign Against the Falun Gong".

#### **International Center for Human Rights and Democratic Development (ICHRDD)**

[www.ichrdd.ca](http://www.ichrdd.ca)

Also known as Rights and Democracy, ICHRDD is an independent Canadian organization that promotes, advocates and defends human rights and democracy around the world. Programs focus on reinforcing laws and democratic institutions mainly in developing countries. Rights and Democracy has made available a report on the Internet in China entitled "China's Golden Shield: Corporations and the Development of Surveillance Technology in China" by Greg Walton, published in 2001.

#### **International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH)**

[www.fidh.org](http://www.fidh.org)

Founded in 1922, FIDH is a France-based agency created to protect human rights as proclaimed in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is a non-partisan group educating about human rights, protecting victims of human rights abuses, and

preventing the violation of fundamental liberties. One of FIDH's most vocal campaigns focuses on human rights and the environment in connection with the 2008 Beijing Olympics in China.

#### **International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)**

[www.ishr.ch](http://www.ishr.ch)

The ISHR is a resource for human rights defenders and NGOs. It provides invaluable services such as reports, training, strategic advice, informational and logistical support and protection. One of its areas of expertise is informing NGOs about United Nations proceedings and procedures. The ISHR website holds information on United Nations Covenants and individual country ratifications as well as links to various international NGOs.

#### **Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (LCHR)**

<http://www.lchr.org/home.htm>

The LCHR works in the U.S. and internationally in defending cases of human rights violations and advocating respect for the rule of law. Examples of their work include representing human rights activists who fight for basic freedoms and peaceful change at the local level, protecting refugees in flight from persecution and repression, as well as promoting fair economic practices by creating safeguards for workers' rights and helping build a strong international system of justice and accountability for the worst human rights crimes. Three recent LCHR publications are "Wrongs and Rights: A human rights analysis of China's revised Criminal Code," "Lawyers in China: Obstacles to Independence," and "Defense of Rights and Opening to Reform? An analysis of China's revised criminal procedure law."

#### **Transparency International (TI)**

[www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org)

TI works on both national and international levels to prevent corruption and reform the systems that create and foster corruption. TI educates, advocates for policy reform and multi-lateral conventions, and monitors compliance by governments and corporations. TI has initiated a four-year Rule of Law project in China focusing on corruption within the Chinese legal system.

Corporate Responsibility

#### **As You Sow**

<http://www.asyousow.org/>

As You Sow is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting corporate social responsibility. Its mission is to promote progressive social and environmental policies at companies through the Corporate Social Responsibility Program. CSRP acts as a representative for the interests of socially concerned investors in dialogue with U.S. corporations. As You Sow has focused on McDonald's and the Gap, two companies currently manufacturing in China.

#### **Association for Sustainable and Responsible Investment in Asia (ASRIA)**

[www.asria.org](http://www.asria.org)

ASRIA promotes socially and environmentally responsible investing in the Asia Pacific region. It is a membership organization that focuses on portfolio screening, shareholder engagement, and community investing. ASRIA is a primarily web-based resource that not only provides services to members, but also publishes country reports and holds workshops in Asian countries. The report "Labour Standards in China, The Business and Investment Challenge" by Dr. Stephen Frost was published in December 2002. Future reports on China include "Environmental Legislation and Management Systems in China" and "SRI for Taiwan."

#### **BSI Pacific**

<http://www.bsi-global.com/Corporate/News+Room/bsi-asia.xalter>

BSI Pacific is part of BSI Management Systems, which strives to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of industry and business in Asian companies using the ISO 9000 management system series. BSI Pacific has offices in Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Beijing, Shanghai and Taiwan that offer certification and training services to the China region. BSI Pacific's latest clients include Baosteel and China Eastern Airlines.

#### **Business for Social Responsibility (BSR)**

<http://www.bsr.org/>

BSR is a global nonprofit organization that

strives to help member companies realize commercial success that is in line with ethical values and protects communities and the environment. BSR works with both single companies and multiple industries to develop models and leadership practices. In March 2002, BSR held workshops on labor practices and standards and corporate social responsibility issues for suppliers in Shanghai.

