

Environmental And Social Due Diligence Supplementary

Mining is a transformative activity which has numerous economic, social and environmental impacts. These impacts can be both positive and adverse, enhancing as well as disrupting economies, ecosystems and communities. The extractive industries have been criticised heavily for their adverse impacts and involvement in significant social and environmental scandals. More recently, these industries have sought to respond to negative perceptions and have embraced the core principles of sustainability. This sector could be regarded as a leader in sustainability initiatives, evident from the various developments and frameworks in mining and sustainability that have emerged over time. This book reviews current topical issues in mining and sustainable development. It addresses the changing role of minerals in society, the social acceptance of mining, due diligence in the mining industry, critical and contemporary debates such as mining and indigenous peoples and transit worker accommodation, corporate sustainability matters such as sustainability reporting and taxation, and sustainability solutions through an emphasis on renewable energy and shared-used infrastructure. Written by experts from Australia, Europe and North America, but including examples from both developed and developing countries, the chapters provide a contemporary understanding of sustainability opportunities and challenges in the mining industry. The book will be of interest to practitioners, government and civil society as well as scholars and students with interests in mining and sustainable development.

During the past few decades, private equity (PE) has attracted considerable attention from investors, practitioners, and academicians. In fact, a substantial literature on PE has emerged. PE offers benefits for institutional and private wealth management clients including diversification and enhancement of risk-adjusted returns. However, several factors such as liquidity concerns, regulatory restrictions, and the lack of transparency limit the attractiveness of some PE options to investors. The latest volume in the Financial Markets and Investments Series, Private Equity: Opportunities and Risks offers a synthesis of the theoretical and empirical literature on PE in both emerging and developed markets. Editors H. Kent Baker, Greg Fibbeck, Khalil Kiyamaz and their co-authors examine PE and provide important insights about topics such as major types of PE (venture capital, leveraged buyouts, mezzanine capital, and distressed debt investments), how PE works, performance and measurement, uses and structure, and trends in the market. Readers can gain an in-depth understanding about PE from academics and practitioners from around the world. Private Equity: Opportunities and Risks provides a fresh look at the intriguing yet complex subject of PE. A group of expert insights takes readers through the core topics and issues of PE, and also examines the latest trends and cutting-edge developments in the field. The coverage extends from discussing basic concepts and their application to increasingly complex and real-world situations. This new and intriguing examination of PE is essential reading for anyone hoping to gain a better understanding of PE, from seasoned professionals to those aspiring to enter the demanding world of finance.

Before deciding to invest, companies and investors will perform background research on the uncertainties and risks associated with the proposed investment. For natural resource projects, there are risks around geology, market and price developments, construction delays, operations, regulatory changes, political disruptions, and reputational issues. Feasibility studies and due diligence assessments aim to better understand these risks, reduce uncertainty where possible and be better prepared to manage them.Governments too should understand the risks that are associated with the proposed investments and get to know the investors before entering into negotiations or signing contracts. This is particularly important for long-term agreements or 'high stake' investments such as natural resource or infrastructure projects, where financial, environmental or social externalities are high. But oftentimes governments do not perform due diligence assessments. The agencies in charge of attracting investment are often judged on the quantity and not the quality of investment, and due diligence can be time-intensive and costly.In its training, CCSI has long advocated for governments to perform due diligence on prospective investors. However, little guidance exists on how governments can go about it. Therefore, CCSI has teamed up with Kroll, a leading global provider of risk solutions that regularly performs Reputational and Integrity Due Diligence (RIDDD) on investors, to develop a guide on: (1) how to decide when to conduct RIDDD, (2) how to conduct basic checks, and (3) when and how to engage with third parties to conduct a RIDDD. This is part of a broader ongoing project of CCSI that seeks to support host governments and civil society to better assess the quality of investments and underlying investors. For more information and tools available to support governments with assessing, planning, implementing, and monitoring large-scale investments please visit our negotiation support portal. Our [company personalities] interview series may also be of interest to understand some of the drivers of investor negotiation strategies.

In recent years, China's leaders have started to confront the environmental, economic, and social costs of unchecked development. China's increasing reliance on foreign oil has engendered national security fears and launched a drive for more efficient transportation systems and domestic renewable energy projects. Meanwhile, pressure from a rising middle class and the international community has focused leadership attention on ways to make China's economic engine run more efficiently and with less impact upon the domestic and global environment. This profound shift in priorities has elevated environmental sustainability to the top of the national agenda. To advance this new agenda, the environmental laws that China has enacted over the past thirty years are being strengthened, and new environmental regulations and standards are being issued everyday. Entities operating in China are faced with the need to understand the impact of China's environmental law requirements upon their businesses, and to take actions to ensure that they are in compliance with those requirements. In Environmental Law in China: Managing Risk and Ensuring Compliance, Charles McElwee addresses how China's environmental regulatory and legal frameworks are structured, how to maintain operational compliance with the environmental laws and regulations, how to ensure products sold in China comply with environmental regulations, and the potential risks and liabilities that attend non-compliance. McElwee offers unique insight into how environmental law is in fact applied, setting forth a realistic account of the way companies encounter Chinese environmental regulations at both the local and national levels.

