



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**SCALING UP SUSTAINABILITY COLLABORATION:**  
CONTRIBUTIONS OF BUSINESS  
ASSOCIATIONS AND SECTOR INITIATIVES  
TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



**United Nations**  
Global Compact



## **About the United Nations Global Compact**

The United Nations Global Compact is a call to companies everywhere to voluntarily align their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and to take action in support of UN goals and issues. The UN Global Compact is a leadership platform for the development, implementation and disclosure of responsible corporate policies and practices. Launched in 2000, it is the largest corporate sustainability initiative in the world, with over 8,000 companies and 4,000 non-business signatories based in 160 countries.

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

## **About the International Chamber of Commerce**

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the world's largest business organization with a network of over 6.5 million members in more than 130 countries. ICC works to promote international trade, responsible business conduct and a global approach to regulation through a unique mix of advocacy and standard setting activities—together with market-leading dispute resolution services. ICC's members include many of the world's largest companies, SMEs, business associations and local chambers of commerce.

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

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# SUMMARY

With the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in September 2015, the UN Member States will adopt 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs will provide a globally-accepted and practical framework for realizing the thematic priorities of the international community and will encompass areas such as poverty eradication, water and food security, education, public health, climate change, urban resilience, ecosystems and biodiversity, energy access, industrial development, job creation, sustainable consumption and production, good governance, partnerships and more.

Business leaders are increasingly recognizing the advantages of integrating environmental, social and governance issues to their core operations and aligning them with a broader global development agenda.

With a growing emphasis on the role of the private sector in achieving development priorities, the SDGs offer an opportunity for business to engage and contribute more comprehensively to the global development agenda. The most fundamental contribution businesses can make towards these development priorities is to be financially sustainable while upholding high ethical standards in how they treat their employees, the environment and the communities in which they operate. As strong markets and strong societies go hand in hand, private sector efforts to achieve the SDGs are critical in creating sustainable and inclusive markets around the world.

Due to their scope and reach, business associations have the potential to be essential enablers to scale up corporate action on sustainable development. Over 53% of respondents to the UN Global Compact's 2015 Annual Implementation Survey indicated that they take action in support of UN goals and development issues through partnerships and collaborative efforts<sup>1</sup>. When these companies were asked which organizations they prefer to partner with, 61% of them indicated business associations vis-à-vis NGOs (79%) and other companies (68%). 76% of mid-cap companies (defined as employing between 5,000 – 50,000 people) indicated business

associations to be the second most popular partner choice after NGOs.

In this context, this publication aspires to showcase how business associations can and are advancing sustainable development. Through their extensive networks they serve as key platforms for sharing knowledge and good practices on integrating sustainability measures into company operations. With member services such as technical standards, accreditation, informational exchange, capacity building, and industry research, business associations help create a level playing field, facilitate information flows, and promote cooperation<sup>2</sup>. The examples in this publication illustrate the various roles that business associations are playing to help their members advance corporate sustainability, including:

- **Information and knowledge diffusion** (best practices sharing, networking and learning meetings)
- **Capacity building and education** (professional training, accreditation)
- **Technical standards and specifications** (Commitment Statement, Code of Conduct, Set of Principles, Certifications)
- **Policy advocacy and public affairs** (collective action, intergovernmental processes)
- **Fostering and brokering partnerships** (multi-stakeholder collaboration)

Business and industry associations play an important role in shaping a more sustainable economy and in transforming their industries. As the illustration on page 6 and 7 shows, there are efforts underway in support of every SDG. The featured case studies are grouped according to the Thomson Reuters Business Classification system. Although the cases collected are in limited number, the diverse nature of the contributions make an argument for how business associations can promote corporate sustainability and how they are already contributing to the sustainable development agenda.



		Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10	Goal 11	Goal 12	Goal 13	Goal 14	Goal 15	Goal 16	Goal 17
<b>ENERGY</b>	IPIECA						●	●	●	●				●	●	●		●
	World Petroleum Council					●		●	●					●				●
<b>BASIC MATERIALS</b>	The Aluminum Association							●	●	●		●	●	●				●
	International Council of Chemical Associations						●	●					●	●				
	International Council of Forest and Paper Associations							●					●	●		●		
	International Council on Mining and Metals			●			●		●				●	●		●		
	World Steel Association								●	●		●	●			●		
<b>INDUSTRIALS</b>	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors	●				●	●	●		●		●	●	●		●		
	World Council of Civil Engineers			●			●	●		●		●		●				
<b>INDUSTRIALS - TRANSPORTATION</b>	Air Transport Action Group								●	●				●				
	International Chamber of Shipping							●	●					●	●			●
	International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations, Uganda Freight Forwarders Association	●							●									
	International Road Transport Union	●	●		●				●	●	●	●	●					●
	International Railway Association			●					●	●		●		●				
	Sustainable Shipping Initiative			●					●				●	●	●			
<b>CONSUMER CYCLICALS</b>	Consumer Goods Forum	●				●	●		●				●	●		●		●
	Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition								●				●				●	
	Outdoor Industry Association			●			●		●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●
	Textile Exchange						●		●				●			●		●
	Global Sustainable Tourism Council	●							●				●		●	●		
	World Travel and Tourism Council								●	●			●					
<b>CONSUMER CYCLICALS - MEDIA &amp; PUBLISHING</b>	World Federation of Advertisers												●					●
	International Advertising Association													●			●	●
<b>CONSUMER NON-CYCLICALS</b>	Global Salmon Initiative	●											●		●			●
	International Agri-Food Network		●															
	International Fertilizer Industry Association	●	●			●										●		
	National Fisheries Institute's Crab Council								●				●		●			
<b>FINANCIALS</b>	International Federation of Accountants				●				●	●			●	●			●	●
	World Federation of Exchanges								●									
<b>HEALTHCARE</b>	International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations			●					●	●								●
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>	Business For Social Responsibility, Transport & Logistics, Healthcare			●			●							●	●		●	●
	World Ocean Council						●								●			●



# CASE STUDIES

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*“Scaling Up Sustainability Collaboration: Contributions of Business Associations and Sector Initiatives to Sustainable Development”* showcases what business associations from different industry sectors are doing, what their key sustainability priorities are, and how their efforts align with the 17 SDGs.

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# ENERGY

**INDUSTRY GROUP: Coal, Oil & Gas, Oil & Gas Related Equipment and Services, Renewable Energy, Uranium**

This industry sector includes companies that supply energy sources such as oil and gas, coal or renewable fuels. All industries in the global economy depend on fuel to operate. For decades, coal, oil, gas and other energy companies have provided the fundamental energy sources that help economies to thrive. These companies are increasingly finding new ways to operate that minimize negative environmental and social impacts. Through the transformation of technology, processes and materials, the energy sector is experiencing significant change and innovation. In richer countries, energy providers are evolving to service consumers and businesses that are increasingly environmentally and socially aware. In developing countries, energy sector development can increase access and reliability of energy supply, which can contribute to alleviating poverty and improving well-being for large populations around the world.



<b>Name:</b>	IPIECA
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	1974
<b>Membership:</b>	IPIECA represents over 60% of the world's current oil production. IPIECA's membership comprises 36 companies, as well as 16 associations that form a network of over 400 oil and gas companies.
<b>Vision:</b>	IPIECA envisions an oil and gas industry that successfully improves its operations and products to meet society's expectations for environmental and social performance.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Climate and energy, environment, social responsibility
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17

<b>Name:</b>	World Petroleum Council (WPC)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	1933
<b>Membership:</b>	WPC has National Committees in 70 member countries, representing over 95% of the world's oil and gas consumption and production. They cover the whole spectrum of the global oil and gas sector, including industry, Government, academia, business, youth and other stakeholders.
<b>Vision:</b>	WPC's vision is the development and utilization of oil and gas resources and other energy sources in an efficient and sustainable way for the benefit of the current and future generations.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Social responsibility, climate change, sustainable energy
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 5, 7, 8, 13, 17

# BASIC MATERIALS

**INDUSTRY GROUP: Chemicals, Metals & Mining, Construction Materials, Paper & Forest Products, Containers & Packaging**

The basic materials sector includes mining, refining of metals, forestry products and chemicals. It provides the raw materials that are used in industrial manufacturing and construction processes. Raw materials are crucial inputs to value chains across numerous industries. As a result, this sector is particularly sensitive to changes in global supply and demand. As economic growth patterns become less predictable and economies more volatile, the sector is striving to become more resilient and more sustainable. A growing number of companies in this sector are seeking to innovate through life-cycle thinking and the use of renewable technologies. Through increased transparency and governance in extracting and processing raw materials, the sector is prioritizing community needs as well as respecting the environment.