#### **Center for Reflection, Education and Action, INC. (CREA)**

<http://www.crea-inc.org/>

CREA is a faith-based social and economic research, education and action organization that uses the Purchasing Power Index (PPI), a multi-cultural way of measuring the purchasing power of wages, to determine sustainable living wages in any country. This living wage allows for basic food, clothing, shelter and education. One of the organization's services is called CREA Focus, a service for investors and investment managers on how to carry-out socially responsible investing.

#### **The Conference Board**

<http://www.conference-board.org/>

The Conference Board, headquartered in New York and Brussels and with branch offices worldwide, is a global, independent membership organization that creates and disseminates knowledge about management and the marketplace to help businesses strengthen their performance and better serve society. With hundreds of member companies worldwide, the Conference Board conducts research, convenes conferences, makes forecasts, assesses trends, publishes information and analysis, and brings executives together to learn from one another.

#### **CSRWire**

<http://www.csrwire.com/>

The U.S.-based Corporate Social Responsibility Newswire Service highlights the positive initiatives of companies through press release distribution, e-mail alerts, corporate reports, and event promotion. CSRWire provides member companies and NGOs with access to a targeted audience of investors, financial professionals, consumers, and employees who consider corporate social responsibility policies and practices in their

investment, purchase, and career decisions.

#### **Foundation Partnership on Corporate Responsibility (FCPR)**

<http://www.foundationpartnership.org/>

FCPR is an association of foundations working to link grantmaking values with their investments to promote greater social responsibility of corporations. FCPR facilitates and provides technical assistance to foundations that want to be more active in social and environmental issues.

#### **Global Ethics Monitor**

<http://www.globalethicsmonitor.com/afx-bin/afx.gem?page=0>

Continuously updated corporate responsibility news provided by the French news agency Agence France-Presse.

#### **Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility**

<http://www.iccr.org/>

ICCR is an association of 275 faith-based institutional investors, including national denominations, religious communities, pension funds, endowments, hospital corporations, economic development funds and publishing companies. ICCR and its members press companies to be socially and environmentally responsible. The ICCR provides statistical and monitoring reports on companies investing in China.

#### **The International Business Leaders Forum**

<http://www.iblf.org>

The International Business Leaders Forum is an international educational charity set up by the Prince of Wales in 1990 to promote responsible business practices, particularly in new and emerging market economies. The Forum's membership consists of more than 65 leading multinational companies representing a broad range of business sectors and world regions, all having strong interests in developing or transition economies. The forum has published a number of management primers and source books, including *Human rights: Is it any of your business?* and *Business and Human Rights: A geography of corporate risk*.

#### **International Chambers of Commerce World Commerce Federation (WCF)**

[http://www.iccwbo.org/home/menu\\_wcf.asp](http://www.iccwbo.org/home/menu_wcf.asp)

WCF works closely with multilateral aid organizations, like the World Bank Group and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on capacity building projects in developing countries. It also provides services such as the International Court on Arbitration. The purpose of this UN-business cooperation is to assist chambers from developing countries in developing sustainable business services.

#### **International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC)**

<http://www.fidic.org/>

FIDIC represents the international business interests of suppliers of engineering and technology-based consulting services for the built and natural environment. The member firms of each national association comply with FIDIC's Code of Ethics which calls for impartial advice, competence and fair competition and endorse FIDIC's Policy Statements and Statutes. The association's values are in line with the Global Compact, which enable the business community "to accept and uphold our responsibilities to society".

#### **The International Road Transport Union (IRU)**

<http://www.iru.org/>

The IRU represents the international road transport industry. It speaks for the operators of coaches, taxis and trucks; both in large business fleets and privately owned small operations. The IRU serves as an advocate for the industry in dealing with all international bodies that make decisions affecting road transport. The IRU works to improve the safety record and environmental performance of road transport and ensures the mobility of people and goods.