Risk and the Regulatory Turn

Extractive Industries, Human Rights, and the Home State Advantage

Real Estate Due Diligence

Handbook on Human Rights Impact Assessment

Multinational Enterprises and the Law

Integrating Responsible Business Conduct in Public Procurement

Character and the Common Good

The US-China trade war instigated by President Trump has thrown the multilateral trading system into a crisis. Drawing on vast interview and documentary materials, Hopewell shows how US-China conflict had already paralyzed the system of international rules and institutions governing trade. The China Paradox – the fact that China is both a developing country and an economic powerhouse – creates significant challenges for global trade governance and rule-making. While China demands exemptions from global trade disciplines as a developing country, the US refuses to extend special treatment to its rival. The implications of this conflict extend far beyond trade, impeding pro-development and pro-environment reforms of the global trading system. As one of the first analyses of the implications of US-China rivalry for the governance of global trade, this book is crucial to our understanding of China's impact on the global trading system and on the liberal international economic order.

This book provides evidence on the relevance of environmental and social factors in decision making. It discusses the Gold Standard Frameworks for integrating extra-financial risks into the philosophy, culture, strategies, products and value chain management procedures of investment and banking and highlights the current emergence of global administrative law. New emerging topics like positive impact investing and finance, climate friendly markets, human rights, the enhanced role of fiduciary duties and shared values are approached with a lot of examples for practical application. Steps towards a new banking culture, a new climate for double loop learning and sustainable financial innovation are outlined and the additional benefits of robust stakeholder engagement explained. The anthology paves the way from robust impact and risk management to positive impact creation and a new investment culture. As well, challenges for the implementation and ways to overcome them are broadly discussed. The book is rooted in the fact that institutions and investors which fail to professionally integrate the management of extra-financial risk into their whole lending and investment chain and fail to move to positive impact creation may well lose positions and mandates and finally the trust of their clients, partners and stakeholders. The contributing authors of this anthology are internationally renowned experts in the field of ESG and impact investing. The compendium brings together practitioners and academics to allow a confluence of thoughts, concepts and viewpoints. This huge variety of perspectives and approaches makes this volume a comprehensive compendium on responsible investment and banking.

All projects financed by the EBRD undergo an environmental and social assessment to help the Bank decide whether an activity should be financed and to know, if so, how to address environmental and social issues during planning, funding and implementation. The EBRD's environmental and social assessment is integrated into the overall assessment of the Bank's projects, in particular in order to measure financial and reputational risks and to identify possible environmental or social opportunities. This assessment is proportionate to the nature and scale of the project as well as the magnitude of the environmental and social risks and impacts. Its purpose is to verify whether the activities to benefit from the financial support of the EBRD can be implemented in accordance with this Policy and its Performance Requirements (PR). The client is responsible for ensuring that the preliminary studies carried out as part of the initial due diligence, information disclosure and stakeholder engagement are carried out in accordance with PRs 1 to 10, and presented to the EBRD for consideration for the purposes of its own assessment. The Bank examines the information provided and assists the client in developing the measures to be taken so that the project meets its requirements. information disclosure and stakeholder engagement are conducted in accordance with PRs 1-10, and submitted to the EBRD for review for its own assessment. The Bank examines the information provided and assists the client in developing the measures to be taken so that the project meets its requirements. information disclosure and stakeholder engagement are conducted in accordance with PRs 1-10, and submitted to the EBRD for review for its own assessment. The Bank examines the information provided and assists the client in developing the measures to be taken so that the project meets its requirements.]

Due diligence is the bedrock of real estate deals, regardless of the volume of transaction. This book presents a comprehensive guide to understanding and implementing due diligence and making an accurate assessment of the risks. While this process has become a “no-brainer” for investment professionals, the market standard on this essential topic has not yet been laid out in a comprehensive form that covers all the major aspects of real estate due diligence: legal, tax, financial and technical issues. This book fulfils that need, and gives it a form that can be used for German, European, or even international transactions. Written in a reader-friendly fashion, the easily navigable chapters are organized into the four due diligence dimensions, with ample examples and key takeaways. Be they real estate investors, or a management students specializing in the asset class, this book is a core resource for anyone wanting to get to grips with due diligence.

