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## Appendix 1

Institutions in the field of security, active or interested in the public–private sector interface: government and international institutions, academic and research bodies, and non-governmental organizations

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*Isabel Frommelt*

### **African Development Bank (ADB)**

URL <<http://www.afdb.org>>

Established in 1999; location: Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

*Members:* Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Description:* ADB is a multinational development bank supported by 77 nations. As Africa's first development financial institution, it is often approached for assistance in efforts to promote conflict resolution and prevention. Where tensions have not escalated into violence, ADB also engages in peace-making through policy analysis and dialogue together with other stakeholders. It plays a significant role in post-conflict situations and in rebuilding institutions and infrastructures.

#### *Disaster and Business Continuity Preparedness*

URL <[http://www.afdb.org/about\\_adb/tra\\_tn/disaster\\_bcp\\_7apr2003.doc](http://www.afdb.org/about_adb/tra_tn/disaster_bcp_7apr2003.doc)>

Established in 2000

The contingency planning of ADB aims to protect the interests of all key stakeholders of the ADB. A key organ in the implementation of the plan is the Crisis Management Committee, which closely monitors developments affecting ADB and advises on measures for the mitigation of relevant risks.

#### *Strategic Plan 2003–2007*

URL <[http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/publications/pdf/adb\\_strategic\\_plan2003-2007e.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/publications/pdf/adb_strategic_plan2003-2007e.pdf)>

ADB's strategic planning includes the private sector, regional economic integration and post-conflict reconstruction, since it aspires to play a leadership role in improving the business and investment climate for public–private partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure and social services. In 2003 the ADB issued the private-sector brochure *Development Objectives and Strategy of ADB Private Sector Operations*, available at

URL <[http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/publications/pdf/opsd\\_brochure\\_may2003e.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/publications/pdf/opsd_brochure_may2003e.pdf)>.

### **Aid and Trade**

URL <<http://www.aidandtrade.com>>

Established in 1999; location: Hadleigh, UK

*Description:* International Aid & Trade Conferences are exhibitions of goods and services by companies that work with multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations and the World Bank, as well as NGOs, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and others. The conferences bring together the heads of UN agencies, executive officers, and government and NGO representatives to work more effectively to meet the challenges of man-made and natural disasters and to provide emergency humanitarian and development aid. The conferences are co-organized by the Winchester Group (URL <<http://www.wingrp.com>>) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS; see URL <<http://www.unops.org>>).

The *International Aid & Trade Europe 2004 Conference on Integrated Aid and Development Solutions: The Role of the Private Sector* (Jan. 2004) featured an opening debate on the significant role of the private sector in the provision of emergency aid and development. The forum focused on the key donors' views on the power of the private sector to effect change, its role in aid and development, and the need for its greater engagement with the major implementing aid agencies (the UN, the ICRC and NGOs). It also defined the responsibilities of business and ways in which it can contribute to poverty alleviation and socio-economic development. See URL <<http://www.aidandtrade.com/iat/europe/ov.asp>>.

### **Amnesty International (AI)**

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

Established in 1961; location: London, UK

*Description:* Amnesty International is a worldwide campaigning movement to promote the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international standards. In its campaign on *Economic Globalisation and Human Rights*, AI encourages companies and international financial institutions to be accountable for the human rights impact of their activities; to take into account the human rights impact of all aspects of their operations; to prevent human rights abuses in their own operations; and to use their legitimate influence to support human rights in all the countries in which they operate. AI's *Business and Economic Relation Network (BERN)* comprises coordinators and volunteers who form business groups or are otherwise engaged in dialogue with companies to encourage them to support and promote human rights in their sphere of influence. Within this network AI continues to put pressure on governments and the diamond industry to include a monitoring and statistics-gathering system in the Kimberley Process. The *Amnesty International UK (AIUK) Business Group* was established in 1991 as a small group of individual AIUK members with business or industrial experience. In recent years it has become increasingly active in influencing both the debate on business and human rights and the behaviour of leading British companies on these issues. See URL <<http://www.amnesty.org.uk/business>>.

## Asian Development Bank (ADB)

URL <<http://www.adb.org>>

Established in 1966; location: Manila, the Philippines

*Members:* Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Denmark, Fiji Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Netherlands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

*Description:* ADB is a multilateral development finance institution with 63 members. It has expanded its private-sector activities for the fight against poverty in Asia and the Pacific Region. It supports the development of the private sector by: encouraging reforms and policy environments that establish the right conditions for businesses to flourish; promoting public–private sector partnerships; and providing financial assistance to private enterprises and financial institutions. The key premises for ADB’s work are that private-sector development is crucial for economic growth, that sustainable economic growth creates jobs and can reduce poverty, and that the private sector is the largest source of investment and employment. See URL <<http://www.adb.org/PrivateSector/default.asp>>.

Through its *Private Sector Department (PSD)*, ADB provides direct assistance to private-sector projects with a clear development impact but which may have limited access to capital. See URL <<http://www.adb.org/PSOD/default.asp>>.

## Berne Declaration (Erklärung von Bern, EvB)

URL <<http://www.evb.ch>>

Established in 1968; location: Zurich, Switzerland

*Description:* The Berne Declaration is an NGO which campaigns on development issues at the national and international levels for more just and environmentally sustainable North–South relations in politics, economics, culture and food. It coordinates an international conference, *The Public Eye on Davos*, as a joint project of a coalition of NGOs, held at the same time as the World Economic Forum (WEF) annual meeting. The purpose of the conference is to make the WEF more open, transparent and representative and to serve as a forum for critical analysis of the ‘neo-liberal’ globalization promoted by the largest multinational corporations, calling for more equitable and sustainable world economic policies.

## Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)

URL <<http://www.bicc.de>>

Established in 1994; location: Bonn, Germany

*Description:* BICC promotes and facilitates the processes whereby people, skills, technology, equipment, and financial and economic resources can be shifted away from the defence sector and applied to alternative civilian uses. BICC’s project on *The Role of External Actors in Civil War Economies in Sub-Saharan Africa* (Apr.

2003–Mar. 2005) focuses on the role and function of external economic actors which are based outside conflict zones, but which support conflict parties through economic interaction in civil war economies (Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan). This includes corporations which trade with conflict parties and foreign armed forces whose intervention in a conflict is motivated by economic interests, as well as arms dealers. See URL <[http://www.bicc.de/projects/ongoing\\_projects/111\\_ecwarend\\_english.html](http://www.bicc.de/projects/ongoing_projects/111_ecwarend_english.html)>.

The conference *Money Makes the War Go Round? The EU and Transforming the Economy of War in Sudan* (June 2002), co-organized with the European Coalition on Oil in Sudan (ECOS), addressed such themes as how resources are mobilized for war; how local, regional or global economic structures and incentives act as impediments to peace; and how European actors can help to transform the economy of war in Sudan. See URL <<http://www.bicc.de/events/sudanws/index.html>>.

### **British American Security Information Council (BASIC)**

URL <<http://www.basicint.org>>

Established in 1987; locations: London, UK, and Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* The objective of the BASIC *Transatlantic Security Program*, is to advance the long-term goal of cooperative security in the Euro-Atlantic region by: developing and promoting ideas for arms control and conflict resolution through the EU, NATO and the OSCE; contributing to a broader definition of European and transatlantic security and a re-evaluation of the roles of international security organizations; monitoring and pressing for conflict prevention in potential regions of conflict; offering a critique of destabilizing policies; and proposing options for improving confidence and understanding among states. See URL <<http://www.basicint.org/europe/euroindex.htm>>.

### **Brookings Institution**

URL <<http://www.brook.edu>>

Established in 1927; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* The Brookings Institution carries out research on several topics relating the private sector to (US) homeland security, such as *Critical Infrastructure Protection and the Private Sector: The Crucial Role of Incentives* (2003). In *Homeland Security and the Private Sector* (2003), Peter R. Orszag claims that, given the significance of the private sector in homeland security settings, structuring incentives properly is critical and should therefore be supplemented with stronger market-based incentives in several sectors. He also argues that a mixed system of minimum regulatory standards, insurance and third-party inspections would better harness the power of private markets to invest in homeland security in a cost-effective manner. See URL <<http://www.brook.edu/views/testimony/orszag/20030904.htm>> and URL <<http://www.brook.edu/views/testimony/orszag/20031119.htm>>.

The central role of the private sector in counter-terrorism is also emphasized in *Information Exchange between the Public and Private Sector for Homeland Security* (testimony before the Technology and Privacy Advisory Committee by J. Steinberg, 2003), in which corporations are regarded as collectors and holders of information, stewards of critical infrastructure and material that could be used in an attack, and as important actors in preventing and responding to attacks. It points out that the goal of

a working group of the Markle Foundation Task Force is to identify information that exists in the private sector and is valuable for homeland security and counter-terrorism efforts, and to develop a strategy that will give government the ability to access and use it effectively. See URL <<http://www.brook.edu/views/testimony/steinberg/20030619.htm>>. For further information see 'Building an effective, sustainable partnership between the government and the private sector', Markle Task Force on National Security in the Information Age, Working Group II, Dec. 2003, at URL <<http://www.brook.edu/views/papers/steinberg20031202.pdf>>.

Brookings organized a workshop on *Protecting the Homeland: The Need for a Public/Private Partnership* (2003), which focused on sharpening the capability to achieve an improved state of organizational effectiveness in critical times and on how public-private partnership can maximize effectiveness. See URL <<http://www.brook.edu/execed/open/homeland.htm>>.

See also *Terrorist Financing: Report of an Independent Task Force* (2003), URL <<http://www.brook.edu/press/books/terroristfinancing.htm>>.