<b>Name:</b>	THE ALUMINUM ASSOCIATION
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Arlington, United States of America
<b>Founded:</b>	1933
<b>Membership:</b>	The Aluminum Association represents U.S. and foreign-based primary producers of aluminum, aluminum recyclers and producers of fabricated products, as well as industry suppliers. Member companies operate approximately 180 plants in the United States, with many conducting business worldwide.
<b>Vision:</b>	The Aluminum Association promotes the production and use of aluminum as the sustainable material of choice.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Life cycle thinking, cleaner production and consumption, recycling, product stewardship and corporate stewardship
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17

<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS (ICCA)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Brussels, Belgium
<b>Founded:</b>	1989
<b>Membership:</b>	ICCA has 44 member and observer federations representing companies which account for 90% of global chemical production. In addition to these members and observers, more than 20 other national chemical federations participate in various ICCA program areas.
<b>Vision:</b>	ICCA's vision is that the global chemical industry will be widely valued and supported for its economic, social and environmental contributions to society.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Protection of human health and the environment
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 7, 12, 13



<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF FOREST AND PAPER ASSOCIATIONS (ICFPA)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Currently São Paulo, Brazil (the secretariat moves with its elected president)
<b>Founded:</b>	2002
<b>Membership:</b>	The ICFPA represents more than 30 national and regional forest and paper associations around the world. Together, ICFPA members represent over 90% of global paper production and half of global wood production.
<b>Vision:</b>	ICFPA seeks to meet the growing world population's needs for paper and wood products through the efficient use of fresh fiber, sustainable forest management and recycling.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Climate change, global energy supply, sustainable forest management, combat illegal logging
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 7, 12, 13, 15

<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MINING AND METALS (ICMM)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	2001
<b>Membership:</b>	ICMM is an organization of 23 mining and metals companies that account for close to one-third of the volume of global mineral production. The members employ about a million individuals in 1,200 mining and metals facilities in roughly 60 countries. In addition, 35 national mining and commodity associations are associate members.
<b>Vision:</b>	ICMM members collaborate to promote responsible mining, demonstrating leadership across the industry in mining and metals operations that respect people and the environment.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Responsible supply and use, health and safety, socio-economic contribution, environmental stewardship, transparency
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15 <sup>3</sup>

<b>Name:</b>	WORLD STEEL ASSOCIATION (WORLDSTEEL)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Brussels, Belgium
<b>Founded:</b>	1967
<b>Membership:</b>	worldsteel represents approximately 170 steel producers (including 9 of the world's 10 largest steel companies), national and regional steel industry associations, and steel research institutes. Together, worldsteel members represent around 85% of world steel production.
<b>Vision:</b>	The vision is a sustainable steel industry in a sustainable world. worldsteel acts as the focal point for the steel industry, providing global leadership on all major strategic issues impacting the industry, particularly focusing on economic, environmental and social sustainability.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Safety and health, environmental protection, ethical standards
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12, 15



# INDUSTRIALS

**INDUSTRY GROUP: Aerospace & Defense, Machinery, Equipment & Components, Construction & Engineering, Diversified Trading & Distributing, Professional & Commercial Services, Industrial Conglomerates, Freight & Logistics Services, Passenger Transportation Services, Transport Infrastructure**

Companies in this industry segment span a wide range of business areas. They include machinery, equipment and component producers, construction and engineering, trading, distribution and freight service providers, as well as industrial transportation. Industrial goods are needed for industrial manufacturing and represent necessary inputs to other sectors as well. Therefore, companies in the industrials sector interface with many types of industries and have strong business-to-business interactions. This sector is strongly driven by the growth of heavy industries such as construction and infrastructure. Good governance has been a strong focus of companies in the industrials sector, as they work to ensure accountability to key stakeholders and respect for local communities, as well as to address potential health and safety issues in heavy manufacturing processes.



<b>Name:</b>	ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS (RICS)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	1868
<b>Membership:</b>	118,000 professional individuals globally who represent responsible and ethical practices in the land, property and construction sector.
<b>Vision:</b>	RICS works to promote and enforce the highest professional qualifications and standards in the development and management of land, real estate, construction and infrastructure.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Strengthening the business case, capacity building, natural capital conservation, social and gender equity, resilience and adaptation, partnerships
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15