Reputational and Integrity Due Diligence on Investors

Environmental Impact Assessment on Projects in Kailahun District

International Climate Change Law

Introduction to Sustainability Analytics

Sustainable Investing

Sustainable and Resilient Finance

Alternatives to Multilateralism

Business and human rights has emerged as a distinct field within the corporate governance movement. The endorsement by the United Nations Human Rights Council of a new set of Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights in 2011 reinforces the State's duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business; the corporate responsibility to respect human rights; and greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial. This book draws on the UN Guiding Principles and recent national plans of action, to provide an overview of relevant developments within the ASEAN region. Bridging theory and practice, the editors have positioned this book at the intersection of human rights risk and its regulation. Chapter authors discuss the implications of key case-studies undertaken across the region and various sectors, with a particular focus on extractive industries, the environment, and infrastructure projects. Topics covered include: due diligence and the role of audits; businesses' responsibilities to women and children; and the mitigation of human rights risks in the region's emerging markets. The book sheds light on how stakeholders currently approach business and human rights, and explores how the role of ASEAN States, and that of the institution itself, may be strengthened. In doing so, the book identifies critical challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for the region in relation to business and human rights. This book will be of excellent use and interest to scholars, practitioners and students of human rights, business and company law, international law, and corporate governance.

Analysis and case studies of emerging forms of private, public, and hybrid social and environmental governance. The effects of globalization on governance are complex and uncertain. As markets integrate, governments have become increasingly hesitant to enforce regulations inside their own jurisdictions. At the same time, multilateralism has proven unsuccessful in coordinating states' responses to global challenges. In this book, Iena Partzsch describes alternatives to multilateralism, offering analyses and case studies of emerging—alternative—forms of private, public, and hybrid social and environmental regulation. In doing so, she offers a unique overview of cutting-edge approaches to global governance.

This book explores how, through spirituality and the development of character, Islamic financial institutions and Muslim communities can integrate their businesses with contemporary social responsibility initiatives to produce positive social and environmental impact. From the looming environmental crisis to the divide between mainstream and extremist interpretations of Islam, the book addresses significant questions facing Muslim communities – and humanity – and demonstrates why Islam should sit ‘at the table’ with other faiths and ethical traditions discussing humanity's great obstacles. Unlike existing literature, this work explores the intersections between classical Islamic ethics and spirituality, contemporary Islamic finance and economic markets, and select sustainability and impact initiatives (such as the Equator Principles and UN Principles of Responsible Investment) designed to make the worlds of business and finance responsible for the environments in which they operate and the communities that support them. Drawing on his years of experience in Islamic banking, Moghul addresses these applications in light of real-world practices and dilemmas, demonstrating how Islamic organizations and Muslim communities should embrace the broad range of stakeholders countenanced by the Shari'ah in conversations that affect them. By situating his exploration of Islamic finance in the light of the much larger critical issues of balance, justice, and moderation in Islamic praxis, Moghul creates an interdisciplinary book that will appeal to academics and researchers in economics, finance, business, government and policy, and law.

Companies can contribute to positive social and economic development when they involve stakeholders, such as local communities, in their planning and decision making. This is particularly true in the extractive sector, which is associated with extensive social, economic and environmental impacts. The OECD has prepared a Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector intended to provide practical guidance to mining, oil and gas enterprises in addressing the challenges related to stakeholder engagement. This guide is part of the work the OECD undertakes to create practical sectoral applications for the recommendations found in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Find out more about OECD work on stakeholder engagement in the extractive sector please see: <https://mmeguidelines.oecd.org/stakeholder-engagement-extractive-industries.htm>.

A Socially Responsible Islamic Finance

A Key Idea for Business and Society

Opportunities and Risks

The Governance Gap

Managing Risk and Ensuring Compliance

Risk Management Frameworks, Sustainable Financial Innovation and Softlaw Standards

Environmental Illness and the Struggle Over Medical Knowledge

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the content, scope, and function of due diligence across various areas of international law. Looking at current tendencies towards proceduralisation and more proactive risk management, it reveals the promises and limits of due diligence as a concept for enhancing accountability and compliance.

