

TRANSFORM

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Economy ●
Society ●

FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY PROFESSIONALS

May 2018
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Can EU legislation
eradicate the
trade in conflict
minerals for
smartphones?

PLUS

Exit strategy Lord Deben on Brexit and environmental leadership

Ripple effect Insurers take on a wider role in response to climate change

Win-win situation How sustainability reporting can add value

IEMA

Transforming the world
to sustainability

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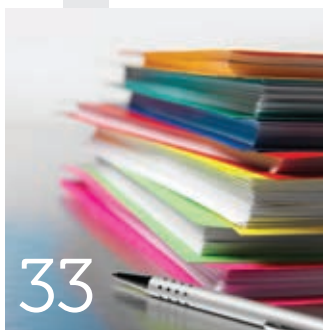
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TIM BALCON, CEO OF IEMA

Channelling the charge

IEMA has one of the more powerful communities on earth dedicated to protecting and enhancing the environment. It's not just about the size and volume of our collective contribution; it's the sheer, ultimate devotion to pushing for the best possible outcome, every time. Whenever I meet a member, I am blown away not only by how committed they are but how they channel their passion and professional frustrations – that brave, creative friction you often need – to achieve the right result. Multiply that by fourteen and a half thousand UK and international members and you get a pretty intense current running through what we do. Focusing and concentrating that energy is key to making truly impactful change happen, and I really hope we can conduct that charge to power our future journey this month.

In the past few issues, I've described the brave step we are about to take, asking you to back our ambition to become a chartered body. On 15 May, we will finally meet in London to hold our Royal Charter vote; there has arguably never been a more important date in IEMA's two decades of history. What we hope to achieve on that day will validate everything we have done so far, and provide a springboard to achieve even more exciting things, for and with every single member, be they UK based or international. Please be sure to be a part of it.

Achieving a Royal Charter will uplift the value of your personal membership and professional status, wherever in the world you're carrying out your work. Of course, it sounds great for IEMA to be a chartered body, but what's really important here is that it will boost recognition for what you do and the mark you make.

We cannot and will not take another step until we have your permission, so I strongly encourage you to use your energy and your personal desire for a better tomorrow to create an exciting new future for the IEMA membership. Whichever method you use to vote – in person or by proxy (an easy option open to every single member) – please do vote. This is a rare, once-in-a-generation opportunity to cast your influence over your profession, and one not to be missed.

Full details about our journey to chartership and how to vote are on pp8-9. I look forward to voting with you on 15 May.



IEMA Transforming the world to sustainability

IEMA is the worldwide alliance of environment and sustainability professionals, working to make our businesses and organisations future-proof. Belonging gives us the knowledge, connections and authority to lead collective change, with IEMA's global sustainability standards as our benchmark. By mobilising our expertise, we will continue to challenge norms, drive new kinds of enterprise and make measurable progress towards our bold vision: transforming the world to sustainability.

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ROUNDUP

ENVIRONMENT &
SUSTAINABILITY
NEWS AND VIEWS

NATURE PROTECTION

UK government unlikely to deliver 'green Brexit', report finds

Regulatory gaps post-Brexit could lead to 'zombification' of environmental policy in the UK, with no system of governance in place to enforce EU laws that are retained from the bloc.

That is the warning from an independent academic report, which finds that standards for environmental policy are likely to be weaker under every possible scenario.

The Habitats and Birds Directives are most at risk, while water quality is another major area of concern, potentially reversing progress that has seen England enjoy the cleanest bathing waters since records began.

This is despite environment secretary Michael Gove insisting that Brexit presents an opportunity to improve environmental protections, and that the UK will be a global "champion" of green policies after leaving the EU.

"The government committed to a green Brexit, but our analysis demonstrates that its delivery will be challenging," said report author, professor Charlotte Burns of the University of Sheffield.

"Every Brexit scenario carries risks for our environment, with nature

"Standards for environmental policy are likely to be weaker under every possible scenario"

protection being particularly at risk, even under the soft Norwegian option."

The report highlights how environmental protections would be better protected if the UK adopts a similar relationship with the EU to the one Norway has, as most of the bloc's laws would still apply.

However, the Habitats and Birds Directives would still be lost under this scenario, while a chaotic 'no deal' outcome from Brexit negotiations poses very high risks to environmental policies right across the board.

