

CSR LRN Newsletter

30 April 2013



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Contact us with your suggestions, comments and membership application at katpe@asb.dk

Dear members, dear colleagues,

We would like to thank you for your reactions regarding the newsletter. We have received answers from most of you and it seems that for now we will change neither the content nor the frequency of it. We will however try to include as many events as possible, especially those organized by any of our members.

With this, we are happy to announce that **two events co-organized by CSR LRN are approaching**. First, we have agreed with the Regulating Sustainable Energy Transitions research group at Aarhus University to organize a joint **conference and PhD course in the autumn 2013**. A preliminary date of the event is November 12-13, 2013. We will confirm the date and issue a call for papers soon. And second, CSR LRN will also participate at the CIB W099 **International Conference on Achieving Sustainable Construction Health and Safety in Lund, Sweden, June 2014**, with a special track "Regulation and enforcement". See more information in the call on page 6. We hope to meet in a good number on these events. We will keep you updated on both events by e-mail.

We wish you a nice spring and hope to see you all soon.

Enjoy reading.

Please, circulate this newsletter among your colleagues.

Board members:

Chairman: Karin Buhmann (buhmann@life.ku.dk), secretary, newsletter editor: Katerina Peterkova (katpe@asb.dk), webmaster: Dániel Gergely Szabó (dangs@asb.dk), Robert Agren (Robert.Agren@construction.lth.se), Gediminas Almantas (ga.jur@cbs.dk)

New publications

Håndhævelse af danske virksomheders samfundsansvar gennem Mæglings- og Klageinstitutionen (in Danish)

Birgitte Egelund Olsen

Professor, Aarhus University, Department of Law
Juristen, No. 2, 2013, pp. 54-67.

Karsten Engsig Sørensen

Professor, Aarhus University, Department of Law

Abstract:

The article takes a starting point in an analysis of the Danish National Contact Point (NCP) established under the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. To comply with the 2011-revision of the OECD Guidelines, the Danish NCP was fundamentally reformed in 2012 with the adoption of a new Act on the establishment of a Mediation and Complaints Board for Responsible Business Conduct. The approach of the Danish NCP is in the article compared with the approach of the Norwegian and the British NCPs with the aim of examining how the activities of the NCPs may change the Guidelines nature from being purely voluntary to more binding requirements.

Conformance and Deviance: Company Responses to Institutional Pressures for Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting

Esben Rahbek Gjerdrum Pedersen, Peter Neergaard, Janni Thusgaard Pedersen, Wencke Gwozdz

Business Strategy and the Environment

(early view, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bse.1743/abstract>)

Abstract:

This paper analyses how large Danish companies are responding to new governmental regulation which requires them to report on corporate social responsibility (CSR). The paper is based on an analysis of 142 company annual reports required by the new Danish regulation regarding CSR reporting, plus 10 interviews with first-time reporting companies and six interviews with companies that failed to comply with the new law. It is concluded that coercive pressures from government have an impact on CSR reporting practices. Further, the analysis finds traces of mimetic isomorphism which inspires a homogenisation in CSR reporting practices. Finally, it is argued that non-conformance with the new regulatory requirements is not solely about conscious resistance but may also be caused by, for example, lack of awareness, resource limitations, misinterpretations, and practical difficulties.

Mapping of Danish law related to companies' impact on environment climate change

Karin Buhmann, Kim Østergaard, Rasmus Kristian Feldthusen, Helle Tegner Anker, Franz Amdi Hansen, Karsten Engsig Sørensen

NORDIC & EUROPEAN COMPANY LAW, LSN Research Paper Series, No. 10–36

Available at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2257750

Abstract:

This overview of Danish law related to companies' conduct and impact on environment and climate change has been undertaken under the 'Sustainable Companies' project hosted at the Department of Private Law at the University of Oslo (see <http://www.jus.uio.no/ifp/english/research/projects/sustainable-companies/>). The 'mapping' of national law – including in particular company law – in various countries forms a major part of the empirical studies undertaken under that project. The 'mapping' of Danish law has been undertaken according to a general structure applied by all studies under the project, and the selection of issues described in here must be understood on that background. Environmental law has been seen under the project as essentially related to climate change. Some other issues related to sustainable development and company conduct have been addressed as well, in particular in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In the current paper, this particularly applies to issues covered by the Danish CSR reporting requirement, which in addition to environment

and climate change mitigation measures broadly applies to human rights, social issues such as working conditions, and anti-corruption measures. The 'mapping paper' by way of introduction describes the context for Danish law related to environment and climate change and CSR in a general sense, sources of law and jurisdiction specific issues, types of companies, shareholding structure etc. (section 1); the purpose of the company, duties and competence of the company organs, and corporate governance issues (section 2); reporting and auditing (section 3); liability and enforcement (section 4), general observations including taxation, remuneration as a climate change incentive, and marketing law (section 5); parent-subsidiary issues, including monitoring, control and duties of the company organs (section 6); and finally special enforcement issues and a general evaluation (section 7).

Corporate Social Responsibility in the EU, 1993–2013: Institutional Ambiguity, Economic Crises, Business Legitimacy and Bureaucratic Politics

Daniel Kinderman

Assistant Professor, Political Science and International Relation, University of Delaware

Journal of Common Market Studies, 2013, pp. 1-20

(early view, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jcms.12021/abstract>)

Abstract:

What drives European Union (EU) policy change in a sensitive and contentious area? To answer this question, this article tells the story of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the EU from its beginnings until the present. The EU's role in EU CSR has changed from social-liberal standard-setter to neo-liberal cheerleader and back. This article attempts to explain these shifts. It argues that Europe's institutional diversity hampers standard-setting while economic crises and declining levels of business legitimacy facilitate it. Contention has been fuelled by CSR's inherent ambiguity: is CSR a means to regulate the economy, or a domain of voluntary activity that must remain free of state regulation? Fearful of regulation, business groups – German employers in particular – have forcefully advocated the latter view. In addition to converting EU CSR from social-liberal to neo-liberal, business has neutralized two of the Commission's standard-setting advocates. The financial crisis, the power of arguments and discourse, and the impact of global policy developments in the field of CSR have re-empowered standard-setters. The article concludes with a critical analysis of the EU's renewed CSR strategy and non-financial reporting agenda.

Plentiful forests, happy people? The EU's FLEGT approach and its impact on human rights and private forestry sustainability schemes

Karin Buhmann

Associate Professor, Roskilde University

Nordic Environmental Law Journal, 2012, No. 2, pp. 53-82

Abstract:

Focusing on potential impact on social sustainability in timber exporting or processing states outside the EU, this article discusses the EU's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) scheme and its regulatory implementation modalities. Drawing on Vietnam as a case study and the private Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) criteria as an example of a broader sustainability scheme, in the analysis we identify concerns of a human rights or labour rights character that risk becoming institutionalised in an adverse fashion as a result of the FLEGT's scheme's legality orientation with regard to exporting states as well as importers who place timber on the EU market, and the assumption that civil society involvement in exporting states will sufficiently ensure consideration of such concerns. Next we consider potential adverse impact on the usage of broader sustainability schemes, such as FSC, which address social sustainability as well as the environment but do not (yet) deliver legality verification required by the EU Timber Regulation from March 2013. We also discuss possible contributions that could follow from adding a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) perspective to the FLEGT approach, given increasing

recognition that CSR may be promoted by public regulation. We conclude that although the FLEGT scheme seeks to achieve commendable objectives, it could do more to address human rights related to forestry usage, harvest and timber processing through the combined force of law and the market on which the scheme builds.

The Danish CSR Reporting Requirement as Reflexive Law: Employing CSR as a Modality to Promote Public Policy Objectives through Law

Karin Buhmann

Associate Professor, Roskilde University

European Business Law Review, 2013, Vol. 24, Issue 2, pp. 187-216.