#### **Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC)**

<http://www.irrc.org>

Founded in 1972, IRRC provides research on corporate governance, proxy voting and corporate responsibility issues to more than 500 subscribers and clients representing institutional investors, corporations, law firms and other organizations. IRRC's research, carried out through more than 80 professional staff in the U.S. and the U.K., enables clients to make informed, considered

decisions that reflect their investment philosophies.

#### **The Shareholder Action Network (SAN)**

<http://www.shareholderaction.org/action.cfm>

SAN serves as a clearinghouse of information and analysis to the socially responsible investing (SRI) community on shareholder advocacy. A project of the Social Investment Forum (SIF), in cooperation with Co-op America, seeks to link SIF members, institutional investors, financial advisors, SRI mutual funds, and others to encourage greater corporate responsibility and enhance shareholder rights. SAN's campaigns focus on sweatshops, global warming, predatory lending, and protecting human rights.

#### **Socially Responsible Investing (SRI)**

<http://www.socialinvest.org/areas/sriguide>

SRI is a personal finance site dealing with socially responsible investing. SRI's aim is to support community development in the United States and developing countries by diverting investment from environmentally and socially irresponsible companies, encouraging investment in companies who are environmentally and socially responsible, and influencing the policies of irresponsible companies by investing small amounts. This site also provides links to socially responsible investing institutions.

#### **Transnationale.org**

<http://www.transnationale.org>

Transnationale.org is published by the Transnational Corporations Observatory, a French NGO established in 1999. It provides comprehensive information on 9500 companies around the world, including their social and environmental behavior (such as violations of ILO conventions), financial data, membership in influential lobbies, management information and plant locations.

#### **Verite**

[www.verite.org](http://www.verite.org)

Verité is a U.S.-based independent, non-profit social auditing and research organization established in 1995 dedicated to ensuring that people worldwide work under safe, fair and legal working conditions. Where Verité auditors identify exploitation of workers or health and safety violations

in the workplace, it develops concrete steps to correct them through a combination of trainings for management and workers, education programs and remediation programs. Verité's Research Department explores issues of global sourcing, focusing on working conditions and the environmental aspects of global production. Its research products include labor law digests, country labor assessments, and in-depth issue reports, all of which have been produced for China.

#### **World Economic Forum (WEF)**

<http://www.weforum.org/>

The WEF, funded by the membership fees of 1,000 multinational companies, works in partnership with academia, government representatives, international organizations, labor leaders, media, NGOs and religious leaders to identify strategic issues and provide a platform for decision-makers to effect constructive change. The WEF's flagship is its annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland, which focuses on crucial global, regional and industry issues through an interactive program of workshops and interview-style panel discussions.

#### **World Monitors INC. (WMI)**

<http://www.worldmonitors.com/>

WMI is a consulting group based in New York City that provides expertise to multinational companies, non-governmental and multilateral organizations seeking to align their business practices with human rights standards around the world. They seek to find resolutions between the conflicting needs of business enterprises and their stakeholders with human rights concerns and work to find solutions.

LAW--INTERNATIONAL  
TREATIES AND COVENANTS

#### **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)(1966)**

[http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a\\_ccpr.htm](http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a_ccpr.htm)

Entered into force in 1976 and ratified by 148 countries, this covenant has been signed but not yet ratified by China.

#### **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)(1966)**

[http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a\\_ceschr.htm](http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a_ceschr.htm)

Entered into force in 1976 and ratified by 145 countries, this covenant was ratified by China in 2001.

#### **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)(1979)**

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/e1cedaw.htm>

Entered into force in 1981 and ratified by 169 countries, including China in 1980. This convention seeks to ensure women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life – including the right to vote and to stand for election – as well as education, health and employment and sets guidelines for national responses to end discrimination based on these principles.

#### **The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)(1969)**

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/e1cedaw.htm>

Entered into force in 1969 and ratified by 160 countries, including China in 1981. It states that "all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any incitement to discrimination" based on race.