The government's 25-year plan for the environment also comes in for much criticism, with the report highlighting that any concrete commitments made still offer weaker protections than EU law.

Friends of the Earth, which commissioned the report, is now calling for the UK to introduce a "muscular environmental watchdog", and not fall back on its international commitments.

The organisation's Brexit campaign lead, Kierra Box, said: "We hope this report will spur parliament to make much needed changes to the Withdrawal Bill, currently in the process of going through parliament.

"Both the UK and the EU need to put their 'red lines' to one side and put our environment, health and the future of our planet first."

➔ Download the here bit.ly/2IPraoj





SHORTCUTS



Scientists design plastic-eating enzyme

Scientists have engineered an enzyme that can

digest some of the most common plastics littering the environment, providing a potentially ground-breaking recycling solution. The enzyme decomposes polyethylene terephthalate, which persists in the environment for hundreds of years.

"This unanticipated discovery moves us closer to a solution for the ever-growing mountain of discarded plastics," said professor John McGeehan from the University of Portsmouth.

▶ bit.ly/2GXuzke



Renewable energy meets 100% of Portugal's electricity demand

Portugal's renewable energy production exceeded its electricity consumption in March this year, according to data from the country's transmission system operator REN. 4,647GWh of green power was produced over the month, accounting for 103% in electricity demand. This is estimated to have saved Portugal 1.8m tonnes of carbon emissions, mainly thanks to the country's large hydroelectric capacity.

▶ bit.ly/2v9szUH



New Zealand bans offshore oil and gas exploration

New Zealand's coalition government

has announced a ban on all new offshore oil and gas exploration after seven years of growing public protests. The move makes 4m square kilometres off-limits for any new fossil fuel exploitation.

"The oil industry's assumption that the world will always want more oil... is fatally flawed," said Greenpeace New Zealand executive director Dr Russel Norman.

▶ bit.ly/2qz9d5V

GLOBAL WARMING

Atlantic current at its weakest in 1,600 years

Global warming may be responsible for the Atlantic Ocean's northward current reaching its weakest strength for approximately 1,600 years, multiple studies suggest.

Research led by University College London (UCL) found that the global ocean circulation system hasn't been running at its peak since the mid-1800s, including the Gulf Stream, which warms Western Europe.

A separate study from the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research found that this has worsened rapidly since 1950 in conjunction with rising temperatures. It is thought that melting ice sheets and glaciers caused fresh water to begin the circulation slowdown at the end of the Little Ice Age in 1850, which has been exacerbated over the past 70 years. If this trend continues, it could result in a more rapid increase in sea levels on the east coast of North

America, far more extreme winters in Europe, and also disrupt weather patterns in the African Sahel.

"What is common to the two periods of weakening – the end of the Little Ice Age and recent decades – is that both were times of warming and melting," said UCL senior lecturer Dr David Thornalley.

"Warming and melting are predicted to continue in the future due to continued carbon dioxide emissions," he added.

To investigate previous Atlantic Ocean circulation, the researchers examined the size of sediment grains deposited by deep-sea currents – the larger the grains, the stronger the current.

They found that its current has weakened by approximately 15%-20% in the past 150 years. This is thought to suggest a gap in current climate models, possibly because they do not consider active ice sheets or because more of the Arctic is melting than thought.



DROUGHTS

Climate change poses growing threat to bee population

Increasingly frequent and intense droughts will add to a long list of climate-change-induced perils threatening the survival of bees across

the world, new research has found.

Field experiments led by the University of Exeter revealed that droughts could roughly halve the amount of nectar provided by flowering plants, leaving less food for bees and other pollinators.

Bees are already under pressure from a variety of threats, including habitat loss, spread of diseases, alien species and the use of particular pesticides, with the research suggesting they face an even bleaker future than previously thought.

PARIS AGREEMENT

Climate change inequality identified in the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth's poorer nations are doing more than their fair share to tackle climate change, while richer nations like the UK and Canada fail to do enough.

That is according to a new study by NGO Christian Aid, which measures the Paris Agreement pledges made by each Commonwealth country against their national capacity and historic emissions.

This is intended to calculate the fair proportion of effort each nation should give tackling

climate change, with the UK, Canada and Australia found to be in the red, while Bangladesh,

Kenya and Zambia are in credit.

It was also found that the UK burns more carbon dioxide than 18 commonwealth countries combined on a per capita basis, and along with Canada, could eradicate energy poverty across the bloc.

