RBC Initiatives in Southeast Asia

An Overview

Insights for RBC* policy making

Prepared for the OECD

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*RBC: Responsible Business Conduct
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Executive summary

Context

ASEAN multinational enterprises in international ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) indexes, ASEAN SMEs in supply chains of global companies with sourcing strategies based on RBC (Responsible Business Conduct), European and North-American legislations related to RBC (e.g. European legislation on wood, USA disclosure and due diligence requirements for conflict-free minerals) etc...: RBC has become too important to ASEAN businesses and economies to be ignored by governments.

At the national level, the rise of social aspirations – e.g. demonstrations and strikes for increased wages, land rights conflicts, and more generally the aspirations of an increasingly educated population -, and the need for secured access to natural resources, involve sophisticated government engagement on RBC.

Building on this context, this report and its executive summary provide insights for dialogue on ASEAN governments RBC policies.

State of development of ASEAN governments RBC initiatives

Governments of most Southeast Asian main countries have engaged in RBC initiatives since around 2005. They have launched landmark initiatives with distinctive features:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Initiatives</th>
<th>Main focus and features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indonesia| Starting 2007  
CSR reporting requirement  
2% tax on profit for natural resources companies  
SRI index  
CSR awards | Reporting  
Natural resources  
Profit tax  
Little stakeholder engagement/dialogue |
| Malaysia | Starting 2006  
Annual Minister of Finance Budget Speech including CSR  
CSR awards  
CSR framework  
CSR reporting requirement for listed companies – Bursa Malaysia  
ISO 26000 activities  
Plan to develop an SRI index | High-level commitment  
Awareness rising  
CSR through finance  
Reporting  
CSR of state-owned companies  
Standards  
Incentive taxes  
Some stakeholder engagement/dialogue |
| Thailand | Starting 2007  
CSR Centre (promotion and coordination)  
CSR guidelines  
Government pension fund signatory of PRI  
Capacity building  
CSR awards  
CSR research  
ISO 26000 activities  
CSR reporting guidelines  
Plan to develop a national policy | High-level commitment  
Coordination and promotion of CSR  
Strong stakeholder engagement/dialogue  
Awareness rising |
| Vietnam  | Starting 1998  
No landmark CSR initiative but different activities with specific focus  
Capacity building  
CSR awards | Capacity building for SMEs  
Good stakeholder engagement |
Most landmark ASEAN governments’ initiatives have been launched before 2010. Since 2010, governments have strengthened these initiatives through e.g. capacity building, and have sometimes announced new landmark initiatives that are not yet launched: National CSR public policy in Thailand (announced 2010), SRI Index in Malaysia (announced 2008). ASEAN governments have not expanded significantly the range of RBC activities put in place, though this could have a positive impact on their economies, societies and environment.

At the ASEAN institutions level, CSR is part of since the Socio-cultural Community Blueprint 2008-2015. The core element for its implementation is the creation of the ASEAN CSR Network, which gathers business associations from 6 countries - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam - for promoting CSR. The network has published a CSR policy statement in 2011 that can serve as a basis for CSR public policy in Southeast Asian countries.

To move forward, governments could develop further RBC initiatives and initiate formalised RBC policies. They could do so in building on their past initiatives, exchanging best ASEAN countries practices, and learning from experiences in other parts of the world.

**Best RBC initiatives in Southeast Asia**

**Malaysia: High-level leadership for RBC, RBC harnessed for achieving Malaysia “Vision 2020”, and RBC approach building on 3 pillars**
Malaysia has presented since 2007 the Prime Minister CSR Awards, and RBC is part of most Minister of Finance annual budget speeches. In his 2006 speech for the launch of the CSR Framework, the Minister of Finance pointed out that RBC should contribute to achieve National Economic Development Plan, which aims at realising Malaysia Vision 2020 – a developed nation with economic prosperity and social progress. Malaysia RBC activities build on 3 pillars: CSR reporting mandated by Bursa Malaysia, engagement of state-owned enterprises and promotion of standards (ISO 26000).

**Thailand: Balanced and diversified approach with coordination and dialogue**
Thailand is the ASEAN country with the broadest range of RBC activities: awareness raising, capacity building, guidelines, involvement of different public bodies, dialogue and engagement with different stakeholders, coordination. Have a balanced and diversified approach brings more efficiency to RBC policy. Coordination and dialogue with stakeholders allow coordinating RBC activities of different public bodies; ensuring that RBC initiatives are well informed and designed; and preventing possible drawback and opposition.

**Thailand: CSR guidelines referring to international CSR instruments**
CSR guidelines help developing consensus among actors on CSR. It creates a framework for companies and helps them move from philanthropic CSR to strategic CSR in line with international CSR instruments.

**Vietnam: SME capacity building for RBC**
Promoting SME RBC is key in Southeast Asia, as in other parts of the world. While there are successful ASEAN large companies, it is important for Southeast Asian countries to strengthen their SMEs and promote their overall development to ensure a sustainable economic national growth. RBC is part of this needed strengthening. More specifically, RBC can help SMEs gain access to international markets and finance, reduce costs, and increase their overall operation efficiency.

**Indonesia: SRI index**
SRI index helps evaluate company RBC practice, and is a push for large companies RBC.
Learn from RBC public initiatives in China and the European Union

This allows identifying possible further RBC government activities.

China has engaged strongly in CSR since the Mid-2000s, with key activities and a strong coherence:
- Social responsibility principle added to company law in 2005
- CSR guidelines
- CSR reporting
- CSR evaluation and performance index
- Mechanisms for CSR requirements for access to finance

In parallel, new laws have been released for labour and environment, as well as mechanisms for disclosure of illegal environmental practices.

What is noticeable in China is the coherence of the government RBC approach, the clarity of its strategy, and the focus on guidance, reporting and evaluation.

The European approach builds on:
- A common understanding of CSR: CSR aims at long-term sustainable development and better business
- A focus on CSR reporting, SRI, promotion of international CSR instruments
- National CSR public policies
- Dialogue- and information-based decisions

Achievements include:
- National CSR public policies have been developed by countries, and is now a requirement of the EU 2011-2014 Strategy
- Coordination and dialogue platforms are fostered by governments. The last one to have been launched is the French Platform (2013). Such platforms ensure that CSR initiatives are well-informed, and takes into account all stakeholders. This avoids that some CSR initiatives are rejected by companies, or other stakeholders, and allows for positive stakeholder engagement in these initiatives.
- There is a fruitful synergy between national initiatives and European ones. For example, some European countries (Denmark, France, Spain) have mandated CSR reporting for years. Building on this, the European Commission has conducted research, engaged in consultations, and eventually adopted in April 2013 a proposal for a directive enhancing the transparency of certain large companies on RBC.

China and the European Union provide good insights on how to build ambitious and efficient RBC initiatives and policies. These insights can be useful for ASEAN countries and for the ASEAN. However RBC initiatives and policies must be adapted to ASEAN and ASEAN countries specific contexts, needs and aspirations.

Moving forward – Developing further RBC government initiatives in ASEAN

Hereafter are some proposed directions for moving forward RBC public policies in ASEAN countries:

Build on existing CSR initiatives and develop explicit CSR public policies
For example, Malaysia and Thailand already have diversified activities with strong approaches. These countries could easily move on to the next steps and release CSR public policies. These CSR public policies should serve long-term public goals, in terms of economy, society, and the environment.
Put in place multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue, coordination and information sharing

Thailand CSR Centre, hosted by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), is a good example of platform. Having such platforms helps ensure that CSR public policies take into account all stakeholders aspirations, elaborate consensus, and engage stakeholders. CSR is often transversal – Various ministries and public agencies will be involved. It is essential that information on activities of all these organisations is centralised and that activities are coordinated.

Conduct more research

We can see through this report that a wide range of actors implements RBC activities in ASEAN countries. It is very important that governments are aware of CSR activities initiated by various stakeholders in their countries, and understand the impact of these activities on their economies and societies. It is equally important that ASEAN countries know activities undertaken by foreign organisations. As we can see in this report, there are a lot of activities undertaken by foreign embassies, foreign chambers of commerce, and international initiatives.

An excellent recent example of research on ASEAN is “Business and human rights – A baseline survey”, released in 2013, which details all information pertaining to business and human rights in all ASEAN countries, based on work by researchers in each country. This survey was coordinated by the Human Rights Resource Center in Jakarta and could be used by governments to inform their RBC initiatives.

Monitor and measure public CSR initiatives for increased effectiveness

This would allow understanding company response to RBC initiatives, and reviewing these initiatives when needed. This would ensure that CSR initiatives have the intended impact. For example, Bursa Malaysia is conducting research to monitor CSR reporting by companies.

Develop CSR guidelines or refer to existing guidelines

Having guidelines ensures that all CSR players – and especially companies – use the same framework. It also helps upgrading company CSR practice – from philanthropic to strategic CSR. Though main ASEAN countries have a UN Global Compact local network, and have approved ISO 26000 (Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand), only Thailand has released CSR Guidelines for companies in 2008. Malaysia provides a framework at a very general level with four topics (the environment, the workplace, the community and the marketplace). At last, ASEAN CSR Network has released an interesting CSR Public Policy that could be worth promoting among ASEAN governments.

Engage in international CSR instruments, and with related international institutions

Surveyed ASEAN countries have a UN Global Compact local network, and have approved ISO 26000 (except Myanmar and Vietnam). Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand have GRI certified training partners. However, UN Global Compact signatories and number of GRI reports remain low, and are mainly led by the private sector, with little engagement of the public sector.

Involvement with the OECD is yet limited – Investment Policy Reviews, reference to the OECD guidelines in Thailand SET Guidelines. Involvement in the UN guiding principles for business and human rights at government level is not in place. There are some activities related to the UN guiding principles on business and human rights and the OECD guidelines; but they are initiated by international institutions or non-governmental organisations. In order to influence CSR development of international institutions, to have a more important role in international CSR arena, and to benefit from international CSR instruments, ASEAN countries should engage more strongly in these instruments.

Taking such steps would help commit the private sector to RBC and ensure they maximise their role for achieving national goals for society and environment. Cooperation between countries through ASEAN institutions and the ASEAN CSR network could trigger such national steps.
The report is a compendium of main CSR initiatives by main players. The players include:
- Governments and public bodies
- Business associations
- Leading CSR international instruments and the related organisations – These include the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises, the UN guiding principles for business and human rights, the UN global compact, the GRI guidelines
- Civil society
- Sectoral/Thematic international CSR initiatives
- Foreign governments and foreign chambers of commerce
- Others

The report encompasses general CSR initiatives. It does not capture sectoral and thematic initiatives, with the exception of some selected international ones. It does not include legal and regulatory framework applying to companies regarding social, environmental and governance aspects – only general CSR-related laws, mainly for reporting.

The research has been carried on ASEAN, and 5 ASEAN countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

The report is based on information available on the web in English. It will not include initiatives not reported on the web, or only in a non-English language.

At last the report is based on information available as of November 2012, with the inclusion of some more recent information.

The report is an update of the same research carried in 2009 for the OECD-ESCAP Conference “Why responsible business conduct matters” held at the occasion of the Inaugural ESCAP Trade and Investment Week”. For reference old initiatives have been let even if they have discontinued.

The OECD welcomes any information on initiatives not included in this report, or updates of initiatives included. If you wish to do bring a CSR initiative to the attention of the OECD, or to send an update or additional information on initiatives already included, please send an e-mail to xxx.
Acronyms

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility
CR: Corporate Responsibility
DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency
ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission, Asia and the Pacific
ESG: Environment, Social, Governance
EUMCCI: EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
FLA: Fair Labour Association
FSC: Forest Stewardship Council
GRI: Global Reporting Initiative
ILO: International Labour Organisation
OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PRI: Principles for Responsible Investment
RBC: Responsible Business Conduct
SIDA: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SD: Sustainable Development
UN: United Nations
UN GC: United Nations Global Compact
Boxes

Box 1 - Blue Print for the Socio-Cultural Community – 2008-2015 – Section: Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (ASEAN)
Box 2 – IAE Workplan – Section: Promoting CSR (ASEAN)
Box 3 - “A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Asia-Pacific Region” (APEC)
Box 4 - Caux Round Table Southeast Asia
Box 5 – Article 74, 2007 Limited Liability Company Law (40/2007), Chapter V – Environmental and Social Responsibility (Indonesia)
Box 6 – Extracts, Translation and Interpretation of Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 on Corporate Social Responsibility (Indonesia)
Box 7 - Article 66 of the 2007 Limited Liability Company Law (40/2007) (abstract) (Indonesia)
Box 8 – Excerpts of 2013 Budget Speech by Minister of Finance (Malaysia)
Box 9 – Some initiatives from the Silver Book (Malaysia)
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Box 11: Excerpt of the Basic Principles of the Foreign Investment Law (Myanmar)
Box 12: Excerpt of BEWG’s five major benchmarks for investors (Myanmar)
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Tables

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Table 3: ILO fundamental conventions (Malaysia)
Table 4: GRI reports Malaysia
Table 5: ILO fundamental conventions (Myanmar)
Table 6: ILO’s fundamental conventions (Thailand)
Table 7: GRI reports Thailand
Table 8: ILO’s fundamental conventions (Vietnam)
In the following pages you will find, for each of the 5 ASEAN countries of the research, and for Southeast Asia a summary of CSR initiatives.

If you want more information on a given initiative, please refer to each country or Southeast Asia chapter. Brackets indicate a publication. Grey cases indicate that we have information that the initiatives/activity has discontinued or is achieved.

### SOUTHEAST ASIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Print for the Socio-Cultural Community – Promoting CSR</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN CSR Network</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Workshop on ASEAN Action Plan on CSR (Bangkok)</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR Policy Statement</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundtable for ASEAN Business Leaders on Human Rights</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APEC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declaration “A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development”</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR Activities (events, capacity building, projects, research)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Business networks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN Business Awards (ASEAN BAC)</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Leading international CSR instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investors for Development (I4D) Project – Support to the UNGC</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Creating Business &amp; Social Value: The Asian Way to Integrate CSR into Bus. Strategies” (UN)</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Embedding the UN GC and sustainability into your organization” (UN)</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Promoting SR Business in AP: The role of Government” (UN)</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference : Why Responsible Business Conduct Matters (OECD, UN)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event : Putting Convergence into Action (OECD, UN)</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO DWT Support Team for East, SEA and the Pacific</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO/ASEAN workshop on CSR &amp; SMEs</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRI Organisational Stakeholders in Southeast Asia</td>
<td>2006</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Civil society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society Statement on Corporate Accountability in ASEAN</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

### Other activities and organisations related to RBC/CSR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation/Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Association for SR Investment in Asia (ASrIA)</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Forum on CSR (AFCSR)</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBLI Asia Conference</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR Asia Summit</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International CSR conference</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event: Future Landscapes of Pluralism for Democratic Societies</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global CSR Summit &amp; Global CSR Summit Awards</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Caux Round Table Regional Dialogue South East Asia</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility at AIT (ACCSR)</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free Evaluation for Participating Companies (CSR Asian Forum)</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation meeting: Business and Human Rights in ASEAN</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop &amp; Consultation on Business and Human Rights</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Business and Human Rights in ASEAN - A Baseline Study&quot;</td>
<td>2013</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### INDONESIA

#### Government/Parliament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art. 74, law 40/2007, requiring Companies to Invest in CSR</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation 47 implementing Article 74 (4) of law 40/2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 66 of law 40/2007, making CSR Reporting Mandatory</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amended Rule XK6 (CSR Information in Annual Report)</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR Consortium</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian CSR Award (ICA)</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia Green Awards</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Mirror Committee on ISO 26000</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Committee on Governance (KNKG or NCG)</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEHATI- SRI Index</td>
<td>2009</td>
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#### Business networks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia Business Links (IBL)</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Business Practices across Value Chains</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Consortium for Social Development (ICSD)</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOU between APINDO &amp; KOCHAM</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Forum for Community Development (CFCD)</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Leading international CSR instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Global Compact Local Network</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratification of ILO fundamental conventions</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR forum (ILO)</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia Decent Work Country Programme (ILO)</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRI Certified Training Partners</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports recorded in GRI database</td>
<td>2006</td>
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#### Civil society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Centre for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR)</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia Sustainability Reporting Award (ISRA)</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Interest Research and Advocacy Center (PIRAC)</td>
<td>1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Business Watch Indonesia (BWI)</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forum for Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI)</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Indonesia-Foundation for SD (YPB)</td>
<td>1992</td>
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## Indonesia

### Sectoral/Thematic International CSR Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Started</th>
<th>Awareness</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
<th>Reporting</th>
<th>Responsible Finance</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
<th>Awards</th>
<th>International CSR</th>
<th>Law</th>
<th>CSR Management</th>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Remedies</th>
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<tr>
<td>PRI Signatories</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>RSPO liaison Office in Jakarta</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual RSPO Indonesian Members: Get together</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EITI Candidate Country &amp; 1st report published</td>
<td>2009</td>
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### Foreign Governments & Foreign Chambers of Commerce

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## MALAYSIA

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<td>Standards &amp; Accreditation News Publication–Issue on ISO26000</td>
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<td>Plan to launch an SRI Index and ESG Index</td>
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<td>National Corporate Report Awards (NACRA)—CSR Category</td>
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### Business networks

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<td>Malaysian Institute of Corporate Governance (MICG)</td>
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### Civil society

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<td>Malaysian Association of Standards Users</td>
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<td>Training and Workshop on SR based on ISO 26000</td>
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<td>ACCA Malaysia Sustainability Reporting Awards</td>
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<td>Asian CSR and Sustainability Review (ACSR)</td>
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This table summarizes the efforts and initiatives undertaken by the Malaysian government, financial institutions, business networks, and civil society organizations in promoting and implementing CSR and sustainability practices.
## MALAYSIA

### Leading international CSR instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event/Initiative</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Global Compact Local Network</td>
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<td>Ratification of ILO fundamental conventions</td>
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<td>Conference: Putting Convergence into Action (OECD, UN)</td>
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### Sectoral/thematic international CSR initiatives

#### PRI Signatories

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<td>RSPO (Round table for Sustainable Palm Oil) Secretariat</td>
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<td>Migrant Workers Rights Multi-Stakeholder round table</td>
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<td>The Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) – Reports</td>
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#### Sectoral initiatives

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<td>6th FSC General Assembly</td>
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<td>Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS)</td>
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<td>Indigenous Peoples &amp; Certification Project</td>
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<td>UTZ Certified</td>
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<td>IPIECA Dispersant’s workshop held in Malaysia</td>
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#### Certification schemes

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<td>MIM-KAS CSR Bootcamp</td>
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### Foreign governments & foreign chambers of commerce

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<th>Event/Initiative</th>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the EUMCCI</td>
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<td>EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EUMCCI) CSR Book</td>
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<td>EUMCCI SR Week 2012: Foundations of Social Enterprise</td>
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<td>Europa Sustainability Awards</td>
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<td>Royal Norwegian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur - CSR report &amp; seminar</td>
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<td>SIDA - Asian CSR and Sustainability Review (ACSR)</td>
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<td>Event: Future Landscapes of Pluralism for Democratic Societies</td>
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<td>Event: How German MNEs are pushing forward SD in Malaysia</td>
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### Other activities and organisations related to RBC/CSR

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## MYANMAR

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<td>Speech by President Thein Sein at Social Protection Conference</td>
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<td>Foreign Investment Law (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No 21/2012)</td>
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<td>Law 7 on Minimum Wages</td>
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### Leading international CSR instruments

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<td>Launch of UN Global Compact Local Network</td>
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<td>ILO readmits Myanmar as a member</td>
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<td>Burma Environmental Working Group (BEWG)</td>
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<td>Benchmarks for Investment in Energy, Extractive and Land Sectors</td>
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### Sectoral/thematic international CSR initiatives

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<td>Reporting Requirements on Responsible Investment in Burma</td>
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<td>Forum for RB and CSR by Intal Council of Swedish Industry</td>
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<td>Conf.: Myanmar, business &amp; H. Rights: setting standards for RB</td>
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<td>“Responsible Investment in Myanmar: The human rights dimension”</td>
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## THAILAND

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<td>Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand</td>
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<td>CSR-DIW Certificate based on ISO26000</td>
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<td>Thai Productivity Institute CSR Conference</td>
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<td>National Profile on Occupational Health &amp; Safety of Thailand</td>
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<td>Social Ventures Network (SVN) Thailand</td>
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<td>Meeting : Business &amp; society: compassionate coexistence</td>
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<td>Forum : Pathways to Greener &amp; Inclusive Economies (ILO)</td>
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<td>Event : Enhancing Labour statistics for measuring decent work (ILO)</td>
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## THAILAND

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<td>PRI signatory (of Government Pension Fund)</td>
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### Sectoral/thematic international CSR initiatives

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<td>PRI Signatories</td>
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<td>RSPO Thai members</td>
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<td>“The Thai national interpretation for smallholders” (RSPO)</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>Thailand round table on social compliance</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>Awareness raising workshop (agribusiness)</td>
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<td>ETI program: Farmed shrimps from Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Responsible Care Management Committee of Thailand (RCMCT)</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certificate</td>
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<td>International Petroleum Technology Conference (IPTC)</td>
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<td>Fairtrade Network of Asian Producers (NAPP)</td>
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<td>Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) Thailand</td>
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### Foreign governments & foreign chambers of commerce

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<tr>
<td>Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) - Thailand</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>AmCham Thailand CSR committee &amp; recognition program</td>
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<td>“Inclusive Business : How to go beyond CSR” (TICC)</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Event : How to Drive Value for Your Business through Integrated CSR</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>DanCham</td>
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### Other activities and organisations related to RBC/CSR

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<th>Law</th>
<th>CSR management</th>
<th>Stakes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Asian Centre for CSR at AIT (ACCSR)</td>
<td>2010</td>
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## VIETNAM

### Government/Party

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<tr>
<td>Resolution 09 on Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam Agenda 21 (VA21)</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam Cleaner Production Centre (VCPC)</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOET’s Partnership with Companies</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project: Business Sector Research</td>
<td>2011</td>
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### Business networks

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry (VCCI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VCCI Office for Business Sustainable Development (SD4B)</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam Business Links Initiative</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Improvement Programme (FIP) in Vietnam</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project: Helping SMEs Adapt and Adopt CSR (in Supply chain)</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development (VBBCSD)</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam Business Forum: Sustainable Business and CSR</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR Award</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Event: Developing CSR strategy to enhance competitiveness of business</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integrity and Transparency in Business Relationships Initiative</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam Leather and Footwear Association (LEFASO)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Code of Conduct (Labour standards)-Leather and Footwear Industry</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on CSR</td>
<td>2012</td>
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### Leading international CSR instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Global Compact</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam CSR Laws and Management Tools Database</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratification of ILO fundamental conventions</td>
<td>1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>Better Work Programme Vietnam (ILO)</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guide to Vietnamese Labour Law for the Garment Industry (ILO)</td>
<td>2011</td>
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### Civil society

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL)</td>
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<td>Vietnam Center for Development and Integration (CDI)</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam Forum on CSR</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR &amp; CSOs in Vietnam</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Round Table Meetings on CSR</td>
<td>2009</td>
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### VIETNAM

#### Sectoral/thematic international CSR initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRI Signatories</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar on Responsible Investment in Vietnam</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>RSPO Indonesian members</td>
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<td>SEA Partnership for Better Governance in the Extractive Industries</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>Workshop on Introduction to EITI</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>ETI Programme: Wooden Furniture from Vietnam</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>FSC Certificate</td>
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<td>UTZ Certified</td>
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<td>Fairtrade Network of Asian and Pacific Producers (NAPP)</td>
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#### Foreign governments & foreign chambers of commerce

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<th>Programme</th>
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<tr>
<td>DANIDA Business Partnerships Programme</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>DANIDA Business Partnerships Vietnam: CSR Guidelines</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>DANIDA Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Programme</td>
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<td>Corporate Social Responsibility Competition (GIZ)</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>«Integrating CSR into Private Sector Promotion» (GIZ)</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR Seminars in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh (embassy of Canada)</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR Assessments in Vietnam (embassy of Denmark)</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR Seminars (embassy of Denmark)</td>
<td>2012</td>
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#### Other activities and organisations related to RBC/CSR

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<th>Organisation</th>
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<tr>
<td>University of Labour &amp; Social Affairs (ULSA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>French-Vietnamese Centre for Management Education (CFVG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Roundtable on CSR in Vietnam</td>
<td>2011</td>
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ASEAN leaders have committed to an agenda for developing a socio-cultural community. CSR is part of this agenda.