Abstract:

With effect for financial years beginning January 2009 or later, the Danish Financial Statements Act and related governmental regulations require large Danish companies and institutional investors to submit an annual Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report. Through application of reflexive law theory and an analysis of the preparatory works and guidelines for the CSR-reporting requirement, this article demonstrates that the reporting requirement aims to obtain public policy objectives through stimulating companies to self-regulate based on reflection on their impact on society. The legislative history and reporting guidelines indicate a definite objective of drawing on the CSR paradigm to complement national substantive law, engaging company practice in the implementation of national public policy goals and in the extraterritorial implementation of public policy goals related to conditions beyond the reach of national law. The article argues that the Danish model for CSR-reporting exemplifies application of reflexive law as a regulatory strategy applied to push company self-regulation in a direction defined by public law standards and policy objectives, in casu particularly human rights, labour rights, environment, climate change mitigation and anti-corruption.

Commission moves to enhance business transparency on social and environmental matters

European Commission, Press Release, Brussels, 16 April 2013

Full text: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-330_en.htm

The European Commission has today proposed an amendment to existing accounting legislation in order to improve the transparency of certain large companies on social and environmental matters. Companies concerned will need to disclose information on policies, risks and results as regards environmental matters, social and employee-related aspects, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery issues, and diversity on the boards of directors.

Internal Market and Services Commissioner, Michel Barnier said: "Today we are proposing important legislation on business transparency across all sectors. This is about providing useful information for companies, investors and society at large - much demanded by the investor community. Companies that already publish information on their financial and non-financial performances take a longer term perspective in their decision-making. They have lower financing costs, attract and retain talented employees, and ultimately are more successful. This is important for Europe's competitiveness and the creation of more jobs. Best practices should become the norm. The new rules will only apply to large companies with more than 500 employees as the costs for requiring small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to apply the new rules could outweigh the benefits."

Under the proposal, large companies with more than 500 employees would be required to disclose relevant and material environmental and social information in their annual reports. The approach taken ensures administrative burdens are kept to a minimum. Concise information which is necessary for understanding a company's development, performance or position would be made available rather than a fully-fledged and detailed "sustainability" report. If reporting in a specific area is not relevant for a company, it would not be obliged to report but only to explain why this is the case. Furthermore, disclosures may be provided at group level, rather than by each individual company within a group.

The proposed measure has been designed with a non-prescriptive mind-set, and leaves significant flexibility for companies to disclose relevant information in the way that they consider most useful. Companies may use international or national guidelines which they consider appropriate (for instance, the UN Global Compact, ISO 26000, or the German Sustainability Code).

As regards transparency on boardroom diversity, large listed companies would be required to provide information on their diversity policy, covering age, gender, geographical diversity, and educational and professional background. Disclosures would set out the objectives of the policy, how it has been implemented, and results. Companies which do not have a diversity policy would have to explain why not. This approach is in line with the general EU corporate governance framework.

An Analysis of Policy References made by large EU Companies to Internationally Recognised CSR Guidelines and Principles

Caroline Schimanski for the European Commission (Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry)

Full text: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/corporate-social-responsibility/guidelines-principles/index_en.htm

From Introduction:

In October 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy on corporate social responsibility (CSR).¹ The strategy places a strong emphasis on a core set of internationally recognised CSR guidelines and principles. It highlights in particular the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact; the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; the ISO 26000 guidance standard on social responsibility; the ILO Tri-partite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy; and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The European Commission refers to these instruments as "an evolving and recently strengthened global framework for CSR."

As part of its strategy, the European Commission invites large enterprises to make a commitment to take account of these instruments when developing their own policies on CSR, and announces an intention to monitor such commitments for enterprises with more than 1.000 employees. This paper is part of that monitoring exercise.

The aim is to present statistics on the extent to which 200 randomly selected large companies (over 1.000 employees) from 10 different EU Member States make publicly available policy references to certain internationally recognised CSR guidelines and principles. The 10 Member States are the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the UK. It is not the objective of this paper to analyse the extent to which any individual company in the sample meets the expectations contained in any particular CSR instrument.