"For Britain, the host country, which claims to care for both the climate and the Commonwealth, it risks being embarrassing if it doesn't step up its game," said study author, Mohamed Adow.

"The UK is proud of the shared values between the 'family of nations', but it is not pulling its weight, and instead

is leaving the heavy lifting to much poorer countries."

The UK must mitigate 700 metric tonnes of CO₂ worldwide by 2030 in order to meet its obligations, which equates to 1,730 terawatt hours of renewable electricity. However, owing to its relative wealth and high emissions since 1990, this cannot be achieved within the country's own borders and will require action to displace emissions abroad.

By investing in renewable energy across poor Commonwealth countries, Britain can tackle climate change and assist

the world's most needy.

The top five countries that suffer the worst from extreme weather are all Commonwealth nations: Mozambique, Dominica, Malawi, India and Vanuatu.

"As the UK readies itself for departing the EU, there has been much talk about the importance of trade and collaboration within the Commonwealth," Adow continued.

"What better way of boosting the fortunes of its future trading partners than by tackling climate change and bringing power to those that need it?"

"Britain is leaving the heavy lifting to much poorer countries"

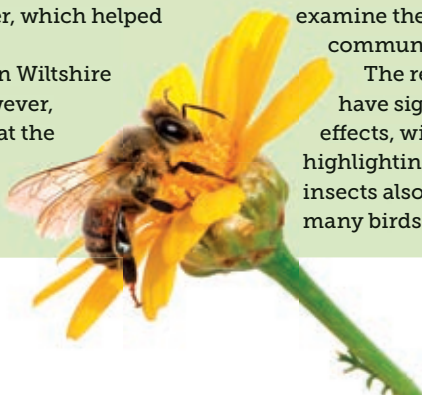
"The level of drought we looked at was calculated to be a rare event, but with climate change, such droughts are expected to become much more common," said Dr Ellen Fry from the University of Manchester, which helped with the research.

The study took place in Wiltshire on chalk grassland. However, the scientists warned that the findings are likely to be broadly applicable to other regions

and habitats around the world. Unlike previous studies on the impact of drought on flowers carried out in laboratories, the latest research involved experiments with rain shelters to

examine the effects on real communities of plant species.

The results are likely to have significant knock-on effects, with the researchers highlighting how bees and other insects also provide food for many birds and mammals.



GREEN FUELS

Biofuel targets to clean up UK transport

The use of renewable fuels in Britain's transport sector will double over the next

15 years as a result of tough biofuel targets that came into effect last month.

The UK government said owners of transport fuel that supply at least 450,000 litres a year must ensure the mix is a minimum of 12.4% biofuel by 2032, up from the 4.75% required today. It is hoped the changes will cut the sector's reliance on imported diesel, and comes after £22m of government funding was made available for the development of waste-based low-carbon fuels.

"We are committed to making the sector as sustainable as possible," said transport minister Jesse Norman.

"The changes will deliver emissions savings equal to taking hundreds of thousands of cars off the road."

Reforms to the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO) will increase the biofuel volume target from 4.75% to 9.75% in 2020, before reaching 12.4% in 2032.

The new RTFO will contribute a third of the total savings from transport for the UK's carbon budget, with the sector also being challenged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 6% by 2020.



What the Royal Charter means to me



"IEMA has come a very long way in the past few years, and what we're aiming to achieve from 15 May will validate everything we've done and every brave change made. The vote at the EGM will become a landmark date for us, and I'm extremely excited about seeing IEMA members make our history."

IEMA CEO Tim Balcon



"This is a very exciting time to be an IEMA member, and I would like to thank you for your enthusiasm during our work towards a Royal Charter. Achieving our goal will provide a prestigious recognition for our membership and each one of us in our careers."

Chair of the IEMA board, Diana Montgomery



"We fully support IEMA's application for a Royal Charter. As one of the founding members of the Society for the Environment, IEMA has made a significant contribution to registering chartered environmentalists and supporting professional development. We wish IEMA success in its journey to chartered status and look forward to maintaining our collaboration in the years to come."

Emma Wilcox, CEO of the Society for the Environment

NEXT STEP

Use your influence at this month's Royal Charter EGM

With the crucial vote to progress IEMA's journey towards chartership less than two weeks away, members are powering up to influence the biggest-ever change in the institute's history.

