
Appendices

Editors' remarks

The appendices constitute, so far as the author is aware, a unique compilation of material. These introductory remarks are designed to clarify the motive for compiling them, to explain the criteria for the inclusion of the sources, and to highlight some important findings of the connected research.

The challenges of compiling this information have illustrated the difficulties analysts face when seeking to create a defining framework for research on the business–security relationship. The contributions in this volume have brought out the complexity of the subject. They also underline that, while systematic public–private sector consultation and partnership are needed to tackle present-day security challenges, neither the principles nor the comprehensive mechanisms for such cooperation have been identified. Against this background, the purpose of the appendices is to offer new reference material to help in the further exploration of this important subject without prejudging any of the issues or the policy and practical choices involved. The appendices can be used as a factual directory and at the same time as a suggested framework for analysis of the relevant topics.

The first appendix provides an overview of the main institutions active in the field of security that are at the same time active in or interested in the public–private sector interface. It lists international institutions, including both governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), along with academic and research bodies. In the second appendix the focus lies, conversely, on private-sector organizations and institutions interested in or active in the area of business and security. It presents a selective review of private-sector engagement in this field. The third appendix is a select bibliography, which lists a variety of books and articles covering the broad range of issues linked to the business–security relationship.

The three appendices are the product of one person's review of the available resources, and make no claim to completeness. They do not necessarily include all the sources mentioned in the text and footnotes of the chapters in this volume. Another important limitation of these findings is the necessarily West-centric approach (constrained i.a. by language knowledge) that was taken during the research. Most of the resources are online findings. They cover various manifestations of private–public sector interface, communication and partnership, such as action projects and programmes, dialogue and networking initiatives, 'code setting' and 'best practice' initiatives, international regulations, declarations providing a basis for debate, and other measures for information exchange, building networks and collaboration. The appendices aim to identify what has been achieved in this field up to now and what kind of resources exist, but it also draws attention to some sources in which the author sees potential for further kinds of public–private engagement and, in particular, for more cooperative action.

One of the general findings is that there are few comprehensive resources available for researchers interested in pursuing the various aspects of the relationship between the corporate world and the world of security. Even fewer are the findings regarding active public–private partnerships in these fields. Only a few organizations and institutions have research projects or programmes that directly link up with corporations as responsible actors for enhanced security and conflict prevention. International Alert, for example, has been promoting private-sector engagement in the field of conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis-management policies since 1999, focusing on partnerships between transnational corporations and multilateral agencies,

governments and civil society. In general, policy and research institutions have most often analysed the impact of business on society in connection with development aid, humanitarian assistance and sustainable development, rather than linking it directly to ‘hard’ or ‘traditional’ security issues. Another topic that has often drawn institutional attention is business responsibility as part of business ethics, since more and more corporations see a need to pay particular attention to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and good governance (codes of conduct). While these findings do not exactly fit into the question of the private-sector relationship to the ‘new security agenda’, which dominates the rest of this volume, they are, however, relevant to the general security requirement for stable countries and efficient, functioning economies. Progress in these areas would support a broader approach to conflict prevention and would contribute to a more secure global environment.

The large number of official and institutional listings in appendix 1 illustrates that the responsibility and the role of the business sector in the field of security are, at least, now generally acknowledged by the security community. Most international organizations, such as the United Nations Organization (UNO), the World Bank, the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and development banks, research centres and NGOs are included because they have, as a minimum, taken some kind of position on the issue.

The findings set out in appendix 2 show a more fragmented picture of private-sector activities explicitly addressing security, ranging from risk-management consultancies, business councils and business round tables, to online security services and other Internet-based tools. As noted above, however, the limited results of this search are not necessarily representative, *inter alia* because they deliberately leave out business activities that may be more indirectly or ‘unconsciously’ relevant. An overall finding is that there is no major specialized organ on the multilateral level which would allow corporations to assess and prioritize their own security needs, targets, impacts and investments, and at the same time to be informed about their potential role and responsibilities in the general security environment. Despite many long-standing platforms for businesses, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and more specialized business networks and trade, employers’ and business policy organizations—and despite existing multilateral initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)—no existing body devotes itself specifically and exclusively to business-relevant security topics or provides a framework for organized cooperation to address them.

That the private sector affects, and is affected by, the recent and continuing developments in the security environment can no longer be in doubt. What is still required is a comprehensive effort to handle the implications of this growing interface and interdependence, and to allow private actors to contribute to better security in its broadest sense—not least so that they can better protect themselves from various threats in their own best corporate interest.

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