

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2002/2261(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Corporate social responsibility, contribution to sustainable development		
Subject 3.45 Enterprise policy, inter-company cooperation 3.70 Environmental policy 4 Economic, social and territorial cohesion 5.05 Economic growth		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>EMPL</b> Employment and Social Affairs		04/09/2002
		PPE-DE <a href="#">BUSHILL-MATTHEWS Philip</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>ITRE</b> Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy		08/10/2002
		PSE <a href="#">MARTIN Hans-Peter</a>	
	<b>ENVI</b> Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy		27/11/2002
		V/ALE <a href="#">DE ROO Alexander</a>	
	<b>DEVE</b> Development and Cooperation		02/10/2002
		GUE/NGL <a href="#">SCARBONCHI Michel-Ange</a>	
European Commission	<b>FEMM</b> Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities		05/11/2002
		PSE <a href="#">KARAMANOU Anna</a>	
	Commission DG <a href="#">Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion</a>	Commissioner	

Key events			
02/07/2002	Non-legislative basic document published	<a href="#">COM(2002)0347</a>	Summary
16/01/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/04/2003	Vote in committee		
24/04/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A5-0133/2003</a>	
13/05/2003	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T5-0200/2003</a>	Summary
13/05/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		

17/03/2004	Final act published in Official Journal		
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## Technical information

Procedure reference	2002/2261(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	EMPL/5/16959

## Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document		<a href="#">COM(2002)0347</a>	02/07/2002	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A5-0133/2003</a>	24/04/2003	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T5-0200/2003</a> OJ C 067 17.03.2004, p. 0028-0073 E	13/05/2003	EP	Summary

## Corporate social responsibility, contribution to sustainable development

**PURPOSE** : to propose a new Commission strategy to promote business contribution to sustainable development. **CONTENT** : in July 2001, the Commission presented a Green Paper "promoting a European Framework for Corporate Social Responsibility". The aims of this document were, firstly, to launch a debate about the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and, secondly, to identify how to build a partnership for the development of a European framework for the promotion of CSR. This policy paper calls for a new social and environmental role for business in a global economy and sets up a 'European Multi-Stakeholder Forum' for all players social partners, business networks, civil society, consumers and investors to exchange best practice, to establish principles for codes of conduct and to seek consensus on objective evaluation methods and validation tools such as 'social labels'. The strategy seeks to complement existing initiatives by companies themselves and by public organisations such as the OECD and the UN. CSR is defined as voluntary social and environmental practices of business, linked to their core activities, which go beyond companies' existing legal obligations. The strategy will also support CSR in small and medium-size undertakings ('SMEs'), in particular by identifying the business case for CSR and by awareness raising of SMEs. The Commission proposes to build its strategy to promote CSR on a number of principles. These are as follows: - recognition of voluntary nature of CSR; - need for credibility and transparency of CSR practices; - focus on activities where Community involvement adds value; - balanced and all-encompassing approach to CSR, including economic, social and environmental issues as well as consumer interests; - attention to the needs and characteristics of SMEs; - support and compatibility with existing international agreements and instruments (ILO core labour standards, OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises). The Commission has an important role to play in CSR, bringing together businesses across Europe to share best practice and to establish common principles for evaluation. Finally, the Commission will work towards building CSR principles into all other EU policies, for example by promoting better understanding of CSR in developing countries. The Commission will publish a report on the work of the European Multistakeholder Forum in 2004.?

## Corporate social responsibility, contribution to sustainable development

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by Philip BUSHILL-MATTHEWS (EPP-ED, UK) based on its own-initiative report on corporate social responsibility (CSR.) Parliament stated that CSR can contribute to achieving the objectives defined in the European Strategy for Sustainable Development, provided that companies go beyond aspirational commitments and do not just use it as a mere public relations exercise. CSR can be valuable in terms of promoting a proactive attitude by companies towards improving their environmental and social records. CSR should not be seen as supplanting legal obligations but as supplementing them. Parliament welcomed the Commission's Communication as well as the successful setting up of the EU Multi-Stakeholder Forum on CSR as an autonomous group run by its members. It specifically welcomed the acknowledgement by the Forum of the need to recognise the diversity of CSR approaches when considering how to facilitate, rather than force-fit, convergence and called for the Forum to address potential confusion arising from the proliferation of different CSR tools and instruments. Whilst Parliament endorsed the Multi-Stakeholder approach, it accepted the need for CSR to be business-driven. Transparency, accountability and verifiability should be accepted by business as being in its strategic interest, and therefore business should be responsible for the promotion and development of CSR. The purpose of CSR should be to add value to an enterprise, and to its sustainability. Parliament emphasised that socially responsible business can protect and promote the long-term profitability of the enterprise. It also emphasised the importance of respecting the needs of the SMEs. Parliament went on to point out that the Commission does not pay much attention to the gender impact of, or gender policy issues in relation to, CSR principles, and called for active promotion of women's business development, workforce diversity and work-life balance. CSR should be promoted at international level also, by integrating its principles in external relations, development and trade policies. The concept of CSR should particularly be promoted among export credit and development finance agencies and other institutions involved in foreign direct investment. Parliament commended the fact that the forthcoming Italian Presidency will dedicate four important initiatives to promoting, comparing and developing CSR, in line with the priorities set by the

Commission. Parliament underlined the desirability of transparency with regard to companies' environmental and social performance. It stressed the important role of CSR in terms of the positioning of European companies in the context of global competition. CSR can best fulfil its objective if there is improved communication between companies and consumers on the basis of comparable information. Companies should indicate in their reports the environmental standards they apply when they operate and invest in third countries and illustrate how these standards relate to relevant pieces of EU environmental legislation. The Commission is asked for proposals aimed at giving the public access to environmental, health and safety-related and human rights-based information held by companies with a view to facilitating external scrutiny of society.?