IEMA is working to achieve a Royal Charter to catalyse recognition and value for IEMA members on a completely new scale. We have successfully completed all preliminary requirements set by the Privy Council (advisers to the Queen), which means the next and most important step is for members to give permission to progress to the formal application stage.

A Royal Charter to boost value, respect and influence for members across the globe. Being a member of a chartered body will add sought-after professional gravitas to your CV and help your employers, clients and colleagues to view your work and membership with the same respect as other established professions. This is a critical decision, as achieving a Royal Charter will recognise all that IEMA has already

achieved and provide a new platform to grow, influence and transform the world to sustainability.

Later this month, all members will have the chance to vote through a special resolution, granting permission for IEMA to officially petition for a Royal Charter. The vote will be held during an extraordinary general meeting (EGM) on Tuesday 15 May at the historic Vintners' Hall in London. All members are entitled to attend in person or vote via an easy proxy process. Many members have already registered to attend the EGM or submitted proxy votes in advance, and IEMA is encouraging as many members as possible to follow suit and get involved at this unique point in IEMA's history.

For further information

Full details about our Royal Charter ambitions, the EGM and vote, the evening Transformative Leadership event and full FAQs are available at iema.net/egm2018

If you have any questions please email k.pierce@iema.net



EGM EVENTS

EGM date: Brexit and Beyond and Transformative Leadership Lecture events

The day of the EGM will provide three opportunities for members to learn and network as well as influence our journey towards chartership.

On the afternoon of 15 May, IEMA will hold a 'Brexit and Beyond: Future UK Environment Policy and Legislation' event at Vintners' Hall, the venue for the evening's EGM.

Members (and non-members) are invited to join leading industry experts from 2pm-5pm to explore the latest developments in the transposition as the UK draws closer to finalising Brexit, and planning for the future of the profession. Speakers include:

- Simon Colvin – environmental lawyer and partner, Weightmans
- Amy Mount – head of the Greener UK unit, Green Alliance
- Edward Lockhart-Mummery – convenor at the Broadway Initiative
- Martin Baxter – chief policy advisor, IEMA

● Roz Bulleid – head of climate, energy and environment policy at EEF, the manufacturers' organisation

Members attending are encouraged to stay on after the event concludes at 5pm to cast their votes at the EGM.

Pricing for IEMA members and chartered environmentalists is £25 + VAT + booking fee. Non-members can attend for £100 + VAT + booking fee.

● Book your place at bit.ly/2HbyWfy

Any members arriving just for the EGM can arrive from 5.30pm, ahead of the EGM and vote taking place at 6pm prompt. The EGM business will take around 20 minutes.

The EGM will be followed by a landmark evening event, featuring presentations from former Welsh Assembly environment, sustainability and housing minister Jane Davidson and IEMA fellows Mike Barry, M&S director of sustainable business, and Paul Leinster, former chief executive of the Environment Agency.

As well as the opportunity to hear from these inspiring leaders firsthand, you'll enjoy refreshments and networking opportunities with the IEMA team and other members.

● Book your free place for this exciting session and the EGM at bit.ly/2HbTBQM



VOTING PROCEDURE

Cast your vote, wherever you are

Over 150 members have already registered to attend the EGM on 15 May, with many more expected to book before the meeting to be there on the day.

Every member in the Livery Hall at Vintners' Hall in the City of London will cast their vote in person with a simple raise of their hand, but voting is not limited to those who can join us in London. Every member is entitled and encouraged to vote via a quick and easy proxy process. Here's how to cast your influential vote if you can't join us on the day:

Step 1. Go to www.iema.net/egm2018 and log in to view all member-only information.

Step 2. Download the document entitled **IEMA 2018 EGM – Proxy Form**

Step 3. Fill in the form using Microsoft Word as per your instructions – who you wish to vote in your place and how you want them to vote. The document has been specially formatted so there is no need to print it off and send, saving on both paper and postage. You can upload an image of your signature, or if you don't have a photo of your handwritten signature simply type in the box to validate the form.

Step 4. Email your form to governance secretary Ann Guest at a.guest@iema.net before 12pm GMT on Monday 14 May 2018.



NEW REGULATIONS

THE LATEST

■ GUIDANCE ■ CONSULTATIONS ■ LEGISLATION

**29 MARCH 2018**

Waste management

The Waste Enforcement (England and Wales) Regulations 2018 enhance powers to tackle illegal activity at waste sites, by giving waste regulation and waste collection authorities the power to require waste to be removed where it has been unlawfully kept or disposed of, including waste that was initially disposed of lawfully.