<b>Name:</b>	WORLD COUNCIL OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (WCCE)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Madrid, Spain
<b>Founded:</b>	2006
<b>Membership:</b>	WCCE's membership consists of 20 national chapters and two international member organizations that represent more than two million civil engineering professionals all over the world.
<b>Vision:</b>	WCCE's vision is for the civil engineering profession to become recognized as a cornerstone in human development and to make a valuable contribution to leading and engaging society in horizontal development issues from a hands-on perspective.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Anti-corruption, natural disaster mitigation, integrated water resources management
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13

# INDUSTRIALS -TRANSPORTATION

**INDUSTRY: Air Freight & Logistics, Marine Freight & Logistics, Ground Freight & Logistics, Airlines, Passenger Transportation, Ground & Sea, Highways and Rail Tracks, Airport Services, Marine Port Services**

As a sub-group of the *Industrials* sector, the business sector transportation encompasses various modes of transport including air, marine, rail, road and freight services. These companies help to move goods, services and people. Transport infrastructure allows people to communicate and travel, and is an important enabler for social and economic development. Around the world, cities are growing rapidly. In 2050, 66% of the world's population is projected to reside in cities<sup>4</sup>. Thus, transport infrastructure will be vital in shaping the livability of urban environments. The transport industry can help to alleviate poverty and make economies more competitive as it provides greater opportunities to access education, jobs and healthcare. With rapid urbanization and a global economy that is becoming ever more interconnected, it is crucial for transport providers to move forward on a sustainable development path.



<b>Name:</b>	AIR TRANSPORT ACTION GROUP (ATAG)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Geneva, Switzerland
<b>Founded:</b>	1990
<b>Membership:</b>	ATAG is a coalition of aviation industry partners working together on sustainable development of the industry. It brings together all parts of the aviation value chain – airports, airlines, air traffic management organizations and the makers of aircraft, engines and their components.
<b>Vision:</b>	ATAG is the forum where the aviation industry can come together and work towards common solutions to common issues. It coordinates industry action on sustainable development, particularly the world's first sectoral climate-action framework.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Climate change, social and economic benefits, mobility, transport and tourism
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 8, 9, 13

<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING (ICS)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	1921
<b>Membership:</b>	ICS membership comprises national ship-owners' associations in 37 countries whose member shipping companies represent all shipping sectors and trades, encompassing over 80% of the world's merchant fleet.
<b>Vision:</b>	ICS promotes the maintenance of a global regulatory framework for international shipping and the promotion of industry best practice, with equal priority to be given to environmental, social and economic sustainability.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Environmental protection, operational safety; employment and training standards; economic sustainability
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 7, 8, 13, 14, 17

<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREIGHT FORWARDERS ASSOCIATIONS (FIATA)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Zurich, Switzerland
<b>Founded:</b>	1926
<b>Membership:</b>	As of 2015 FIATA represents 111 Association Members in 100 countries and 5500 direct Individual Members in 160 countries. In total, FIATA represents approximately 40,000 forwarding and logistics firms, employing around 10 million people globally.
<b>Vision:</b>	The purpose of FIATA is to act as an umbrella organization for the national and regional associations of freight forwarders throughout the world; to safeguard, promote and co-ordinate professional and branch interests on an international plane.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Logistics connectivity, trade facilitation
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 1, 8, 9 <sup>5</sup>

<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION (IRU)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Geneva, Switzerland
<b>Founded:</b>	1948
<b>Membership:</b>	A global industry federation of national Member Associations and Associate Members in 100 countries on the 5 continents, the IRU today represents the interests of bus, coach, taxi and truck operators worldwide, from large fleets to individual owner-operators.
<b>Vision:</b>	The IRU, as the global voice of the road transport industry, works towards achieving the twin goals of Sustainable Development and Facilitation of road transport worldwide.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Trade facilitation, sustainable transport and infrastructure, environment and climate, public health, road safety
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17

<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY ASSOCIATION (UIC)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Paris, France
<b>Founded:</b>	1922
<b>Membership:</b>	UIC includes 240 railway companies from over 100 countries on 5 continents, accounting for more than 90% of worldwide railway activity. UIC's members represent over 1 million kilometers of tracks, 2,900 billion passenger-km, 10,000 billion tonne-km and a workforce of 7 million railway staff.
<b>Vision:</b>	UIC's mission is to promote rail transport at the world level and meet the challenges of mobility and sustainable development.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Development of best practice, benchmarking, improvement of environmental performance
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 3, 8, 9, 11, 13