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

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

Location: London, UK

*Description:* The Centre's online library covers over 1000 companies, over 160 countries and over 150 topics. It provides news releases and links to issues involving security, conflict and business. The site is composed of links to a wide range of materials published by companies, NGOs, governments, intergovernmental organizations, journalists and academics, including reports on corporate policies, accusations of misconduct and positive codes of conduct as well as security issues in conflict zones. The purpose of the website is to promote greater awareness and informed discussion of important issues relating to business and human rights. An overview of the subcategories of companies is available at URL <<http://www.business-humanrights.org/Categories/Companies>>.

See also the sites on *Security Issues and Conflict Zones* and on *Conflict Prevention and Resolution* at URL <<http://www.business-humanrights.org/Categories/Issues/Security>>.

### **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

URL <<http://www.ceip.org>>

Established in 1910; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* The Carnegie Endowment is dedicated to advancing cooperation between nations and promoting active international engagement by the United States. Its interests span geographic regions and relations among governments, business, international organizations and civil society, focusing on the economic, political and technological forces driving global change. The project on *The Public Role of the Private Sector* explores the emerging relationship between business and government and new strategies for managing the public-private nexus, with special focus on the role of business as an international policy actor. See URL <[http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/rps/rps\\_descrip.ASP](http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/rps/rps_descrip.ASP)>.

### **Center for Contemporary Conflict (CCC)**

URL <<http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil>>

Established in 2001; location: Monterey, California, USA

*Description:* CCC conducts research on current and emerging security issues and conveys its findings to US and other NATO policy makers and military forces. Its analysts compile 'strategic insight' assessments of current developments in key regions and issue areas. The following, by Robert E. Looney, are of particular interest: *Strategic Insight: Economic Costs to the United States Stemming From the 9/11 Attacks* (2002) and *Following the Terrorist Informal Money Trail: The Hawala Financial Mechanism* (2002), available at URL <<http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/rsepResources/si/aug02/homeland.asp>> and URL <<http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/rsepResources/si/nov02/southAsia.asp>>.

### **Center for Defense Information (CDI)**

URL <<http://www.cdi.org>>

Established in 1972; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* CDI is dedicated to strengthening security through international cooperation, to reducing reliance on unilateral military power to resolve conflict, and to reducing reliance on nuclear weapons through prudent oversight of defence programmes and related spending. In the framework of its *Terrorism Program* it investigates terrorism and security-related issues, such as reactions to evolving threats, anti-terrorist finances, terror and oil in Central Asia, and port and maritime security in the United States. See URL <<http://www.cdi.org/program/index.cfm?ProgramID=39>>.

### **Center for Global Development (CGD)**

URL <<http://www.cgdev.org>>

Established in 1910; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* CGD is a think tank dedicated to reducing global poverty and inequality through policy-oriented research and active engagement on development issues with the policy community, the private sector and the public. In its research project *Weak States and National Security* research is conducted on more effective policies to engage the poorest countries as part of the US efforts in the global war on terrorism, and to reduce the short-, medium- and long-term threats emanating from the developing world. See URL <<http://cgdev.axion-it.net/Research/?Page=Research%20Projects>>.

### **Center for Security Studies (Forschungsstelle für Sicherheitspolitik, FSK)**

URL <<http://www.fsk.ethz.ch>>

Established in 1986; location: Zurich, Switzerland

*Description:* FSK, based at the ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich), specializes in the field of national and international security studies and has developed two relevant electronic information services: the *International Relations and Security Network* and the *Comprehensive Risk Analysis and Management Network*.

The aim of the *International Relations and Security Network (ISN)*, a Swiss contribution to the NATO Partnership for Peace, is to link professionals working in the

security community and to facilitate information exchange, dialogue and cooperation. The network maintains close relationships with over 80 international partner institutes. See URL <<http://www.isn.ethz.ch>>.

*The Comprehensive Risk Analysis and Management Network (CRN)* develops methodological expertise for the identification, evaluation and analysis of national collective risks that modern society faces in a Euro-Atlantic context. It is an electronic platform for promoting dialogue on risk profiling, including risk-specific issues such as cyber security threats, natural disasters, technological risks, terrorism and extremism. See URL <<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/crn>>.

FSK's research in the field of international security policy and conflict prevention covers issues such as security-related aspects of nations' foreign policy, transatlantic relations and the architecture of European security, qualitative analysis of critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP) policies, crisis management and biological terrorism. The Center also conducts basic research on the rise of violence and armed conflict, its dynamics, and the theory and practice of constructive conflict resolution. See URL <[http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/research/research\\_isp.cfm](http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/research/research_isp.cfm)>.

Of special interest is the publication *Conflict Prevention: The Untapped Potential of the Business Sector* (A. Wenger and D. Möckli, 2003), which examines the qualities the business sector could bring to the prevention of deadly intra-state conflict. It also proposes specific ways in which businesses could engage in prevention efforts, and demonstrates that the business sector has both the means and the motivation to ensure the long-term success of conflict-prevention efforts in its own as well as the general interest.

### **Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)**

URL <<http://www.csis.org>>

Established in 1962; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* CSIS helps to develop national and international public policy by assessing political risks and examining international security and stability, in particular by analysing new and unfamiliar threats as well as residual dangers and conflicts. CSIS develops responses to threats and dangers to help government and business leaders to react quickly to changing conditions. The *International Security Program* focuses on areas such as homeland defence, global hotspots, the nuclear threat, and re-thinking alliances and partnerships in the 21st century, and on issues related to security, technology and bio-terrorism. In the framework of the *Transnational Threats Initiative (TNT)* more than 150 experts from the public and private sectors comprise seven task forces, ranging from chemical, biological and nuclear terrorism and future cyber threats to financial crimes and money laundering. The Initiative aims to anticipate emerging transnational threats and provide cross-cutting policy recommendations. See URL <<http://www.csis.org/tnt/threatsrc.cfm>>. At the February 2003 annual *Corporate Security Officer Conference*, chief security officers from major US corporations discussed how the private sector can interact more effectively with the federal government on terrorism risks and how to compare perceptions and current strategies to reduce threat vulnerabilities. CSIS has also launched a comprehensive series of seminars to address the urgent critical infrastructure issues facing the United States. See URL <<http://www.csis.org/tech/cips/index.htm>>.

See also *Play to Win: Final Report of the Bi-partisan Commission on Post-conflict Reconstruction* (2003) and *Cyberthreats and Information Security: Meeting the 21st Century Challenge* (2001).

### **Center for the Study of Global Governance (CSGG)**

URL <<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global>>

Established in 1992; location: London, UK

*Description:* CSGG, at the London School of Economics and Political Science, focuses on the increased understanding and knowledge of global problems and the interaction between academics and policy makers. Its project on *Oil and Conflict* analyses the roles and responsibilities of multinational oil companies and global powers in oil-dependent countries and the interaction between them. Special attention is devoted to the responsibility of multinational oil companies, with the view that they are not only the main private economic actors but also the main political brokers in many oil-dependent countries. See URL <<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/OtherProjects.htm#>>.

### **Center on International Cooperation (CIC)**

URL <<http://www.cic.nyu.edu>>

Established in 1996; location: New York, N.Y., USA

*Description:* CIC has established several programmes on conflict-related issues in which the capacities for effective multilateral action in the run-up to and aftermath of violent conflict are examined. One of CIC's first projects, *Pledges of Aid for Conflict Recovery*, led to a major policy initiative—*The Strategic Recovery Facility*. CIC has extended this work to a particular case through the project on *The Reconstruction of Afghanistan*, which monitors assistance and provides analysis on key issues of the country's reconstruction. See URL <<http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict.html>>, URL <[http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict\\_project3.html](http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict_project3.html)> and URL <[http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict\\_project4.html](http://www.cic.nyu.edu/conflict/conflict_project4.html)>.

### **Centre for Defence and International Security Studies (CDISS)**

URL <<http://www.cdiss.org>>

Established in 1990; location: Lancaster, UK

*Description:* CDISS conducts research to raise awareness and stimulate debate on a wide range of defence and security issues relevant to the UK and the international community. CDISS's *Terrorism Programme* aims to identify major trends in international political violence, explaining the background to currently active terrorist groups and their objectives, tactics and weapons, as well as commenting on emerging trends. See also the database on *Terrorist Incidents 1945–1998* at URL <<http://www.cdiss.org/terror.htm>>.

### **Commonwealth Association for Corporate Governance (CACG)**

URL <<http://www.cacg-inc.com>>

Established in 1998; location: Marlborough, New Zealand

*Members:* See URL <<http://www.cacg-inc.com/html/about.html#members>>



*Description:* CACG was established by 24 Commonwealth countries to promote the best available international standards of corporate governance through education, consultation and information throughout the Commonwealth as a means to achieve global standards of business efficiency, commercial probity, and effective economic and social development.

### **Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction Network (CPR)**

URL <<http://www.cpr-network.org>>

Established in 1998; location: at the World Bank Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit, Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* CPR was established after a meeting of post-conflict/transition and emergency units of multilateral and bilateral organizations, convened by the World Bank. The participants considered it critical to improve networking and coordination among the various organizations working on complex emergencies, with the support of a platform for knowledge sharing. The CPR Network brings together 29 organizations which are operationally active in conflict prevention, to improve effectiveness in conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction; see URL <<http://www.developmentgateway.org/node/118839/atn?>>. Its objectives include operational coordination, knowledge-sharing, collaborative mobilization and deployment of human and financial resources, the identification of countries and situations for joint interventions and improved capacity to respond.

### **Council of Europe (CoE)**

URL <<http://www.coe.int>>

Established in 1949; location: Strasbourg, France

*Members:* Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Turkey, UK, Ukraine

*Description:* The CoE is the continent's oldest political organization, grouping together 45 states and 5 with observer status (Canada, the Holy See, Japan, Mexico and the USA). Originally created to achieve greater unity between its members, the Council's current aims are to defend human rights, democracy and the rule of law; to standardize social and legal practices; and to assist in carrying out and consolidating political, legal and constitutional reforms in parallel with economic reforms.