Sustainable Initiatives and Due Diligence in the EU Supply ChainGRIN Verlag

Master's Thesis from the year 2022 in the subject Business economics - Supply, Production, Logistics, grade: A, Copenhagen Business School, language: English, abstract: Using primary data gathered from both virtual semi-structured interviews and a quantitative survey, a triangular approach was used to investigate how firms work with different initiatives regarding sustainability in supply chains - both in terms of environmental and social sustainability. Furthermore, reactions to recently enacted and upcoming supply chain laws are specifically addressed the changing legal environment, nor how to manage greater due diligence requirements. Overall, our findings contribute to the growing field of sustainable supply chain management and may easily be tested and expanded upon by future research.

and managing sustainability initiatives in their respective supply chains in response to increasing due diligence requirements. Furthermore, legislators may review respondent concerns as well as the developed propositions to address externalities stemming from global value chains and update the legislation accordingly. Numerous government bodies have begun enacting increased due diligence requirements on business supply chains to curb harmful externalities that affect global sustainability initiatives. At the interna-

due diligence (MHRDD) for global value chains, which is a mandated form of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Traditionally, due diligence and CSR have been voluntary tools to appease stakeholders. However, these voluntary approaches have been unsuccessful at curbing unsustainable business practices. Research combining sustainability and supply chain management has been increasing in recent years, as well as evolving to include themes found outside management research. Furthermore, the research environ-

ment in a dramatic departure from its voluntary origins, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is rapidly shifting to hold multinational companies accountable for more than traditional shareholder performance. This CSR movement is embracing new environmental social and governance (ESG) frameworks that both promote global sustainability goals and enhance accountability for negative impacts businesses can have on planet and people. This collection of essays by leading businesspeople, international civil servants, legal pr-

looking and pragmatic perspective that illuminates the major themes in this movement towards increasingly sustainable, transparent and accountable business practices. The collection shows how CSR has evolved to account for societal pressures, environmental, climate change and human rights impacts, international policy imperatives and the practical challenges of regulating commercial activity that transcends borders. The chapters offer an in-depth examination of current issues including: international frameworks

shifting emphasis on corporate imperatives to avoid harm to third parties; trends in CSR, focused on assuring the planet's future sustainability and social stability; regulatory initiatives around the globe, including Europe, North America, Asia and Africa; and extended accountability for activities of corporate group members and supply chains. The pressure and business case for companies to incorporate CSR into corporate governance is intensifying with each quarter, shareholder meeting, and regulatory agenda. The interna-

corporate strategy and operations is key to sustainable business models that can generate long-term value for the organization and all stakeholders. Their acceptance as cornerstones of 21st century business practice appears inevitable. Taking full account of the imperative for companies and their lawyers to grapple with the practical and legal challenges in this area, this volume is an invaluable and pragmatic addition to the practitioners' toolbox at this important juncture in an ever-more dynamic field.

Corporate Due Diligence and Corporate Accountability

Clash of Powers

Business and Human Rights in Southeast Asia

Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement

New Forms of Social and Environmental Governance

A Guideline for Practitioners

European Added Value Assessment

Master's Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject Business economics - Business Management, Corporate Governance, grade: 2.0, University of Münster, language: English, abstract: The present expert interview-based, qualitative analysis is motivated by the foregoing considerations and seeks to investigate: how companies use non-financial sustainability information in M&A to contribute to transaction success and how sustainability management is ensured in the acquired entity after the transaction. A particular focus shall be placed on the post-merger integration of sustainability controlling. The following chapter 2 explains terms and concepts relating to sustainability, sustainability controlling and the M&A process. Chapter 3 discusses the relevant research findings on the CSR business case and the CSR research in M&A. Subsequently, it identifies the research gap and derives the research questions. Chapter 4 answers the research questions by evaluating and discussing the results of the underlying expert interviews and derives implications for research and practice. Finally, chapter 5 concludes by depicting the key insights of the analysis. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has gained momentum in the last two decades as media reports on climate change, inhumane working conditions and environmental scandals have prompted the need to consider ecological and social perspectives when conducting business. One such example is the GREENPEACE campaign against NESTLE. NESTLE was accused of using palm oil in its KitKat production from the Indonesian palm oil supplier SINAR MAS which is known for rainforest clearing and the subsequent destruction of wildlife habitats. In light of the increasing disclosure requirements and scrutiny of corporate activity by various stakeholders, companies are being challenged to implement ecological and social concerns into their operations, i.e. sustainability management in order to secure the societal acceptance of the business, the so-called license to operate. The need for sustainability management and the inherent sustainability controlling is further emphasised by the extensively researched CSR business case, i.e. the link between CSR and firm's financial performance. A large body of researchers and practitioners acknowledge the value-enhancing capabilities of CSR, e.g. improvement of operating efficiency or positive impact on market returns. However, to unlock the full value-adding potential of CSR, systematic controlling is required to identify strategic value drivers, derive appropriate activities and implement instruments for measuring the impact of the activities.

Increasingly, companies are being judged by their performance in terms of Environmental Social Governance (ESG). But exactly what does it mean, and what should be done about it? While much ambiguity exists, it is no longer sufficient to negotiate the environmental assessment process successfully. ESG is an ongoing process that spans the entire life cycle of a company and its operations.