Policy statements are not an end in themselves. Ultimately what an enterprise does matters far more than what it may say in a policy statement. A credible policy statement is, however, an important starting point, especially for larger enterprises adopting a more formal approach to CSR than smaller enterprises. CSR policies that are clearly built with reference to internationally recognised CSR guidelines and principles are likely to gain in credibility. The more that enterprises openly refer to the core set of internationally recognised CSR guidelines and principles, the more possible it becomes to have a similar set of expectations regarding responsible business wherever enterprises operate in the world

CSR LRN co-organized events

CSR LRN and ReSET joint conference and PhD course
Strengthening the implementation of CSR recommendations
12 –13 November 2013, Aarhus University, Denmark

(more information coming soon)

OVERVIEW:

The adoption of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies is no longer a matter of voluntary practice on the part of the business. In one sense it was never really voluntary, being in most cases a response to market pressure and fear of image loss. But increasingly CSR is also subject to legal pressure and legal enforcement, not necessarily in the form of conventional judicial systems but rather through government intervention and the establishment of platforms for mediation and conflict settlement.

In light of such initiatives, the CSR Law Research Network and the Research Group ReSET (Regulating Sustainable Energy Transitions) Aarhus University have organized the following two-day conference with two purposes in mind:

1. to introduce researchers and experts in specialized fields to the broad theme of CSR and law
2. to promote an active discussion of the issues of how and to what extent CSR measures should be encouraged through law

We have assembled an international and inter-disciplinary group of key-presenters and discussants that will focus on CSR responses from a legal and a broader social science perspective.

CIB W099 International Conference on
Achieving Sustainable Construction Health and Safety
2-3 June 2014, Lund, Sweden

<http://www.lth.se/healthsafety2014/>

Submission of abstract (250-300 words): 31 May 2013 (http://www.lth.se/healthsafety2014/call_for_papers/)

CALL FOR PAPERS:

The CIB W099 International Conference on Construction Safety will be held at Lund University, Sweden on 2-3 June 2014. The main theme of the conference is "Achieving Sustainable Construction Health and Safety". The conference will be hosted by the Divisions of Construction Management and Ergonomics and Aerosol Technology, Lund University. The Co-Chairs of the Organising Committee of the conference are Radhlinah Aulin and Åsa Ek. The website of the conference is at www.lth.se/healthsafety2014 where you can find details about the conference themes, important dates, venue, and travel recommendations.

This conference will offer the opportunity for participants to gain inimitable insights into the most effective ways and means of improving the safety performance of the construction industries globally. Some of the world's top experts will discuss the pressing issues in the context of occupational safety and health at the conference.

The conference includes a track in co-operation with CSR LRN: CSR, Regulations and enforcement. The track has a special focus on how regulation of CSR is, or could be, employed in order to improve health and safety performance in construction health and safety and in the supply chain.

Abstracts, which should not exceed 300 words, are due on 31 May and should be submitted through the conference submission system available on www.lth.se/healthsafety2014. Authors will be notified of the acceptance or otherwise of their abstracts on 1 July 2013. An extension on the abstract deadline may be offered to CSR LRN members. Contact Robert Ågren (robert.agren@construction.lth.se).

Events and calls for papers

3rd Organizational Governance: CSR after the Financial Crises

8 – 9 August 2013, Copenhagen, Denmark, Copenhagen Business School

https://conference.cbs.dk/index.php/3rd_org_gov/3rd_org_gov/schedConf/overview

Submission of Papers and Abstract (200-500 words): 1 June 2013

Early registration (reduced fee): by 1 June 2013

Registration: by 8 August 2013

OVERVIEW

This conference is the 3rd and continuing after the launch of the 1st at De Montfort University in Leicester, September 2011. The networking between academia and professionals have developed since then, and agreement among the participants, that we wanted to continue this rewarding conference in other parts of the world to enhance the CSR/sustainability network of research with organizational governance researchers as represented by SRRN and other networks. The 2nd Conference takes place in Marokko this year, and CBS has been asked if we could host the 3rd conference at the Center of Corporate Social Responsibility / Porcelænshaven auditorium etc.

The main themes which will be considered and discussed are:

- Which role(s) does organizational governance play?
- How can Organizational governance be sustainable in the aftermath of the financial crisis?
- How can we avoid the neglect of the global challenges of CSR, sustainability, and the environmental challenges that persist when the finances suffers?