<b>Name:</b>	SUSTAINABLE SHIPPING INITIATIVE (SSI)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	2009
<b>Membership:</b>	SSI's current members include 15 companies representing ship-owners and charterers, shipbuilders, engineers and service providers, banking and classification societies. There are also two NGO members and co-founders, Forum for the Future and World Wildlife Fund.
<b>Vision:</b>	By collaboratively focusing on a number of key areas, the SSI has a vision that by 2040 shipping can become a truly sustainable industry that is socially and environmentally responsible, resilient and profitable.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Improving environmental performance, industry talent retention and development, advancing technology, community engagement, future-proofing from market volatility, cross-party transparency and collaboration
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 3, 8, 12, 13, 14 <sup>6</sup>

# CONSUMER CYCLICALS

**INDUSTRY GROUP: Automobiles & Auto Parts, Textiles & Apparel, Homebuilding & Construction Supplies, Household Goods, Leisure Products, Hotels & Entertainment Services, Media & Publishing, Diversified Retail, Other Specialty Retailers**

Companies in this sector provide consumer-facing products and services. Some goods and services that they offer include automobiles, apparel and textiles, electronics, and household goods and leisure products. Media, travel and entertainment businesses are also part of this sector. The cyclical nature of these goods and services means that this sector is strongly affected by business cycles and the state of the economy. Their offerings are considered luxury items rather than necessities. Emerging markets are growing rapidly and demand for cyclical consumer goods and services are indeed increasing. Since many of these businesses directly interface with consumers, brand power and marketing are highly important and these companies closely follow consumer trends and consumer behaviour. As new markets emerge and consumers in established markets become increasingly aware of sustainable development issues, companies in this sector are realizing the need for innovation in their business models as well as the need for implementing responsible business practices. They are challenged to serve consumers in new and emerging markets, while catering to changing consumer preferences in more established ones.





<b>Name:</b>	CONSUMER GOODS FORUM (CGF)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Paris, France
<b>Founded:</b>	2009 in current format (following a merge between CIES, the Global Commerce Initiative (CGI), and the Global CEO Forum)
<b>Membership:</b>	Members consist of consumer goods retailers, manufacturers and their service providers. CGF has around 400 members from more than 70 countries with combined sales of over US\$3 trillion.
<b>Vision:</b>	'Better Lives Through Better Business' - CGF is a truly unique and global organization, which works collaboratively with businesses around the world to drive positive change for the industry and consumers.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Sustainable value chains (specifically deforestation, refrigerants, food waste), labour and environmental conditions
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 1, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17 <sup>7</sup>

<b>Name:</b>	ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY CITIZENSHIP COALITION (EICC)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Alexandria, United States
<b>Founded:</b>	2004
<b>Membership:</b>	EICC consists of more than 100 electronics companies with combined annual revenue of over US\$3 trillion, directly employing more than 5.5 million people.
<b>Vision:</b>	EICC's vision is a global electronics industry that creates sustainable value for workers, the environment and business.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Responsible supply chains, combating trafficked and forced labor, helping vulnerable workers, promoting health and safety, environmental sustainability, conflict minerals, disclosure and reporting
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 8, 12, 16

<b>Name:</b>	OUTDOOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (OIA)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Boulder, United States
<b>Founded:</b>	1989
<b>Membership:</b>	OIA comprises 1,300 companies globally, representing brands, retailers, suppliers, and other stakeholders in the outdoor industry. The OIA Sustainability Working Group has approximately 250 companies globally.
<b>Vision:</b>	OIA's mission is to ensure the growth and success of the outdoor industry. The vision of OIA's Sustainability Working Group is to continually seek out and assess, collaboratively evolve, and assist their member companies in adopting global environmental and social best practices to benefit the operations and communities in which they conduct their business.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Chemicals management, materials traceability, social responsibility and fair labor, sustainability indexing
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

<b>Name:</b>	TEXTILE EXCHANGE (TE)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Texas, United States
<b>Founded:</b>	2002 (initially as Organic Exchange)
<b>Membership:</b>	TE consists of 149 members companies and organizations, including brands, retailers, manufacturers and other suppliers in the textile value chain.
<b>Vision:</b>	TE is committed to accelerating sustainable practices in the textile value chain in order to create material change, restore the environment and enhance lives around the world.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Sustainability certifications and tools, collective action, responsible supply chains
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 6, 8, 12, 15, 17