The CSR Section of the Blue Print is as follows:

```
Box 1 - Blue Print for the Socio-Cultural Community – 2008-2015 – Section: Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

“C3. Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
29. Strategic objective: Ensure that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is incorporated in the corporate agenda and to contribute towards sustainable socio-economic development in ASEAN Member States.
Actions:
i. Develop a model public policy on Corporate Social Responsibility or legal instrument for reference of ASEAN Member States by 2010. Reference may be made to the relevant international standards and guides such as ISO 26000 titled “Guidance on Social Responsibility”;
ii. Engage the private sector to support the activities of sectoral bodies and the ASEAN Foundation, in the field of corporate social responsibility;
iii. Encourage adoption and implementation of international standards on social responsibility; and
iv. Increase awareness of Corporate Social Responsibility in ASEAN towards sustainable relations between commercial activities and communities where they are located, in particular supporting community based development.”
```

The Blueprint aims to engage the private sector in the development of the ASEAN Community through, among others, the promotion of corporate social responsibility. The ASEAN Foundation is in charge of implementing CSR promotion.

The ASEAN Heads of State/Government launched in 2000 the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) to narrow the development divide and enhance ASEAN’s competitiveness as a region, and to provide a framework for regional cooperation through which the more developed ASEAN members could help those member countries that most need it. In their revised Work Plan for 2009-2015, a section on CSR has been added. See Box 2.

```
Box 2 – IAE Workplan – Section: Promoting CSR
C3. Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Actions:
i. Provide training on the concept of corporate social responsibility and its environment for effective implementation in national and international markets.
ii. Develop and implement a comprehensive program to build capacity of CLMV countries [Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam] for effective implementation of international best practices on corporate social responsibility.
```
iii. Conduct reviews on the implementation and continual support for strengthening the capacity of CLMVLV and promoting the conformity assessment activities, and addressing issues of particular concern to international market access.

ASEAN CSR Network

November 2008 (started), 2011 (incorporated)

ASEAN CSR was an informal network of Corporate Foundations and Corporations dedicated to increasing the role of CSR in ASEAN, for human development and poverty alleviation. The ASEAN Foundation, established by ASEAN leaders, is the umbrella organisation. It aims at developing CSR among ASEAN countries and at creating a CSR community. Specifically, the objectives of ASEAN CSR were to:

- Establish a comprehensive database of corporate foundations, corporations and other organizations with CSR initiatives in the region;
- Identify gaps among CSR programs in different ASEAN countries;
- Share and document best practices, new and emerging frameworks and strategies in CSR in the region;
- Promote the integration of CSR into the core business and operation;
- Promote exchange of learning and experiences and replication of successful programs in the region; and

Develop cooperation and partnerships with similar networks in other regions such as CSR Europe and the like.

CSR ASEAN hosted a conference in July 2009: “ASEAN-Europe CSR Exchange”.

On January 11, 2011, ASEAN CSR Network was registered in Singapore as a regional network of CSR networks founded by the ASEAN Foundation. It replaced ASEAN CSR. The ASEAN CSR Network « aims to provide opportunities for networking and exchange, to be a venue for discussing and addressing regional issues and concerns, and to be advocate and capacity builder for acceptance of international norms of CSR behaviour. »

Regional Workshop on ASEAN Action Plan on CSR (Bangkok)

September 19, 2011

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand

ASEAN Secretariat

Senior Officials from different government agencies from ASEAN Member States, the private sector, civil society organisations, the ASEAN Foundation, ASEAN CSR Network, and international organisations met for the Regional Workshop on ASEAN Action Plan on CSR. The event was officiated by the Minister of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand, Mr. Santi Prompat, and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce of Thailand, Mr. Kittiratt Na Ranong.

The Regional Workshop aimed at sharing information and considering possible regional strategies to “ensure that CSR is incorporated in the corporate agenda and contributes towards sustainable socio-economic development in ASEAN Member States” (Strategic Objective C.3 of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint). Participants recommended 11 points of actions to the ASCC Council to consider in implementing Strategic Objective C.3 of the ASCC Blueprint.

Participants "underscored that in general, companies in ASEAN should move from philanthropic and
charitable CSR to a rights-based approach supported by sound governmental regulations. Truly responsible CSR practices are ones that contribute to society and perceive people as the business' most valued-asset, integrating these business practices as part of the company's DNA.”

[www.aseansec.org/26625.htm; www.aseansec.org/documents/N110922a.pdf]

### CSR Policy Statement

2011
ASEAN CSR Network (drafted)
ASEAN Social Welfare Senior Officials (acknowledged)

References to International Instruments:
- UN Global Compact, ISO 26000
- Also cited: OECD Guidelines, GRI

The Network drafted a CSR Policy Statement outlining the way businesses in the participating countries should commit to CSR into their daily operations. ASEAN Senior Officials acknowledged this statement.


### Roundtable for ASEAN Business Leaders on Human Rights

2012
ASEAN Foundation
ASEAN CSR Network
Global Business Initiative for Human Rights
UN Global Compact Network Malaysia
Business Council for Sustainability & Responsibility Malaysia (BCSR Malaysia)

References to International Instruments:
- UN Global Compact
- UN Principles for Business and Human Rights

The Roundtable was held on November 10 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It gathered together governments, corporate and civil society to discuss the impact of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights on business in the ASEAN region. The event aimed at clarifying the connection between human rights and businesses, sharing good practices and challenges, and emphasizing the business case for human rights as a crucial part of corporate responsibility.


### APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

APEC 2008 Leaders’ Declaration “A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development”

2008
APEC
Peru (hosting country)

APEC members include the following Southeast Asian countries: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

In 2008, Peru, who hosted APEC Summit, put CSR on the APEC agenda. As an outcome, the 2008 Leaders’ Declaration “A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development”, released at the 16th Economic Leaders’ Meeting, in Lima, Peru, 22-23 November, includes a sub-section on CSR, in the section “Addressing the Social Dimension of Globalization”. See Box 3.

**Box 3 - “A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Asia-Pacific Region”**

We stressed that globalization based on economic, social and environmental progress can bring sustainable benefits to all APEC economies, their business sectors and their people. CSR can reinforce the positive effects that trade and investment have on growth, competitiveness and sustainable development. We encourage responsible and transparent business conduct that adheres to local legislation and regulations and takes into account guidelines related to CSR that have been developed by multilateral bodies, as appropriate.
We agreed that given increasing expectations amongst global consumers, investors and business partners regarding responsible and sustainable business practices, the voluntary activities that comprise CSR will remain an important aspect of doing business in the 21st century. We recognize that all stakeholders in our communities benefit when governments foster a business environment that encourages voluntary CSR practices. This will create greater value both for businesses and for the societies in which they function.

We welcomed the work that has been undertaken within APEC to promote CSR awareness and capabilities in the region, and future work that will encourage dialogue on CSR among relevant stakeholders including: businesses, governments, employees, communities, consumers, investors, and non-governmental organizations. We recognized ABAC's efforts in promoting CSR awareness and uptake in the region through the dissemination of information regarding CSR principles, practices and benefits.

We encouraged companies to incorporate CSR into their business strategies to take account of social, labour and environmental concerns. The development of CSR in the region will depend on the different domestic economic, social and cultural context of APEC members. We agreed to promote CSR practices in APEC economies on a voluntary basis in business operations of all sizes to complement public policies that foster sustainable development.”

### APEC CSR Activities (events, capacity building, projects, research)

#### 2009

**APEC Mining Task Force**

APEC has released research on CSR, co-held events, and runs projects.

2009 projects included:
- Capacity Building of Mining Stakeholders in APEC Economies on Corporate Social Responsibility;
- Creating a Framework for Corporate Social Responsibility Stakeholder Dialogue: Mining Industry Operations;
- New Corporate Procurement Strategy on Trade in Goods and Services in APEC Region - Supply-chain options with CSR perspective.

2012 projects of the APEC Mining Task Force (MTF) group include a workshop held in June 2012 in Legaspi, Philippines, which was part of the on-going project on “Capacity Building of Mining Stakeholders in APEC Economies on CSR Phase 2”. The project aimed at promoting responsible and sustainable mining practices in APEC economies through a multi-stakeholder training program on CSR.

Research includes:
- Corporate Social Responsibility in the Global Supply Chain: An APEC Casebook, December 2007 (Published in March 2008);
- Corporate Social Responsibility in the APEC Region – Current Status and Implications (December 2005)


### BUSINESS NETWORKS

#### ASEAN Business Awards

**2007**

**ASEAN BAC (Business Advisory Council)**

“ASEAN BAC launched the ASEAN Business Awards (ABA) in 2007 to recognise enterprises that has contributed to the growth and prosperity of the ASEAN economy. Since then, the annual Awards have recognised more than 60 companies throughout the region which are considered as the ‘Most Admired ASEAN Enterprises’ excelling in the categories of: Growth, Employment, Innovation and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).”
ASEAN CSR Network
November 2008 (started), 2011 (incorporated)
ASEAN Foundation
See ASEAN Section.

LEADING INTERNATIONAL CSR INSTRUMENTS

**Investors for Development (I4D) Project – Support to the UN Global Compact in Asia**
2007-2012
*Trade and Investment Division, ESCAP*

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

The Trade and Investment Division of UNESCAP launched the Investors for Development (I4D) project in 2007 for increasing the contribution of business to Sustainable Development through more effective implementation of the principles of the Global Compact in Asia and the Pacific. The project aims to enhance the capacity of and the cooperation between the Global Compact Local Networks (GCLNs) in Asia and the Pacific in order to help businesses to implement the Global Compact principles. The project focuses on fifteen countries in the Asia-Pacific region - Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. These fifteen GCLNs play a crucial role in rooting the Global Compact within different cultural and linguistic environments. GCLN activities in the region are gaining momentum with 2 new networks launched in 2009 – Bangladesh and China.

The project builds the organizational capacity of the GCLNs and supports the establishment of new networks in the region. It does so by providing a variety of management tools and resources designed to help the networks to adopt sustainable business models. In order to facilitate cooperation and exchange of experiences among the GCLNs in the region, the project has also initiated the establishment of an online Community of Practice. This will allow businesses, governments, civil society organizations, academic institutions and CSR practitioners in the region to share more advanced information.

[W](www.unescap.org/tid/i4d)

**Creating Business and Social Value: The Asian Way to Integrate CSR into Business Strategies**
2010
*Investors for Development Project (I4D) (ESCAP)*

The publication includes a short chapter on the role of Governments in supporting and facilitating company implementation of CSR.

[W](www.unescap.org/publications/detail.asp?id=1379)

**“Embedding the Global Compact and sustainability into your organization workbook”**
2011
*Investors for Development Project (I4D) (ESCAP)*

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

The workbook is a practical course and requires course participants to work in groups. The aim is to build up a practical strategy for embedding the principles of the UN Global Compact into the company.

[W](www.unescap.org/tid/i4d/TN3-Workbook2.pdf)

**“Promoting Sustainable and Responsible Business in Asia and the Pacific: The Role of Government”**
2011
*Investors for Development Project (I4D) (ESCAP)*

The publication investigates the role of governments in implementing CSR.

[W](www.unescap.org/tid/i4d/P3-government.pdf)
Regional Conference on Corporate Responsibility: "Why Responsible Business Conduct Matters" (Bangkok)
2-3 November 2009
OECD
ESCAP
In cooperation with:
ILO
UN Global Compact
GRI
References to International Instruments: OECD Guidelines, UN Global Compact, ILO Tripartite Declaration, GRI

The Conference discusses the respective roles of governments, business and other stakeholders in promoting RBC/CSR in the OECD and Asian contexts, as well as the supporting role of leading international CSR initiatives in promoting international responsible business and plans for updating the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in 2010.

www.unescap.org/tid/projects/csr.asp

Third High Level Policy Roundtable on International Investment Policies in Asia: Responsibility and Sustainability (7-9 May 2012, Shanghai)
2012
OECD
Asia-Pacific Finance and Development Center (AFDC)
Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)
References to International Instruments: OECD Guidelines

International Corporate Responsibility Instruments: Putting Convergence into Action (Kuala Lumpur)
15-16 October 2012
OECD
ESCAP
ASLI (organiser)
References to International Instruments: OECD Guidelines
UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human rights
UN Global Compact
GRI

Organised by the OECD and ESCAP, this 2nd Asia-Pacific regional conference on CSR was an integral part of the 2012 Asia-Pacific Business Forum. The conference addressed three main themes:
- The new landscape of international CR instruments: convergence and coherence
- Tools for integrating international CR instruments to company management
- Implementing social dialogue and problem solving in Asia and the Pacific


ASEAN-OECD Investment Programme and Investment policy reviews
2007
ASEAN Countries (Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam)
ASEAN
OECD
References to International Instruments: OECD Guidelines

“The ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)-OECD Investment Programme fosters dialogue and experience sharing between OECD countries and Southeast Asian economies on issues relating to the business and investment climate. The programme achieves its aims through regional policy dialogue, country investment policy reviews” (source: OECD website). Investment policy reviews have been or are being carried, or are planned for the countries mentioned above. These reviews include a chapter on Responsible Business Conduct, which are a basis for policy dialogue.
ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team for East and South-East Asia and the Pacific (ILO DWT-Bangkok)

2009

The team provides technical support to the work of ILO Country Offices in assisting Governments, Employers' and Workers' Organisations in East and South-East Asia and the Pacific in their efforts to promote decent work. This technical support covers the four core areas of the ILO’s mandate; these are rights at work, employment, social protection and social dialogue. Source: ILO;

ILO/ASEAN Technical Workshop on CSR and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)

September 28-29, 2009

ILO
OECD (speaker)
ILO held this workshop the ILO/ASEAN Technical Workshop on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). The workshop aimed to develop a better understanding of international instruments such as the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises; to share information and views on the opportunities and challenges associated with CSR in SMEs; to identify possible areas of action. The Workshop identified as follow-up the need for research on the application of responsible and sustainable workplace practices along the supply chain, including in SMEs; and further capacity-building on the understanding of CSR, integrating the concept of decent work.

GRI Organisational Stakeholders in Southeast Asia

GRI has an international network of Organisational Stakeholders. To date (November 2012), the Organisational Stakeholders in Southeast Asia include: Konsorsium Pengembangan Masyarakat Madani, Mazars, National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR), PT. KARISMAN PRIMALULANG (The Inquest Consulting) and Yayasan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan in Indonesia; ADFIAP and CEBU Holdings in the Philippines; CSR Asia, CSRWorks International, Ere-S, Paia Consulting, Qian Hu Corporation Limited and Singapore Compact for CSR in Singapore; and ThaiPat Institute in Thailand.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil Society Statement on Corporate Accountability in ASEAN

2012

Solidarity for Asian Peoples Advocacy (SAPA)
ASEAN Grassroots People’s Assembly (AGPA)
The statement is the outcome of a two-day workshop held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on November 12-13, 2012, “Demanding Accountability in ASEAN: A Workshop on Rights Protection and Accountability Standards in Sovereign, Multilateral and Corporate Investment in ASEAN”. The workshop was attended by more than 80 civil society organizations in Southeast Asia. Participants “reaffirmed their commitment to continue to work towards greater corporate accountability in ASEAN, and undertake to vigorously advocate for and monitor the implementation of all the recommendations made above”. The statement highlights Human Rights challenges in ASEAN countries and recommendations to ASEAN, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), National human rights institutions (NHRI) and International financial institutions (IFIs).

http://focusweb.org/content/civil-society-statement-corporate-accountability-asean
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Association for Sustainable &amp; Responsible Investment in Asia (ASrIA)</strong></th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASrIA is a membership organisation – with a strong basis of Asian and non-Asian members – dedicated to promoting the adoption of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria by investors in Asia. ASrIA runs conferences, trainings and workshops; publishes research; sends out a newsletter and has an information website. ASrIA is also coordinating the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) for Asia. ASrIA is active in the field of sustainable and responsible investment, providing webinars, conferences, news bulletin and other events.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.asria.org">www.asria.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Asian Forum on CSR (AFCSR)</strong></th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RVR-AIM Center for Corporate Responsibility (The Philippines)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The AFCSR will hold its 8th edition in Manila on 19-20 November 2009. Its scope is Asia, but ASEAN is well represented. In addition to the conference, there is a CSR expo, and the Asian CSR Awards are presented. Themes and places of recent AFCSRs include:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2010</strong>: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - 342 delegates, 27 countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme: Improving Business Competitiveness through CSR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2011</strong>: Manila, Philippines - 582 delegates, 31 countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme: Strategic CSR: Creating Shared Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2012</strong>: Bangkok, Thailand, 25-26 October 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme: Innovative Approaches to Create Value for Business and Society. (At the time of writing this report, the number of delegates was not available)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.asianforumcsr.com">www.asianforumcsr.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th><strong>TBLI Asia Conference</strong></th>
<th>2006-2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TBLI</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>It is an annual conference on Socially Responsible Investment covering Asia. It was held in Bangkok until 2008 and has taken place in Japan in 2009, 2010 and 2011. No conference seems to have been planned for 2012.</td>
<td><a href="http://tbliconference.com">http://tbliconference.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>CSR Asia Summit</strong></th>
<th>2007</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CSR Asia</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is one of the most important annual conferences on CSR in Asia. The aim of the summit is to showcase the most cutting-edge CSR strategies, tools and case studies to CSR professionals in the region. The Summit has been held in Hong Kong, Beijing, Kuala Lumpur, and Bangkok. The CSR Asia Summit remains the leading annual event on CSR in Asia, opening up the scope of CSR issues and strategies. The 2011 edition, which took place in Kuala Lumpur on 27-28 September 2011, covered Asian CSR Strategies, Environment, Community Investment and Sustainable Supply Chains and Food Security. The 2012 edition took place in Beijing on 18-19 September 2012 and presented two new initiatives: A CSR Marketplace was put in place as a platform for social enterprises, NGOs and foundations to showcase innovative and sustainable business solutions for social and environmental challenges. 50 participants were selected to exhibit in a 3-hour session. The second initiative is a Charity Gala Dinner held on the first day of the Summit in collaboration with GBCHealth.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.csr-asia.com/summit2012">www.csr-asia.com/summit2012</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **International Corporate Social Responsibility Conference** |  |
2008

**OWW Consulting**

It took place in Kuala Lumpur in August. The 2009 Conference was held from August 3 to 7 in 2009, and focused on “Responsible Recovery from the Global Crisis.” There has been no update on this initiative since 2009.