#### *Conventions on the suppression of terrorism*

Fighting terrorism is a priority for the CoE. Its plan of action is to update legal instruments and reinforce international cooperation, particularly by identifying the financial sources of terrorism, improving investigative methods, adapting judicial systems and supporting the victims of terrorism.

Combating organized crime, money laundering and corruption is covered by European standards such as the 1999 Criminal Law Convention on Corruption; the 1999 Civil Law Convention on Corruption; and the 1990 Convention on Laundering,

Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime. See URL <<http://conventions.coe.int>>.

### *Theme File on Terrorism*

URL <<http://www.coe.int/T/E/Com/Files/Themes/terrorism/default.asp>>

This CoE website contains a collection of documents, including several conventions on combating terrorism, information on specialized conferences and Internet links on the sources of terrorism. The most significant developments in the area of legal action against terrorism relate to the work of the *Multidisciplinary Group on International Action against Terrorism* (Groupe multidisciplinaire sur l'action internationale contre le terrorisme, GMT). GMT was set up by the Committee of Ministers in 2001 with the tasks of identifying priorities for future action and reviewing the relevant CoE international instruments, in particular the 1977 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Following the expiry of the GMT mandate, the Committee of Ministers set up the *Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER)*, responsible for coordinating and following up the counter-terrorist activities of the CoE. Progress in the implementation of the priority activities was reported to the October 2003 25th Conference of European Ministers of Justice in Sofia, Bulgaria, which addressed the topic of terrorism and how to improve the legal response to it.

### *Group of States against Corruption (Groupe d'États contre la corruption, GRECO)*

URL <<http://www.greco.coe.int>>

Members: See the Internet site

Special organs such as GRECO aim to improve their members' capacity to fight corruption by monitoring the compliance of states with their undertakings in this field. GRECO contributes to identifying deficiencies and insufficiencies of national mechanisms against corruption, and to prompting the necessary legislative, institutional and practical reforms in order to prevent and combat corruption. This includes, in particular, the 1997 *Twenty Guiding Principles for the Fight against Corruption* (see URL <<http://cm.coe.int/ta/res/1997/97x24.htm>>) and implementation of the international legal instruments adopted in pursuit of the Programme of Action against Corruption (PAC).

### *Fighting cyber crime*

URL <<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/185.htm>>

The CoE's efforts to fight cyber crime have led to the adoption of the *Convention on Cybercrime* (2001) and the *Additional Protocol* to criminalize racist or xenophobic acts carried out via computer networks (2003).

### **Ethics Resource Center (ERC)**

URL <<http://www.ethics.org>>

Established in 1977; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* The vision of ERC is a world where individuals and organizations act with integrity. ERC promotes ethics around the world and assists local ethics institutions to develop the necessary capacity and technical expertise to provide a wide range of business and organizational ethics resources. Since 1995 ERC has offered a

broad platform for dialogue and cooperation and works with small businesses and business associations to combat corruption.

### **Ethos Institute of Companies and Social Responsibility**

URL <<http://www.ethos.org.br>>

Established in 1998; location: São Paulo, Brazil

*Description:* The Ethos Institute NGO was founded in Brazil by a group of business people from 11 companies. Today the institute is an association of hundreds of corporations of all sizes and sectors that are interested in developing their activities in a socially responsible manner. Its mission is to spread business social responsibility by helping businesses to understand and incorporate the concept of socially responsible business behaviour; to contribute to the achievement of long-term sustainable economic success; and to identify innovative and effective ways of acting in partnership with communities in the construction of a common welfare.

### **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)**

URL <<http://www.ebrd.org>>

Established in 1991; location: London, UK

*Description:* EBRD was set up to support former communist countries in Central and Eastern Europe and former Soviet republics, *inter alia* by nurturing a new private sector in a democratic environment. As the largest single investor in the region the Bank helps to build market economies and democracies in 27 countries and to mobilize foreign direct investment. Despite its public-sector shareholders, the Bank invests mainly in private enterprises together with commercial partners. Through its investments, it promotes structural and sectoral reforms, privatization and entrepreneurship, infrastructure development needed to support the private sector and the adoption of strong corporate governance.

#### *Corporate policies and the Anti-terrorist Statement*

EBRD performs 'due diligence' on the integrity of prospective clients, including verification checks that no client is on the UN Security Council lists of entities and individuals suspected of supporting terrorist activities (see the *Anti-terrorist Statement*, at URL <<http://www.ebrd.org/about/index.htm>>). EBRD's Chief Compliance Office promotes good governance and ensures that the highest standards of integrity are applied to all activities of the Bank in accordance with international best practice. In particular, it deals with conflicts of interest, corruption, confidentiality and money laundering.

### **European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)**

URL <<http://www.ecdpm.org>>

Established in 1986; location: Maastricht, the Netherlands

*Description:* In collaboration with International Alert, ECDPM developed a discussion paper (no. 31, 2001) entitled *The EU's Response to Conflict Affected Countries: Operational Guidance for the Implementation of the Cotonou Agreement*, which asserts that brokering a public-private dialogue and partnership are prerequisites for a sustainable approach to crisis and conflict affected countries.

### **European Corporate Governance Institute (ECGI)**

URL <<http://www.ecgi.org>>

Established in 2002; location: Brussels, Belgium

*Description:* As the successor of the European Corporate Governance Network (ECGN), ECGI provides a forum for debate and dialogue between academics, legislators and practitioners, focusing on major corporate governance issues and promoting best practice.

### **European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO)**

URL <<http://www.eplo.org>>

Established in 2001; location: Brussels, Belgium

*Description:* EPLO was set up by a network of 17 European NGOs (see the website) which are active in conflict prevention and peace-building. The members seek to promote peace-building policies among decision makers in Europe and aim to improve EU awareness of the contribution NGOs can make to conflict prevention and peace-building. Conversely, EPLO informs its member NGOs about EU structures, policies and personnel, institutional and policy developments, EU instruments for conflict prevention and EU-funded peace-building programmes.

### **European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation**

URL <<http://www.euconflict.org>>

Established in 1997; location: Utrecht, the Netherlands

*Description:* The European Platform, hosted by the European Centre for Conflict Prevention, is an open network of 150 key European organizations (see ‘key contacts’ on the website) working in the field of the prevention and resolution of violent conflicts in the international arena. Its mission is to contribute to conflict prevention and resolution by facilitating information exchange and by stimulating cooperation and synergy. Its comprehensive website contains information on conflicts, conflict prevention and peace-building; efforts by non-state actors to prevent or resolve conflicts; profiles of international and local organizations; contact details for national and regional experts; and conferences and campaigns focusing on these issues.

### **European Union (EU)**

URL <<http://europa.eu.int>>

Established in 1954; location: Brussels, Belgium

*Members:* Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK; the new members joining in May 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia

*Description:* EU member states have set up common institutions to which they delegate some of their sovereignty so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at the European level. The five EU institutions with specific roles are the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission (executive body), the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors.

Most of the cooperation between EU countries initially focused on trade and the economy. Today it also deals with many other subjects, such as citizens' rights; ensuring freedom, security and justice; regional development and environmental protection; and common foreign, security and defence policies.

### *Fight against Terrorism—The European Union's Broad Response*

A chronological overview of the EU's action on all fronts in the international campaign to eradicate terrorism is available at URL <<http://europa.eu.int/news/110901/>>.

### *Council of the European Union*

An overview of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) in the Council is available at URL <<http://ue.eu.int/Pesc/default.asp?lang=en>>.

Council Directive 2001/97/EC gave the appropriate tools to the member states to fight the financing of terrorism more effectively, and started the process of EU lists and measures to be taken against those individuals, organizations or entities listed. It amended Council Directive 91/308/EC on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and gives a much wider definition of money laundering.

### *European Commission*

The site of the *Directorate-General for External Relations* provides an overview of the CFSP in the Commission, available at URL <[http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/cfsp/intro/index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cfsp/intro/index.htm)>. The site on *Conflict Prevention and Civilian Crisis Management*, at URL <[http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/cpcm/cp.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cpcm/cp.htm)>, focuses on the adopted proposal to implement the ban on conflict diamonds within a Community Certification Scheme for the international trade in rough diamonds. The scheme also aims to prevent conflict diamonds from discrediting the legitimate market for rough diamonds, which makes an important economic contribution, not least to certain developing countries in Africa. See also URL <[http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/cpcm/cp/ip02\\_1205.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cpcm/cp/ip02_1205.htm)>.

This *Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs* deals *inter alia* with the fight against organized transnational crime, terrorism and judicial cooperation in general, and crime prevention, including combating the financing of terrorist groups, money laundering, economic crime ('white-collar crime') and cyber crime. See the summary of legislation at URL <<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/s22004.htm>>.

The legal and political background of the fight against terrorism is also covered in a comprehensive site on *Criminal Matters—Judicial Cooperation*, including issues such as political declarations, EU legislation, main proposals and Community acts, conventions and resolutions, and relevant background documents. See URL <[http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/doc\\_centre/criminal/terrorism/doc\\_criminal\\_terrorism\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/doc_centre/criminal/terrorism/doc_criminal_terrorism_en.htm)>.

The *Directorate-General EuropeAid* of the Commission established a new partnership with the private sector for the development of relevant policies. See URL <[http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/private\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/private_en.htm)>.

Of particular interest is the Commission's *Green Paper—Promoting a European Framework for Corporate Social Responsibility* (July 2001), available at URL <[http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/soc-dial/csr/greenpaper\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/soc-dial/csr/greenpaper_en.pdf)>.