<b>Name:</b>	GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE TOURISM COUNCIL (GSTC)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Virtual secretariat
<b>Founded:</b>	2010
<b>Membership:</b>	GSTC has 150 members, comprising UN agencies, tour operators, hotel groups, tourism destinations, universities, tourism certification programmes, NGOs and individual members.
<b>Vision:</b>	GSTC establishes and manages global sustainable tourism standards with the aim of increasing sustainable tourism knowledge and practices among public and private stakeholders. Its vision is for sustainability to be embedded in all forms and segments of tourism in developed and developing countries, in order to enhance its capacity to drive environmental conservation, poverty alleviation and community development.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Standards setting, implementation of sustainable tourism practices, training and education
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 1, 8, 12, 14, 15

<b>Name:</b>	WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL (WTTC)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	1990
<b>Membership:</b>	WTTC's membership comprises the CEOs of 150 of the world's leading travel and tourism companies, including airlines, airports, hospitality, cruise, car rental, online and tour operators who operate in nearly every country of the world. The membership represents close to 20% of the global travel and tourism market by turnover.
<b>Vision:</b>	WTTC's vision is that Governments and wider society will appreciate the benefits that the travel and tourism sector brings to the world.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	ESG Reporting, human capital development, inclusive growth
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 8, 9, 12

# CONSUMER CYCLICALS -MEDIA & PUBLISHING

**INDUSTRY: Advertising & Marketing, Broadcasting, Entertainment Production, Consumer Publishing**

The media and publishing industry is a sub-group of the cyclical consumer goods and services sector. Specifically, it includes advertisers and marketers, media and entertainment producers, and broadcasters and publishers. This sector's companies are essential for information and knowledge sharing, and for enabling citizen engagement and communication. They have the means to raise awareness around specific products or causes. They can be strong contributors to corporate sustainability efforts and help shape the sustainability agenda through impacting consumer demand and company offerings. For example, advertisers and marketers play an important role as messengers with the potential for critical impact on consumer behaviour and consumer preferences. There is great potential for the media and publishing industry to be a key influencer in promoting more sustainable consumption patterns. Some key industry players have already undertaken efforts to move the needle.



<b>Name:</b>	WORLD FEDERATION OF ADVERTISERS (WFA)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Brussels, Belgium
<b>Founded:</b>	1953
<b>Membership:</b>	WFA is the voice of marketers worldwide, representing 90% of global marketing communications spending – roughly US\$700 billion per annum – through a unique, global network of the world's biggest markets and biggest marketers.
<b>Vision:</b>	WFA champions responsible and effective marketing communications worldwide.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Sustainable brand strategies, awareness raising, internal organizational change
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 12, 17

<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION (IAA)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	New York, USA
<b>Founded:</b>	1938
<b>Membership:</b>	With a network in over 76 countries, IAA has over 3,000 individual members across corporate, marketing services, organizational and academic sectors – all involved in the branding, communications and marketing disciplines.
<b>Vision:</b>	IAA is dedicated to protecting and advancing freedom of commercial speech, responsible advertising, consumer choice, and the education of marketing professionals.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Responsible marketing, environment and climate change, partnerships
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 13, 16, 17

# CONSUMER NON- CYCLICALS

## **Industry Group: Beverages, Food & Tobacco, Personal & Household Products & Services, Food & Drug Retailing**

The non-cyclical consumer goods and services sector provides goods and services that are in demand by consumers even when the economy experiences a downturn. These businesses offer products that are necessities rather than luxury goods such as food and beverages, personal products and household supplies. Companies in this industry rely less on economic conditions since demand for these goods remain relatively constant; food and agriculture is a clear example. The World Bank estimates that the world's food production needs to increase by at least 50% in order to feed 9 billion people by 2050, yet climate change could significantly diminish crop yields.<sup>8</sup> Insufficient food production creates food insecurity for the most vulnerable populations around the world. As the world population grows, effective and sustainable food systems are imperative, making food and agriculture businesses an essential industry group for development and human well-being.