---

“**International Conference on Rethinking Realities, Reimagining Pluralism: Future Landscapes of Pluralism for Democratic Societies**”

2010

**SIDA**

**National University of Malaysia (UKM)**

**Universiti Sains Malaysia**

**Linkoping University Malaysia**

The conference held at the National University of Malaysia (UKM) on December 14-15 2010 was an extension to a multi-disciplinary research project entitled ‘Possibilities of Religious Pluralism’, a joint project involving Universiti Sains Malaysia, Linkoping University Malaysia and funded by SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency). Several papers on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) were presented at the conference.

[http://asiancsr.com](http://asiancsr.com)

---

**Global CSR Summit & Global CSR Summit Awards**

2009

**Pinnacle Group International**

The global CSR summit has been an annual event since 2009. It took place in Singapore in 2009 and 2010, and in the Philippines in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Global CSR awards recognise companies at each summit.


---

**First Caux Round Table Regional Dialogue Southeast Asia**

**August 31, 2009**

**Caux Round Table**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand**

**Institute for Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore**

It involved the Caux Round Table Thailand and the Caux Round Table Malaysia.

Principles were released as an outcome of this dialogue: “Southeast Asian Contributions To A New Global Ethic: Qur’anic Guidance For Good Governance And Sufficiency Economic Principles For Business”

The objective was to create CRT Southeast Asia, with the following statement:

### Box 4 - Caux Round Table Southeast Asia

“Statement of Objective:

The Round Table proposes to demonstrate that Southeast Asian ethical philosophies can make important contributions to the global community in the 21st Century. Two approaches familiar to the Caux Round Table have been selected for review and discussion. They are, first, understandings of Qur’anic Guidance for good governance evolving from workshops and study at the International Islamic University Malaysia, and second; the principles of a Sufficiency Economy articulated in a Theravada Buddhist context initially by His Majesty the King of Thailand.

Southeast Asia, throughout history a crossroads of people, cultures, trade and political influences, has a unique intellectual and moral relationship to decision-making. Southeast Asian cultures, communities and nations stand apart from the more hierarchical traditions and highly structured social patterns of Northeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent. In Southeast Asia, a deeply personal sense for the individual in the context of cosmic movement is paramount. Southeast Asian perspectives center on fluidity, the flow of time and the changing currents of circumstance. Southeast Asians, in general as there are always exceptions, seek a balance and a sense of due proportion in their relationships – neither too close to shore nor in over their heads. Adjusting one’s circumstances without loss of faith or self-confidence as larger trends reveal
themselves is often seen as successful accomplishment. This perspective gives rise to important insights about human nature and human opportunities, insights which deserve to be shared with the larger global community.

The study of Qur’an in the International Islamic University Malaysia reflects such a vision of a person’s place in being responsible as a Khalifa, or steward of God’s purposes and open to the needs for justice as they may arise in different settings.

The standards of a Sufficiency Economy similarly acknowledge the responsibility of companies to subordinate inordinate demands to the needs of the total environment which supports their profitability.”

The CRT Southeast Asia has issued draft CSR guidelines for Southeast Asia, based on Thai Self Sufficiency Economy and Kur’an ethical philosophies.”

Though CRT Southeast Asia has not developed as a network, CRT has carried activities in the region such as the report “CSR and Asia’s Future” investigating CRT Principles in Singapore context.

The Caux Round Table Conference and Global Dialogue will be held in Bangkok on 10-12 October 2013.

Asian Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility at AIT (ACCSR)

2010

CSR Asia

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

The Centre focuses its research, training, and consultancy work on Thailand and the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Located at the AIT campus in Thailand, the Centre’s mission is to advance the development and implementation of effective sustainability solutions for and by business as well as to facilitate the development of supportive framework conditions for corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainable development. To advance its mission, the Centre provides training, research, and consultancy and delivers a professional Master’s degree in CSR.

Free Evaluation for Participating Companies (Asian Forum for CSR)

2012

AIM-RVR Center for Corporate Social Responsibility

At the occasion of the 2012 Asian Forum on CSR, AFCR introduced a new initiative for companies that submitted complete valid entries to the Award competition. Those companies will receive a free Evaluation Report of their entry from the AIM-RVR Center for Corporate Social Responsibility, assessing how well the company has been able to integrate CSR in their organization. The report will be available to the companies by January 2013.

One-day expert consultation meeting on “Business and Human Rights in ASEAN”

October 19, 2012

Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN (HRRC)

“The meeting was a venue for international and regional experts along with representatives from government bodies, academicians and civil society organizations in ASEAN to hear about the findings and to provide inputs or recommendations to the study before the final result later in 2013 (see hereunder). The completed study itself will include a consolidated analysis of the key findings and identified trends, as well as provide recommendations on policy and practice changes that can be instituted by ASEAN member states and AICHR.”

Regional Workshop and Consultation on Business and Human Rights

December 11-12, 2012

Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism

Philippine Representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)

UNWOMEN

Canadian International Development Agency (supported)

www.cauxroundtable.org/eventmaster.cfm?&menuid=96&action=viewevent&retrieveid=42

www.csr-asia.com/training/ACCSR_director.pdf

www.asianforumcsr.com/awards/background


Canadian International Development Agency (supported)
The Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism conducted the Regional Workshop and Consultation on Business and Human Rights in Singapore. More than seventy participants attended the two-day workshop.

Business and Human Rights in ASEAN - A Baseline Study  
April 2013  
Human Rights Resource Centre, University of Indonesia  
The study focuses on the State’s role in addressing what the United Nations has named “the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.” It includes an analysis for each of the ten ASEAN countries as well as a synthesis and is an extremely comprehensive research work.

INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT & PARLIAMENT

Article 74 of 2007 Law on limited liability companies (40/2007) requiring companies to invest in CSR 2007  
Parliament (enacted)  
Ministry of Finance (drafted)  
The law requires Limited Liability Companies to invest in CSR. The law states:

Box 5 – Article 74, 2007 Limited Liability Company Law (40/2007), Chapter V – Environmental and Social Responsibility

1) Companies doing business in the field of and/or in relation to natural resources must put into practice Environmental and Social Responsibility.
2) The Environmental and Social Responsibility contemplated in paragraph (1) constitutes an obligation of the Company which shall be budgeted for and calculated as a cost of the Company performance of which shall be with due attention to decency and fairness.
3) Companies who do not put their obligation into practice as contemplated in paragraph (1) shall be liable to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislative regulations.
4) Further provisions regarding Environmental and Social Responsibility shall be stipulated by government regulations.

Government Regulation 47 of 2012 on CSR, implementing Article 74(4) of Law 40/2007  
April 2012  
Ministry of Finance  
In 2012, the Government of Indonesia issued the Government Regulation No. 47 in order to implement Article 74(4) of 2007. See Box 6.

Box 6 – Extracts, Translation and Interpretation of Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 on Corporate Social Responsibility

Article 2: “every company that is a legal person has social and environmental responsibility”.
Article 3: CSR obligations in Article 2 are mandatory for companies that engage in business in the natural
resources field. Article 3’s elucidation, which states that company's business activities in the natural resources field means business activities that have an impact on the environment based on legislation.

Article 4(1) obliges companies to have a CSR program in their annual business plan. The CSR program must be approved by shareholders at the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) or the Board Directors. Article 4(2) suggests that the company's business plan must include the planned activities and funds for their CSR program.

Article 6: CSR activities must be included in the company's annual report and reported at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 7, companies that fail to implement CSR programs may be sanctioned in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. [It should be noted that no laws or regulations currently impose sanctions on companies that fail to implement CSR programs. Even the Company Law does not include any sanctions.]

Www.hukumonline.com (Indonesian Legal Brief)

Article 74(4) of the 2007 Limited Liability Companies (Company Law) says that CSR «shall be stipulated by government regulations» (see A1). The move from company law to government regulation reaffirms the government's commitment to CSR in Indonesia. Indonesia is one of the first countries to have included CSR into its law.

**Article 66 of 40/2007 Law, making CSR reporting mandatory**

2007
Parliament (enacted)
Ministry of Finance (drafted the Law)
The Law requires limited liability companies to report on social and environmental aspects. See box 7.

**Box 7 - Article 66 of the 2007 Limited Liability Company Law (40/2007) (abstract)**
The annual report as meant in paragraph (1) shall contain at least:

…”

c. Report on realization of social and environmental responsibility;

…”

**Amended Rule No. XK6, mandating listed companies to disclose CSR information in annual report**

2012
Ministry of Finance (BAPEPAM-LK)
This new Rule mandates companies to disclose certain information, including on CSR. Disclosed CSR information shall include: «environmental responsibility (use of environmentally friendly/recyclable materials, renewable energy, waste treatment, environmental classification, etc.), labour, and occupational health and safety issues (gender equality, employee turnover, training, occupational accidents, etc.), social and community development (employment of local manpower, community empowerment, provision of social infrastructure, donations, etc.), and product responsibility (product information, response to consumer complaints, etc.). In addition, CSR activities must be reported in a dedicated section of the Annual Report.»

Www.ahp.co.id/client-alert-01-november-2012 (Assegaf Hamzah & Partners)

**CSR Consortium**

2008
Ministry of Social Affairs
CSR Consortium is a community of CSR actors facilitated by the Ministry of Social Affairs as a means for stimulating the development of CSR in Indonesia.

**Indonesian CSR Awards (ICA)**

2005, discontinued in 2012
Corporate Forum for Community Development (CFCD)
Ministry of Social Affairs
Ministry of Public Welfare, Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Energy and Human Resources
BPMIGAS (upstream oil and gas regulator)
The Indonesian CSR Award is organised every three years. It recognises outstanding achievements in eight fields of CSR, such as economic development, environment, corporate governance and human rights, among others. The purpose of Indonesia CSR Awards 2011 is to motivate and inspire companies which are implementing CSR programs in the community. Indonesia CSR Awards is one of the rewards given by government to the business world for their responsibility and their concern towards the community.


Indonesia Green Awards
2010
Ministry of Industry
Ministry of Forestry
La Trofi School of CSR
Several green awards are presented to companies with environmental conservation programmes.

National Mirror Committee on Working Group on Social Responsibility – ISO 26000
2005-2011
National Standard Bureau (BSN)
The National Standard Bureau is the Indonesian national standardisation body participating in the ISO working group on ISO 26000. It held a national seminar on ISO 26000 in 2006. The National Mirror Committee was formed by BSN to develop national positions and comments on ISO work. It also serves as BSN's representation at ISO meetings. Indonesia has been involved in ISO Social Responsibility standardization activities since the creation of the committee.


National Committee on Governance (KNKG or NCG)
2004
Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
The National Committee on Governance (NCG) was established on November 30, 2004 by virtue of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs. NCG’s goal is to propagate the acceptance and application of Good Corporate Governance principles nationwide and establish Indonesia’s reputation as a country where high standards of corporate governance are firmly embedded throughout the economy in public and corporate administrations.

www.knkg-indonesia.com/KNKG/index.asp

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

KEHATI- SRI Index
2009
Indonesia Stock Exchange (PT Bahana Sekuritas)
Kehati (Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation)
The Sustainable and Responsible Investment Index is based on financial and non-financial criteria. Non-financial criteria cover the environment, the community, corporate governance, human rights, ethical business behaviour and labour practices.

SRI-Kehati Index consists of 25 stocks.
The 25 stocks selected at the time of the launch are PT Astra Agro Lestari, PT AKR Corporindo, PT Aneka Tambang, PT Astra International, PT Bank Central Asia, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, PT Berlian Laju Tanker, PT Bank Mandiri, PT Global Mediacom, PT Bank CIMB Niaga, PT Bank Panin Indonesia, PT Indofood Sukses Makmur, PT Indocement Tunggal Perkasa, PT Indosat, PT Kalbe Farma, PT Lippo Karawaci, PT Medco Energi International, PT Perusahaan Gas Negara, PT Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam, PT Holcim Indonesia, PT Timah, PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, PT United Tractors,
BUSINESS NETWORKS

Indonesia Business Links (IBL)

2001
IBL was established as a business forum in 1998 and as a foundation in 2001. IBLF (International Business Leaders Forum) was instrumental in the setting up stage.
As of November 2012, IBL has 56 corporate members (vs. 45 in 2009), and 17 partner organisations (corporate, government, and civil society). IBL aims at raising awareness and building the private sector capacities on CSR. It also helps to build partnership initiatives for sustainable development.
It was initially partly funded by UNDP. It has since received supports from DfID, USAID (through International Youth Foundation), IFC, ILO, IBLF (International Business Leaders Forum), Centre for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) and the Ford Foundation. IBL is implementing several programs including Business Ethics, Young Entrepreneurs Start-Up (YES) in Indonesia, Small Business Development, and Environment.
IBL has held CSR conferences in 2006, 2008 and 2010. IBL is also active in international networking, with a number of like-minded organizations.
To date (November 2012), IBL remains an active advocate for corporate citizenship and good governance.
Recently IBL has expanded its CSR scope, covering anti-corruption, insisting on the importance of ethical business and good corporate governance conduct to achieve the internal implementation of good CSR.
On its website, IBL offers a map option, which shows the location of CSR programmes, civil society and public sector activities in cities, regencies and provinces all over Indonesia.


30 November 2011
IBL
ILO
OECD

References to International Instruments: OECD Guidelines, ILO Tripartite Declaration
This was a seminar hosted by IBL, ILO and OECD for the business community in Indonesia. HS Dillon, Special Envoy to the President for Poverty Alleviation, opened the dialogue. It focused on both the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy. The dialogue brought together the business community across Indonesia, including national and multinational enterprises, to further discuss and be more familiar with the guidance provided by these instruments. It also provided a forum for the enterprises to share experiences on challenges and opportunities faced and to point the way forward in developing sustainable and responsible business practices.

International Consortium for Social development 2012 (ICSD) - Asia Pacific Conference

June 27-30, 2012
Indonesian Employers’ Association (APINDO)
Korean Chamber of Commerce (KOCHAM)
The theme of the Conference was "Envisioning New Social Development Strategies Beyond MDGs" and questions around new social development strategies and future human needs in the region were raised. There were 15 subthemes including « Philanthropy and CSR».

Memorandum of Understanding between APINDO and KOCHAM

2012

Korean Chamber of Commerce (KOCHAM)

Indonesian Employers’ Association (APINDO)

At the occasion of the CSR Forum held on July 4, 2012 (see ILO section for details), Indonesian and Korean companies marked their joint collaboration through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between APINDO and the Korean Chamber of Commerce (KOCHAM). The partnership aims at helping Korean companies implement CSR initiatives in Indonesia.


Corporate Forum for Community Development (CFCD)

2002

CFCD is an independent forum initiated by 15 corporate managers. The mission of the forum is to develop competence and skills in the field of CSR and Community Development. The forum is also a platform to exchange information, experience, knowledge, best practices and consultation among members. CFCD organises the Indonesian CSR Award with the Ministry of Social Affairs [see section on Government for details].

[www.cfcdcenter.or.id; www.adbi.org/files/session1_04_crysanti_h._sydyono.pdf]

Session on CSR

December 07, 2011

AmCham Indonesia Corporate Citizenship Committee

EuroCham

Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)

References to international instruments: OECD Guidelines

UN Global Compact

GRI

See Foreign Governments and Foreign Chambers of Commerce.

LEADING INTERNATIONAL CSR INSTRUMENTS


November 30, 2011

IBL

ILO

OECD

References to International Instruments: OECD Guidelines, ILO Tripartite Declaration

See Business Networks for details.

United Nations Global Compact Local Network

2006

UN Global Compact

Local focal point: Indonesia Global Compact Network (IGCN).

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

The network is supported by the UNDP. It regularly hosts events, national and international. It is participating in United Nations initiatives such as the Business Call to Action, and has established the CEO Water Mandate Working Group.

In 2009, there were 155 participants (businesses and others – as of July 21, 2009).

In 2012 (November 1), there were 99 participants from Indonesia:

- 1 public sector organisation
• 17 companies
• 20 SMEs
• 15 local business associations
• 3 global NGO
• 16 local NGO
• 4 foundations
• 23 academics

www.unglobalcompact.org/NetworksAroundTheWorld/display.html?id=ID

**Ratification of ILO fundamental conventions**

**1950-2000**

**Indonesian government**

**ILO**

**References to International Instruments:**  
**ILO instruments**

Indonesia has been a member of the ILO since 1950. The Indonesian government has ratified 7 out of the 8 ILO fundamental conventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 - ILO fundamental conventions</th>
<th>Ratification (and date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forced labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Forced Labour Convention, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Minimum Age Convention, 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/db/standards/normes/appl/appl-ratif8conv.cfm?lang=EN

**CSR Forum**

**July 4, 2012**

**ILO**

Embassy of Korea

Indonesian Employers’ Association (APINDO)

**References to International Instruments:**  
**ILO instruments**

The CSR Forum took place in Jakarta to promote responsible business practices and CSR across the Korean investors and business community nationwide in Indonesia. The forum discussed CSR initiatives, strategies and implementation, highlighting strategies, best practices and recommendations from multinational companies, APINDO and Korean companies with operations in Indonesia.


**Indonesia Decent Work Country Programme**

**2012–2015**

**ILO**

Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration

The Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) for Indonesia 2012–2015 « serves as the mid-term ILO programming framework for the work of ILO in Indonesia with full engagements of Government, workers’ and employers’ organizations as well as the tripartite constituents of the ILO ».


**GRI Certified Training Partners**

**2010**

GRI
GRI Certified Training Partners for Indonesia, which are certified for Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, are:

- Yayasan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
- NCSR
- PwC Indonesia
- Thaipat Institute

References to International Instruments: GRI

Wwww.globalreporting.org

### Reports recorded in GRI database

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References to International Instruments:

- GRI
- OECD Guidelines
- ISO 26000

Table 2: GRI reports Indonesia

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Wwww.globalreporting.org

### CIVIL SOCIETY

#### National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR)

- 2005
  - Indonesian Institute of Management Accountants (IAMI)
  - Indonesia-Netherlands Association (INA), the National Committee on Governance (KNKG)
  - Forum for Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI)
  - Association of Indonesian Publicly Listed Companies (AEI)

References to International Instruments: GRI

The NCSR promotes CSR reporting through awareness rising, awards and training. The NCSR is an organisational stakeholder member of GRI since 2006. NCSR promotes CSR through GRI Certified Trainings. The trainings are designed for students, lecturers, directors, managers or staff from departments such as CSR, environment, work safety (HSE), human resources and general affairs, corporate secretary, corporate communications and professional accountants and consultants can also attend. NGOs, financial analysts, government officials and company boards and media are also invited to take part.

Wwww.ncsr-id.org

#### Indonesia Sustainability Reporting Award (ISRA)

- 2005
  - National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR)

References to International Instruments: GRI

The NCSR presents each year since 2005 the ISRA, for promoting CSR reporting among Indonesian
companies.
In 2011, a new category was added to the award, bringing the number of judging categories to 7:
Award Categories 1-4: Evaluation on Sustainability Reports of the year. Evaluates if the report has been
developed according to the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and ISO 26000 on activities
Award Category 5: Evaluation on compliance to Integrated Reporting
Award Category 6: Evaluation of the Annual Report. Identifying if the report has disclosed environmental
and social responsibility as mandated in Article 66 Point 2 of Law no.40 Year 2007 and BAPEPAM-LK
Regulation
Award Category 7: Evaluation on the information appearance on environmental and social responsibility
and/or Corporate Sustainability in the Companies’ Website on the day of judging

Public Interest Research and Advocacy Centre (PIRAC)
1998
PIRAC is a Centre for Philanthropy, Resource Mobilization and Civil Society Empowerment. It is a non-
profit organization and an independent resource that works in the field of philanthropy and towards
strengthening civil society organizations in Indonesia. PIRAC's activities include research, training,
advocacy, consultation, mentoring, publication and information dissemination with a focus on the themes of
philanthropy, penggalangannya (fundraising), capacity building, accountability of civil society
organizations (CSOs) and CSR.

Business Watch Indonesia (BWI)
2002
The Business Watch Indonesia is a NGO based in Central Java. It is driven by the understanding that the
societal power has shifted from the state apparatus authority to the economic groups and business
communities at both local and global levels. The BWI focuses on creating and promoting efforts towards
democratic economic governance. Through its vision « Towards Democratic Economic Governance », the
BWI holds 3 main purposes: build accountability of the business power, facilitate public participation
towards democratic economic governance and promote fair business practices. Amongst other activities,
BWI seeks to build accountability of businesses through CSR and promoting fair business practices.

Forum for Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI)
2000
INA
AEI
IAI-KAM
IFEA
MTI
INA along with AEI (the Association of Indonesian Public Listed Company), IAI-KAM (the Indonesian
Accountant Association - Management Accountant Compartment), IFEA (the Indonesian Financial
Executives Association) and MTI (the Indonesian Society for Transparency) established the Forum for
Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI) on February 8, 2000. The forum focuses on disseminating Good
Corporate Governance principles in Indonesia. Some of its activities include working towards improving
Corporate Governance and Corporate Sustainability & Responsibility (CSR) in Indonesia.