Best paper prize: Launched by Emerald Publishing

Chair of scientific committee: Professor David Crowther, Head of CROG, De Montfort University, Leicester, UK, davideacrowther@aol.com

Sustainable Companies: We Make it Happen

The final conference of the Sustainable Companies Project (2010-2013)

3-4 December 2013, University of Oslo, Norway

<http://www.conferencemanager.dk/ssc2013/conference.html>

OVERVIEW:

The results of the Sustainable Companies project will be presented at this international conference by our team of researchers from around the world. We will here present practical, innovative and research-based reform proposals.

The conference will be open for all and we welcome participants from all areas and disciplines who are interested in joining us in the discussion of how we can realise the enormous potential of business to contribute to sustainable development.

For more information see Sustainable Companies Project:

<http://www.jus.uio.no/ifp/english/research/projects/sustainable-companies/>

PHD course**Corporate Constitutionalization: Law, Rights and Citizenship in an International Context****16 - 20 September 2013, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark**<http://www.cbs.dk/en/node/252875>**Registration:** by 24 June 2013**ECTS:** 5**Organizer:** Doctoral School of Organisation and Management Studies, Department of Business and Politics, CBS**FACULTY**

Grahame Thompson (Visiting Professor, Department of Business and Politics, CBS) (GT)

Poul Kjaer (Associate Professor at the Department of Business and Politics, CBS) (PK)

Claire O'Brien (Special Adviser, Human Rights and Business, Danish Institute for Human Rights) (CO)

Professor Gunther Teubner from Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany, who will be visiting Copenhagen University in the Autumn of 2013, Professor Antje Wiener, Centre for Globalization and Governance, University of Hamburg, Germany and Professor Chris Thornhill, Glasgow University, England

PREREQUISITES

PhD students from mainly Danish and European Universities. Disciplinary areas would be: Business Studies, Law, Political Science, International Relations, International Political Economy, Sociology, Organizational Studies, Human Rights, Anthropology. Students would have the opportunity to present a short paper on their research topic which would be discussed as part of the course. All students should attend all of the course to obtain their course diploma.

AIM

This course is aimed at those PhD students embarking on a relatively novel area of scholarship, namely the constitutionalization of the corporate world and international business organization. This presents a thoroughly interdisciplinary context hence the wide range of traditional disciplinary backgrounds from which students would be drawn. The aim is to familiarize students with all relevant aspects of the debates about constitutionalization, its relationship to corporate activity and global governance mechanisms, the role of the law in this context, and how the business world is reacting to these developments via the introduction of human rights and various other citizenly activities into the day to day operational activities of corporations.

Traditionally CSR is the link between corporations and global constitutionalization, so this course will also provide a venue for PhD students Investigating topics in CSR and transnational corporations/transnational law. Given the increasing international reach of business organizational activity, issues associated with the constitutionalization of that world are having a profound impact on business organization, and businesses themselves are in the forefront in encouraging these developments in various ways.

CONTENT

The course will cover the following topics in depth: the contours of constitutionalism and constitutionalization, corporate constitutionalization considered, history of international constitutionalization, The European Union and corporate citizenship, sociological approaches to constitutionalization, the politics of global corporate constitutionalization, multinational/transnational corporations and the law, the global human rights agenda and business organization, the 'law and economics' approach to corporate constitutionalization, the 'technologies' of constitutionalization: measurement, indicators and policies, transitional and transnational governance in a constitutional perspective, 'how to do' research on corporate constitutionalization.

CSR as a corporate governance issue. An impetus for a discourse analysis.

Lovisa Halje, Faculty of Law, Uppsala University

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is not a legal concept to begin with and as such it provides certain challenges for those of us who in one way or another try to make it part of the legal discourse. Already finding an adequate working definition or place CSR in a legal framework may be easier said than done. Another possible challenge is how to treat the abundance of non-legal documents that surrounds the concept. The so-called traditional legal method provides norms on interpretation and evaluation of black letter law, case law and, to some extent, soft law. But how should non-legal sources be interpreted and evaluated? Below, I will elaborate on how discourse analysis may be helpful to meet some of those challenges, using the field of corporate governance as an example.