<b>Name:</b>	GLOBAL SALMON INITIATIVE (GSI)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	2013
<b>Membership:</b>	GSI includes 17 salmon farming companies with operations in Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, New Zealand and the UK. GSI members represent approximately 70% of the global salmon industry.
<b>Vision:</b>	The mission of GSI is to make significant progress towards providing a highly sustainable source of healthy protein to feed a growing population, whilst minimizing environmental impact, and increasing positive social contribution.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Biosecurity (disease management), sourcing sustainable feed, industry standards
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 1, 12, 14, 17

<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL AGRI-FOOD NETWORK (IAFN)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Virtual secretariat
<b>Founded:</b>	1996
<b>Membership:</b>	The network is active in 140 countries (135 out of 193 countries in the UN). IAFN members include thousands of international companies and hundreds of national associations, which in turn represent tens of thousands of small and medium-sized enterprises, thousands of cooperatives, and millions of farmers.
<b>Vision:</b>	The primary purpose of the IAFN is to define and deliver the private sector's commitment to addressing global poverty and food security. The network facilitates coordination among member organizations and engages international organizations in the agri-food chain at a global level.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Sustainable farming, sustainable food supply, improved nutrition
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goal 2 <sup>9</sup>



<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (IFA)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Paris, France
<b>Founded:</b>	1927
<b>Membership:</b>	IFA members represent all activities related to the production and distribution of every type of fertilizer, their raw materials and intermediates. IFA's membership also includes organizations involved in agronomic research and training, as well as service providers to the industry. IFA has 560 members in more than 80 countries, of which half hail from emerging economies. In total, the members represent over 80% of the fertilizer industry worldwide.
<b>Vision:</b>	The efficient and responsible production, distribution and use of plant nutrients play a vital role in achieving global food security and sustainable development. As the only international association for the global fertilizer industry, IFA promotes the industry through its research and outreach initiatives.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Product security, workplace safety, food and nutrition security, sustainable soil management
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 1, 2, 5, 15

<b>Name:</b>	NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE'S (NFI) CRAB COUNCIL
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Virginia, United States
<b>Founded:</b>	2009
<b>Membership:</b>	The NFI Crab Council's membership is comprised of 18 crab importing companies who collectively represent 85% of the Blue Swimming Crab volume imported into the United States. Partner associations to the Crab Council in five Southeast Asian Countries (Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam) manage the Fishery Improvement Plans (FIPs) that the Crab Council sponsors.
<b>Vision:</b>	The Crab Council's mission is to improve blue swimming crab stocks and increase the livelihood of in-country fishers. To this end, the Crab Council funds over US\$400,000 to FIPs throughout Southeast Asia as well as adopts sourcing policies that result in bigger, more plentiful crab populations.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Industry-led stewardship, stakeholder collaboration, resource investment
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 8, 12, 14

# FINANCIALS

**INDUSTRY GROUP: Banking Services, Investment Banking & Investment Services, Insurance, Real Estate Operations, Residential & Commercial REITs, Collective Investments, Holding Companies**

Banks, investment funds, insurance firms and real estate companies are part of this industry sector, providing financial services for both corporations and consumers. Financial markets and financial service providers are fundamental to the modern economy and are highly affected by economic conditions and trends. The financials sector is crucial for facilitating transactions – the exchange of goods and services – in the economy. In poorer countries, increased access to financial services can greatly impact economic and social development and lead to improved livelihoods. Private sustainability finance, with corporations, investors, foundations and institutions incorporating sustainability considerations into their investments and operations, can be an essential contributor to finance sustainable development priorities and to scale impact.



<b>Name:</b>	INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ACCOUNTANTS (IFAC)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	New York, USA
<b>Founded:</b>	1977
<b>Membership:</b>	IFAC is comprised of more than 175 members and associates in 130 countries and jurisdictions, representing approximately 2.84 million accountants in public practice, education, government service, industry, and commerce.
<b>Vision:</b>	IFAC's vision is for the global accountancy profession to be recognized as a valued leader in the development of strong and sustainable organizations, financial markets, and economies.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Disclosure and reporting, anti-corruption, natural capital accounting, capacity building, promote sustainable economic growth
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 4, 8, 9, 12, 13 16, 17

<b>Name:</b>	WORLD FEDERATION OF EXCHANGES (WFE)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	London, United Kingdom
<b>Founded:</b>	1961
<b>Membership:</b>	The WFE is the trade association of 64 publicly regulated stock, futures and options exchanges around the world, and acts on behalf of a total of 99 organizations, including affiliate members and clearing houses. The member exchanges are home to nearly 45,000 listed companies. They provide a significant contribution to the real economy, representing a total market capitalization of US\$68.5 trillion and a total trading value of nearly US\$100 trillion.
<b>Vision:</b>	The WFE develops and promotes standards in markets, supporting reform in the regulation of OTC derivatives markets, international cooperation and coordination among regulators.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	ESG disclosure and reporting, sustainable financial market development, standardization and harmonization of ESG data
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goal 8