This book is aimed at business leaders – senior executives and company directors – and particularly those involved in the extractive industries and other ventures that significantly affect the environment and host communities. Guidance is provided on the major ESG issues that confront all business leaders. Strategies are provided to address ESG risk and to handle crises when they occur. QUESTIONS FOR BUSINESS LEADERS: Are you at all prepared for an environmental or social crisis event? How will you cope with the “unknown unknowns”? What do your shareholders expect you to do about climate change? Are your employees proud of the company’s ESG performance? How does your bank evaluate your biodiversity impacts?

This book explores the persistence of the governance gap with respect to the human rights–impacting conduct of transnational extractive corporations operating in zones of weak governance. The authors launch their account with a fascinating case study of Talisman Energy’s experience in Sudan, informed by their own experience as members of the 1999 Canadian Assessment Mission to Sudan (Barker Mission). Drawing on new governance, reflexive law and responsive law theories, the authors assess legal and other non-binding governance mechanisms that have emerged since that time, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. They conclude that such mechanisms are incapable of systematically preventing human rights violating behaviour by transnational corporations, or of assuring accountability of these actors or recompense for victims of such violations. The authors contend that home state regulation, while not a silver bullet, has a crucial role to play in regulating such conduct. They pick up where UN Special Representative John Ruggie’s Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights left off, and propose an innovative, robust and adaptable template for strengthening the regulatory framework of home states. Their model draws insights from the theoretical literature, leverages existing public, private, transnational, national, ‘soft’ and hard regulatory tools, and harnesses the specific strengths of state-based governance. This book will be of interest to academics, policy makers, students, civil society and business leaders.

Hebrew as a language is just over 3,000 years old, and the story of its alphabet is unique among the languages of the world. Hebrew set the stage for almost every modern alphabet, and was arguably the first written language simple enough for everyone, not just scribes, to learn, making it possible to make a written record available to the masses for the first time. Written language has existed for so many years—since around 3500 BCE—that most of us take it for granted. But as Hoffman reveals in this entertaining and informative work, even the idea that speech can be divided into units called “words” and that these words can be represented with marks on a page, had to be discovered. As Hoffman points out, almost every modern system of writing descends from Hebrew; by studying the history of this language, we can learn a good deal about how we express ourselves today. Hoffman follows and decodes the adventure that is the history of Hebrew, illuminating how the written record has survived, the significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls and ancient translations, and attempts to determine how the language actually sounded. He places these developments into a historical context, and shows their continuing impact on the modern world. This sweeping history traces Hebrew's development as one of the first languages to make use of vowels. Hoffman also covers the dramatic story of the rebirth of Hebrew as a modern, spoken language. Packed with lively information about language and linguistics and history, In the Beginning is essential reading for both newcomers and scholars interested in learning more about Hebrew and languages in general.

The Financial Ecosystem

Responsible Investment Banking

Generating Social and Environmental Value through Capital Investing

Corporate Social Responsibility – Sustainable Business

Bodies in Protest

Integrating Sustainability Aspects into the M&A Process

Environmental Law in China

This book tells the story of how the convergence between corporate sustainability and sustainable investing is now becoming a major force driving systemic market changes. The idea and practice of corporate sustainability is no longer a niche movement. Investors are increasingly paying attention to sustainability factors in their analysis and decision-making, thus reinforcing market transformation. In this book, high-level practitioners and academic thought leaders, including contributions from John Ruggie, Fiona Reynolds, Johan Rockström, and Paul Polman, explain the forces behind these developments. The contributors highlight (a) that systemic market change is influenced by various contextual factors that impact how sustainable investing is perceived and practiced; (b) that the integration of ESG factors in investment decisions is impacting markets on a large scale and hence changes practices of major market players (e.g. pension funds); and (c) that technology and the increasing datification of sustainability act as further accelerators of such change. The book goes beyond standard economic theory approaches to sustainable investing and emphasizes that capitalism founded on more real-world (complex) economics and cooperation can strengthen ESG integration. Aimed at both investment professionals and academics, this book gives the reader access to more practitioner-relevant information and it also discusses implementation issues. The reader will gain insights into how “mainstream” financial actors relate to sustainable investing.

"The ImpactAssets Handbook for Investors" offers an introductory overview for investors interested in generating financial returns with the creation of social and environmental impact. In addition to discussions of portfolio structure and strategy, the handbook offers an overview of due diligence necessary to assess potential investments, a discussion of communications and performance measurement issues and other factors key to managing capital for multiple returns. While not an "answer book," "The ImpactAssets Handbook for Investors", with contributions from some of the field's leading experts in impact investing, offers practical insights and presents critical questions every investor should consider in creating an investment strategy and executing the deployment of investment capital.