In the concrete research situation, defining CSR may never come up as a problem. The object of study may provide a given set of norms regarding social responsibility, such as a company's internal code of conduct, a commitment to follow a code of conduct provided by an organization, or contractual clauses between companies demanding certain actions or non-actions. For an introduction on CSR on a more abstract level, however, a definition of the concept may come in handy. Considering the myriad of discussions – differing in time, space, perspective and theoretical foundations – on the social responsibility of business and the company's role in society, a simple spell-out of the acronym may not clarify much.

The scholar in question could turn to literature and official documents on the matter and simply choose a definition from one of them. The risk - or chance - is that the scholar will find, not a definition of what CSR is, but rather, what CSR is not. A common approach to describing CSR is namely to put it in relation to something else. One version of this is that CSR is when a company goes beyond what is demanded economically, technically and legally.¹

Another, that CSR means that a company not only serves the shareholders' interest of maximum gain, but also takes other stakeholders into account.² For a working definition, or an initial description of the concept CSR, very well so. Indeed, a negating approach can be very fruitful when exploring the legal limits and possibilities of a corporate board to apply CSR norms. There is no point in trying to find the "essence" of CSR, when what is interesting in practice is the deviation from the shareholder's assumed interest of maximum gain.

The discussion on the social responsibilities of business is hardly new. Nor is the balancing of interests in the management of the company. But by putting your legal glasses on, going to the sources, and confronting whatever your image of CSR is, you may find a stone not yet turned. Or, for that matter, a new way of turning it.

However, I would suggest the legal scholar to dig deeper into the soil beneath the presumed social responsibility. Which discursive context(s) does CSR arrive from? The aim with such a "discursive approach" on CSR is to deepen the knowledge on context(s) around CSR, rather than to reach The Optimal Definition of the concept. Nonetheless, a discursive approach can fulfil a defining purpose in that it clarifies which type of social responsibility is of interest to the research project in question. Whereas a catchy phrase to define CSR runs the risk of meaning all and nothing, just as the spell-out of the acronym, a thorough discussion on CSR and where it derives from can bring more flesh to the bones. A discursive approach also has the possibilities to concretize the concept and provide hypothetical conflict situations (cases) that can be used as a starting point for legal studies.

Let me exemplify. A starting point for such a discourse analysis could be the EU strategy 2011, national governmental initiatives on the matter and the documents that they refer to.³ With such a starting point, the scholar may find that the CSR concerns are expressed in terms of human rights and sustainability. Thus, the "other stakeholders" relate to discourses that, though familiar to many lawyers, are slightly different from what the corporate governance discussions normally depart from. However, there is another CSR concern, very familiar to a corporate lawyer: profit.⁴ Profit maximization as the aim of the corporation is thus not questioned in the CSR discourse. Quite the opposite; CSR is often described as something profitable rather than charitable do-gooding.⁵ The so-called business case for CSR makes the question whether CSR as such is compatible with the aims of the typical shareholder seem trivial. But what if the shareholders have invested with different time perspectives in mind? Further, stakeholder theory, which is often used as a starting point when describing CSR,⁶ shows the diversity of stakeholders and highlights therefor the possibility of different CSR concerns striving in different directions (for example job loss following industry cut-downs for environmental reasons). There are many classical private law conflict scenarios that could be affected by CSR, and those in turn affect what is expected from the board and management in a corporate governance context. With a profound knowledge on the underlying discourses and their connection to international organizations and soft law, the legal scholar should be better prepared to interpret and evaluate the conflict scenarios and application of rules – hard law and soft law ones, but perhaps also the norms not (yet) attaining soft law status.

The discussion on the social responsibilities of business is hardly new. Nor is the balancing of interests in the management of the company. But by putting your legal glasses on, going to the sources, and confronting whatever your image of CSR is, you may find a stone not yet turned. Or, for that matter, a new way of turning it. On the other hand, perhaps you don't. You may stand there on the pebbled beach, hearing the waves of financial crises and globalization wash up, and realize that what is now packaged in the CSR wrapping paper is in fact same old same old. But, then again, that's also worth pointing out, is it not?