*The Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe*

The Stability Pact, initiated by the EU in 1999 and subsequently placed under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), represents the first serious attempt by the international community to replace the previous, reactive crisis intervention policy with a comprehensive, long-term conflict prevention strategy. The Stability Pact promotes a cross-country initiative to develop a regional power market, by coordinating international efforts to promote economic reconstruction and supporting private-sector activities in regional infrastructure projects. See URL <<http://www.stabilitypact.org>>.

**Europol (European Police Office)**

URL <<http://www.europol.eu.int>>

Established in 1992; location: The Hague, the Netherlands

*Description:* As the European Union's law enforcement organization, Europol's mandate is to contribute to improving the effectiveness of cooperation between the EU member states in preventing and combating organized crime and in supporting their actions against terrorism, counterfeiting and money laundering as well as financial crime and cyber crime.

*Counter Terrorism Unit activities*

Europol has combined its counter-terrorism activities in the *Counter Terrorism Program (CTP)* and the *Counter Proliferation Program (CPP)*, and has developed supporting programmes such as the *Networking Program* and the *Preparedness Program*. See URL <[http://www.europol.eu.int/index.asp?page=publ\\_terrorism](http://www.europol.eu.int/index.asp?page=publ_terrorism)>.

*The Fight against Money Laundering*

In order to adjust the fight against money laundering at the highest level possible within the framework of a completed EU integrated market, Europol opened an Analytic Work File (AWF) for suspicious transactions. The main objective of the AWF is to gather suspicious transactions handled by the police or justice authorities of the member states. It aims to identify the potential links between suspicious transactions.

Europol also provides member states' law enforcement authorities with significant operational and analytical support via the Europol Liaison Officers (ELOs) and the analysts.

**Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)**

*See under* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

**Foreign Policy Centre (FPC)**

URL <<http://fpc.org.uk>>

Established in 1998; location: London, UK

*Description:* The *FPC Risk and Security Programme* research project tackles the need for better analysis of the various risks related to corporate exposure at home and abroad. It focuses on the nature of risks, their increasing complexity and the need for new solutions, as well as on the clarification of responsibilities given the growing number of actors affected.

### **Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI)**

URL <<http://www.fpri.org>>

Established in 1995; location: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

*Description:* FPRI's *Center on Terrorism, Counter-Terrorism and Homeland Security* conducts studies on the goals, tactics and strategies of terrorism and the responses to it. Research includes the use of advanced computer technology scenarios to make projections on future terrorist actions, as well as the development of improved systems for protecting vital institutions and interests, focusing on the technology transfer of security assessment information from state actors to private-sector organizations. See URL <<http://www.fpri.org/research/terrorism/>>.

### **Forskingsstiftelsen Fafo (Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science)**

URL <<http://www.fafo.no>>

Established in 1982; location: Oslo, Norway

*Description:* The Fafo research foundation ran the *Programme for International Co-operation and Conflict Resolution (PICCR)* in 1998–2003 (PICCR is now within the New Security Programme). The project on *The Economies of Conflict—Private Sector Activities and Armed Conflict* examines the impact of private-sector activities in the instigation and maintenance of armed conflicts—often sustained by economic activities of combatants with access to global markets. Global financial and commodity markets are used by combatants to transform control over natural resources into war fighting capacity to obtain financial resources, weapons and other materiel needed to sustain war. The aim of the project is to find answers to questions such as: how do certain private-sector activities help sustain armed conflict and what can be done about it? A series of PICCR reports and policy briefs is available on the Fafo website; e.g., on *Commerce or Crime: Regulating Economies of Conflict*; *Security, Development and Economies of Conflict: Problems and Responses*; *Globalising Transparency*; *Illicit Finance and Global Conflict*; *Dirty Diamonds*; and *Fuelling Conflict*. See URL <<http://www.fafo.no/nsp/ecocon.htm>>.

### **Fund for Peace (FfP)**

URL <<http://www.fundforpeace.org>>

Established in 1957; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* FfP is dedicated to the prevention and alleviation of the conditions that cause war. While the primary focus is on conflict prevention and resolution, of special interest for the role of business in conflict is its programme *The Human Rights and Business Roundtable*, launched in 1997. It was the first forum designed for multinational businesses and human rights organizations to discuss issues of common concern and to find common ground on issues that divide them. The Roundtable has evolved into an active partnership engaged in work on the problems and opportunities of economic globalization. It also develops strategic approaches for problem solving and for a better understanding of the role that each community plays in the foreign policy arena. See URL <<http://www.fundforpeace.org/programs/hrbrt/hrbrt.php>>.

### **Geneva Center for Security Policy (GCSP)**

URL <<http://www.gcsp.ch>>

Established in 1995; location: Geneva, Switzerland

*Description:* Created under the framework of the Swiss participation in the NATO Partnership for Peace (PFP), the GCSP has three core missions: to provide expert training in international security policy; to conduct research in international security studies; and to foster cooperative networking with countries, institutions and experts. The GCSP forum on *Critical Infrastructure and Continuity of Services in an Increasingly Interdependent World* (Oct. 2003) addressed the coordination of planning and security measures in the protection of critical infrastructures across international borders, and between governments and the private sector. See URL <<http://www.gcsp.ch/e/meetings/Recent/index.htm>>.

### **George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies**

URL <<http://www.marshallcenter.org>>

Established in 1993; location: Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

*Description:* The Conference Center of the Marshall Center serves as an international forum for defence contacts to share ideas on European security and to focus on methods to promote regional cooperation by incorporating the principles of democracy and the conditions for a market economy. The Conference Center assists Partnership for Peace nations in their efforts to establish national security structures. The annual conference programme focuses on a variety of security and economic concerns; e.g., on the *Economic War on Terrorism: Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism* (July 2003) and *Information Assurance and Cyber Terrorism* (Mar. 2004), with the aim of discussing security threats to critical national infrastructures, the role of the public and private sectors in managing the risks of such threats, and the case for a public-private partnership in protecting infrastructure.

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

URL <<http://www.globalreporting.org>>

Established in 2002; location: Amsterdam, the Netherlands

*Description:* The mission of GRI is to develop and disseminate globally applicable *Sustainability Reporting Guidelines*. These guidelines can be used voluntarily by organizations for reporting on the economic, environmental and social dimensions of their activities and services. GRI incorporates the active participation of representatives from various organizations such as those in business, accountancy, investment, the environment and labour. It is also an official collaborating centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and works with the UN Global Compact (GC). The GRI website includes a list of countries and sectors which use the guidelines. See URL <<http://www.globalreporting.org/guidelines/companies.asp>>.

### **Global Witness**

URL <<http://www.oneworld.org/globalwitness>>

Established in 1993; location: London, UK

*Description:* Global Witness is an investigative organization. Its work is dedicated to exposing the link between natural resource exploitation and human rights abuses,



particularly where resources such as timber, diamonds and oil are used to fund and perpetuate conflict and corruption. It publishes reports and lobbies policy makers to change current corporate and government practices that result in unregulated exploitation of resources, with an often devastating impact on people and national and regional stability. Global Witness has set a precedent with its work in Angola, which identified the conflict as one driven by motives of control and profit from resources (especially diamonds), rather than a true conflict of ideologies. Its website contains information organized by the industries or countries where it campaigns.

### **Group of Seven/Eight industrialized nations (G7/G8)**

URL: There are several national websites, e.g., URL<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca>> (G8 Information Centre, with links to other G7/G8-related sites)

Established in 1975 as the G7, and as the G8 in 1997

*Members of the G8:* Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK, USA, and the European Union (as participant)

*Description:* The G7/G8 Summits bring together the leaders of these member states. The first Summit, held in Rambouillet, France, with six state participants, was held because of the concerns over the economic problems that faced the world in the 1970s. The process has evolved from a forum dealing essentially with macro-economic issues to an annual meeting with a broad-based agenda that addresses a wide range of international economic, political and social issues.

#### *Building International Political Will and Capacity to Combat Terrorism— A G8 Action Plan, 2003*

URL <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2003>>

Since 11 September 2001 the G8 member states and other countries have successfully strengthened their own counter-terrorism measures, tackling three main areas of counter-terrorism activity: denying terrorists the means to commit terrorist acts (financing, false documents and weapons); denying terrorists a safe haven and ensuring that they are prosecuted and/or extradited; and overcoming vulnerability to terrorism. The G8 is further committed to supporting the UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee, and to work with the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and international financial institutions to address terrorist financing. In June 2003 it established the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG).

#### *Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency—A G8 Action Plan, 2003*

URL <[http://www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003\\_g8\\_summit/summit\\_documents/fighting\\_corruption\\_and\\_improving\\_transparency\\_-\\_a\\_g8\\_action\\_plan.html](http://www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/fighting_corruption_and_improving_transparency_-_a_g8_action_plan.html)>

At the June 2003 Summit in Evian, France, the G8 emphasized its determination to fight corruption and the mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures.

#### *Fostering Growth and Promoting a Responsible Market Economy— A G8 Declaration, 2003*

URL <[http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/growth\\_en.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/growth_en.html)>

The G8 acknowledges that, to support growth, it is vital that economies have sound legal systems, effective regulation and transparent corporate governance practices. It

welcomes voluntary initiatives that promote corporate social and environmental responsibility, such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Global Compact principles.

### **Harvard School of Public Health**

URL <<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu>>

Established in 1922; location: Boston, Massachusetts, USA

*Description:* The Harvard School of Public Health *Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research* has created the interdisciplinary *Economics and Conflict Research Portal*. This portal provides information and research on the role of economics in conflicts. It shows the importance of assessing how economic policies and players affect, and are affected by, conflict situations. The objectives of this portal are to build bridges between policy makers, civil society, corporations, journalists and academics; to share information; and to encourage dialogue between these actors and international corporations working in conflict zones. See URL <<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/hpcr/index.htm>> and URL <<http://www.preventconflict.org/portal/economics/login.php>>.