Lead Indonesia - Foundation for Sustainable Development (YPB)
1992
YPB is part of Lead Network, which has activities in the field of Sustainable Development. Lead organised
the ISO 26000 workshop with the National Standard Bureau in 2006.
SECTORAL/THEMATIC INTERNATIONAL CSR INITIATIVES

PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment)

Signatories
Kehati - Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation (Asset Owners category)
Indonesia WISE (Professional Service Partners category)

Workshop
2009
Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)
Kehati
PRI
A workshop co-hosted by Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia (KEHATI) and the PRI Initiative was held in January 2009 in Jakarta. Keynote speakers included Ir Rahmat Witoelar, Minister of the State Ministry of Environment, and Prof. Emil Salim, Member of the Advisory Council to the President of Republic of Indonesia. There were presentations and panel discussions with representatives from IDX, MEDCO, Indonesia Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM-LK), the Mutual Fund Association (APRDI), Fortis, Schroders and OWW Consulting.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) – Indonesian members
53 oil palm growers are members as of June 24, 2013.
[www.rspo.org](http://www.rspo.org)

RSPO (Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil) Liaison Office in Jakarta
2006
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
The liaison office aims at a better implementation of the RSPO initiative in Indonesia. Indonesia has now become the world's largest Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) producer in terms of both volume and production area and the largest CSPO producer from schemed smallholders.

Annual RSPO Indonesia Members “Get Together”
2012
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
The “Get Together” is an annual event that brings members closer to each other to share on sustainability. In 2012, over 80 members from various membership categories including oil palm growers, processors and traders, consumer goods manufactures, NGOs as well as affiliate members attended the event. Some of the gathering activities include the members update on RSPO globally, presentations of recent studies in the field of sustainability in Palm Oil Production, as well as updates on recently approved new RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard and System.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) Candidate Country and 1st report published
2009
EITI
Indonesian government
In 2009, the Indonesian Government expressed its intention to become an EITI Candidate Country.
On October 19, 2010 Indonesia was admitted as a Candidate country within the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), hereby committing to disclose all taxes, royalties and fees it has received from the oil, gas and mining sectors. «In accordance with the EITI Rules, the EITI Board agreed that Indonesia has until October 18, 2012 to complete an ‘EITI Validation’ - an independent assessment of compliance with the EITI’s requirements »

In 2011, following amendments in EITI Rules, Indonesia's validation deadline was extended by 6 months to allow it to bring its EITI reporting in line with the 2011 edition of the new EITI Rules. Therefore, in accordance with the transitional procedures agreed by the Board, Indonesia must complete EITI Validation by April 18, 2013. The first EITI Report has been published in June 2013. The validation deadline has been extended to July 18, 2013.


Indonesia introduces EITI to ASEAN during its Chairmanship of ASEAN

2009
EITI
Indonesian government
During its Chairmanship of ASEAN in 2011, Indonesia brought EITI to ASEAN discussions in the context of a regional strategy towards energy and economic security. At the 29th ASEAN Ministers of Energy Meeting (AMEM) in September 2011, the Indonesian delegation presented the concept of EITI and its implementation. Successive efforts have been on going to continue to take EITI to ASEAN.

Government of Indonesia-Civil Society-Industry Multi-Stakeholder Working Group

2012
Ministry of the Economic Affairs
The Working Group was formed to continue to take EITI to ASEAN. In October 2012, the group organised an ASEAN Mining Ministries (AMMin) Workshop in Java to build capacities of ASEAN Mining Ministry officials with regard to EITI. Mining ministries from all ASEAN states were invited.

http://eiti.org/blog/southeast-asia-warming-eiti#

Fair Labor Association (FLA)

FLA accredited monitoring organizations
As of November 2012, there was no FLA accredited organization in Indonesia; and there was one lead monitor accredited by FLA: Donny Triwandhani.

www.fairlabor.org/blog/entry/fla-accredited-monitoring-organizations

Factory Compliance Training Sessions

August 14-15, 2012
FLA
FLA offered training sessions in Jakarta for factory managers on how to tackle compliance issues and risks that can arise at their facilities. The training aimed at clarifying corporate responsibility requirements, local laws and other labour standards that may seem difficult to some factory managers.

www.fairlabor.org/blog/entry/factory-compliance-training-sessions-august-september

Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI)

Indonesia is on the BSCI Risk countries list updated on January 1, 2011, which means that, in order to fulfil their BSCI commitment, BSCI members commit to involve suppliers in the BSCI auditing process of Indonesia. Companies in Indonesia cannot be members of BSCI.

www.bsci-intl.org/resources/rules-functioning

Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)

ETI provides regular reports on working conditions of poor and vulnerable workers in supply chains in all countries of the world including Indonesia.
**Responsible Care Programme**

**Komite Nasional Responsible Care Indonesia (KN-RCI)**

1997

*Federasi Industri Kimia Indonesia (Federation of the Indonesian Chemical Industry) – FIKI*

The Komite Nasional Responsible Care Indonesia fosters the voluntary commitment from the chemical industry to achieve and demonstrate continual improvement with regard to safety, health and environmental (SHE) performance. To date (November 2012), it has 116 members who have committed to performance improvement through the implementation of Responsible Care. FIKI, the Federation of the Indonesian Chemical Industry, was formed in 2008 from a merger of the Coordinating Agency of the Chemical Industry (BKS-INKIM) and the Indonesian Chemical Industry Club (ICIC). Business communities, industry associations, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry, supported its creation. FIKI's main objective is to lead efforts to develop the chemical industry in Indonesia in ways that benefit communities, nation and state.

**Komite Nasional Responsible Care Indonesia (KN-RCI) Awards**

2005

*Ministry of Industry*

*Komite Nasional Responsible Care Indonesia (KN-RCI)*

The "Responsible Care Award" is given to KN-RCI member companies who manage to implement ethical standards of "Responsible Care ". It is held every two years since 2005 and is fully supported by the government through the Directorate General of the Ministry of Industry.

Companies are honoured with Silver, Gold and Platinum awards in recognition of their Responsible Care activities in the chemical manufacturing industry in Indonesia.

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certificate**

As of November 2012, there are a total of 224 valid FSC certifications held by Indonesian companies. One Indonesian project is currently applicant to be FSC certified: Suarga Resort, in Bali.

**FSC Business Encounter Jakarta**

*June 12-13, 2012*

*FSC*

*Indonesian Association of Forest Concessionaires (APHI)*

*Borneo Initiative*

The event aimed to promote the trade in FSC wood products and focused on the promotion of responsible forest management based on the principles and criteria of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). In total, more than 200 participants from 61 companies and 7 countries participated, representing local timber producers, national processing industries and overseas buyers.

**Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC)**

There are no PEFC-certified forests in Indonesia and there is no PEFC-endorsed certification system operating in Indonesia that meets the requirements set out by PEFC’s International Sustainability Benchmark. Indonesian companies such as APP therefore have not – and cannot – obtain a PEFC certification for its forest management practices. PEFC-certified timber used by companies in Indonesia that have obtained a PEFC Chain of custody certification must therefore be procured from PEFC-certified forests elsewhere in the world.
UTZ Certified

UTZ Certified stands for sustainable farming and better opportunities for farmers, their families and the planet. UTZ refers to three products: coffee, cocoa and tea.

UTZ Certification

There are 11 coffee producers, 4 tea producers and 8 cocoa producers UTZ certified in Indonesia.

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)

Implementation Guidance Tools for Security and Human Rights Workshop

2012
IPIECA
International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)

This is the third workshop on the Voluntary Principles Implementation Guidance Tools. It is designed to help bring the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs) to life through learning how to use hands-on tools found in the Implementation Guidance Tools (IGT). The Implementation Guidance Tools (IGT) developed in 2011 help to break down the implementation of the VPs into concrete steps. The VPs were developed in 2000 by governments, companies in the extractive and energy sectors (companies) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). They are nonbinding and offer guidance to companies in maintaining the safety and security of their operations, while ensuring respect for human rights and humanitarian law.

Fairtrade International (FLO)

Fairtrade Network of Asian and Pacific Producers (NAPP)

Indonesia has 8 members in the Fairtrade Network.

Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)

KAS Indonesia and Timor-Leste

1968

The Konrad Adenauer Stiftung is active in the areas of freedom, justice and solidarity through its country office to Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Among the current fields of actions of KAS Indonesia and Timor-Leste are the strengthening of democracy and the rule of law, the assistance of civil society as well as the promotion of social market economy.

SAI (Social Accountability International) and SA8000 Standard

As of November 2012, no specific CSR initiative was found in Indonesia.

Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)

As of November 2012, no specific CSR initiative was found in Indonesia.

Equator Principles

As of November 2012, no specific CSR initiative was found in Indonesia. No Indonesian bank has adopted the Equator Principles (as of November 2012).
Indonesia-Netherlands Association (INA)

Indonesia-Netherlands Association (INA) activities for CSR
INA is an independent chamber of commerce between Indonesia and the Benelux countries. It was established in 1978 and has over 250 members. INA has cooperated with programs such as the National Centre for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR) and the Forum for Corporate Governance Indonesia (FCGI).
[www.ina.or.id/](http://www.ina.or.id/)

Synergy4life

2011
ILO
Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA)
The two organisations launched synergy4life on 29 November 2011. The website facilitates the bringing of NGOs and companies in Indonesia together to achieve maximum synergy between their efforts in addressing development problems. It also highlights all basic CSR Instruments.
[www.synergy4life.org](http://www.synergy4life.org)

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)

Introduction of DANIDA Business Partnerships Indonesia

December 5-9, 2011
The Royal Danish Embassy Jakarta
DANIDA

On 5-9 December 2011, the Royal Danish Embassy of Jakarta organised a Business Delegation as an opportunity to meet potential partners in the context of DANIDA Business Partnerships (DBP). CSR is an important part of DANIDA Business Partnerships and companies are to consider the local conditions to tailor their activities. Free CSR advice is available for participating companies. The DBP Programme in Indonesia is open for partnerships in sectors such as the Environment, Sustainable Energy, Agribusiness, Fisheries and Food production.

German-Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EKONID)

Awareness rising

The German-Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EKONID) has worked extensively to promote CSR in Indonesia. Some of its efforts include reporting on CSR activities in their magazine – SOROTAN - and on their website. The Chamber also conducts its own CSR activities.

Clean Batik Initiative (CBI)

2010
German-Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce (EKONID)
German-Malaysian Chamber of Industry and Commerce (MGCC)
IHK-Academy Munich
Indonesian Cleaner Production Centre (ICPC) (Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia)
European Commission
The program is co-financed by the European Commission under the SWITCH-Asia grant with strong technical support from the Indonesian Cleaner Production Centre (ICPC) of the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia.
Clean Batik Initiative (CBI) is a 4-year (2010 -2013) program which aims at reducing the negative
environmental impacts of batik production while at the same time maximising revenues for the SMEs and improving working conditions and safety of batik production for the workers. The three main components of the program are Sustainable Production, Sustainable Consumption and Policy Dialogues. 


American Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia (AmCham Indonesia)

AmCham Indonesia Corporate Citizenship Committee
The Corporate Citizenship Committee aims at increasing its members’ awareness of Corporate Citizenship; encouraging organisations to define and integrate sustainable visions, strategies, programs and performance that enable compliance and create value and quantifiable results within their enterprises and amongst their main stakeholder groups »; facilitate and communicate on CSR. 

www.amcham.or.id/committees/cc

Session on CSR
December 07, 2011
AmCham Indonesia Corporate Citizenship Committee
EuroCham
Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)

References to international instruments: OECD Guidelines
UN Global Compact
GRI

The session provided an update on the latest best practices and trends in CSR implementation and communication. The session focused on leading international frameworks such as the OECD Guidelines, UN Global Compact and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). 

www.amcham.or.id/committees/cc/meetings

Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KOCHAM)

Memorandum of Understanding between APINDO and KOCHAM
2012
See Business Networks.
In the budget speech 2010 (October 23, 2009), a paragraph refers to CSR reminding “the private sector and Government-Linked Companies (GLCs) not to neglect their social responsibilities in their quest for profits”.

In the Budget Speech 2011 (October 25, 2010), a section of three paragraphs was dedicated to CSR and the importance of CSR “in the implementation of community projects” was highlighted.

There was no mention of CSR in the Budget speech 2012 (October 7, 2011).

In his budget speech 2013 (September 28, 2012), Prime Minister and Minister of Finance YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, announced the implementation of programmes “to support the Government's effort to intensify CSR activities”.

Box 8 – Excerpts of 2013 Budget Speech by Minister of Finance

“The Government hopes that the private sector, corporate bodies as well as Government-Linked Companies (GLCs) will play a bigger role in the development and the wellbeing of the rakyat through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). To support the Government’s effort to intensify CSR activities, the following programmes will be implemented by GLCs and various agencies:

First: FELDA will implement and complete new generation housing projects amounting to 20,000 units for a period of five years on 5,000 acres of land in FELDA areas. The project will cost a sum of RM1.5 billion. In addition, FELDA will allocate RM60 million to revive traditional village houses in the FELDA areas. FELDA will also spend RM100 million a year for education and skills training programme as well as scholarships for 5,000 new generation children from which 2,000 people are children outside the Felda scheme;

Second: The 1Malaysian Development Berhad Trust will allocate RM300 million to provide education grants and financial assistance to build Rumah Arau for pre-school students in the interiors of Sarawak, 1Malaysia Mobile Clinics and repair houses for the poor and needy; and

Third: Government-Linked Investment Companies (GLICs) and GLCs will allocate about RM500 million for CSR in community development, scholarships, education, sports and environment.”

The budget speeches consistently contain mentions of CSR focusing on community development through charity-minded activities.

Prime Minister CSR Awards

2007

Prime Minister

Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

The Prime Minister has presented the so-called Anugerah CSR Perdana Menteri for the years 2007 and 2009. There were ten award categories: Education, Environment, Culture & Heritage, Community & Social Welfare, Best Workplace Practices, Small Company CSR, Empowerment of Women, and Media Coverage. 70 companies sent entries in 2009 for around 150 projects. In 2010, 137 entries were submitted.

In 2011, two categories were added: “Family Friendly Workplaces” and “Outstanding Opportunities for People with Disabilities”.

The winners and honourees of the Prime Minister’s CSR Awards 2011 were announced on October 22,
**Government Linked Companies (GLCs) Transformation Programme: philanthropic programmes (Sejahtera Programme and PINTAR Foundation) and the Silver Book CSR guidance**

2005 (the programme will run until 2013)

**Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development**

**Putrajaya Committee for GLC Transformation**

**Khazanah Nasional Berhad**

The Sejahtera Programme is part of the GLC Transformation Programme, which aims to uplift GLCs and enhance their performance. The Sejahtera programme is the CSR component of this GLC Transformation Programme. Its objective is to help vulnerable people, in areas such as housing, access to electricity and water, support for social business and more.

The PINTAR Foundation allows adoption of schools by GLCs – the GLCs adopting a school should provide it with support. The number of schools adopted reached a total of 213 schools as at end of February 2011. At the time, the number of participants reached 34 companies. The full progress review for 2011 is at the following link.


The Sejahtera Programme still works at alleviating poverty in Malaysia. The latest progress review found (May 2011) reads that Sejahtera has reached 2,371 beneficiaries and that a total of 10 GLICs (Government-Linked Investment Companies) and GLCs were involved in Sejahtera projects. A progress review was published.

The “Silver Book: Achieving Value Through Social responsibility” is one of the ten initiatives in the Malaysian Government GLC Transformation Program. It gives requirements on CSR reporting for GLCs and outlines some guiding principles on how GLCs can contribute to the society and support the national development agenda. Khazanah Nasional Berhad, the management authority for state investments, has the responsibility for monitoring that the GLCs implement CSR requirements and guidelines.

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**Box 9 – Some initiatives from the Silver Book**

**The 'Opportunities and Risks arising from Climate Change for Malaysia’s report**

*March 2010*

The report highlighted findings and recommendations on potential emission reduction, relevant to selected economic sectors and GLCs. It was published by Khazanah Nasional Berhad.

**The Silver Book Workshop #6: “Corporate Sustainability: Moving Towards Low Carbon Growth”**

*July 2010*

The workshop aimed at increasing the participants’ awareness of the impact of global environmental trends on business and the benefits of environmental management and reporting beyond compliance.

**A Climate Change Dialogue: “A Focus on Financing Climate Change” and Silver Book Circle on Climate Change**

*October 2010*

These events constituted knowledge exchange platforms on the Silver Book Climate Change initiatives. The Corporate Sustainability Circle (CSC) was also formed, as a network among the Silver Book members to address issues on sustainability and climate change.


**Department of Standards Malaysia (DSN): Activities related to ISO 26000**

*Department of Standards Malaysia (DSN) (Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI))*

**References to International Instruments:**  ISO 26000

DSN acts as the national standards and accreditation body. DSN is the Malaysian member of ISO working group on ISO 26000.

[www.standardsmalaysia.gov.my](http://www.standardsmalaysia.gov.my)

**Resource Website on ISO 26000 and the UN Global Compact**

*Department of Standards Malaysia (DSN) (Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI))*
Malaysian Association of Standards Users (Standards Users)

References to International Instruments:  
ISO 26000  
UN Global Compact

DSN has set up a website dedicated to CSR, which delivers information on ISO 26000 and the UN Global Compact.
[www.standardsusers.org/mysr](http://www.standardsusers.org/mysr)

Publication: “Guidance on Social Responsibility”  
September 2011  
Department of Standards Malaysia (DSN) (Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI))  
Malaysian Association of Standards Users (Standards Users)

References to International Instruments:  
ISO 26000

The publication aimed at guiding organisations on ISO 26000 and the implementation of social responsibility within their activities.

Standards & Accreditations News Publication – Issue on ISO 26000  
February 2011  
Department of Standards Malaysia (DSN) (Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI))

References to International Instruments:  
ISO 26000

The February 2011 issue focused almost solely on ISO 26000 by giving an insight into Social Responsibility and unveiling its “DNA” to give readers a deeper understanding of its definition and all-encompassing concept.

Business Ethics Institute Malaysia  
1997  
Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism

Business Ethics Institute of Malaysia (BEIM) is an organisation committed to promote ethics through education, inculcation and nurturing of values such as honesty, fairness, integrity and self-regulation among businesses. BEIM is a non-profit organisation incorporated as a company under the Companies Act 1965. BEIM was formed in 1997 with the endorsement and support of the Ministry of Domestic Trade Co-operatives and Consumerism, to create positive awareness in ethics among businesses in Malaysia.

Business Ethics Excellence Award  
2005  
Business Ethics Institute of Malaysia (Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism)  
Malaysian Institute of Integrity  
Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM)

The Award is a joint effort of the Ministry, the Companies Commission of Malaysia, the Business Ethics Institute of Malaysia and the Malaysian Institute of Integrity to encourage the corporate and private sectors to create systematic business code of ethics and the internalisation of excellent work ethics in their respective organisations. The award is presented to selected local and multinational companies based on a set of criteria, namely the implementation of values such as honesty, fairness and integrity in relationships with customers, distributors, investors and the community besides embracing an exemplary procedure in fulfilling their corporate social responsibilities (CSR).

In 2011, 41 out of 55 participating companies had been identified to be eligible for the award which is recognition from the Ministry to organisations that champion the cause of good business ethics in their business practices.

Tax Incentives  
Government

The government of Malaysia has introduced tax incentives to businesses that implement broad CSR programs. This could, for example, apply to support for arts and cultural programs, reduction in greenhouse
gas emissions and investing in local communities. (No primary source was found for this information)

W www.norway.org.my/News_and_events/Business/Bedriftenes-Samfunnsansvar/

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Securities Commission Malaysia</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Corporate Governance Blueprint 2011</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>July 2011</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Securities Commission Malaysia (SC)</strong></td>
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<td>The Blueprint aims at strengthening “self and market discipline and promoting good compliance and corporate governance culture”.</td>
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<th>Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2012 (MCCG 2012)</th>
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<td><strong>2012</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Securities Commission Malaysia</strong></td>
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<td>The Code was first issued in March 2000, and revised in 2007. It aimed at strengthening “the roles and responsibilities of the board of directors, audit committee and the internal audit function”. The MCCG 2012 “focuses on strengthening board structure and composition recognising the role of directors as active and responsible fiduciaries.”</td>
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<th>Sustainability Knowledge Portal</th>
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<td>UN Global Compact</td>
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<td>IFC Performance standards</td>
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<td>GRI</td>
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<td>The Knowledge Portal was launched as part of a set of tools established for the Bursa Malaysia Business Sustainability Programme to encourage Malaysian companies to integrate sustainability into their business strategy and raise the profile of sustainability practices in Malaysia. The portal contains CSR guidelines and refers to several CSR international instruments as well as other sustainability tools.</td>
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<tr>
<td>W <a href="http://www.bursamalaysia.com/market/listed-companies/sustainability">www.bursamalaysia.com/market/listed-companies/sustainability</a></td>
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<th>CSR Framework for Public Listed Companies (PLCs)</th>
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<td><strong>Bursa Malaysia</strong></td>
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<td>Tan Sri Nor Mohamed Yakcop, Minister of Finance, who presented CSR as part of Malaysia Government strategy for Sustainable Development, launched the Framework.</td>
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<td>The Framework encompasses 4 topics: the environment, the workplace, the community and the marketplace. Bursa Malaysia CSR framework for Public Listed Companies (PLCs) is now incorporated into the Sustainability Knowledge Portal (see above).</td>
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<tr>
<th>CSR Disclosure for Public Listed Companies (PLCs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2006</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bursa Malaysia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursa Malaysia requires all listed companies to incorporate information on their CSR activities in their annual report (Chapter 9 - Continuing Disclosure, Listing requirements, Main market).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In September 2011, Bursa Malaysia has amended its Main market listing requirements, notably in relation to disclosure. The amendments aim at improving the quality of disclosure, enhance transparency and enhance the attractiveness for investment in the listed issuers. The amendments were supplemented by the creation of a Corporate Disclosure Guide.

Released in 2011, the Corporate Disclosure Guide aims at improving the quality and timeliness of Malaysian Listed Companies disclosures.