Long term asset owners and managers, while seeking high risk-adjusted returns and efficiently allocating scarce financial capital to the highest value economic activities, have the essential and formidable role of ensuring the sustainability of return. But generally accepted financial accounting methods are ill-equipped to provide clear signals of the risks and opportunities created by scarce natural and human capital. Hence many investment managers in global financial markets, while performing due diligence on portfolio companies, examine metrics of non-financial performance, especially environmental, social and governance (ESG) indicators. Broken into three sections, this book outlines the rationale for and methods used in six areas where financial acumen has been harnessed to the goal of combining monetary return with long run sustainability. The first section offers an introduction to the role of finance in achieving sustainability, and includes an overview of the six areas-sustainable investing, impact investing, decentralized finance, conservation finance, and cleantech finance. The methods section of the book illustrates analytical tools and specialized data sources essential to those interested in increasing the level of social responsibility embedded in economic activity. The applications section describes and differentiates each of the six areas and their roles in advancing specific measures of sustainability.

This publication is a sequel to the OECD 2015 report on social impact investment (SII), Building the Evidence Base, bringing new evidence on the role of SII in financing sustainable development.

Current Issues

Wall Street Bank Involvement with Physical Commodities

The ImpactAssets Handbook for Investors

Accountability for Bilateral Agencies

Business, Human Rights and the Environment: The Evolving Agenda

US-China Rivalry in Global Trade Governance

OECD Business and Finance Outlook 2020 Sustainable and Resilient Finance

Human rights impact assessment (HRIA) has increasingly gained traction among state, business and civil society actors since the endorsement of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights by the Human Rights Council in 2011. This timely and insightful Handbook addresses HRIA in the context of business and human rights.

The purpose of the EIA is to document the existing environmental and social conditions of the project area, identify potential impacts, and develop mitigation measures to reduce or minimize the impacts of the proposed project and to propose an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The project is located in nine chiefdoms in Kailahun District including Luawa, Jawei, Upper Bambara, Kissi Teng, Kissi Tongi, Dia, Mandu, Malema, and Kissi Kama. The District headquarter is Kailahun town and there are other towns including Pendembu,

Segbwema, Daru, Koindu and Buedu. The project activities include: construction of schools with wells fitted with hand pumps, VIP latrines, teacher s accommodation and a Home Economics Centre in Kailahun Town. In accordance with the laws of Sierra Leone and due diligence requirements of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the submission and acceptance of this EIA is a mandatory precursor for approval to commence with construction related project activities. CIDA s requirements are inspired by CIDA s policy for environmental sustainability and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEDA).

This book will discuss the legal tools offered by international law that can support foreign direct investment (FDI) in the renewable energy sector in the Global South. Promoting and increasing investment in the renewable energy sector is crucial for limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and addressing energy poverty in the Global South. In this volume, Kent explores the various home-country measures (HCMs) offered by international law that support FDI in the renewable energy sector. This book provides a bird’s eye evaluation of HCMs from fields such as trade law, investment law, environmental law, development law and more. It reveals that while international law indeed offers many legal tools to support investors’ needs, the current legal framework is fragmented; most legal instruments were designed in isolation and the potential for mutually-supportive, synergistic policies has been explored only to a limited extent. This fragmented reality is in contradiction to the notion of Policy Coherence for Development, which is increasingly gaining support in leading institutions in Europe and elsewhere. This book will provide recommendations on the manner in which HCMs can be connected in order to maximise their potential and boost investment in renewable energies in the developing world. International Law and Renewable Energy Investment in the Global South will be of great interest to scholars, students, and practitioners of international law, energy studies, development studies and IR more broadly.

This book analyses to what extent the current human rights system allows affected individuals to claim accountability for human rights violations resulting from bilateral development and export credit agency supported undertakings. The author explores three legal pathways: host state responsibility, home state responsibility and corporate responsibility. The book concludes with recommendations on how to strengthen human rights accountability and improve access to justice for adversely affected individuals. It will be of great interest to those researching the intersection between human rights, development cooperation, and investment.

The Role of Finance in Achieving Sustainability

Human Rights

Managing Risk and Expectations

OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector

The ICESCR in Trade, Finance, and Investment

Human Rights, Export Credits and Development Cooperation

States reject inequality when they choose to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), but to date the ICESCR has not yet figured prominently in the policy calculus behind States’ international economic decisions. This book responds to the modern challenge of operationalizing the ICESCR, particularly in the context of States’ decisions within international trade, finance, and investment. Differentiating between public policy mechanisms and institutional functional mandates in the international trade, finance, and investment systems, this book shows legal and policy gateways for States to feasibly translate their fundamental duties to respect, protect, and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights into their trade, finance, and investment commitments, agreements, and contracts. It approaches the problem of harmonizing social protection objectives under the ICESCR with a State’s international economic treaty obligations, from the designing and interpreting international treaty texts, up to the institutional monitoring and empirical analysis of ICESCR compliance. In examining public policy options, the book takes into account around five decades of States’ implementation of social protection commitments under the ICESCR. Its normative evolution through the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Committee’s expanded fact-finding and adjudicative competences under the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR, as well as the critical, dialectical, and deliberative roles of diverse functional interpretive communities within international trade, finance, and investment law. Ultimately, the book shows how States’ ICESCR commitments operate as the normative foundation of their trade, finance, and investment decisions.