1 See for example *A renewed EU strategy 2011-14 for CSR*, COM (2011) 681 (EU Strategy 2011) Art 1, p. 3 and Parkinson, John E.: *Corporate Power and Responsibility*, 1995, p. 260.

2 See for example Garriga, Elisabet & Melé, Domènec: *Corporate Social Responsibility Theories: Mapping the Territory*, 2004, pp. 59-60

3 The following "analysis" – within quotation marks – will be based on the EU strategy 2011, the Swedish governmental initiative on the matter (www.ud.se/ga) with references (in the EU strategy 2011: para 3.2).

4 GRI Guidelines pp. 25-26 and the triple bottom line approach (McBarnet, Doreen: *Corporate social responsibility beyond law, through law, for law: the new corporate accountability*. In: McBarnet, Doreen et al (eds.): *The New Corporate Accountability*, Cambridge University Press 2007 p. 9).

5 Garriga & Melé pp. 53-55 call these theories "instrumental theories" on CSR (using CSR as a tool for economic profit). The emphasis on commerciality, can be assumed to have contributed to the success of the concept. Windell, Karolina, in *125 år med CSR*, Centrum för Näringslivshistoria, 2009, pp. 28-29, 38-39, 41.

6 For example McBarnet p. 9 and Sjøfjell, Beate: *Towards a Sustainable European Company Law. A Normative Analysis of the Objectives of EU Law, with the Takeover Directive as a Test Case*, Wolters Kluwer Legal, 2009, p. 41.

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Upcoming Events

- June 10-11 **Sustainability in a Scandinavian Context Conference 2013**, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark
<http://www.conferencemanager.dk/ssc2013/conference.html>
- June 11-13 **Nordic Environmental Social Sciences Conference**, Copenhagen, Denmark
<http://www.neln.life.ku.dk>
- June 20 **Gender and Responsible Business - ICCSR Annual Symposium**, Nottingham University Business School, UK
<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/business/events/call-for-papers---gender-and-responsible-business---iccsr-annual-symposium.aspx>
- August 8-9 **3rd Organizational Governance, CSR after the Financial Crises**, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark
https://conference.cbs.dk/index.php/3rd_org_gov/3rd_org_gov/schedConf/overview
- Sept. 16-20 **PhD course: Corporate Constitutionalization: Law, Rights and Citizenship in an International Context**, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark
<http://www.cbs.dk/en/node/252875>
- October 3-4 **Science for the Environment – Environment for Society**, Aarhus, Denmark
<http://dce-conference.au.dk>
- Nov. 12-13 **CSR LRN and ReSET conference**
 SAVE THE DATE
- December 3-4 **Sustainable Companies: We Make it Happen**, The final conference of the Sustainable Companies Project, University of Oslo, Norway
<http://www.conferencemanager.dk/ssc2013/conference.html>

MAY 2013						
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JULY 2013						
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AUGUST 2013						
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SEPTEMBER 2013						
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OCTOBER 2013						
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NOVEMBER 2013						
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DECEMBER 2013						
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Upcoming Deadlines

- May 1 **Science for the Environment – Environment for Society** (info above)
 Abstracts
- May 24 **Measuring the Impact of Public-Private Governance for Climate Change**
http://www.mdpi.com/journal/climate/special_issues/climate_governance
 Special issue of Climate – Full papers
- May 31 **Achieving Sustainable Construction Health and Safety** (info above)
 Abstracts
- June 1 **3rd Organizational Governance, CSR after the Financial Crises** (info above)
 Full papers (preferred) and abstracts
- June 24 **PhD course: Corporate Constitutionalization: Law, Rights and Citizenship in an International Context** (info above)
 Registration for course

MAY 2013						
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JULY 2013						
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OCTOBER 2013						
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Reminder

Let us know if you come across an interesting event, call for papers, or publication in the area of legal studies in CSR, or if you want to share some experience or information, and we will include it in the next issue. You can as well send the information directly to the whole network using the e-mail address CSR-LRN@segate.sunef.se. Please, be aware that you can send such an e-mail only from your e-mail address that you have registered with us.