Plan to launch an SRI Index and ESG Index
*Announced since 2008 but not yet launched*

*Bursa Malaysia*

Bursa Malaysia’s CEO has announced the decision to launch a SRI Index. The objective of the index would be to attract investors while providing them with information and guidance on ESG of Malaysian listed companies. The Index would also be a driver for CSR implementation with Malaysian firms.

At the time of writing this report, Bursa Malaysia's plan to launch its environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) index was announced for 2012. The index would raise the level and quality of disclosures on ESG issues in listed companies to subsequently attract global SRI funds.

National Annual Corporate Report Awards (NACRA) – CSR Category
*2008*

*Bursa Malaysia*

*Malaysian Association of Certified Public Accountants (MACPA)*

*Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA)*

The NACRAs were created in 1990. The NACRAs award the Best Corporate Reports in various categories. In 2008, a CSR Report Category was added, with Platinum, Gold and Silver Awards. CSR Reports are evaluated according to the CSR Framework set by Bursa Malaysia. The NACRA 2012 Presentation Awards took place on November 1, 2012, at the Sime Darby Convention Centre, Kuala Lumpur.

BUSINESS NETWORKS

**Business Council for Sustainability & Responsibility Malaysia (BCSRM)**
*2011*

**WBCSD**

References to International Instruments:  
ISO 26000  
UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

BCSRM was formed in 2011 through a merger of the Business Council of Sustainable Development (1992) and the Institute for Corporate Responsibility Malaysia (2006).

BCSRM is the Malaysian network partner of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and aims to translate the latest global environmental, social and governance knowledge from the WBCSD into the Malaysian context. BCSRM is involved in capacity development, awareness building, advocacy and thought leadership activities for environmental, social and governance related issues.

**Caux Round Table Malaysia (CRT-MY)**

According to the UN Global Compact’s website, CRT-MY is the local focal point organisation of the UN Global Compact.
Malaysian Institute of Corporate Governance (MICG)
March 1998
Federation of Public Listed Companies (FPLC)
Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA)
Malaysian Association of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA)
Malaysian Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (MAICSA)
Malaysian Institute of Directors (MID)
MICG raises awareness on good corporate governance.
[www.micg.net]

CSR and Corporate Governance Conference 2009
February 11-12, 2009
Malaysian Institute of Corporate Governance (MICG)
OWW Consulting
Federation of Public Listed Companies Berhad (FPLC)
The Conference was supported by the Securities Commission, Bursa Malaysia and the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM).
The Prime Minister of Malaysia, YAB Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, was presented with a “Special CSR Award” recognising the Prime Minister’s emphasis on CSR activities.
[www.asria.org/news/events/1232699842]

LEADING INTERNATIONAL CSR INSTRUMENTS

UN Global Compact Local Network
2008
UN Global Compact
Global Compact Network Malaysia
Caux Round Table (Malaysia)
UNDP
Khazanah Malaysia
References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact
The network was launched in 2008 and was supported by the UN Global Compact in Malaysia (Malaysia Compact), UNDP, the Caux Round Table, and Khazanah Nasional Berhad. There were 54 Global Compact signatories (businesses and others) as of August 24, 2009. As of October 1, 2012 there are 69 Global Compact signatories:
• 10 companies
• 48 SMEs
• 2 micro enterprises
• 2 local business associations
• 1 global NGO
• 1 local NGO
• 2 foundations
• 3 academics
[www.unglobalcompact.org/NetworksAroundTheWorld/display.html?id=MY]

Ratification of ILO fundamental conventions
1957-2000
Malaysian Government
ILO (International Labour Organisation)
Malaysia has been a member of the ILO since 1957. Currently, the country has ratified five of the eight ILO’s fundamental conventions (it ratified and subsequently denounced one of these core conventions: C105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour).
Table 3 - ILO fundamental conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Ratification (and date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 Denounced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of Association</td>
<td>87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 05/06/1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 09/09/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Labour</td>
<td>138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 09/09/1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/db/standards/normes/appl/appl-ratif8conv.cfm?lang=EN

October 15-16, 2012
OECD
ESCAP
ASLI
See ASEAN – Leading international CSR instruments

GRI Certified Training Partners
2010
GRI
GRI Certified Training Partners for Malaysia, which are also certified for Indonesia and Thailand, are:
Yayasan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
NCSR
PwC Indonesia
Thaipat Institute

References to International Instruments: GRI


Reports recorded in GRI database
2006
GRI
References to International Instruments: GRI
UN Global Compact
ISO 26000

The following table shows the uptake of the use of GRI for CSR reporting, as well as the references made in the reports to international instruments.

Table 4: GRI reports Malaysia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012 (up to October)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of references to international instruments</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to international instruments</td>
<td>ISO 26000</td>
<td>ISO 26000</td>
<td>UNGC (2) CDP, ISO 26000</td>
<td>UNGC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CIVIL SOCIETY

Corporate Governance Index

2009

Minority Shareholders Watchdog Group (MSWG)

The index was announced in June 2009. It assesses the Corporate Governance practices of the 960 companies listed in Malaysia. Companies are assessed, amongst others, against the Stock Exchange’s Listing Requirements and the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance Standards. The Nottingham University Business School and the National University of Singapore’s Corporate Governance Financial Reporting Centre have assisted MSWG for setting up the methodology.

Since 2009, The Malaysian Corporate Governance (MCG) Index has been followed annually. It aims at creating “awareness and encourages best corporate governance (CG) practices among public listed companies (PLCs) in Malaysia”.

See MSWG website for the comparative table of summary findings from the Malaysian Corporate Governance (MCG) Index for the years 2009 to 2011.

Malaysian Association of Standards Users

2004

The Malaysian Association of Standards Users (or Standards Users) is a non-governmental organisation that is affiliated to the Federation of Malaysian Consumers Associations or FOMCA. Standards Users was established in September 2004, with the support and assistance from the Department of Standards Malaysia (or Standards Malaysia).

The association aims to be an accredited certification body for consumer products and services and strives to establish awareness on the importance of standards for the safety and health of consumers and the environment as well as sustainability of industries.

Activities related to CSR in partnership with DSN

Malaysian Association of Standards Users (Standards Users)

See DSN activities in Government section.

Training and Workshop on Social Responsibility based on ISO 26000

September 18-19, 2012

FOMCA (Federation of Malaysian Consumers Associations)
Malaysian Association of Standards Users (Standards Users)
National Consumer Complaints Centre (NCCC)

References to International Instruments: ISO 26000

The training was held in Kuala Lumpur and aimed at providing access and direction to organizations on how to manage their Social Responsibility based on ISO 26000.

ACCA Malaysia Sustainability Reporting Awards

2002

ACCA (Association of Chartered Certified Accountants) Malaysia

ACCA Malaysia organises every year the ACCA Malaysia Sustainability Reporting Awards.

ACCA Malaysia CSR Guide

2008

ACCA (Association of Chartered Certified Accountants) Malaysia

ACCA Malaysia has released a CSR Guide for the private sector.

Asian CSR and Sustainability Review (ACSR)

2010
SECTORAL/THEMATIC INTERNATIONAL CSR INITIATIVES

PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment)

Signatories
Corston-Smith Asset Management

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

RSPO (Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil) Secretariat in Kuala Lumpur
2004

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

References to International Instruments:  
ISO 26000  
UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The RSPO is an international multi-stakeholder initiative involving businesses, NGOs and banks/investors aiming at developing and implementing global standards for palm oil. The RSPO Principles and Criteria were adopted in 2005 and encompass a grievance mechanism. The RSPO Complaints System aims to address the effectiveness criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms provided by Professor J. Ruggie in his “Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ Framework”. The complaints system is meant as a support to the legal requirements and mechanisms in force by any regional, national, or international governmental body. The aim of the Dispute Settlement Facility (DSF) is to:
- Provide a means for achieving fair and lasting resolutions to disputes in a more time efficient and less bureaucratic and/or legalistic manner,
- Alleviate administrative and technical burdens placed on the currently existing Complaints System and its executors.

www.rspo.org/en/Framework

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) – Malaysian members

There are 106 companies member of the RSPO in Malaysia as of October 2012. These companies include Oil Palm Growers, Palm Oil Processors and Traders, Consumer Goods Manufacturers and Retailers.

www.rspo.org

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Malaysia is not an EITI country: it does not implement the EITI and is not an EITI candidate.

http://eiti.org/

Fair Labor Association (FLA)

FLA Accredited Monitoring Organizations
To date (October 2012) Malaysia has no accredited monitoring organizations and has two accredited lead monitors: Andrew The and Donny Triwandhani.

www.fairlabor.org/blog/entry/fla-accredited-monitoring-organizations
Migrant Workers Rights Multi-Stakeholder Roundtable Discussion  
August 5, 2009  
*Fair Labor Association (FLA)*  
*Malaysian Bar Council*  

The meeting, held in Malaysia, was held to discuss issues related to migrant workers in Malaysia. The one-day consultation brought together 37 representatives from international brands, local garment suppliers, and representatives from local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including trade unions.  


Suppliers' Meeting on Migrant Workers Issues in Malaysia  
November 23rd, 2009  
*Fair Labor Association (FLA)*  

Held in Singapore, this supplier's meeting was held as a follow-up to the multi-stakeholder roundtable discussion of August 5, 2009. The aim was to better understand the supplier's perspective on the issues of migrant workers in Malaysia and to have a supplier dialogue on migrant workers issues in a safe meeting space.  


Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI)  

Malaysia figures on the BSCI Risk countries list updated on January 1, 2011. This implies that, as part of their commitment, BSCI members commit to involve suppliers and producers in the BSCI auditing process of Malaysia. Therefore companies in Malaysia cannot be members of BSCI.  

[www.bsci-intl.org/resources/rules-functioning](http://www.bsci-intl.org/resources/rules-functioning)

Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)  

ETI provides regular reports on working conditions of poor and vulnerable workers in supply chains in all countries of the world including Malaysia.  

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

Responsible Care Programme  

**Responsible Care Programme in Malaysia**  
1994  
*Chemical Industries Council of Malaysia (CICM)*  

CICM is the Malaysian organisation for upholding the Responsible Care Programme (RCP), which is a global initiative, adopted by chemical companies to continuously improve all aspects of safety, health and environment (SHE) protection of their operations and products in a responsible manner. CICM provides ten guiding principles for environmental, health and safety responsibility in the management of chemicals by member companies. There are also 6 Codes of Management Practices at the heart of the Responsible Care initiative, which focus on specific areas of chemical manufacturing, transportation, research and handling.  

To date, there are a total of 122 chemical companies that have pledged their commitment to the implementation of Responsible Care in Malaysia.  


**CICM Responsible Care Awards**  
2002  
*Chemical Industries Council of Malaysia (CICM)*  

The objectives of the Awards are to promote greater awareness of the Responsible Care Programme and its principles and to give recognition to those organisations that have made most progress in implementing the Responsible Care’s Six Codes of Management Practices in Malaysia.  

The categories for the Awards are contested according to the sub-sector chemical groups, i.e. petrochemicals, oleo-chemicals, agricultural chemicals and general chemicals categories. There is a Special Award for the
SME chemical companies with the aim to promote Responsible Care to improve their safety, health and environmental performance.

[www.cicm.org.my/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=40&Itemid=47]

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certificate
To date (October 2012), there are a total of 183 valid FSC certifications held by Malaysian companies. One Malaysian project is currently FSC certified: the Borneo Nature Lodge

[http://info.fsc.org/]

6th FSC General Assembly 2011

This international event was held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, from June 25 to July 1, 2011. The FSC General Assembly is FSC’s highest decision-making body. Every three years, members of the social, environmental and economic chambers of FSC come together to discuss a sustainable future for the world’s forests and the people who inhabit them.

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC)

Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS)

The Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) has become the first tropical timber certification scheme in the Asia Pacific region, and the second in the world after the Gabonese Forest Certification Scheme, to be endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC). The endorsement is valid for a five-year period, with periodic review to ensure the continued compliance of the MTCS. The MTCS is managed by the Malaysian Timber Certification Council. Malaysia is the only Asian country with PEFC Certified Forest Area.


Indigenous Peoples & Certification Project

Many indigenous communities, especially in Asia, have limited knowledge of the processes and benefits of certification. As part of efforts to correct this, PEFC and KADIOAN have launched a project intended to raise awareness of indigenous communities in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines of the opportunities and benefits offered by forest certification, and notably Group Forest Certification. The project was supported by MTCS and PEFC Collaboration Fund. This Fund supports efforts to advance sustainable forest management and forest certification around the world by members and partner organizations.

[www.pefc.org/projects/ knowledge/indigenous-people-p]

UTZ Certified

UTZ Certified stands for sustainable farming and better opportunities for farmers, their families and the planet. UTZ refers to three products: Coffee, Cocoa and Tea.

UTZ certification

According to UTZ website, only one company in Malaysia, IKEA, is UTZ certified for their coffee and cocoa products. Guan Chong Cocoa Manufacturer Sdn Bhd and Malaysia Cocoa Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd are registered cocoa supply chain actors. The company Worldwide Universal Business Ltd is a certified and registered coffee supply chain actor.
### International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association *(IPIECA)*

**Dispersants Workshop held in Malaysia**  
*February 17-18, 2011*  
*IPIECA*

*International Maritime Organization (IMO)*  
The workshop was entitled “Dispersants and their Role in Oil Spill Response” and was designed to:
- Enable participants to gain a better understanding of oil spill dispersants,
- Facilitate the sharing of latest information on the use of dispersants in oil spill response,
- Give an overview of how dispersants are considered in relation to contingency planning, and
- Provide opportunities for oil spill planners and responders, from government and industry in the region, to meet and discuss issues of mutual concern.

Over 80 participants from Asia attended the workshop.


### Fairtrade International (FLO)

Malaysia is not part of the Fairtrade Network of Asian Producers  

### Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)

**KAS Certification Course for CSR Managers**  
*2010*  
*KAS*

*Malaysian Institute of Management (MIM)*  
This is Malaysian first certification course for CSR managers. The Malaysian Institute of Management (MIM) will offer the course as part of its program. The institute plans to train about 60 managers each year.

[www.kas.de/malaysia/de/events/39544/](http://www.kas.de/malaysia/de/events/39544/);  

**MIM-KAS CSR Bootcamp**  
*February 28, 2012*  
*Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)*  
*Malaysian Institute of Management (MIM)*  
The Bootcamp is an intense basic training and a practical workshop specially crafted to provide a platform for SMEs and CSR practitioners in Penang to discover methods to spearhead CSR initiatives.


### SAI (Social Accountability International) and SA8000 Standard

As of November 2012, no specific CSR initiative was found in Malaysia

### Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)

As of November 2012, no specific CSR initiative was found in Malaysia

### Equator Principles

As of November 2012, no specific CSR initiative was found in Malaysia. No Malaysian bank has adopted the Equator Principles (as of November 2012).
FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the EUMCCI
EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EUMCCI)
The EUMCCI CSR Committee includes representatives of European and Malaysian companies. It aims at raising public awareness of CSR in Malaysia.

CSR Book
2009
EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EUMCCI)
"Budi Disemai Jasa Dituai" which means "Benevolence will be Rewarded in Return" was released in 2009. The book contains examples form companies, selected and assessed on the basis of their own inherent value and relevance to promoting and demonstrating CSR initiatives.

EUMCCI Social Responsibility Week 2012: “Foundations of Social Enterprise”
September 24-27, 2012
EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EUMCCI)
Held in Kuala Lumpur, the event included a series of Master Classes who provided participants with practical tools for the management of Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). It also aimed at further developing the growing community of professional practitioners in this field of CSR in Malaysia, the region and globally.
The event combined the conference, professional training and career development as well as the 3rd International Academic Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility.
[www.eumcci.com/component/event/?task=view&id=92](http://www.eumcci.com/component/event/?task=view&id=92)

Europa Sustainability Awards
2012
EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EUMCCI)
The Europa Sustainability Awards 2012 are a new EUMCCI initiative to recognise the leadership and vision of organisations that operate with integrity and responsibility. The awards acknowledge excellence in social, environmental and governance contributions of Community-Based Organisations, Charities, Societies and Non-Government Organisations of all forms.

Royal Norwegian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur

CSR in Malaysia Report
2011
Royal Norwegian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur
This most recent report describes the main CSR initiatives in Malaysia.

CSR Seminar 2011
January 2011
Royal Norwegian Embassy
Innovation Norway
Malaysia Norway Business Council (MNBC)
The embassy hosted a CSR-seminar for Norwegian businesses in Malaysia. During the seminar several companies presented their CSR practices and the Institute for Corporate Responsibility (now known as BCSR – Business Council on Sustainability and Responsibility) gave an introduction to CSR and its current

59
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Corporate Responsibility Conference 2012
See hereunder paragraph on MGCC.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Asian CSR and Sustainability Review (ACSR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National University of Malaysia (UKM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Universiti Sains Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linkoping University Malaysia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

See chapter on National University of Malaysia (UKM) for more details.

Malaysian-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MGCC)

Corporate Responsibility Conference 2012: « How German Multinationals are Pushing Forward Sustainable Development in Malaysia » and CSR Workshop
October 2-4, 2012
Malaysian-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MGCC) GIZ

The Conference was held on October 2, 2012 in Kuala Lumpur. An additional 2-Day Workshop was hosted on October 3 and 4, 2012 at the MGCC. The Conference focused on best practices and case studies of German companies and organizations in various CSR areas. Stakeholders were provided with a better understanding of CSR as a vital contribution to the sustainable development of Malaysian societies and enterprises as well as the importance of getting involved themselves.

No CSR activity was identified through web search for Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), USAID, DFID and SNV Netherlands Development Organisation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATIONS RELATED TO RBC/CSR

SRI Index
2006

*OWW Consulting*

OWW Consulting has launched a SRI Index in 2006, based on international standards as well as on the Malaysian CSR Framework for Public Listed Companies. Criteria encompass governance, transparency, codes of conduct, corruption and bribery, employment, marketplace, environment, community, and human rights.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Speech by President Thein Sein at the Social Protection Conference
June 25, 2012
Myanmar President Thein Sein
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
Ministry of Labor
UNICEF

Box 10 - Excerpt from President Thein Sein's speech
"The basic need of every citizen is comprehensive health care as well as income security or in other words job security. This requirement calls for opportunities such as the access to education and social security. The government has been enacting new laws, amending the existing ones and revoking out-of-date laws as necessary to promote rights of workers and farmers and holding workshops on the establishment of a universal health insurance system for low-income rural people. We are in the process of enacting a law to fix minimum wage for workers to enjoy basic social rights they deserve."
[...] "We are taking steps to draft and enact laws to make sure the unemployed have more job opportunities and the workers effective social and security protection," [...].
"Social protection plans would not progress well without the solid support of legal regulation. We hope to acquire legal advice reflecting our country’s objective conditions from this conference."

The conference, held in Naypyitaw, focused on programs to reduce poverty and economic security in the country as well as the government’s efforts to provide a new minimum wage and economic development to average workers in rural and urban areas. In his speech, President Thein Sein calls upon businesses to act in a responsible manner.

Foreign Investment Law (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No 21/2012)
November 2, 2012
Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) (Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development)
The new law is part of the efforts from the Myanmar government to open and develop the country economically and includes responsible business conduct components.

Box 11: Excerpt of the Basic Principles of the Foreign Investment Law
... (b) Development of employment opportunities;...
(h) Bringing out of business which would save energy consumption;
(i) Regional development;
(j) Exploration and extraction of new energy and the emergence of renewable energy sources such as bio-
(basic new energy;...
(l) Protection and conservation of environment;...
(o) Development of knowledge and skill of the citizens;...

Law 7 on Minimum Wages
March 22, 2013
Ministry of Labour
The draft has been presented to the Parliament (Hluttaw) for deliberation who has adopted it. The new law
stipulates the minimum salary and benefits for private sector employees. As of June 2013, a proposal for general minimum wage had to be made.

BUSINESS NETWORKS

Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI)

UMFCCI is taking an active role in informing Myanmar companies about CSR. It realises the importance of strategic CSR in the three areas in which Myanmar companies will interact as the country enters a globalised world: trade, partnership and investment.

Corporate Social Responsibility Workshop

2012

Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI)
Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS)

The workshop took place in Yangon on May 12, 2012, and focused on the concept and implementation of CSR and its possibilities. After an introduction to the concept, speakers presented national and international experiences. The final part of the workshop focused on the possible way forward for the CSR in the country. The event allowed participants (including small Myanmar entrepreneurs) to share their personal experiences and opinions with policy makers and researchers.

LEADING INTERNATIONAL CSR INSTRUMENTS

Webinar: “Promoting Responsible Business in Myanmar – Towards Job Creation and Sustainable Development”

March 12, 2012
UN Global Compact
Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

The webinar was the first of an on-going series of country-focused webinars. "This webinar discussed the current environmental, social and economic risks and opportunities in Myanmar and explored how responsible business can be promoted in the country. Held in advance of the introduction of the UN Global Compact in Myanmar, this webinar facilitated a preliminary discussion laying the groundwork for the establishment of a Global Compact Local Network in the future."

“Promoting Responsible Business in Times of Transition, Towards Inclusive Job Creation and Sustainable Development” - Introducing the United Nations Global Compact in Myanmar

May 1, 2012
UN Global Compact
Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

The meeting took place in Yangon and consisted of a high-level session followed by a series of working-level roundtable discussions that aimed to "introduce and build a common understanding of responsible business practice and shared value in the context of Myanmar; examine how the private sector can contribute to sustainable development; recognize new Global Compact signatories in Myanmar; promote responsible investment opportunities and job creation; and create linkages between Myanmar and the international..."
Launch of UN Global Compact Local Network

May 1, 2012
UN Global Compact
Myanmar Chamber of Commerce (UMFCCI)
Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Myanmar

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

The launch of the UN Global Compact in Myanmar was done at the occasion of the "Promoting Responsible Business in times of transition" event (see above).