# HEALTHCARE

## **INDUSTRY GROUP: Healthcare Equipment & Suppliers, Healthcare Providers & Services, Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Medical Research**

Businesses in this sector include healthcare equipment and services, pharmaceutical products and medical research. This sector is relatively insensitive to economic fluctuations as medical aid and medicine are necessities. Through leveraging their capacity and resources, companies in the healthcare industry can be a key contributor to public health. Innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships, including collaborations between the public and private sector, can help to address various health priorities more effectively.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF  
PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS AND  
ASSOCIATIONS (IFPMA)

**Name:**

**Headquarters:**

Geneva, Switzerland

**Founded:**

1968

**Membership:**

IFPMA's membership is global, with 29 leading international companies and 47 national and regional pharmaceutical associations. The organization represents the research-based pharmaceutical industry and its members employ over two million people.

**Vision:**

IFPMA's vision is to be recognized as a trusted and solution-oriented stakeholder to enable sustainable (biopharmaceutical) innovation for improving peoples' health around the world. IFPMA's mission is to advocate policies and practices that encourage discovery of, and access to, innovative quality medicines and vaccines.

**Sustainability priorities:**

Sustainable health policies, innovation, business ethics, science-based regulatory frameworks, partnerships

**SDG alignment:**

Goals 3, 8, 9, 17



# MULTI-SECTOR

## **Cross-sectoral industry groups and business associations**

More and more industry groups and business associations are working with companies from more than one industry sector. The examples in this section feature groups whose work and sustainable development efforts are of strong cross-sectoral nature. This section is added as a category for the purpose of this publication and is not part of the Thomson Reuters Business Classification system.



<b>Name:</b>	BUSINESS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (BSR)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	San Francisco, United States
<b>Founded:</b>	1994 (current form)
<b>Membership:</b>	BSR is a global network of over 250 member companies.
<b>Vision:</b>	BSR's mission is to work with business to create a just and sustainable world. BSR envisions a world in which everyone can lead a prosperous and dignified life within the boundaries of the Earth's natural resources.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Collective action, guidance and best practices, stakeholder engagement
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 3, 6, 13, 14, 16, 17 <sup>10</sup>

<b>Name:</b>	WORLD OCEAN COUNCIL (WOC)
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Honolulu, United States
<b>Founded:</b>	2009
<b>Membership:</b>	WOC has more than 80 members from a wide range of ocean industries: oil and gas, shipping, fisheries, aquaculture, marine mining, renewable energy, ocean technology, marine science, maritime law, investment, and other areas, and a network of more than 34,000 ocean industry stakeholders around the world.
<b>Vision:</b>	WOC brings together the multi-sectoral ocean business community to catalyze global private sector leadership and collaboration in ocean sustainability and "Corporate Ocean Responsibility", with the vision of a healthy and productive global ocean and its sustainable use, development and stewardship by a responsible ocean business community.
<b>Sustainability priorities:</b>	Ocean sustainable development, business leadership and collaboration
<b>SDG alignment:</b>	Goals 6, 14, 17



# ENDNOTES & REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup> The 2015 UN Global Compact Annual Implementation Survey (2015). The survey had 1,573 participants from 122 countries. Survey respondents are generally representative of the Global Compact participant base. The survey had a 25% response rate.

<sup>2</sup> Doner, F., Schneider, B. R. (2000): "Business Associations and Economic Development: Why Some Associations Contribute More Than Others", *Business and Politics*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 261:288, 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Non-exhaustive, as illustrated in submitted case.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014): *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision*. Available from: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/FinalReport/WUP2014-Report.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> In addition to what is highlighted in the example, their work also covers SDGs 2, 10 and 17.

<sup>6</sup> Mainly the goals indicated, but their work cover the majority of SDGs in principle.

<sup>7</sup> In addition to what is highlighted in the example their work also covers SDG 3.

<sup>8</sup> World Bank (2015): Topics "Food Security". Last updated April 1, 2015. Available from: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/foodsecurity/overview#1>

<sup>9</sup> In addition to what is highlighted in the example, their work also covers SDGs 12, 13, 15 and 17.

<sup>10</sup> Non-exhaustive, as illustrated in submitted case.





# The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact

## HUMAN RIGHTS

- Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and  
Principle 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

## LABOUR

- Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;  
Principle 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;  
Principle 5 the effective abolition of child labour; and  
Principle 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

## ENVIRONMENT

- Principle 7 Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;  
Principle 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and  
Principle 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

## ANTI-CORRUPTION

- Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