A perfect introduction to climate change law, this textbook offers students and scholars an overview of the international law governing this fundamental issue. It demonstrates how to interpret the language used in the applicable instruments and conventions, and sets climate change law in its broader international legal context.

Human rights is an interdisciplinary subject as well as a foundational aspect of the law. The importance of human rights at the intersection of business and society is central, yet under-analyzed. This book provides an accessible understanding of what human rights are, how business enterprises may impact human rights for better or for worse, and how such impacts can or should be managed. Human Rights: A Key Idea for Business and Society equips readers interested in the relationship between business and society with the foundational knowledge for engaging in debates and operational tasks related to the roles and responsibilities of business with regard to human rights. It covers human rights aspects relevant to common management tasks, including supply chain management, human resource management, risk management, non-financial reporting, finance, and stakeholder engagement. It covers opportunities and challenges related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate change mitigation. The book explains the foundations for human rights, social expectations, and legal requirements on businesses to respect human rights and how business enterprises should identify and manage their human rights impacts. A concise introduction to a complex topic, this book is perfect reading for students of corporate social responsibility, business ethics, and international business, as well as an illuminating guide for researchers, managers, civil society organizations, government officials, and reflective practitioners.

Multinational Enterprises and the Law is the only comprehensive, contemporary, and interdisciplinary account of the techniques used to regulate multinational enterprises (MNEs) at the national, regional, and multilateral levels. In addition, it considers the effects of corporate self-regulation, and the impact of civil society and community groups upon the development of the legal order in this area. The book has been thoroughly revised and updated for this third edition, making it a definitive reference work for students, researchers, and practitioners of international economic law, business, corporate and commercial law, development studies, and international politics. Split into four parts, the book first deals with the conceptual basis for MNE regulation. It explains the growth of MNEs, their business and legal forms, and the relationship between them and the effects of a globalized economy and society, now increasingly challenged by recently revived nationalist economic policies, upon the evolution of regulatory agendas in the field. In addition, the limits of national and regional jurisdiction over MNE activities are considered, a question that arises throughout the specialized areas of regulation covered in the remainder of the book. Part II covers the main areas of economic regulation, including controls over, and the liberalization of, entry and establishment, tax, company and competition law and the impact of intellectual property rights on technology diffusion and transfer. A specialized chapter on the regulation of multinational banks in the wake of the global financial crisis is new to this edition. Part III introduces the social dimension of MNE regulation covering labour rights, human rights, and environmental issues. Finally, Part IV deals with the contribution of international investment law to MNE regulation and to the control of investment risks, covering the main provisions found in international investment agreements, their interpretation by international tribunals, the process of investor-state arbitration, and how concerns over these developments are leading to reform proposals.

Public Policy in International Economic Law

Private Equity

Environmental Social Governance

A Path to a New Horizon

Social Impact Investment 2019 The Impact Imperative for Sustainable Development

The Impact Imperative for Sustainable Development

Environmental And Social Policy

The roles of corporate and public stewards and the nature of their social contract with society have been changing over the past two centuries, and those changes have accelerated in recent decades. Moreover, with increasing focus on sustainability factors from the marketplace (regulators, investors, financiers, and consumers), corporate sustainability disclosure is shifting from voluntary to vital. Corporate and public stewards are now responsible for their performance and services from cradle-to-grave: they must properly manage corporate social responsibility and integrate it into their global strategies, rather than consider it as merely a moral obligation or a risk/reputation management exercise. Sustainability analytics, the critical link between sustainability and business strategy, helps professionals track, trend, and transform sustainability information into actionable insights across the value chain and life cycle, to enhance their sustainability performance and its disclosure. This book, Introduction to Sustainability Analytics, provides corporate and public stewards with a comprehensive understanding of how to determine which sustainability metrics are material to them and relevant to their business, and how to incorporate them into corporate strategy, resource allocation, and prioritization. Focusing on practical decision-making needs, it explains how to value and prioritize initiatives, and how to best allocate necessary resources through several real case studies and practical examples. Features: Examines pressing issues such as climate change, water scarcity, and environmental justice Explains how to develop a business case and global strategy for social responsibility Includes both corporate and public policy perspectives on sustainability economics Covers emerging regulations on sustainability disclosure and responsible investing

Society has become increasingly aware of environmental and human rights-related risks in global supply chains in recent years. Public procurement can make a positive contribution to economic, environmental and social progress. This report takes stock of current practices integrating responsible business conduct (RBC) in public procurement and identifies possible avenues to increase the impact of public procurement strategies to promote responsible business conduct objectives.