Chaired by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, the launch on May 1, 2012 in Yangon reflected the increased interest in corporate responsibility as the country is going through a process of political and economic reforms.

At the event, 14 companies and the Myanmar Chamber of Commerce (UMFCCI) formally joined the Global Compact in a signing ceremony. Those, along with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Myanmar, are the organisations that are developing the GC Local Network in Burma/Myanmar.

To date (November 2012), there are 41 Global Compact participants in Burma/Myanmar:

- 23 companies
- 14 SMEs
- 1 local business association
- 2 local NGOs
- 1 foundation

ILO readsmit Myanmar as a member

June 13, 2012
ILO

References to International Instruments: ILO instruments

The ILO has lifted its restrictions on the full participation of Myanmar in its activities. Priorities for Burma/Myanmar include the effective and full realization of freedom of association as well as the elimination of forced labour. “The Government of Myanmar and the ILO have agreed on a joint strategy for eliminating forced labour. The Government acknowledges the need for immediate action on this strategy with a view of implementing it before the declared target date of 2015”. ILO has been authorized by the government to continue its work in Burma for one more year. The Burmese government has declared its intentions to end forced labour by 2015.

ILO lifts sanctions on Myanmar

June 18, 2013
ILO

References to International Instruments: ILO instruments

“Delegates attending the International Labour Conference (ILC) have voted to lift all remaining ILO restrictions on Myanmar. The remaining restrictions, imposed by the Conference in 2000, included the need to discuss Myanmar's application of the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29) at special sittings of the ILC, and a recommendation to ILO constituents to review their relations with the country.”

ILO Conventions

1955
ILO

References to International Instruments: ILO instruments

Burma/Myanmar has been readmitted as a member of the ILO in 2012. Currently, the country has ratified two of the eight ILO’s fundamental conventions.
Table 5: ILO fundamental conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</td>
<td>No</td>
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References to International Instruments:

The Myanmar government, in partnership with the OECD and ASEAN, is undertaking a review of its investment policies as part of an active programme of investment policy reforms to make the country a more attractive destination for investors. The reform is one of the first international initiatives carried out by the Myanmar government in the area of investment policy and takes place within the framework of the ASEAN-OECD Investment Programme. This programme relies on OECD policy tools, such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Investment Policy Review in Myanmar (includes a chapter on Responsible Business Conduct)

2013
OECD
ASEAN
Myanmar Government

Civil Society

Economically progressive Ecosystem Development group (ECODEV)

With the focus on “Economically progressive Ecosystem Development”, ECODEV is a Burmese organisation dedicated to promoting Technology Advancement, Environmental Governance and Rural Development Initiatives for better changes in Myanmar.

Burma Environmental Working Group (BEWG)

Arakan Oil Watch (AW)
BRIDGE (Bridging Rural Integrated Development and Grassroots Empowerment)
EarthRights International (ERI)
Kachin Development Networking Group (KDNG)
Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN)
Lahu National Development Organization (LNDO)
Network for Environmental and Economic Development (NEED)
Pa-Oh Youth Organization (PYO)
Shan Sapawa Environmental Organization (Sapawa)
Shwe Gas Movement (SGM).

The Burma Environmental Working Group (BEWG) is an alliance of grassroots-based organizations. It brings together Burma focused ethnic environmental and social organizations. Members collaborate on research, reporting, advocacy campaigns, capacity-building initiatives and policy formulation.
Benchmarks for Investment in Burma’s Energy, Extractive and Land Sectors

2012

Burma Environmental Working Group (BEWG)

References to International Instruments: UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UN Global Compact

The benchmarks are guiding principles intended to lead to benefits for local communities that are most affected by investments in natural resource projects. BEWG intends to work with additional stakeholders to further refine and publicize these benchmarks.

Box 12: Excerpt of BEWG’s five major benchmarks for investors

Do No Harm: Investment should not exacerbate natural resource and land-based conflict in Burma.

Best Practices or No Practices: Investors should respect the widely accepted global standards for environmental and human rights law while following international best practices in human rights, social and environmental impact assessments. Burma does not have human rights, environmental or social impact assessment laws or requirements in the country.

Act Transparently and with Principles: Investors should have a zero-tolerance policy on corruption and should uphold full revenue and contract transparency.

Support Civil Society not Impunity: Civil society should be free to fulfil its role without threat of repression or abuse.

Empower Communities: Community grievances must be fully addressed in existing and proposed investments.

The Benchmarks refer to the following guidance and principles:

- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework
- UN Global Compact-PRI publication Guidance on Responsible Business in Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (2010)
- OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones
- Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- Equator Principles


SECTORAL/THEMATIC INTERNATIONAL CSR INITIATIVES

Principles on Responsible Investment (PRI)
There are no signatories to the UNPRI in Myanmar.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
Myanmar is not a member of the RSPO.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Government plans to implement the EITI
2012
EITI
Ministry of Industry
Ministry of Energy
Ministry of Mines
Ministry of Finance
And 4 other ministries

At a roundtable meeting in July 2012, the head of the EITI International Secretariat met with Minister of
Industry U Soe Thein, who reaffirmed Myanmar's commitment to becoming an EITI candidate. The move is part of the government efforts for transparency and wider national reforms. "At the meeting, attended by eight other ministers, including the Minister of Energy Than Htay, Minister of Mines Thein Htaik and Minister of Finance Hla Tun, they discussed the process of preparing for candidature. This includes forming a multi-stakeholder group with representatives from civil society and the operating extractive companies in Myanmar."

Commitments to transparency and accountability through EITI have been reflected in official speeches:

**Box 13: Official speeches – Excerpts – On EITI**

“We are preparing to be a signatory to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative to ensure that there is maximum transparency in these sectors and try to make sure the benefits go to the vast majority of the people and not to a small group. The most important thing is to have completely transparent financial accounting to ensure that everyone knows where the revenues from these extractive industries are going.”

President TheinSein, interview with Financial Times, 12 July 2012

“We want to court foreign investments. Necessary steps, accordingly, have been taken to create an investment friendly climate for foreign investors. In time, we plan to introduce and practice Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which calls for governments to disclose all payments from oil, gas and mining companies”

Minister U SocThein, addressing the Myanmar Forum 2012, Singapore, 8 June 2012

“Investment that prioritizes transparency, accountability, workers' rights and environmental sustainability […], when carried out responsively and with positive intent, can offer real benefits to our people […] Britain has played an important role in facilitating the forthcoming visit next month of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative secretariat. I hope this will be the start of many similar initiatives in the months ahead”

Aung San SuuKyi, addressing the British Houses of Parliament, 21 June 2012

[http://eiti.org](http://eiti.org)

**FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE**

**Royal Danish Embassy to Thailand**

**Four-Day Event on CSR and Business in Burma/Myanmar: "Manoeuvring through opportunities and pitfalls in Burma/Myanmar"**

*August 28-31, 2012*

Royal Danish Embassy
Myanmar government

The event took place in Bangkok (Thailand), Yangon and Naypyidaw (Burma/Myanmar). The first day was an introduction to CSR in general. The second day covered Myanmar-specific matters such as labour, legal, banking and political issues. Participants then travelled to Burma/Myanmar where they were given the opportunity to network, forge local partnerships and arrange one-on-one meetings with Burmese business people. The final day was set up for Government contacts. Meetings with relevant ministries were organised.

[www.dancham.or.th/news_detail.php?news=3309](http://www.dancham.or.th/news_detail.php?news=3309);

Programme for Responsible Business in Myanmar 2013-2016
May 31, 2013
Royal Danish Embassy
Implementing partners:
ILO
International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
Institute for Human Rights and Business
Danish Institute for Human Rights
References to International Instruments: UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights
The programme has three components: Capacity building of government for rule of law and FDI management; responsibility and industry development; private sector capacity for dealing with responsibility in business.


United States Department of State

Reporting Requirements on Responsible Investment in Burma (Myanmar)
2012 (effective July 1, 2013)
US Department of State
References to International Instruments: OECD Guidelines
Along with the easing of the financial and investment sanctions on Burma/Myanmar, the US Department of State has released a new Reporting Requirements on Responsible Investment in Burma [Myanmar]. Any US person seeking to make new investments in Burma/Myanmar must comply with new reporting requirements administered by the US Department of State. The reporting requirements follow from the UN Guiding Principles. Businesses are to provide two versions of their reports: one for the U.S. Government and one for public release.


International Council of Swedish Industry (NIR)
NIR is a non-profit organisation under the umbrella of the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise aiming at improving structural conditions for business in markets that are politically, economically or socially complex, in order to promote economic and social development.

www.nir.se/en/about

Forum for Responsible Business and CSR
November 1, 2012
International Council of Swedish Industry
The Swedish Prime Minister, Myanmar’s Deputy Minister of Planning and the Swedish Trade Minister opened the event jointly. Together, they expressed their views on the importance of CSR.


OTHER ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATIONS RELATED TO RBC/CSR

Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) Myanmar
HSF is affiliated with the German political party of the Christian Social Union (CSU). It supports the democratisation process in Myanmar. HSF Myanmar office opened in Yangon on October 23, 2012.
Corporate Social Responsibility Workshop
May 12, 2012
Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS)
Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI)
See paragraph on UMFCCI.

CSR Train-the-trainers Course
2012
Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS)
Myanmar Woman’s Entrepreneurs Association (MWEA)
Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSS) organised a “Train-the-Trainers course” for 20 members of Myanmar Women Entrepreneur’s Association (MWEA). The objective of the course was to develop content for future entrepreneurship trainings, and to improve the women’s pedagogical skills to carry those trainings out. The objective of MWEA was to carry out trainings for about 200 women until the end of 2012, and expand the trainings all over the country.

Institute for Human Rights and Business

November 7-9, 2012
Institute for Human Rights and Business,
GE Foundation
References to International Instruments: UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights
The three-day conference in London aimed to encourage businesses to work collectively and develop a set of principles to ensure that their conduct takes into account Burma’s/Myanmar’s specific situation.
High-level officials such as the Minister for the President’s Office of the Union of Myanmar, the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative on Myanmar, the Head of ASEAN Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Personal Representative of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Chairperson of the National League for Democracy amongst others, conveyed to discuss the challenges of Myanmar and the opportunities for responsible business conduct in line with international standards.

Responsible Investment in Myanmar: The Human Rights Dimension
September 2012
Institute for Human Rights and Business
References to International Instruments: UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights
The report highlights the recent developments of Burma/Myanmar in the field of human rights. It "offers an analysis of the current political and economic situation in [the country], identifies a number of risks companies currently operating and considering investment in the country face, and raises questions that businesses should address so that investments are consistent with the corporate responsibility to respect human rights as affirmed in the UN Guiding Principles".

Multi-year Project in Burma/Myanmar
2012
Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB)
UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office
GE Foundation
References to International Instruments: UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights
The project will help ensure that existing and new investments in Myanmar are consistent with international
human rights standards and best practices. Within this framework IHRB is working with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, the British Council, and other local and international partners to undertake activities in support of responsible investment in Myanmar consistent with the UN Guiding Principles and other relevant standards. Those activities include:

- Establishing a resource centre in Myanmar to provide information on corporate legal obligations and operational responsibilities; arranging access for all concerning human rights challenges and dilemmas; and a forum for stakeholders
- Organising workshops in Myanmar focused on human rights due diligence with regard to business relationships, relations with communities and workers, and operations.
- Providing briefing sessions for businesses in the ASEAN and South Asian region, and in countries where investors are located, highlighting the human rights challenges of operating in Myanmar and the role of the UN Guiding Principles and other international standards.
- Publishing periodic policy briefs and occasional papers on the role of human rights and labour standards in addressing specific operational challenges in Myanmar.

[www.ihrb.org/about/programmes/multi-year-project-in-myanmar.html](http://www.ihrb.org/about/programmes/multi-year-project-in-myanmar.html)
THAILAND

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

CSR Centre

2007

Ministry for Social Development and Human Security

The Corporate Social Responsibility Promotion Centre was established in June 2007 under the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS). It functions as the government centre for promoting and coordinating CSR activities in Thailand as well as networking. So far, the Centre has implemented campaigns and projects to promote accurate understanding of CSR, raise public awareness and increase accessible channels to CSR information. It has organised nation-wide seminars and exhibitions, launched a website and a handbook with guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct.

One notable activity is the Award Competition for Outstanding Workplace with Handicapped-Friendly Facilities initiated by the National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. This Award aims to encourage public and private sectors to create friendly facilities for person with disabilities and promote such practices.

The CSR Centre seems to have stopped its activities. Updates on the centre have not been found since 2010 and the link to the website (http://www.csrthaicenter.com/) is no more active.

CSR Public Policies Proposal Development and Education Program

2008

Ministry for Social Development and Human Security

The Thai government, through the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, conducted the project “CSR Public Policies Proposal Development and Education Program” in 2008. During the first drafting process, the representatives from businesses, civil society, and local administration authorities in each province of Thailand actively participated in brainstorming, giving opinions, and sharing comment in the 76 provincial-level workshops nationwide. The proposal then was submitted to 4 regional-level workshops and finally brought into the national-level in Bangkok. About 4,000 participants in total have been involved throughout the drafting process. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security planned to submit this policy for cabinet approval and publicly announce the “Nation CSR Policy” in 2010. However, at the time of writing this paper, no recent update on Thailand National Policy for CSR has been found or any recent CSR publications from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

Regional Workshop on ASEAN Action Plan on CSR

September 19, 2011

Minister of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand

ASEAN Secretariat

See ASEAN Section in Southeast Asia.
The Minister of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Commerce of Thailand hosted the event.

Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

March 25, 2010

Minister of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Kasit Piromya, then Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, opened the launch of the CSR Asia Center at the Asian Institute of Technology. In his speech, he reaffirmed the importance of CSR to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the intention of the Ministry to work closely with the Center to raise awareness on CSR in Thailand. Talking about the importance and relevance of CSR, he explained that first “CSR is [...] increasingly the new code of conduct on business ethics in today’s globalized world” and secondly that, as Thailand is now becoming an investment exporter [...] to the rest of the region and beyond,
the conducts of [...] business entities abroad [...] inevitably reflects back on Thailand, and could affect the relations between Thailand and [other] countries”.

Source: Opening Speech by H.E. Mr. Kasit Piromya, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand on the occasion of the Global Launch of the CSR Asia Center at the Asian Institute of Technology


CSR-DIW Certificate - Based on ISO 26000
2008
Department of Industrial Works (DIW) (Ministry of Industry)
Management System Certification Institute

References to International Instruments: ISO 26000

The Department of Industrial Works (DIW), together with the Management System Certification Institute, has awarded a **CSR-DIW Certificate** to 28 Thailand-based companies or plants in 2008. This CSR-DIW is a certificate attesting the preparedness of these companies/plants to ISO 26000. The CSR-DIW covers the following topics: Corporate supervision, Human rights, Treatment of labour, Surroundings, Fair business conduct, Consumers’ issues, Social development. Companies (or one of their plants) awarded include: PTT, Thai Oil, Siam City Cement, Map Ta Phut Site of Bayer Thai, Khanom Power Plant of EGCO. 110 businesses have agreed in April 2009 to participate to the CSR-DIW programme, which aims at preparing businesses to ISO 26000.

CSR DIW Network
2008
Department of Industrial Works (DIW) (Ministry of Industry)

The CSR DIW Network is an initiative from the Department of Industrial Works (DIW), which encourages companies to promote ISO 26000 and more generally CSR and Sustainable Development in their practice of Social Responsibility. CSR DIW Network proposes yearly projects that aim at guiding and upgrading companies' standards of CSR. The Network has 183 members to date (September 20th, 2012)


CSR DIW Award
2008
Department of Industrial Works (DIW) (Ministry of Industry)

As of November 2012, the CSR DIW Award is still on-going.

Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI) CSR Activities
2005
Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI) (Ministry of Industry)

The TISI is involved in the CSR-DIW project. It is a member of ISO working group. TISI is the Thai national standardisation body and is the Thai member of the ISO working group on ISO 26000. TISI hosted an international ISO 26000 meeting in 2005. During 2009, TISI organised a four-part event on CSR and ISO26000:

Part 1 focused on the introduction of CSR guidelines (29-30 January 2009)
Part 2 focused on the Social Responsibility of companies (5-6 March 2009)
Part 3 focused on company example of the implementation of ISO 26000 (21-22 May 2009)
Part 4 focused on ISO 26000 training and experience sharing (7-8 September 2009)

www.tisi.go.th; http://app.tisi.go.th/training52/26000_52/presentation.html

Thai Productivity Institute CSR Conference
2007
Thailand Productivity Institute (Ministry of Industry)

National Profile on Occupational Health and Safety of Thailand 2012
August 21, 2012
Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW) (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare)

The main purpose of the publication was to summarize the on-going Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)
situations and statistics, National Policy and Action Plan for OHS development of the country, as well as to facilitate mechanisms such as OSH laws, activities of OHS organizations, and relevant projects. This report will serve as the baseline for the development of policy, planning, measures and directions adopted to enhance OSH for all workers.


### AIDS-response Standard Organization Thailand (ASO Thailand)

**2005**

*Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW) (Ministry of Labour)*

*Department of Disease Control (Ministry of Public Health)*

*Thai Business Coalition against AIDS/HIV (TBCA)*

See chapter on Thai Business Coalition against AIDS/HIV (TBCA) below for more details.

### Forum: Pathways to Greener and Inclusive Economies: The Role of Sustainable Enterprises

**November 9, 2012**

*Ministry of Labour*

*ILO*

*Greener Business Asia Project*

The Forum was jointly organized by [Greener Business Asia Project](www.ilo.org/asia/whatwedo/publications/WCMS_192111/lang--en/index.htm) and the *Ministry of Labour*, in coordination with the ILO. See chapter on ILO for more information.

### FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

#### CSR Institute (CSRI)

**2007**

*Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)*

*References to International Instruments:* *UN Global Compact, ISO 26000, GRI*

In 2007, SET established a Corporate Social Responsibility Institute (CSRI) to encourage businesses to get more involved with society and the environment; and to promote concepts and practices relating to CSR. Substantive measures have also been taken to raise good governance standards. As a whole, SET provides a knowledge base and platform support for CSR development among businesses. CSRI also positions itself as a facilitator and match-maker between listed companies and external parties for building partnerships and making strategic use of their resources and capabilities to impact social issues on various strategic themes. These themes include employee development, community linkage, responsible financial institutions and socially responsible investment.

The Corporate Social Responsibility Institute (CSRI) remains a major information and resource centre proposing numerous publications and events on the topic of CSR every year. Amongst other recent publications, the CSRI released the “Guidelines for sustainability reporting” on June 1, 2012.

[www.csri.or.th](www.csri.or.th) (in Thai only)

#### CSRI Initiatives

**2008**

*Thaipat Institute*

*CSR Institute (Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET))*

Activities include:

- Annual CSR Awards to recognize listed companies that demonstrate exceptional contributions to society. See Stock Exchange of Thailand CSR Awards in this sub-section.
- “CSR Guidelines for Business” handbook (2012) and “Guidelines for Sustainability Reports for Listed Companies and other Interested Organizations” (2012). These handbooks help firms develop CSR in conducting their businesses and disclosing information to investors and all other stakeholders.
- Workshops, including “Managing CSR for sustainable development” and “Writing CSR reports”. The workshops encourage listed companies to learn about implementing CSR in their management.
CSR Days

2009
Thaipat Institute
CSR Institute (Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET))
The Corporate Social Responsibility Institute (CSRI) and the Thaipat Institute ("Foundation for Thailand Rural Reconstruction Movement under Royal Patronage) held the CSR Day to encourage listed companies and other firms to strengthen their business operations and increase their business opportunities by applying business strategy on a CSR basis. The CSR Day focused on employee participation at all levels. DTAC and Bangchak were among the participating firms as supporting organisations.

In 2010, following on the success of CSR Day for employees, CSRI and Thaipat Institute moved further and carried out the CSR Day for Directors program. The program had “tailor-made content to drive social responsibility policy and regulation.”

On October 30, 2012, CSRI and the Thaipat Institute jointly announced the continuation of CSR Day events into its fourth phase (2012-2013).

The first three phases consisted of over 300 training events, attracting more than 12,000 participants. The first phase provided knowledge and understanding of CSR to employee, called “Employee Engagement,” at the company’s location. The second phase focused on giving CSR knowledge for executives and company’s board member, or called “Director Program”. The third phase was to give ISO 26000 knowledge and conducting CSR report, for both listed companies and non-listed companies.

“The Fourth Phase is expected to have at least 100 companies joining in the CSR Day event, covering activities, including workshops for employees and executives, and producing sustainability report for the 20 listed companies which earlier passed a CSR report-writing workshop. Moreover, it is expected to have another 20 companies joining in the program in 2013, enabling them to conduct the first CSR sustainable report to comply with GRI international standards”.

Guidelines on Social Responsibility and Reporting

June 29, 2012
CSR Institute (Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET))

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact, ISO 26000, GRI

Produced by Corporate Social Responsibility Institute, the Guidelines include:
"Approach to Social Responsibility Implementation for Corporations” (based on ISO 26000 and adapted for Thailand); “Sustainability Reporting Guidelines”; and a Thai translation of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G3.1 Guidelines. The report aims at helping listed companies and other interested organisations in their implementation of international standards of CSR and of reporting. The Guidelines also includes Guidelines on risks, disaster and crisis management.