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

URL <<http://www.hrw.org>>

Established in 1978 as Helsinki Watch, since 1988 the HRW; location: New York, N.Y., USA

*Description:* HRW is a large human rights organization which focuses on conducting fact-finding investigations into human rights abuses worldwide and on publishing those findings in books and reports every year, generating extensive media coverage. Of special interest is its website on *Corporations and Human Rights*, which provides commentaries, press releases, publications and reports on the issue of transnational corporations and human rights. See URL <<http://www.hrw.org/corporations>>.

See also HRW's *World Report 2003*, in particular the section on Business, Trade and Development, at URL <<http://www.hrw.org/wr2k3/issues5.html>>.

### **Initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity (INCORE)**

URL <<http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk>>

Established in 1993; location: Londonderry, Northern Ireland

*Description:* INCORE was set up by the University of Ulster and the United Nations University to undertake research and policy work that is useful to the resolution of ethnic, political and religious conflicts. Currently, INCORE's research focuses mainly on post-conflict issues, issues of governance and diversity, and methodology for research on violent societies. INCORE also produces an Internet-based Conflict Data Service providing current and historical information on all major conflicts and information on conflict-resolution institutions throughout the world. Particularly useful is the INCORE *Thematic Guide to Sources on Business and Conflict*, which provides substantive information on the relationship between economics, politics and sociology, and the specific role of businesses in conflict societies. See URL <<http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/cds/themes/business.html>>.

### **Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy (IMTD)**

URL <<http://www.imtd.org>>

Established in 1992; location: Arlington, Virginia, USA

*Description:* IMTD aims at promoting a systematic approach to peace-building and facilitating the transformation of deep-rooted social conflict. Since 1995 it has been exploring the connection between business and peace-building and has highlighted their 'natural' partnership. Research and development of a series of case studies highlight the role that business has played in resolving intractable conflicts worldwide, illustrated by practical examples of conflict areas (Cyprus, South Africa, Israel–Palestine, Northern Ireland and Asia) in which business leaders have used their skills and influence to transform their communities into more stable and peaceful environments. IMTD's *International Business Council (IBC)* was created to function in an advisory and participatory capacity, working with IMTD to explore and enhance the role of business in peace-building. See URL <<http://www.imtd.org/initiatives-internationalbusiness.htm>>.

### **Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS)**

URL <<http://www.idss.edu.sg>>

Established in 1996; location: Singapore

*Description:* IDSS, an institute of the Nanyang Technological University, focuses its research on issues relating to the security and stability of the Asia–Pacific region and their implications for Singapore and other countries in the region. IDSS routinely organizes conferences and workshops on issues of peace and security in the region: e.g., *After Bali: The Threat of Terrorism in Southeast Asia* (Jan. 2003), *The New Security Environment After 9/11* (Oct. 2002), *New Dimensions of Terrorism* (Mar. 2002) and *Providing Cyber Security in a Global Age* (Mar. 2002). See URL <[http://www.idss.edu.sg/network\\_02.htm](http://www.idss.edu.sg/network_02.htm)>.

### **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group**

URL <<http://www.iadb.org>>

Established in 1959; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Members:* Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela

*Description:* IDB Group is the main source of multilateral financing for economic, social and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean through lending to public institutions and funding private projects, typically for development of infrastructure and capital markets. IDB Group consists of three institutions: the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) and the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF). As governments increasingly look to the private sector for finance, multilateral lending agencies such as IDB play a catalytic role. Currently, up to 10 per cent of IDB's non-emergency outstanding loans

and guarantees may be made directly to private businesses without government guarantees. See URL <<http://www.iadb.org/exr/topics/private.htm>>.

### **International Alert (IA)**

URL <<http://www.international-alert.org>>

Established in 1985; location: London, UK

*Description:* IA is an international NGO focusing on the generation of the conditions and processes conducive to the cessation of war and the generation of sustainable peace. One of its Policy Units deals specifically with the role of business in conflict societies, providing background information, case studies, tools for businesses and publications. In this unit the *Business and Conflict Programme*, founded in 1999, focuses on the peace-building practices, principles and policies of extractive transnational corporations and local businesses in partnership with multilateral agencies, governments and civil society. A key part of the programme is geared at influencing global policy on business and conflict at the corporate headquarters, governmental and multilateral levels. Of particular interest are a comprehensive report *The Business of Peace: The Private Sector as a Partner in Conflict Prevention and Resolution* (J. Nelson, 2000); and the policy report *Transnational Corporations in Conflict Prone Zones: Public Policy Responses and a Framework for Action* (J. Banfield, V. Haufler and D. Lilly, 2003), which surveys what key institutions are doing to promote conflict-sensitive business in conflict-prone zones. See URL <<http://www.international-alert.org/policy/business.htm>>.

The *AI Security and Peacebuilding Programme* seeks to promote security policies that support sustainable peace by addressing the factors that can destabilize tense situations and contribute to the outbreak, duration and intensity of violent conflicts. The focus is on the impact of the proliferation of light weapons and the activities of mercenaries and private military and security companies in zones of violent conflict. See URL <<http://www.international-alert.org/policy/security.htm>>.

The *IA Conflict Risk and Impact Assessment (CRIA)* project builds on the work begun at the UN Global Compact Dialogue on Companies in Zones of Conflict. See URL <[http://www.international-alert.org/policy/business/pnr/conflict\\_risk\\_impact.htm](http://www.international-alert.org/policy/business/pnr/conflict_risk_impact.htm)>.

### **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

URL <<http://www.icrc.org>>

Established in 1863; location: Geneva, Switzerland

*Description:* ICRC conducts specialized research on the role of business in conflict areas and the relationship of transnational corporations and humanitarian organizations. Of particular interest is *Private Sector Relations*, through which the ICRC seeks to establish strategic partnerships that are mutually beneficial. The objective is to enhance the private sector's capacity to help victims of war and to promote humanitarian principles among companies operating in war-prone areas. As a result of geological and commercial interests, some companies find themselves increasingly involved in conflict-prone situations. The ICRC is establishing a dialogue at the headquarters and field levels with the aim of promoting fundamental humanitarian principles which are relevant to companies in such settings. See URL <[http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/iwpList2/ICRC\\_Activities:Private\\_sector\\_relations](http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/iwpList2/ICRC_Activities:Private_sector_relations)>.

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

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

Established in 1949; location: Brussels, Belgium

*Description:* The ICFTU has 233 affiliated organizations in 152 countries. One of the most pressing tasks facing the international trade union movement is to address the power and influence of multinational enterprises (MNEs) as part of a trade union response to globalization.: the combination of the growth of foreign direct investment, technological changes, international financial markets, and a wide range of deregulation and privatization measures have made it possible for MNEs to dominate the global economy. The report *Trade Unions and Armed Conflicts: Using the Weapons of Dialogue and Solidarity* (Nov. 2003) explores the question of what trade unions can do in cases of armed conflict, whether a conventional war between two countries, a civil war or acts of terrorism.

### **International Crisis Group (ICG)**

URL <<http://www.crisisweb.org>>

Established in 1995; location: Brussels, Belgium

*Description:* ICG is a multinational organization whose objective is to prevent and resolve deadly conflict. It has a field-based approach, with teams of political analysts working within or close to countries risking an outbreak, escalation or recurrence of violent conflict. ICG produces regular analytical reports containing practical recommendations targeted at key international decision makers. In the aftermath of the attacks of 11 September 2001, ICG launched a new project designed both to bring together ICG's work in existing programme areas (notably in Algeria, the Balkans, Central Asia, Colombia, Indonesia and Sudan) and to establish a new geographical focus on the Middle East and West Asia. ICG President Gareth Evans has in several speeches dealt with the business–security relationship, e.g., *War, Terrorism and Security Breakdown: the Current Risk Environment for Business* (RIIA Political Risk 2003 Conference, London) and *World Tensions and Their Impact on Business: The Costs of Neglect* (Presentation to ICC 34th World Congress, 2002, Denver, Colorado).

### **International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)**

URL <<http://www.iiss.org>>

Established in 1958; location: London, UK

*Description:* The IISS's aim is to provide a primary source of accurate, objective information on international strategic issues. Its work is grounded in an appreciation of the political, economic and social problems that cause instability, as well as the factors that can lead to international cooperation. IISS runs programmes related to security and business. The *Living with Risk Project (Risk Analysis)* aims to develop a better understanding of the concept of risk analysis and the ways in which it can be applied to high-level decision making. It also addresses the issue of public perception of risk within the context of emergency situations. The research programme on *The Strategic Implications of the 'New Terrorism'* examines the origins of, and the threat of further, mass-casualty terrorist attacks as well as the consequences of efforts to guard against, deter and counteract future attacks. The programme on *Conflict Reso-*

*lution, Peace Operations and Humanitarian Intervention* focuses on questions related to the role of international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the IMF, in post-conflict reconstruction and the multiple challenges posed by international efforts to administer war-torn territories.

### **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

URL <<http://www.ilo.org>>

Established in 1919; location: Geneva, Switzerland

*Description:* ILO provides a *Business and Social Initiatives Database (BASI)* on business and social initiatives, including comprehensive information on private-sector initiatives which address labour and social conditions in the workplace and in the community. The database features corporate policies, reports and codes of conduct, with information on specific companies, countries, regions, business sectors, and labour and employment issues. See URL <<http://oracle02.ilo.org/dyn/basi/vpisearch.first>>.