#### **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)(1989)**

<http://www.unicef.org/crc/crc.htm>

Entered into force in 1990 and ratified by 191 countries, this convention is the most universally accepted human rights instrument in history. China ratified the CRC in 1992. This document officially sets the legal working age for a minor at 16 years old.

#### **International Labour Organization (ILO) Equal Remuneration Convention (C100, 1951)**

<http://iloex.ilo.ch:1567/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C100>

Entered into force in 1953 by the ILO and ratified by 156 countries, including China in 1990. This convention establishes a basic minimum wage or salary for workers of



countries who have ratified the convention and sets guidelines for the relationship between employer and employee pertaining to discrimination and exploitation.

**ILO Minimum Age Convention (C138, 1973)**

<http://ilolex.ilo.ch:1567/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>

Entered into force in 1979 and ratified by 116 countries, including China in 1999. This convention sets the minimum working age at 16 years old and is an attempt to establish one standard on the minimum age of employment for all workers, regardless of economic sectors, with a view to achieving the total abolition of child labor.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**

<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

Adopted in 1948 and made up of 38 principles on the "inalienable rights" of all members of the human family. These rights include right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedoms of expression, speech and belief. Although the UDHR is a resolution and is not legally binding, its main principles are standards that should be upheld by all Member States. It has also inspired more than 60 international treaties that compose a comprehensive body of international law and human rights legislation.

**MULTI-LATERAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)**

[www.apec.org](http://www.apec.org)

Established by the United States in 1989, APEC is the largest forum for economic leaders from countries in Asia and the Pacific Rim who are dedicated to free trade and investment. Leaders from its 21 member states meet on a regular basis to discuss major issues, current events and resolve disputes. In 2001 the APEC forum was held in Shanghai.

**International Labour Organization (ILO)**

<http://www.ilo.org>

Established in 1919, The ILO specializes in dealing with the UN to promote social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. The international labor standards are in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labor rights. These standards pertain to freedom of association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, abolition of forced labor, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other work-related standards. There are a number of ILO monitoring activities in China such as the China Employment Forum, the Equal Remuneration Convention and the Minimum Age Convention.

**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)**

[www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

The OECD is a global governing body that promotes democracy and market economies in its 30 member states as well as non-member states. The OECD Multinational Guidelines provide a set of voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct that are consistent with applicable laws. OECD publications and statistics focus on economic and social issues such as macroeconomics, trade, education, development, and science and innovation. The Center for Co-operation with Non-members works with China to encourage participation in and adherence to OECD standards. Recent OECD reports on China include "China in the World Economy: The Domestic Policy Challenges," and "Foreign Direct Investment in China: Challenges and Prospects for Regional Development."

**UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials**

<http://www.hri.ca/uninfo/treaties/42.shtml>

Articles guiding the treatment of all persons by any person, appointed or elected, who operate police powers which include being treated with human dignity and upholding the human rights of all persons.

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

<http://www.undp.org>

The UNDP is the development division of

the United Nations that works to help developing countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable human development. The UNDP designs and carries out development programs targeted at eliminating poverty, creating employment and sustainable livelihoods, empowering women, and protecting the environment. The agency acts as a liaison between governments and local grassroots NGOs in planning crisis prevention and recovery. "Making Green Development a Choice" is the 2002 China Human Development Report focusing on the necessity of environmental reform for the coming 2008 Olympics. It is available to the public at <http://www.unchina.org/undp/>.

**United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)**

<http://www.unep.org>

The UNEP aims to educate, inspire and empower governments and people worldwide to create an environmentally friendly world today and for future generations. The UNEP focuses on promoting environmental science and information, as well as working with governments, NGOs, other UN departments and the private sector to raise environmental concerns in sustainable development. The Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) is the UNEP division that deals with China issues.

**World Bank Group**

[www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

The World Bank is a financial institution that loans money to countries to assist with their development programs. It is the world's largest source of monetary assistance, disseminating over \$30 billion annually to client countries. The five divisions of the World Bank are: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multi-lateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). As well as making loans, the World Bank researches and publishes reports about development projects worldwide. The World Bank has produced numerous reports on China, including several on the East-West Pipeline project.