Annual CSR Plans

2010
CSR Institute (Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET))
Thaipat Institute
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
The SET and Thaipat CSR direction for 2010 focused on the "Green" trend. CSRI and Thaipat Institute also announced that CSR strategies need to be reviewed to ensure that they are widely accepted in society and that both the opportunities and threats from widened free trade are taken into account. The CSR focus announced for 2011 was on "CSR Reporting".

On February 1, 2012, the Thai Stock Exchange released its “2012 CSR plan to strengthen companies' CSR”. The initiative brought about by the Corporate Social Responsibility Institute (CSRI) and Thaipat Institute, aims at strengthening listed companies' CSR activities by providing guidelines and training to cope with natural disasters and other crises. This year's CSR plan is under the concept "CSR & Sustainability: Reinforcing your CSR".

CEO Forum: CEO's role in building a sustainable organization
2010
CSR Institute
Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

On June 29, 2012, The Corporate Social Responsibility Institute (CSRI) of The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) held the "CEO Forum: CEO's role in building a sustainable organization" seminar. The objective of the seminar was to stimulate top executives of listed companies to conduct business with social responsibility for sustainable development.

CSR Guidelines for Listed Companies and others Companies
2008
Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC)
Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact, OECD Guidelines

In 2008, the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission jointly published the “Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines”. These guidelines recommend an integrative approach for Thai corporations for being strategically responsible, both internally and externally. The CSR Guidelines Handbook was distributed to listed companies’ executives. However, the guidelines are also relevant for other companies. The guidelines encompass the following sections:

1. Corporate Governance (refers to OECD Guidelines for Corporate Governance);
2. Fair practice (refers to free trade, avoidance of intellectual property rights violation and conflict of interest);
3. Human Rights (general statement, and Human Rights in the workplace);
4. Consumer rights;
5. Community development;
6. Environment;
7. Technology;
Stock Exchange of Thailand CSR Awards

2006

Stock Exchange of Thailand CSR Awards was established by SET in 2006. Candidates companies must be Thai listed companies. They are required to submit a CSR report on a voluntary basis. In 2009, six categories – according to market capitalization – were created, in order to encourage participation of all listed company to the Awards. The double increase of candidate companies in the CSR Awards 2009 shows CSR development in the past few years. The SET CSR Awards are still on-going, rewarding listed companies with outstanding CSR practices. A “Hall of Fame” honour award is also available for companies that receive a CSR award for two consecutive years.

Government Pension Fund (GPF) is a PRI signatory

Government Pension Fund (GPF)
PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment)

The GPF manages assets worth Thai Baht 375,550 Million (approx. Euros 8 Billions). Its policy statement refers to UN PRI, OECD Guidelines, and OECD Corporate Governance Guidelines. The GPF checks company information with respect to OECD Guidelines and UN Global Compact. To date (November 2012), GPF manages assets worth around $17.5 billion (approx. 537.705 billion Thai Baht).

BUSINESS NETWORKS

Session on CSR – ASEAN Business Forum

2012
TMA (Thai Management Association)

TMA hosted 2012 ASEAN Business Forum which included a session on Sustainable development and CSR.

Caux Round Table Thailand (CRTT)

2007

It is the Thai Chapter of the Caux Round Table Organisation.

Thai Business Council for Sustainable Development

The TBCSD is the Thai chapter of the WBCSD. Its work focuses on the Environment: Green Supply Chain Initiative, ISO 14000. TBCSD is an active agent in Thai sustainable development.

Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) Forum

September 19-22, 2011
Thai Business Council for Sustainable Development

CSI is an initiative of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The forum in Thailand was organised by TBCSD and focused mainly on interesting sustainable development (SD) perspectives from Asia. Discussions on issues like water, safety, sustainable construction, technology and low-carbon cement, CSR and communications were part of the exchanges.

ECOT is the local focal point for the UN Global Compact.

2001
UN Global Compact
Employers’ Confederation of Thailand (ECOT)

Social Ventures Network (SVN) Thailand
SVN Thailand is an organisation promoting Sustainability in SMEs. It presents every year the SVN Awards.

"Business and Society: Compassionate Coexistence" Meeting
May 2010
Social Ventures Network (SVN)
The session aimed at strengthening SVN Thailand's position as a CSR Centre at the national and international levels. SVN vows to be an information centre, contributing to protect global society and the environment for the quality of life of the future generations. The role of SVN as a centre promoting Social Responsibility among businesses in Thailand was also reiterated.

Anand Panyarachun, Advisory Chairman of SVN Thailand, delivered a keynote speech which aimed at further raising CSR awareness, encouraging businesses to incorporate CSR into their business philosophy to implement CSR effectively. SVN Awards 2009 were also presented to companies during the event.


LEADING INTERNATIONAL CSR INSTRUMENTS

UN Global Compact Local Network
2001
Employers’ Confederation of Thailand (ECOT)
UNDP
OHCHR
UNEP
ECOT and UNDP remain the main organisations developing the GC Local Network in Thailand. There were 21 Global Compact signatories (businesses and others) as of September 24th, 2009.

To date (October 1st, 2012) there are 32 Global Compact signatories in Thailand:

- 17 companies
- 8 SMEs
- 3 local business associations
- 1 public sector organisation
- 1 global NGO
- 2 foundations

www.unglobalcompact.org/NetworksAroundTheWorld/display.html?id=TH

ILO Conventions
1969-2004
Thai government
ILO
As of September 2012, Thailand has ratified five of the eight ILO’s fundamental conventions.

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Forum: Pathways to Greener and Inclusive Economies: The Role of Sustainable Enterprises
November 9, 2012
Greener Business Asia Project
Ministry of Labour
ILO

The Forum, held in Bangkok, was jointly organised by Greener Business Asia Project and the Ministry of Labour, in coordination with the ILO. It was used as a platform to discuss options and promising initiatives for promoting sustainable enterprises and greener jobs in Thailand.

Regional Training and Knowledge Sharing Workshop: Enhancing Labour Statistics for Measuring Decent Work in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok)
November 27-30, 2012
ILO

The workshop brought together representatives from 11 countries from across Asia and the Pacific to share knowledge and experiences on the measurement of decent work, to showcase good practices in data collection and analysis, and to discuss tools and methodologies for improving data for informed policymaking and development planning.

Reports recorded in GRI database
2006
GRI

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact, GRI, OECD Guidelines, ISO 26000, IFC Performance Standards

| References to International Instruments | UN Global Compact, GRI, OECD Guidelines, ISO 26000, IFC Performance Standards |

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<th>Table 7 - GRI reports Thailand</th>
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<td>References to international</td>
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GRI Certified Training Partners
2010
GRI
GRI Certified Training Partners for Indonesia, which are certified for Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, are:
Yayasan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
NCSR
PwC Indonesia
Thaipat Institute

References to International Instruments: GRI

www.globalreporting.org
**CIVIL SOCIETY**

**Thaipat Institute**
Thaipat Institute is a non-profit organisation implementing numerous CSR initiatives.

**CSR initiatives of SET and SEC**
Thaipat is in charge of many of the CSR initiatives of Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and its CSRI, and of Securities Exchange Commission (SEC). See Financial Institutions.

[http://thaipat.blogspot.sg](http://thaipat.blogspot.sg)

**CSR Campus**
2008
*Thaipat Institute*
*DTAC*
*CAT Telecom*
*Toyota*

The objective is to educate SMEs in all Thai 76 provinces so as to develop a better understanding of CSR. The project has continued until 2011 with the same objective and organisations.

In 2012, the project continued with a new target: university students and their CSR projects. It is organised by DTAC and mbamagazine. In 2012, 94 teams of students from various universities participated in the campaign and 10 teams were selected to receive a scholarship of 10,000 Baht. The students were then part of CSR activity in Kanchanaburi. The scholarship won helped students to successfully put their CSR project into practice. The campaign is on-going. Regular You Tube videos are posted on the events taking place (by mbamagazine).


**“Six CSR & Sustainability directions in 2012: Reinforcing your CSR”**
2012
*Thaipat Institute*

In 2012, following on the release of the SET Guidelines on Social Responsibility and Reporting, the Thaipat Institute published the “Six CSR & Sustainability Directions in 2012: Reinforcing your CSR”. This set the tone for CSR developments in Thailand.

[www.thaipat.org; www.thaicsr.com; http://thaicsr.blogspot.sg/2012/01/6-csr-sustainability-2555.html](http://www.thaipat.org; www.thaicsr.com; http://thaicsr.blogspot.sg/2012/01/6-csr-sustainability-2555.html)

**NGO Network**
The NETWORK aims to encourage and develop partnerships between NGOs and businesses on social and environmental agenda. It runs seminars and sends out a newsletter, releases books and publications and has a website.

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

**“Promoting CSR in Thailand and the Role of Volunteerism”**
2009
*The Network Thailand*
*UNDP*
*UN Volunteers*

This research paper aimed at assisting UNDP in developing knowledge on CSR in Thailand, with the expectation to explore in-depth supporting organizations in Thailand.

AIDS-response Standard Organization Thailand (ASO Thailand)

2005

Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW) (Ministry of Labour)
Department of Disease Control (Ministry of Public Health)
That Business Coalition against AIDS/HIV (TBCA)

ASO Thailand consists of implementing effectively guidelines and processes for preventing, controlling and managing HIV/AIDS in the workplace. The Guidelines established are consistent with ILO standards.

ASO has recently announced 1,528 names of companies who successfully established effective HIV/AIDS prevention and management programs in their workplace for the year 2008. These companies will be granted ASO Awards in the coming months.

TBCA is a Thai NGO established in 1992. It promotes good, non-discriminatory workplace policies with respect to HIV/AIDS, through training, advocacy, and consultancy. It has established a code of conduct. It has worked with more than 7,000 companies.

AIDS-response Standard Organisation Thailand (ASO Thailand) is also supplemented by the ASO-T Thailand, which refers to AIDS and TB-response Standard Organisation. The Department of Labour Protection and Welfare and the Department of Disease Control have been regularly awarding companies with the ASO and ASO T awards for best AIDS Management in the Workplace. ASO Thailand refers to ILO standards.

Kenan Institute of Asia – CSR training and consultancy

The Kenan Institute Asia (KIA) is non-profit organization aiming at supporting businesses sustainable development needs of Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Lao. KIA proposes CSR training and consultancy programmes on CSR. KIA has been running programmes for companies since 1998, starting with community projects.

Net Impact Bangkok

Net Impact Bangkok
Sasin (Chulalongkorn University)
It is the Thai Chapter of the global Net Impact Network, headquartered in San Francisco.
Net Impact Bangkok hosts a monthly meeting with a speaker on a CSR topic. These meetings are held at Sasin (Chulalongkorn University), a leading Thai Business School.

SECTORAL/THEMATIC INTERNATIONAL CSR INITIATIVES

Principles on Responsible Investment (PRI)

Government Pension Fund (GPF) is a PRI signatory

Government Pension Fund (GPF)
PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment)
See Financial Institutions Section.

Other members of PRI

PRI
In 2009, Westmount Pacific LLC Thailand (asset owner category) and Prime Energy Development
(Investment manager category) were signatories to the PRI. In 2012, signatories to the UNPRI included: Frontier Investment and Development Partners (FIDP), Nollen Group and Westmount Pacific LLC Thailand (category investment managers).

**Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)**

**Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) – Thai members**

28 Thai organisations are members of RSPO.


**RSPO Principles and Criteria: “The Thai National Interpretation for Smallholders”**

2012

**RSPO**

**References to International Instruments:**

- ILO Conventions
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Several UN Conventions and other instruments

The report provides guidelines for Thai smallholders as they play a crucial role in the production and the development of the oil palm and palm oil sector. It provides guidance for Sustainable Development in terms of economic viability, social responsibility and environmental friendliness.

The report contains 8 principles:

- Commitment to transparency;
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability;
- Use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers;
- Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity;
- Responsible consideration of employees and of individuals and communities affected by growers and mills;
- Responsible development of new plantings;
- Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity.


**Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)**

Thailand is not involved in EITI.

**Fair Labor Association (FLA)**

**FLA Accredited Monitoring Organizations in Thailand**

*Fair Labor Association (FLA)*

The FLA Board of Directors accredits both monitoring organizations and individual lead auditors for its Independent External Monitoring program for a period of two years, which is renewable for successive two-year periods.

To date (October 2012) two organizations are accredited in Thailand:

- *Global Standards/Toan Tin*, a code and compliance standards consulting firm
- *Openview*, a Hong Kong-based company offering compliance audits and sustainable assessments of factory working condition, as well as training and capacity building services to improve performance.

The FLA also accredits one lead monitor: **Donny Triwandhani**.

[www.fairlabor.org/blog/entry/fla-accredited-monitoring-organizations](http://www.fairlabor.org/blog/entry/fla-accredited-monitoring-organizations)

**Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI)**

The Business Social Compliance Initiative is a leading business-driven initiative for companies committed to improving working conditions in the global supply chain. It is an initiative of the Foreign Trade Association (FTA).
Thailand figures on the BSCI Risk countries list updated on 1st January 2011 which means that, in order to fulfil their BSCI commitment, BSCI members commit to involve suppliers respectively producers in the BSCI auditing process of Thailand.

[www.bsci-intl.org/resources/rules-functioning](http://www.bsci-intl.org/resources/rules-functioning)

### Thailand Roundtable on Social Compliance (Bangkok, September 15, 2011)

**September 15, 2011**  
**BSCI**  
**Vectra International**  
In large sourcing countries for BSCI participants, BSCI organises local multi-stakeholder roundtables on social compliance. The aim of the roundtables is to bring together the most important stakeholders to discuss the main challenges in the country when it comes to improving working conditions. The 2011 meeting, held in Bangkok, focused on the benefits of social compliance on the competitiveness of Thai enterprises in a global economy, along with the opportunities and threats of engaging migrant labour in Thai enterprises.


### Thailand Round Table on Wages

**September 20, 2012**  
**BSCI**  
This event, held in Bangkok, was one of BSCI local multi-stakeholder Roundtable meetings on social compliance.

### Awareness Raising Workshop (Agribusiness)

**November 13, 2012**  
**BSCI**  
This was an awareness raising workshops aiming at introducing BSCI monitoring process and its requirements based on ILO Conventions and national labour legislation to suppliers. The type of workshops is particularly aimed at suppliers and subcontractors that have not yet been engaged in a social audit. This workshop was dedicated to Food and Primary Producers. The workshop was held in Bangkok.

### Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)

### ETI Programme: Farmed Shrimps from Thailand

**2012**  
**ETI**  
This is an ETI programme focusing on a specific supply chain where there are opportunities to improve working conditions through collaboration among ETI members. In this programme, the products involved are the shrimps farmed in Thailand for UK supermarkets. The aim was to build shared knowledge among different stakeholders about the labour conditions in farmed shrimp supply chains, the challenges for producers and other stakeholders involved in implementing the ETI Base Code, and the priorities of workers involved.


### Responsible Care Programme

### Responsible Care Management Committee of Thailand (RCMCT)

**1996**  
**Federation of Thai Industries (FTI)**  
**Chemical Industry Club (CIC)**  
RCMCT is the commitment of the chemical industry to improve performance in health and safety and in environmental management. The Chemical Industry Club (CIC) has nearly 150 members making it the second biggest sector group in the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI). The CIC is a non-profit organization operating as a centre for dissemination of information, knowledge, regulations, etc. for members, and
interacts with concerned governmental agencies on behalf of members. CIC is closely involved in chemicals management and chemical safety programs as well as promotion of the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)’s Responsible Care program through the RCMCT.

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certificate**

To date (October 2012), there are a total of 127 valid FSC certifications held by Thai companies.  

**Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC)**

**Indigenous Peoples & Certification Project**

2011-2012  
PEFC  
KADIOAN (Philippines’ organisation)  
Many indigenous communities, especially in Asia, have limited knowledge of the processes and benefits of certification. As part of efforts to correct this, PEFC and KADIOAN have launched a project intended to raise awareness of indigenous communities in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines of the opportunities and benefits offered by forest certification, and notably by Group Forest Certification (an alternative approach to individual certification, allowing multiple forest owners to become certified as a Group and share the financial costs). To date, several activities have been conducted as part of this project, including in Thailand, a leaders’ forum was organized which brought together NGO leaders, community leaders and community organizers.

**UTZ Certified**

UTZ Certified stands for Sustainable Farming and better opportunities for farmers, their families and the planet. UTZ refers to three products: Coffee, Cocoa and Tea. According to UTZ website, there are two Certified and Registered Coffee Supply Chain Actors in Thailand: Boncafe (Thailand) Co. Ltd and SalaDaeng Supply Company Limited. One company in Thailand is UTZ certified for their coffee products: The Coffee Club.

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

**International Petroleum Technology Conference (IPTC) (Bangkok)**

November 15-17, 2011  
IPIECA  
The theme for the 2011 IPTC was “Technology and Operational Excellence: Keys to Sustainable Global Energy”.

**Fairtrade International (FLO)**

**Fairtrade Network of Asian and Pacific Producers (NAPP)**

Thailand has 15 members in the Fairtrade Network of Asian Producers.

**Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)**

**KAS Thailand Office**

The Foundation’s office in Bangkok conducts projects in Thailand aiming at strengthening the parliamentary system, promoting political participation of the people, strengthening the civil society’s decision-making
role, promoting rule of law, strengthening economic and social stability and promoting peaceful conflict resolution. [W] www.kas.de/thailand/en/about/

**SAI (Social Accountability International) and SA8000 Standard**
No specific information on Thailand has been found.

**Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)**
No specific information on Thailand has been found.

**Equator Principles**
No specific activity was found in Indonesia. No Indonesian banks have adopted the Equator Principles (as of November 2012).

### FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

**Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) in Thailand**
Danish development assistance to Thailand has been phased out as of December 31, 2009. Before December 31, some business partnerships were in place in Thailand. See for example the 2008 Solar-Driven Water Pumps in rural Thailand. The project included sales training and development of marketing and CSR material by Danida, Grundfos and Solartron. [W] www.wtc.dk/uploads/wtc%20project%20references%201209.pdf

**Royal Danish Embassy to Thailand**
The Embassy claims that its work in Thailand has been including CSR. As of November 2012, no specific initiative has been found.

**The American Chamber of Commerce in Thailand (AMCHAM)**

**CSR Committee**
The CSR Committee serves as rallying point and resource centre for AMCHAM members who are either developing or improving their CSR strategies.

**AMCHAM CSR Excellence (ACE) Recognition Program**
AMCHAM Thailand recognizes top CSR programs through its ACE recognition. In 2011, thirty-six firms were considered for recognition and 27 firms were selected for administrating exceptional CSR programs. [W] www.amchamthailand.com/ACCT/asp/cmtdetails.asp?SponsorID=333&CmteID=112

**Thai-Italian Chamber of Commerce (TICC)**

**Publication: "Inclusive Business: How to go beyond CSR" (October 2010)**
The report, published in the Thai-Italian Chamber of Commerce magazine, highlighted the importance of inclusive business in Thailand and in the region. [W] www.apcdfoundation.org/?q=system/files/Article%20for%20TICC%20%28Final%29.txt

**EABC Dinner Talk: “How to Drive Value for Your Business through Integrated CSR” (Bangkok,) November 27th, 2012**
_European-ASEAN Business Centre in Thailand (EABC)_  
_Thai-Italian Chamber of Commerce (TICC)_
The event was organised by the European-ASEAN Business Centre in Thailand (EABC), in collaboration
with the Thai-Italian Chamber of Commerce (TICC). The event focused on successful CSR campaigns and their positive impacts on businesses. It highlighted Thailand’s best practices and questioned how SMEs could contribute to sustainable development.

[www.thaitch.org/events/eabc-dinner-talk/](http://www.thaitch.org/events/eabc-dinner-talk/)

**Danish-Thai Chamber of Commerce (DanCham)**

DanCham organises regular events on CSR.

### OTHER ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATIONS RELATED TO RBC/CSR

**2010**

**Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)**

**CSR Asia**

The Centre focuses its research, training, and consultancy work on Thailand and the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Located at the AIT campus in Thailand, the Centre’s mission is to advance the development and implementation of effective sustainability solutions for and by business as well as to facilitate the development of supportive framework conditions for corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainable development. To advance its mission, the Centre provides training, research, and consultancy and delivers a professional Master’s degree in CSR.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES & PARTY

Resolution 09 on Entrepreneurs
December 2011
Party Politburo
The Party Politburo issued the Resolution 09 on Entrepreneurs. The Resolution contains responsible business conduct elements. It provides guidance for developing the role of Vietnamese entrepreneurs in the period of industrialization, modernization and international integration. The initiative « reaffirmed that together with the fast increase in quantity and size of businesses in all economic sectors, Vietnamese entrepreneurs continue to develop, contributing actively to the implementation of the strategy for socio-economic development, generating more jobs and improving social welfare and poverty reduction ». […] The Resolution is considered by entrepreneurs as a development orientation, a task, an assertion on the role and position of private enterprises, and a commitment to more transparent and equitable business environment.

Vietnam Agenda 21 (VA21)
2004
Vietnam Government "Sustainable Development Office of Vietnam"
With the support of:
UNDP
Government of Denmark
VA21 is the « Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development » in Vietnam and is based on the UN Global Agenda 21. The document reaffirmed Viet Nam's commitment to address sustainable development concerns, which includes CSR related issues such as labour practice, gender equality, environmental protection and the development of local and regional communities.

Vietnam Cleaner Production Centre (VCPC)
1998
Ministry of Education and Training (MOET)
UNIDO
Institute for Environmental Science and Technology
Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)
VCPC purpose is to develop cleaner production practices across various industries, thanks to knowledge, training and advice.