### **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

URL <<http://www.imf.org>>

Established in 1945; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Members:* 184 countries (see URL <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.htm>>)

*Description:* IMF is an international financial institution established to promote international monetary cooperation; to support exchange stability in order to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance-of-payments adjustment.

#### *The IMF and the Fight Against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism*

IMF concluded in April 2001 that money laundering poses a threat to financial system integrity and may undermine the sound functioning of financial systems, good governance and the fight against corruption. It is contributing to the FATF's efforts, and supported them by adding FATF's *Forty Recommendations* and *Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing* to the list of associated standards and codes useful to the operational work of the Fund. It has also substantially increased technical assistance to member countries for strengthening financial, regulatory and supervisory frameworks to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing. See URL <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/aml.htm>>.

See also *Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT): Progress Reports* at URL <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/aml/eng/index.htm>>.

### **International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN)**

URL <<http://www.imolin.org>>

Established in 1996; location: Vienna, Austria

*Description:* IMoLIN is Internet-based and has been developed in cooperation with leading anti-money laundering organizations. The network aims at the establishment

of a common website through which information can be shared by national and international anti-money laundering agencies. The website provides information on national money laundering laws and regulations and contacts for inter-country assistance.

### **Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization)**

URL <<http://www.interpol.int>>

Established in 1923; location: Lyon, France

*Members:* 181 member countries (see URL <<http://www.interpol.int/Public/ICPO/Members/default.asp>>)

*Description:* Interpol is the largest international police organization worldwide, set up to facilitate cross-border criminal police cooperation. Its priority activities concern public safety and terrorism, criminal organizations, drug-related crimes, financial and high-technology crime, trafficking in human beings and fugitive investigation support. Interpol's action against the financing of terrorism is directed by the *Public Safety and Terrorism Sub-Directorate (PST)* which deals with matters relating to terrorism, firearms and explosives, attacks and threats against civil aviation, maritime piracy and weapons of mass destruction. Interpol is also engaged in efforts against money laundering and corruption and provides a website on *Funds Derived from Criminal Activities*, at URL <<http://www.interpol.int/Public/FinancialCrime/MoneyLaundering/default.asp>>.

See also *Interpol's Resolutions on Terrorism*, at URL <<http://www.interpol.int/Public/Terrorism/resolutions.asp>>.

### **London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)**

URL <<http://www.lse.ac.uk>>

Established in 1895; location: London, UK

*Description:* LSE established the *Centre for the Study of Global Governance (CsGG)* in 1992. It maintains a research project on *Oil and Conflict* with particular reference to corporate responsibility as it applies to multinational oil companies. See URL <<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/OtherProjects.htm>>.

### **Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa (NIZA)**

URL <<http://www.niza.nl>>

Established in 1997; location: Amsterdam, the Netherlands

*Description:* NIZA was founded out of the merger of three organizations with a record of support for the anti-apartheid struggle dating back to the 1960s. Part of NIZA's Economic Programme is the *Transactions Campaign* against the conflict-sustaining illegal trade in diamonds and other raw materials. This campaign works for an effective system of monitoring the raw materials trade from conflict areas such as Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone.

## **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

URL <<http://www.nato.int>>

Established in 1949; location: Brussels, Belgium

*Members:* Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA; the new members joining in March 2004: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia

*Description:* NATO is an alliance of 19 states from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty. The *Partnership for Peace (PFP)*, initiated in 1994, is the basis for practical security cooperation between NATO and individual PFP partner countries. Activities of the programme include enhancing peacekeeping abilities and capabilities through joint defence planning and budgeting, military exercises and civil emergency operations. NATO also pursues efforts to better protect against and otherwise prepare for a possible disruption of NATO and national critical infrastructure assets, including information and communications systems. The *NATO Forum on Business and Security* (Feb. 2004) brought together government and business leaders, intelligence analysts and scientists to discuss common threats, and to examine together how to defeat them. See URL <<http://www.nato-forum.com>>.

## **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

URL <<http://www.oecd.org>>

Established in 1961; location: Paris, France

*Members:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA

*Description:* OECD membership includes 30 countries; it also has relationships with 70 other countries, NGOs and civil society. The organization is committed to democratic government and the market economy and is best known for its statistical publications. The OECD plays a prominent role in fostering good governance in the public service and in corporate activity. It is engaged in various issues related to business and security, such as economics, money laundering and corruption, with special emphasis on guidelines for multinational enterprises, fighting bribery and corporate governance principles.

### *Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)*

URL <<http://www.biac.org>>

Since 1962, BIAC has brought together the advice and counsel of the business communities of OECD member countries. The private sector supports the efforts of BIAC to combine analytical thinking and business experience in order to formulate an integrated set of public policy recommendations.

### *Principles of Corporate Governance*

The OECD Principles, endorsed in 1999, and their implementation are the central areas of corporate affairs activities in the OECD member and non-member economies since the integrity of corporations, financial institutions and markets is particularly



central to the health of economies and their stability. See URL <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/50/4347646.pdf>>. See also the OECD–World Bank *Corporate Governance Roundtables* at URL <[http://www.oecd.org/document/9/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_34813\\_2048457\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/9/0,2340,en_2649_34813_2048457_1_1_1_1,00.html)>.

### *Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*

The OECD Guidelines are recommendations from governments for multinational enterprises operating in or from adhering countries. They provide voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct in a variety of areas.

### *Fighting Bribery and Corruption*

The OECD has assumed a leading role in preventing international bribery and corruption. Its Anti-Corruption Division serves as the focal point within the OECD Secretariat to support the work of the OECD in the fight against bribery and corruption in international business transactions through the implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. See URL <[http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,2686,en\\_2649\\_34855\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_37447,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,2686,en_2649_34855_1_1_1_1_37447,00.html)>.

See also *Roundtable on Corporate Responsibility: Enhancing the Role of Business in the Fight against Corruption*, URL <[http://www.oecd.org/document/47/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_34855\\_2512687\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_34855,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/47/0,2340,en_2649_34855_2512687_1_1_1_34855,00.html)>; *Anti-corruption Instruments and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Companies*, URL <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/0/33/2638728.pdf>>; and *Business Approaches to Combating Corrupt Practices*, URL <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/57/2638716.pdf>>.

### *AnCorR Web (Anti-Corruption Ring Online)*

AnCorR is a comprehensive worldwide information resource on corruption and bribery, with collections on a variety of topics related to corruption. The online service provides governments, businesses and civil society with the information they need to understand and implement effective policies and practices in the area of anti-corruption by offering references to books, journals, papers and reports as well as a large number of other resources. See URL <<http://www1.oecd.org/daf/nocorruptionweb>>.

### *Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)*

URL <<http://www.fatf-gafi.org>>

Established in 1989; location: at the OECD, Paris

The FATF was established as an intergovernmental body at the 1989 G7 Summit in Paris with the objective of developing a coordinated international response to the mounting concerns over money laundering and implementing measures designed to counter the use of the financial system by criminals. The FATF issued its Forty Recommendations in 1990 (revised in 1996 and 2003), which provide the basic framework for anti-money laundering efforts as the principal standard in this field. In October 2001, following the terrorist attacks in the United States in September, the FATF expanded its mission and issued the Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing. The objective of these measures is to deny terrorists and their supporters access to the international financial system. For the recommendations see URL <<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/index.htm>>.

*Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units*

A number of countries have created specialized government agencies for dealing with the problem of money laundering. These entities are commonly referred to as financial intelligence units (FIUs) and serve as the focal point for national anti-money laundering programmes because they provide a possibility for rapidly exchanging information between financial institutions and law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities. In 1995 a number of FIUs began working together in an informal organization known as the Egmont Group. See URL <[http://www1.oecd.org/fatf/Ctry-orgpages/org-egmont\\_en.htm](http://www1.oecd.org/fatf/Ctry-orgpages/org-egmont_en.htm)>.

*Development Assistance Committee (DAC)*

The *Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation* brings critical issues affecting the structural stability and fragility of states to the attention of the DAC, other OECD bodies, and policy makers in the foreign affairs, trade, commerce and defence communities. The publication *A Development Co-operation Lens on Terrorism Prevention: Key Entry Points for Action* (2003) emphasizes the role of the private sector in helping partner governments to establish transparent mechanisms for encouraging domestic and international corporate responsibility. *The DAC Guidelines: Helping Prevent Violent Conflict* (2001) analyse the role of business in conflict situations and conclude that the private sector needs to be guided to guard against side effects of its investments which may have negative impacts on the local and national structural stability, may unwittingly play into the hands of extremists or may finance terrorists. See URL <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/54/1886146.pdf>>.

*Futures Project on Risk Management—Policies in Selected OECD Countries*

The OECD International Futures Programme (IFP) launched the *Project on Risk Management Policies* as a follow-up to the Futures Project on Emerging Systemic Risks (2000–2002). This led to the publication in 2003 of *Emerging Risks in the 21st Century: An Agenda for Action*, a cross-sectoral analysis of risk management and novel risks in the 21st century. Five large risk clusters—natural disasters, technological accidents, infectious diseases, food safety and terrorism—are analysed and their implications for economy and society explored. Another focus is on the increasing vulnerability of major systems. The publication also identifies the challenges of assessing, preparing for and responding to conventional and newly emerging hazards of this kind and provides recommendations for governments and the private sector. See also the report *Security in Maritime Transport: Risk Factors and Economic Impact* (2003), which explores the risks posed to the international merchant maritime transport system by terrorist organizations; and *The Economic Consequences of Terrorism* (Working Paper no. 334, 2002). See URL <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/61/18521672.pdf>> and URL <<http://www.oecdwash.org/DATA/DOCS/eco-wkp-2002-20.pdf>>.

## Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

URL <<http://www.osce.org>>

Established in 1973 (as the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, called the OSCE in 1995); location: Vienna, Austria

*Members:* Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, USA, Uzbekistan

*Description:* OSCE is the world's largest regional security organization, with 55 participating states. It is active in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Its approach to security is comprehensive and cooperative, embracing a wide range of security-related issues, including arms control, preventive diplomacy, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, democratization, election monitoring, and economic and environmental security. At the Ministerial Council Meeting in Bucharest (2001), participating states agreed in Decision no. 1 to adopt *The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism*. At the Porto Ministerial Meeting (2002) the OSCE made further commitments to joint action on preventing and combating terrorism in Decision no. 1 on *Implementing the OSCE Commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism* and Decision no. 2 on *OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century*. OSCE also promotes cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to support participating states' efforts to strengthen their ability to prevent and suppress terrorist financing.

### *Other OSCE projects and related documentation*

The *Booklet on Best Practices in Combating Corruption* (2003) is a reference document on implementing anti-corruption measures. It provides examples of best practices in addressing corruption in OSCE countries. See URL <[http://www.osce.org/osceprojects/show\\_project.php?id=414](http://www.osce.org/osceprojects/show_project.php?id=414)>.

The aims of the *National Workshops on Combating Money Laundering and Suppressing the Financing of Terrorism* (from Sep. 2002) are to raise awareness on technical and legislative aspects of money laundering and issues related to the financing of terrorism; to familiarize participants with legal and administrative tools to combat money laundering/financing of terrorism; and to identify needs for further legislative development relevant to combating money laundering/financing of terrorism. See URL <[http://www.osce.org/osceprojects/show\\_project.php?id=240](http://www.osce.org/osceprojects/show_project.php?id=240)>.

## Peres Center for Peace

URL <<http://www.peres-center.org>>

Established in 1996; location: Tel Aviv, Israel

*Description:* The Peres Center for Peace has established a project on *Business and Economic Relations* which is designed to promote peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours. It is based on the premise that economic stability and prosperity are key

factors in developing sustainable peace in the region. Within this framework the Peres Center is working with business people from Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian Authority to develop integrated initiatives for the mutual benefit of all parties. The emphasis lies on creating realistic, strong ties between the principal economic players in society which are in a position to make genuine business changes, thus facilitating a shift in the regional macro-economic situation.

### **Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA)**

URL <<http://www.riia.org>>

Established in 1920; location: London, UK

*Description:* RIIA, also known as Chatham House, launched the *New Security Issues Programme (NSIP)* in September 2002, with the objective of producing policy-oriented research and analysis of issues important for the new security agenda. The NSIP highlights issues which have not featured significantly on the security agenda, but which have implications for it. It also aims to develop links to government, business and NGOs in order to stimulate debate on issues that require the participation of a wider audience.

### **Social Science Research Council (SSRC)**

URL <<http://www.ssrc.org>>

Established in 1923; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* Within its *Program on Global Security and Cooperation (GSC)* SSRC promotes the production, integration and dissemination of new knowledge needed to understand and meet the security challenges of the 21st century.

### **Swiss Peace Foundation (Swisspeace)**

URL <<http://www.swisspeace.ch>>

Established in 1988; location: Berne, Switzerland

*Description:* Swisspeace is an action-oriented peace research institute with a focus on the analysis of the causes of wars and violent conflicts. It develops tools for early recognition of tensions and formulates conflict-mitigation strategies. It is widening the scope of its engagement in civil peace-building to the private sector and is establishing the *Business and Peace Project* to investigate the complex relationship between violent conflicts and the economy. The focus will be on the negative consequences of business activities and their mitigation and on the potential of corporations as active partners in peace-building efforts. The relationship between fossil fuel wealth and violent conflicts was discussed at the annual conference for 2003 on *Adding Fuel to the Fire: The Role of Petroleum in Violent Conflicts*.

### **Terrorism Research Center (TRC)**

URL <<http://www.terrorism.com>>

Established in 1996; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* TRC is dedicated to the research of terrorism, information warfare and security, critical infrastructure protection, homeland security and other issues related to low-intensity political violence. TRC has a comprehensive online portal for its terrorism knowledge base; online forums on infrastructure protection, counter-terrorism,

emerging threats, and cyber terrorism and information warfare; and information on terrorist profiles and terrorist attacks.

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

URL <<http://www.transparency.org>>

Established in 1993; location: Berlin, Germany

*Description:* TI is a global coalition of civil society, business and governments. It is devoted to combating corruption, focusing on prevention and reforms. TI works at the national and international levels to curb corruption. In the international arena, TI raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption, advocates policy reform, works towards the implementation of multilateral conventions and monitors compliance by governments, corporations and banks. At the national level, the TI objective is to increase levels of accountability and transparency, monitor the performance of key institutions and press for necessary reforms. TI's *National Integrity Systems* are the sum of institutions and practices within a given country that address aspects of maintaining the honesty and integrity of government and private-sector institutions. TI's *Business Principles for Countering Bribery* provide a practical tool which companies can use as a reference for good practice. See URL <[http://www.transparency.org/activities/nat\\_integ\\_systems/nis\\_index.html](http://www.transparency.org/activities/nat_integ_systems/nis_index.html)> and URL <[http://www.transparency.org/building\\_coalitions/private\\_sector/business\\_principles.html](http://www.transparency.org/building_coalitions/private_sector/business_principles.html)>.

See also *Global Corruption Report 2003*, at URL <<http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org>>.

### **United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)**

URL <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk>>

Established in 1997; location: London, UK

*Description:* DFID's main focus is on humanitarian crises and sustainable development. It also deals with issues relevant to business and conflict. These efforts are conducted within the *Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs Department (CHAD)*, which provides advice and support *inter alia* in conflict prevention and resolution, emergency response preparedness, contingency planning arrangements, and disaster and vulnerability initiatives. CHAD also aims to support security sector reform and post-conflict peace-building.

### **United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (MOD)**

URL <<http://www.mod.uk>>

Established in 1971; location: London, UK

*Description:* The British MOD has established the *Joint Doctrine and Concepts Centre (JDCC)* as a part of its central policy area. The JDCC website contains the results of its research and analysis on strategic trends. See URL <<http://www.mod.uk/jdcc>>. The site also presents the JDCC's view of how the world might develop over the next 30 years and the effects on the UK's security. With regard to the defence and security implications of future business, JDCC states: 'Transnational companies will further increase in size but are unlikely to seek to exercise this power geopolitically. However, cooperation between companies and state governments on

intelligence and information may increase in response to mutual threats such as terrorism and organized crime'. See URL <<http://www.jdcc-strategictrends.org>>.

### **United Nations (UN)**

URL <<http://www.un.org>>

Established in 1945; location: New York, N.Y., USA

*Members:* 191 member states (see URL <<http://www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html>>)

*Description:* The UN objectives are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; and to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The aim of the six principal organs of the United Nations—the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat—is to fulfil these objectives.

#### *United Nations Action against Terrorism*

URL <<http://www.un.org/terrorism>>

This comprehensive website contains information on all the essential UN activities related to the fight against terrorism.

*Declarations:* URL <<http://www.un.org/terrorism/declarations.htm>>.

*UN General Assembly resolutions:* URL <<http://www.un.org/terrorism/ga.htm>>, in particular the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (A/RES/54/109, 25 Feb. 2000).

*UN Security Council resolutions:* URL <<http://www.un.org/terrorism/sc.htm#reso>>.

*UN treaty collection, Conventions on Terrorism:* URL <<http://untreaty.un.org/English/Terrorism.asp>>.

#### *United Nations and Business*

URL <<http://www.un.org/partners/business/index.asp>>

This comprehensive UN website covers many aspects of the UN's relationships with business. Its main purpose is to provide information on partnerships and alliances between the UN and the private sector and foundations in furtherance of the UN Millennium Development Goals (2000). It also provides guidelines for doing business with the UN and links to websites of UN offices, agencies, funds and programmes which provide information about partnerships with the private sector.

#### *United Nations Business Council (BCUN)*

URL <<http://www.unausa.org/newindex.asp?place=http://www.unausa.org/programs/bcun/bcun.asp>>

BCUN is a catalyst for action, understanding and innovative business opportunities between member companies and the United Nations. Through a network of partnerships in economic development, health, education and technology, BCUN advances the common interest of the UN and business in a more prosperous and peaceful world.

*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)*

URL <<http://www.unctad.org>>

This website contains information on UNCTAD's purpose and members, press releases, further links, and discussion papers on issues pertaining to business and development.

*United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC)*

URL <<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373>>

On 28 September 2001, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter (on threats to international peace and security), the Security Council adopted *Resolution 1373*, reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, and expressing its determination to prevent all such acts. Resolution 1373 also established the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), made up of all 15 members of the Security Council with a mandate to monitor the implementation of Resolution 1373 by all states and to increase the capability of states to fight terrorism.

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*

URL <<http://www.undp.org>>

UNDP has various partnerships with the business sector. In 2003 it initiated the *Partnerships for Private Sector Development (PPSD)* project to help build the groundwork for an Afghan private sector, acknowledging that the development of the private sector is the key driver to long-term economic recovery and has the potential to contribute to reconstruction and national security by creating employment beyond the control of warlords or the drug trade.

*United Nations Follow-Up Process to the International Conference on Financing for Development*

URL <<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd>>

In this process the Monterrey Conference, held in Monterrey, N.L., Mexico, in March 2002, marked the first quadripartite exchange of views between governments, civil society, the business community and institutional stakeholders on global economic issues. The focus of this independent forum for private-sector engagement is on how to improve the process of risk sharing between public- and private-sector organizations in ways that provide developing countries better access to bond markets. International bond markets are the primary focus, since they are currently the most important source of long-term private-sector funding for developing countries. See URL <<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffdprivatesector.htm>>.