The most trusted M&A guidebook available—updated for today’s extreme-risk world of business. Major financial scandals, geopolitical upheaval, technological advances, rapid globalization . . . The world—and the way business is done—has changed drastically in the 10 short years since the original publication of this book. As a result, the already tedious M&A process has become exponentially more complex. The most trusted guidebook of its kind, The Art of M&A Due Diligence helps you uncover problems and inconsistencies in an M&A deal while they’re still manageable. You’ll find everything you need to mitigate all types of traditional risk—financial (key ratios, new GAAP-IFRS standards), operational (background checks, on-site visits), transactional (verification, checking warranties), and legal (intellectual property, environmental law). This new edition also addresses complications introduced over the past decade by including: New information about the use of electronic data rooms for due diligence New focus on the role of International Accounting Standards New tools for Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) compliance New regulations concerning the environment and social issues New case law of interest, including key decisions of the Delaware Chancery Court and Delaware Supreme Court The fear of risk in an M&A deal is rational, but it shouldn’t prevent you from moving ahead. A well-conceived, carefully executed merger or acquisition can be extraordinarily enriching for both buyer and seller. This step-by-step guidebook is all you need to know where to look—and what to look for—when conducting M&A due diligence.

The OECD Business and Finance Outlook is an annual publication that presents unique data and analysis on the trends, both positive and negative, that are shaping tomorrow’s world of business, finance and investment.

Hearings Before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, November 20 and 21, 2014

International Law and Renewable Energy Investment in the Global South

An Empirical Analysis

Global Project Finance, Human Rights and Sustainable Development

Mining and Sustainable Development

Environmental, Social and Governance Frameworks for the 21st Century

The Art of M&A Due Diligence, Second Edition: Navigating Critical Steps and Uncovering Crucial Data

Many infrastructure projects around the world are funded through the project finance method, which combines private financing with public sector backing from multilateral finance institutions such as the World Bank. This examination of the theoretical and practical implications of such funding begins with a discussion of the relationship between the financial structuring of these projects and finance, policy and legal disciplines, especially in the form of investment law, human rights and environmental law. A number of case studies are then examined to provide practical insights into the application (or otherwise) of human rights and sustainable development objectives within such projects. While these theoretical perspectives do not conclude that the project finance method detracts from the application or implementation of human rights and sustainable development objectives, they do highlight the potential for the prioritisation of investment returns at the expense of human rights and environmental protection standards.

This technical note summarizes key objectives, principles and elements of stakeholder engagement. It is based on lessons learned and evolving standards, and has been prepared as a joint publication by several Multilateral Finance Institutions (MFIs). While the note is informed by, and intended to be consistent with, core principles and approaches shared by many MFIs and other institutions, it does not represent official policy or formal requirements of any of the participating MFIs. The note summarizes core principles and elements of international good practice, but there may be cases where either national law or specific requirements of MFIs or other institutions have stricter or more specific requirements than the approach suggested in this note. In such cases, the formal requirements should be met. The note’s primary intended audience are practitioners tasked with organizing consultations and stakeholder engagement as part of preparing and implementing projects. The emphasis in the note is on integrating stakeholder engagement into project design and implementation. In some projects, there may be one or more dedicated persons responsible for stakeholder engagement, while in other projects this function may be combined with the role of social and environmental specialists responsible for risk management or other project aspects. The note may also be of relevance for staff in financial institutions responsible for due diligence and advice to clients and borrowers; for licensing authorities; and for managers and others responsible for ensuring that the stakeholder engagement process is appropriately resourced and integrated into project decision-making.

There is evidence of human rights violations and negative environmental impacts related to business activities, including of EU companies. Several actions have been taken at both international and EU level to promote responsible business conduct and to prevent such violations. While being important steps forward, these initiatives suffer from several limitations, as they are either voluntary, sector-specific, or limited to reporting obligations. The EU is committed to upholding human rights and environmental protection, and has the competence to harmonise national company law to ensure the proper functioning of the single market. This study analyses the European added value of a potential measure requiring companies to carry out due diligence on possible social and environmental risks in their operations and supply chains. It analyses why action should be taken at the EU level and points to its potential impacts from the perspective of both EU companies and society at large.

Due Diligence in the International Legal Order

A Joint Publication of the MFI Working Group on Environmental and Social Standards

Sustainable Initiatives and Due Diligence in the EU Supply Chain