MOET's Partnership with Companies
2009-2012
Ministry of Education and Training (MOET)
The Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) has been partnering with Multinational Companies to develop and support educational projects throughout the country, especially in remote and rural areas. In some instances, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the MNC and the Ministry, engaging e-learning initiatives aimed to modernize Vietnam's education system, or other educational initiative. Some of the initiatives involved companies such as Panasonic, Intel, and Unilever.
Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) – CSR activities
May 1978
Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam

The Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) is a national institute (a think tank) under the direct authority of the Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam was founded in May 1978. CIEM has 96 professional staffs undertaking research activities.

The research works related to CSR (RBC) achieved by CIEM in the last 3 years are as follows:
- 2007, Vu Xuan Nguyet Hong, Director of Management Science Department with her Team carried out the Study assigned by MPI “Proposing Policy and Mechanism to Encourage Businesses to Invest in Environment Protection”;
- 2008, Dr. Nguyen Thi Tue Anh, Director of Macroeconomic Policy Department with her Team carried out the Study assigned by MPI “Social Responsibility and Demand of Labourers in Vietnamese Businesses”;
- 2008, Dr. Nguyen Dinh Tai and Le Thanh Tu publicized the research “Responsibility to Employees – the First Component of CSR” in “Ouverture Internationale”, No. 12, 6/2008, CFVG, Hanoi;

Project: “Business Sector Research”
2011-2013
CIEM
Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)
Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA) (Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MoLISA))
General Statistics Office (GSO)
DANIDA

The project aims at strengthening the competitiveness of Vietnamese growth- and export-oriented enterprises and creating decent jobs. This includes enhancing understanding of the dynamics of private sector development and competitiveness with special attention to technology and CSR.

www.ciem.org.vn/home/en/home/index.jsp

BUSINESS NETWORKS

Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce & Industry (VCCI)

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

The VCCI, with its two branches in Hanoi and in Ho Chi Minh City, is involved in various CSR projects. It has awareness raising and capacity building activities (seminars); it conducts research and presents awards.

www.vcci.com.vn

VCCI Office for Business Sustainable Development (SD4B)
2006
VCCI
The Office for Business Sustainable Development objective was to help set up a sustainable Vietnamese business community and contribute to the economic development, social progress, hunger eradication, poverty reduction and environmental protection. Some of the activities of the office include raising awareness of enterprises about the importance of sustainable business and disseminate good practices about the sustainable business in the region and the world.

Vietnam Business Links Initiative
1999
VCCI
IBLF (International Business Leaders Forum)
The initiative first aimed at improving working standards in the export-oriented Vietnamese Footwear Industry, which employs over 400,000 people. It has gained the support of international sportswear companies (Adidas-Salomon, Asics, Nike, Pentland, and Puma) and other stakeholders (ActionAid Vietnam, Ethical Trading Initiative Norway, and SGS Vietnam).
The initiative is now extending to SME suppliers to the footwear industry, and to the garment industry, with the support of the World Bank.

Factory Improvement Programme (FIP) in Vietnam
2006
VCCI (Ho Chi Minh City)
Implementation:
Vietnam Cleaner Production Centre (VNCPC)
Project development:
ILO
References to International Instruments: ILO instruments
FIP objective is to help factories from the garment industry to improve their quality and productivity while also building better worker/management relationships through training and dialogue. The programme focuses on the following topics: workplace cooperation, Human Resources & workplace relationships, Health & Safety, quality, productivity and cleaner production.
The project was first implemented in North Vietnam by VNCPC and is now being implemented in South Vietnam by VCCI HCM. The Factory Improvement Programme continues to have success stories in Vietnam.

Project: Helping Vietnamese SMEs Adapt and Adopt Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Improved Linkages with Global Supply Chains in Sustainable Production
2009
Funding:
European Commission
Implementation:
Lead:
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Others:
VCCI
EuroCham
Vietnam Leather and Footwear Association (LEFASO)
Vietnam Textile and Apparel Association (VITAS), Vietnam Electronics Industry Association (VEIA)
Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA)
Directorate for Standards, Metrology and Quality (STAMEQ)
National Metal and Materials Technology Center (MTEC Thailand)
SEQUA (Germany)

The project’s goal is to “improve the environmental and social performance of Vietnamese small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and enhance their international competitiveness through better understanding of corporate social and environmental standards and strengthened cooperation between Europe and Asia.” The initiative is also referred to as the UNIDO-VCCI CSR project.

Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development (VBCSD)
2010
VCCI
UICN
SNV Netherlands Development Organization

VBCSD is the local branch of the WBCSD. The 12 founding companies are: Holcim Vietnam, BP, Unilever, Son Ha Garment Co., Shell Vietnam, Dragon Clean Development, Hanoi Trade Corp., Vietnam Coal and Mineral Group, Nippon Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh Securities Co., Saigontourist, OSB, HiPT, Bayer Vietnam Ltd., and SGS Vietnam Ltd. VBCSD expect to have more than 100 members by 2010. The foremost objective of the Council is « doing good CSR in terms of society and environment for economic development ». According to the WBCSD's website, there are now around 34 VBCSD members.

Vietnam Business Forum: Sustainable Business and Corporate Social Responsibility
2011
Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development (VBCSD)
Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)
Funding:
European Union

The Forum's topic was “Helping Vietnamese Small and Medium Enterprises Adapt and Adopt Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Improved Linkages with Global Supply Chains in Sustainable Production”. The main focus was on « addressing emerging CSR issues in Vietnam; the reasons why enterprises should implement CSR; advantages and disadvantages for Vietnam enterprises to implement CSR; and the role of government and related stakeholders in CSR implementation towards sustainable business and development ». It was held on 8 October 2011 and 270 participants from corporates and organizations were present.

CSR Award
2005
VCCI
ActionAid Vietnam (AAV)

Vietnam Leather and Footwear Association (LEFASO)
Centre for Development and Integration (CDI)

The award was first launched first in 2005 by ActionAid Vietnam (AAV), Vietnam Leather and Footwear Association (LEFASO) and the Centre for Development and Integration (CDI) for enterprises operating in the Leather and Footwear Sector.

In 2006, CSR Awards was extended to other industries and started to cover the Textile & Garment sector as well as the Leather & Footwear sector. It was then managed by VCCI and Action Aid Vietnam.

From 2009 the CSR award was organized by the VCCI for all businesses in various fields.

CSR Award 2012
2012
The CSR Award started again after an interruption since 2009. It continues to help raise awareness of the role and benefits of CSR for Sustainable Development. It aims to honour businesses gaining remarkable achievements in their operations in concert with environmental protection in 2010 to 2012 and promote enterprises that seriously engage and respect stakeholders’ interest. VCCI General Secretary Pham Thi Thu Hang stressed that the launch of CSR Award 2012 is an activity in support of implementing Resolution 09 (see corresponding chapter above for details)

Training workshop “developing CSR strategy to enhance competitiveness of business”

2012
VBCSD
DuPont
The workshop was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 May 2012, and aimed at supporting business in developing a CSR strategy in line with their business strategy.

Integrity and Transparency in Business Relationships Initiative for Vietnam (ITBI)

2010
VCCI
International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF)
Transparency International
Embassies of Sweden and Britain
The Integrity and Transparency in Business Initiative for Vietnam (ITBI) is a business-led and locally managed initiative designed to mobilise the business community in Vietnam around the challenges of integrity, transparency good governance and corruption. Amongst other activities, ITBI runs research, policy dialogue conferences, training workshops and share good practices. This initiative is a 3-year programme; it is due to take place between 2010 and 2013.

Vietnam Leather and Footwear Association (LEFASO)

LEFASO initiates, and participates in various CSR projects.

Code of Conduct (Labour standards) promoted within the Vietnam Leather and Footwear Industry

2004-2006
Action Aid Vietnam (AAV)
Vietnam Leather and Footwear Association (LEFASO)
Leather and Footwear Research Institute
The programme promoted the implementation of a Code of Conduct by leather and footwear industry’s enterprises in Vietnam.

Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on CSR

2010
Vietnam Leather and Footwear Association (LEFASO)
The workshop took place in Hai Phong city on August 4, 2010 and was organised within the framework of the UNIDO-CSR project. At the event, general issues of CSR were presented and company representatives shared their experience and difficulties in applying labour law, social and environmental measures due to lack of capital and technology.
LEADING INTERNATIONAL CSR INSTRUMENTS

UN Global Compact
2007
UN Global Compact
Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

There were 27 Global Compact signatories (businesses and others) – as of October 6, 2009.
To date (November 2012), there are 71 Global Compact signatories:
- 4 companies
- 19 SMEs
- 4 local business associations
- 10 global NGOs
- 26 local NGOs
- 1 foundation
- 7 academics

The Global Compact Network Vietnam (GCNV) has its own website.
www.unglobalcompact.org/NetworksAroundTheWorld/display.html?id=VN; www.globalcompactvietnam.org

Vietnam CSR Laws and Management Tools Database « CSR Database »
2009
UN Global Compact Network Vietnam

References to International Instruments: UN Global Compact

Launched in January 2009, the database offers both Vietnamese and English information on a wide range of subject relevant to labour, Health and Safety, Vietnam Standard, Management tools, training material and more. It also provides advisory services such as CSR programs.
www.csr.vn

Vietnam Agenda 21 (VA21)
2004
Vietnam Government "Sustainable Development Office of Vietnam"
With the support of:
UNDP
Government of Denmark
See chapter on VA21 above for more details.

Ratification of ILO fundamental conventions
1980-1985 and since 1992
Vietnamese government
ILO

Vietnam has ratified five of the eight ILO’s fundamental conventions.

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<tr>
<th>Table 8: ILO’s fundamental conventions</th>
<th>Ratification (and date)</th>
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<td>Forced Labour</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930</td>
<td>05/03/2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949</td>
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Better Work Programme Vietnam

2009
ILO
IFC
Project Advisory Committee (PAC), includes representatives of:
Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)
VCCI

Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL)

References to International Instruments:
ILO instruments

The programme builds on Better Factories Cambodia. It aims to develop capacities for improving working conditions in various industries. It includes monitoring of these working conditions. The programme started December 2009 and conducts assessment and advisory services with the purpose of promoting competitiveness in Vietnam's garment industry by enhancing economic performance at the enterprise level and improving compliance with Vietnam Labour law and international conventions on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.

Guide to Vietnamese Labour Law for the Garment Industry

2011
ILO (Better Work Programme)

The guide has been published on the 30 June 2011 in English and in Vietnamese. It targets managers, workers and legal officers in the garment industry. The guide reflects the standards set by both national labour law and international labour standards. The aim is to explain Vietnamese labour law in a clear manner in order to assist businesses in labour law compliance.

GRI Certified Training Partners

As of November 2012, there was no Certified Training Partners for Vietnam.

Reports recorded in GRI database

As of November 2012, there were no GRI reports recorded and no GRI Certified Training Partners for Vietnam.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Vietnam General Confederation of Labor (VGCL)

VGCL is the national umbrella organization for all trade unions. It was set up to protect the legitimate rights of workers and members. Trade unions are important agents for CSR in Vietnam.

Vietnam Center for Development and Integration (CDI)

2005
CDI

CDI's mission is to bridge societal gaps through assistance actions and by engaging emerging issues through policy advocacy and capacity building. CDI publishes recommendations drawn from roundtable meetings,
Vietnam Forum on CSR

Sponsored and managed by ActionAid Vietnam and the Center for Development and Integration (CDI), Vietnam Forum on CSR is an information and resource website on CSR, aiming to raise awareness, share best practices and exchange points of views on CSR. The website is managed by the Center for Development and Integration (CDI) and continues to deliver information and news on CSR in Vietnam.

CSR & CSOs in Vietnam

Started in January 2012, the initiative aims to establish a network of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Vietnam in order to work on CSR and promote human rights at work, improving environmental practices and monitoring business obligations by active engagement of the community. The first phase of the initiative has taken place from 2012 to mid-2013. It involved the start of the network and the building of network members' capacity, as well as the implementation of activities. Key activities include:

- A mapping study on civil society involvement in CSR and its relationship with state and private sectors.
- Setting a new civil society network on CSR of 10-15 interested organizations.
- Training needs assessment and capacity building in CSR
- Conduct of 2 roundtable dialogues on CSR issues
- Organization of 2 workshops in 2012 and 2013 dedicated to these exchanges

Round Table Meetings on CSR

CDI has acted as « a bridge to connect domestic enterprises to international standards » in the field of CSR. It has organised Roundtables in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. The topics were as follows:

Round Table Meeting 2012: “Improvement of Harmonious Labor Relationship and Corporate Social Responsibility in Vietnam”.

Round Table Meeting 2011: “Capacity-raising on CSR: Implement sustainability for better competitiveness of enterprises in Vietnam”.

Round Table Meeting 2010 focused on BSCI practices, as well as on the subject of the role of government and corporates in promoting CSR in Vietnam

Round Table Meeting 2009 focused on awareness and good practices on implementation of BSCI standards.

Participation at the Roundtable meetings reflects Vietnam's commitment to development through CSR. Organisations include policy makers at ministry and local levels (Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City); the Labour Federation of Ho Chi Minh City; the business community with organisations such as Vietnamese Manufacturer Associations (VCCI, Vietnamese Textile and Garment Association, LEFASO), international institutions involved in CSR (UNIDO, Swedish Trade Council, USAID); academics (Vietnam National University of Ho Chi Minh City, College of Business Administration for Managers); NGOs and corporate representatives.
SECTORAL/THEMATIC INTERNATIONAL CSR INITIATIVES

PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment)

Signatories
As of November 2012, there were three signatories to the UNPRI in Vietnam: Indochina Capital Corporation and Vietnam Holding Limited in the Investment managers’ category; and Gate to Asia in the Professional service partners’ category.

Seminar on Responsible Investment in Vietnam
2011
Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
IFC
Stock Exchange Commission (SSC)
The seminar aimed at opening the dialogue between institutional investors, analysts, regulators and Vietnamese companies on responsible and sustainable investment as well as building the capacity of the investment community and companies on sustainable investment and disclosure requirements and practice. The seminar took place on June 6, 2011, in Ho Chi Minh City.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) – Indonesian members
1 Vietnamese organisation was a member of RSPO as of November 2012.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

“Southeast Asian Partnership for Better Governance in the Extractive Industries (IKAT-US)” programme
2012
Revenue Watch Institute (RWI)
Indonesia Parliamentary Centre (IPC)
Prime Minister of Vietnam
Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)
Vietnam National Assembly
VCCI
The program aims at improving corporate governance and transparency in the extractive sector. The Prime Minister of Vietnam appointed the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) to prepare EITI in Vietnam, and study further Vietnam possible candidacy to EITI.

Workshop on Introduction to Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI)
2012
Consultancy for Development (CODE)
People and Nature Reconciliation (Pan Nature)
The workshop was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
(MONRE) and other ministries, Phuoc Son Gold Company Limited representing business perspective, representatives from the National Assembly, the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI), as well as key donors such as the Department for International Development (DFID) and other extractive industries stakeholders such as Oxfam.

**Fair Labor Association (FLA)**

As of November 2012, there were two organizations accredited in Vietnam:
- Global Standards/Toan Tin, a code and compliance standards consulting firm;
- OneStep Viet, a labor monitoring and capacity building company.

One lead monitor is also accredited by FLA: **Andrew Teh**

**Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI)**

Vietnam figures on the BSCI Risk countries list updated on 1st January 2011 which means that, in order to fulfil their BSCI commitment, BSCI members commit to involve suppliers respectively producers in the BSCI auditing process of Vietnam. Therefore companies in Vietnam cannot be members of BSCI.

**Round Table meetings on CSR**

**2009-2012**

BSCI and the Centre for Development and Integration (CDI) hosted Round Table meetings in Vietnam on the topic of CSR. See chapter on CDI for more details.

**Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)**

**ETI Programme: Wooden Furniture from Vietnam**

As of November 2012, Vietnam was not a member of the Responsible Care Programme.

**Responsible Care Programme**

As of November 2012, Vietnam was not a member of the Responsible Care Programme.

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**

**FSC Certificate**

As of November 2012, there are 344 valid FSC certifications held by Vietnamese companies.

**Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC)**

To date, Vietnam does not participate in the PEFC.

**UTZ Certified**

There are over 45 organisations in Vietnam that joined the UTZ Certified program.
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
Vietnam is not a member of IPIECA.

Fairtrade International (FLO)

Fairtrade Network of Asian and Pacific Producers (NAPP)
Vietnam has 4 members in the Fairtrade Network of Asian Producers.
http://fairtradenap.net/our-network-of-certified-groups

Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)

KAS Vietnam Office
The Foundation’s office in Hanoi conducts projects in Vietnam aiming at strengthening and expanding constitutional structures, establishing an independent judiciary, and improving the rule of law and justice. It does not appear to have specific activities on CSR.
www.kas.de/vietnam/en/

SAI (Social Accountability International) and SA8000 Standard
No specific initiative was found in Vietnam.

Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)
No specific initiative was found in Vietnam.

Equator Principles
No specific activity was found in Vietnam. No Vietnamese bank has adopted the Equator Principles (as of November 2012).

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)

DANIDA Business Partnerships
August 2011
DANIDA
The Business Partnership Programme (DBP) replaces the former Business-to-Business (B2B) and Innovative Partnerships programmes (IPD). The Programme supports the establishment of commercial partnerships between Danish and Vietnamese companies in order to improve the business competencies in Vietnam. One of the main objectives of the programme is to promote better working and living conditions for employees, their families, the local community and society at large by advancing strategic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Socially Responsible Innovation, targeting the population at the Base of the Pyramid (BoP) through innovative partnerships in developing countries.

DANIDA Business Partnerships Vietnam: Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines
2011
DANIDA
DBP offers support for « partnerships that create value for companies while at the same time add overall value to society ». The guidelines help participating companies to enhance their CSR.
DANIDA Public Private Partnership (PPP) Programme

**References to International Instruments:** UN Global Compact

DANIDA holds a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Programme, which is a part of Danish development cooperation. The programme aims at contributing to reducing poverty by promoting economic growth and social development in developing countries. The objectives are achieved by establishing public private partnerships within the framework of the United Nations’ Global Compact. Within this framework, the PPP Programme seeks to engage companies and organisations in promoting various aspects of CSR. The PPP Programme operates in DANIDA’s programme countries and Vietnam is the only Southeast Asian country that is part of the programme countries.

Corporate Social Responsibility Competition

**2011**

GIZ

The competition seeks to engage small and medium-sized Vietnamese enterprises that are committed to CSR or have an interest in becoming involved in CSR. The participants with the most promising project ideas will be rewarded with co-financing grants of 5,000 to 20,000 Euros for project implementation.

« Integrating Corporate Social Responsibility into Private Sector Promotion »

**2005-2009**

GIZ

GIZ has promoted CSR activities in Vietnam through interventions in different areas and at different levels. The document describes the CSR-related activities, which have been implemented within the framework of the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP) between 2005 and 2008, assesses their impact on sustainable development and outlines lessons learned from these experiences.

At this time, no specific CSR work was found in Vietnam.

Canadian International Development Agency CIDA

Vietnam and Indonesia are « countries of focus » of CIDA. However no specific initiatives on CSR were identified.

Embassy of Canada

CSR Seminars in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City

**2010**

Embassy of Canada

The latest seminars took place on March 9, 2011 in Hanoi and on March 10, 2011 in Ho Chi Minh City. They gathered almost 100 participants from government, NGOs, corporations and the academic world and focused on the collaborative aspects of Corporate Social Responsibility. Some of the speakers represented organisations such as the VCCI and the CDI.

Embassy of Denmark

CSR Assessments in Vietnam

**2010**
Embassy of Denmark

In order to increase awareness and focus of CSR in Vietnam, the Embassy has engaged in CSR assessments of 11 Danish companies and their suppliers in the country. The assessments aimed to draw attention to CSR standards and specific health and security challenges as well as to identify suitable investments as solutions to the challenges. Companies assessed were then given recommendations for improvements that could help change the working environment and conditions for employees and enhance the CSR image of the company in the eyes of the public.

http://vietnam.um.dk/en/news/newsdisplaypage/?newsid=8ade11d8-0082-466a-bfe3-c73fc6f0ae2c

CSR Seminars
2012
Embassy of Denmark

The seminars allowed over 100 delegates from Danish/Vietnamese Joint Ventures and Danish companies to share knowledge and learn how to deal with and improve their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on May 30, 2012 in Hanoi and on May 31, 2012 in HCMC.

http://vietnam.um.dk/en/about-us/news-from-the-embassy/newsdisplaypage/?newsid=b9e7cd00-0ff5-4781-98bd-12c04c871209

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATIONS RELATED TO RBC/CSR

University of Labour & Social Affairs (ULSA)
The ULSA has integrated CSR into the University curriculum.

French-Vietnamese Center for Management Education (CFVG)
The CFVG is a participant to the UN PRME (United Nations Principles for Responsible Management Education).
www.cfvg.org/index.php/en/home

International Roundtable on CSR in Vietnam
2011
Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS)
The discussion that took place on 15 September 2011 focused on experiences of CSR-practitioners and their varying perspectives on CSR in Vietnam. Actors presenting their experiences included the CDI; the GIZ, UNIDO’s CSR-project, the Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA) of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MoLISA). Participants ranged from researchers, representatives from the government, the business sector, Vietnamese NGOs, to international organizations.
www.humanrights-business.org/7-1-News.html
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Any comment, additional information on RBC initiatives in Southeast Asia are welcome and should be sent to Laurence.Langanay-Rageau@oecd.org.

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