*United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)*

URL <<http://www.un.org/unfip>>

UNFIP offers another platform for partnerships between the UN and the private sector, including information on partnership programmes. UNFIP promotes new partnerships and alliances with companies and foundations in furtherance of the Millennium Development Goals (2000).

*United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)*

Within the scope of the *Terrorism Prevention Unit*, UNICRI and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law will launch the *Journal on Terrorism and Organized Crime (JTOC)* on the issues of terrorism and organized crime from political, social, legal and strategic points of view. See URL <[http://www.unicri.it/call\\_for\\_papers.htm](http://www.unicri.it/call_for_papers.htm)>.

UNICRI has several projects related to business and security, *inter alia* the *Global Programme against Corruption and International Terrorism* and on *Security of Maritime Transport*. See URL <[http://www.unicri.it/on-going\\_projects.htm](http://www.unicri.it/on-going_projects.htm)>.

Its pipeline projects, designed and awaiting funding, include *Comparative Analysis of the Anti-terrorism Measures adopted by EU Member Candidates*. See URL <[http://www.unicri.it/pipeline\\_projects.htm](http://www.unicri.it/pipeline_projects.htm)>.

*United Nations Global Compact (GC)*

URL <<http://www.unglobalcompact.org>>

In an address to the World Economic Forum on 31 January 1999, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan challenged business leaders to join an international initiative—the Global Compact. As an agreement between the UN and the international private sector, GC brings together companies, UN agencies, labour and civil society. It is a network-based initiative based on the five core UN agencies: the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The general aim is to encourage transnational corporations to operate in a socially responsible manner. GC is based on *Nine Principles* which the international business community is asked to practise or consider. As a regulatory instrument the GC does not police, enforce or measure the behaviour or actions of companies, but relies on public accountability, transparency and the enlightened self-interest of companies to promote joint and substantive action in pursuing the principles. See URL <[http://www.undp.bg/globalcompact/en/the\\_9\\_principles.php](http://www.undp.bg/globalcompact/en/the_9_principles.php)>.

The GC website includes information on business associations, roles and responsibilities of corporations and networks; see URL <<http://www.unglobalcompact.org/Portal>>.

The GC policy dialogue on *The Role of the Private Sector in Zones of Conflict* provides a dynamic forum where representatives from companies, NGOs and trade unions identify key issues and concrete actions pertaining to the role of the private sector in conflict areas. See also *Global Impact Business Guide for Conflict Impact Assessment and Risk Management* at URL <[http://www.union-network.org/UNISite/In\\_Depth/Interna\\_Relations/World\\_Bank/TOOLBOXFinal06\\_27.pdf](http://www.union-network.org/UNISite/In_Depth/Interna_Relations/World_Bank/TOOLBOXFinal06_27.pdf)> and *Recommendations of the Transparency Working Group to Address Problems in Zones of Conflict* at URL <[http://www.union-network.org/UNISite/In\\_Depth/Interna\\_Relations/World\\_Bank/Transpfinalrev.pdf](http://www.union-network.org/UNISite/In_Depth/Interna_Relations/World_Bank/Transpfinalrev.pdf)>.

*United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)*

URL <<http://www.unido.org>>

Working with the private sector has become one of the highest priorities of UNIDO. It has launched the *Business Partnership Programme*, in which the business com-



munity plays an active role in supporting multilateral institutions. See URL <<http://www.unido.org/doc/4364>>.

See also the report *Why UNIDO Business Partnerships are Important*, at URL <<http://www.unido.org/en/doc/12686>>. UNIDO was added to the Global Compact group in the spring of 2003, reflecting a desire to cater for the needs of small and medium enterprises.

#### *United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)*

URL <[http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha\\_ol/](http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha_ol/)>

The OCHA has a website on the role of the private sector in the protection of civilians, including the practices of global corporations. Through expanding trade and investment, private-sector actors have exercised a growing influence on global policy, including policy in many conflict zones. Given the challenges to the international community in this respect, partnerships are increasingly necessary. With almost 96 per cent of the private sector engaged in the manufacturing of civilian goods and services, the private sector has a vested interest in peace-building and economic stability and in complementing, rather than exacerbating, humanitarian efforts. See URL <[http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha\\_ol/civilians/private\\_sector/index.html](http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha_ol/civilians/private_sector/index.html)>.

#### *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)*

URL <<http://www.unodc.org>>

The Vienna-based *United Nations Terrorism Prevention Branch* of the UNODC conducts research on terrorism trends and assists countries in upgrading their capacities to investigate and to prevent terrorist acts. UNODC's *Global Programme against Terrorism* is an integral part of the UN's collective action against terrorism. It works closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, providing technical assistance to member states and promoting international cooperation against terrorism. See URL <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism.html>>.

#### *Conventions Against Terrorism*

URL <[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/terrorism\\_conventions.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/terrorism_conventions.html)>

The need for private-sector cooperation is emphasized in the *Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century* and in the *Plan of Action*, available at URL <[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime\\_cicp\\_resolutions.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_resolutions.html)> and URL <<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/terrorism/res56/261e.pdf>>. The role of the private sector as protagonist in the response to the problem of drugs is stressed in various UN Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) reports.

The *Global Programme against Corruption (GPAC)* was launched in 1999 in collaboration with UNICRI, to assist member states in their efforts to build integrity to curb and prevent corruption by increasing the risks and costs of abusing power for private gain. The GPAC targets countries with vulnerable developing or transitional economies by promoting anti-corruption measures in the public sphere, in the private sector and in high-level financial and political circles. The *United Nations Convention against Corruption* was adopted by the General Assembly at a high-level political conference (Mexico, Dec. 2003). See URL <[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime\\_convention\\_corruption.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_convention_corruption.html)>. The GPAC and the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols are available at URL <<http://www.unodc.org/>

unodc/en/organized\_crime.html> and URL <[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime\\_cicp\\_convention.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html)>.

### **United States Chamber of Commerce**

URL <<http://www.uschamber.org>>

Established in 1912; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Description:* The United States Chamber of Commerce *Center for Corporate Citizenship (CCC)* is a business service organization whose objective is to enable and facilitate corporate civic and humanitarian initiatives, particularly in terms of civic engagement, economic development, economic security, and disaster management and economic recovery. The core competencies of the CCC are the facilitation of public–private partnerships and the coordination of crisis response networks, including initiatives on information sharing, economic and community safety, and critical infrastructure protection. See URL <<http://www.uschamber.org/CCC/default.htm>>.

### **Watson Institute for International Studies**

URL <<http://www.watsoninstitute.org>>

Established in 1986; location: Providence, Rhode Island, USA

*Description:* The Watson Institute programme on *Global Security* examines threats to regional and global security; aims to bridge the gap between theory and policy; and analyses the transformation of war, and the prevention and management of violent conflict and post-conflict reconstruction. One of the projects within this programme, *Targeting Terrorist Finances*, investigates the ability of terrorist organizations to use the global financial system to support their activities. Various issues related to tackling the financial aspects of the war on terrorism are raised such as the sources of terrorist funds and how networks for terrorist financing operate and can be regulated. See URL <[http://www.watsoninstitute.org/program\\_detail.cfm?id=4](http://www.watsoninstitute.org/program_detail.cfm?id=4)>.

### **World Bank Group**

URL <<http://www.worldbank.org>>

Established in 1944; location: Washington, DC, USA

*Members:* 184 member countries (see Internet site)

*Description:* The mission of the World Bank Group—consisting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)—is to fight poverty and improve the living standards of low- and middle-income countries by providing loans, policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge-sharing services. The Group has many projects related to business, security and peacekeeping: e.g., conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, natural disaster management, social protection and risk management, vulnerability assessment and monitoring, infrastructure services for private-sector development, corporate governance and a global partnership for development. The Group has made strategic policy changes that are relevant for the role of business in development and conflict prevention, including: the increased institutionalization of its relationships with the private sector; a strengthened commitment to address

corruption; and a more proactive role in post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation activities. The World Bank's archives provide relevant information pertaining to the role of business in conflict.

### *Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit (CPR)*

The CPR Unit is concerned with the evolving role of the Group's involvement in conflict-torn areas. The *Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Network (CPR Network)*, set up in 1998, reflects a new operational policy on partnership in work with conflict-affected countries. The unit has also developed the *Conflict Analysis Framework (CAF)* to enhance conflict sensitivity and the conflict-prevention potential of World Bank assistance. Through the *Post-Conflict Fund (PCF)*, established in 1997, the Group aims at assisting countries to make the transition to peace and economic growth.

### *Business and the Private Sector*

The World Bank Group is engaged with the private sector through its *International Finance Corporation (IFC)*, *Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)*, and key initiatives at the World Bank itself.

### *Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Competitiveness*

Within this programme, launched at the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2000, many meetings have been organized related to the role of the private sector: *Successful Public-Private Partnerships: Perspectives of the Private Sector* (Apr., 2002); *Is There a Role for Business in Building Peace and Democracy?* (Sep. 2003); and *Redefining the Role of Business Leadership in Relation to Poverty and Development* (Sep. 2003). See URL <<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/corpgov/csr/events.html>>.

### *Additional publications and research*

The report *Natural Resources and Violent Conflict: Options and Action* argues that revenues from natural resources have financed wars in low-income countries, prolonging hostilities and making them harder to resolve. The report found that doubling the income per capita in low-income countries roughly halved the risk of civil war. The Group's research on the root causes of conflict finds that economic dependence on natural resources of the developing countries is strongly associated with the risk level for violent conflict.

*Transition from War to Peace* contains guidelines for the Group's involvement in economic measures throughout the development process in conflict societies. It stresses the need to create an enabling environment for the private sector and for public-private partnership in reconstruction.