➤ cedr.ec/51d

**29 MARCH 2018**

Energy information

The Energy Information (Amendment) Regulations 2018 make various amendments in order to implement changes in EU law. These include requirements on suppliers and dealers in relation to labelling and standard product information, along with enforcement powers.

➤ cedr.ec/51r

**1 APRIL 2018**

Waste

The Littering From Vehicles Outside London (Keepers: Civil Penalties) Regulations 2018 give powers to district councils in England to require the keeper of a vehicle to pay a fixed civil penalty if there is reason to believe that a littering offence has been committed from the vehicle.

➤ cedr.ec/51q

**1 APRIL 2018**

Landfill

The Scottish Landfill Tax (Standard Rate and Lower Rate) Order 2018 specifies the standard rate and lower rate for Scottish landfill tax for disposals from 1 April 2018. The standard rate is £88.95 and the lower rate is £2.80.

➤ cedr.ec/51s

**28 FEBRUARY 2018**

Water environment

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency has produced revised guidance on the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (CAR). This revision includes the changes to CAR as a result of the Water Environment (Miscellaneous) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

➤ cedr.ec/51i

**1 APRIL 2018**

Emissions trading

The Environment Agency has developed statutory guidance, in accordance with its powers under the Environment Act 1995, which sets out charges related to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. It covers charges for installation and aircraft operators, registry users and for applications.

➤ cedr.ec/51c

**1 APRIL 2018**

Environmental permitting

The Environment Agency has published a new charging scheme for environmental permitting activities. The scheme allows the Agency to charge fees for activities covered by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 under powers given to it by the Environment Act 1995.

➤ cedr.ec/51j

**13 MARCH 2018**

Waste

Her Majesty's Treasury is consulting on the possible introduction of charges or a specific tax system aimed at reducing the amount of single-use plastic waste produced to help to deliver the government's 25-year Environment Plan.

➤ cedr.ec/51g

INCOURT

POLLUTION

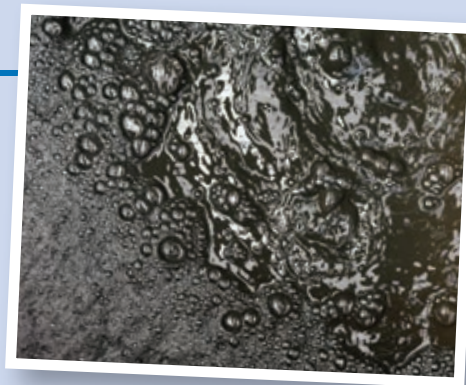
Anglian Water agrees to £50,000 enforcement undertaking

Water company Anglian Water is to pay £50,000 to an environmental charity, after a manhole overflowed with black sludge and grey liquid into a watercourse in Bedfordshire because of a blocked sewer.

The Environment Agency confirmed that an enforcement undertaking has been agreed, whereby Anglian would put right any damage caused by the pollution and donate to an environmental charity. It has also paid back the agency's incurred costs of £3,451.

The money will benefit the local environment of Nene Valley and Ouse Valley Living Landscape areas, and is to be donated to the Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire.

The sewer blockage occurred in 2015 in the branch from Yarl's Wood Immigration Removal Centre and included single-use shampoo



⚡ Ominous overflow: the incident raised ammonia levels in the watercourse

sachets provided by the centre for its residents. The Environment Agency classified the incident as 'Category 2', owing to raised ammonia levels in the watercourse at Highfield Farm, near Ravensden.

Since the stretch of sewer was transferred to Anglian in 2011, there had been six blockages in the same area. Nothing had been mapped on its system until after this latest incident.

Chris Tate, team leader at the Environment Agency, said: "Enforcement undertakings allow those who commit offences to restore the environment and take steps to prevent a recurrence. When appropriate, they allow a quicker resolution than a prosecution, and help offenders who are prepared to take responsibility for their actions to put things right voluntarily."

Anglian has confirmed that practices for checking the sewer and at the immigration centre have since changed.

OTHER NEWS

Deposit scheme to crack down on plastic pollution

The fight against plastic pollution – spurred by the spotlight on ocean pollution in the television series *Blue Planet II* – has taken a positive turn. The government's deposit return scheme (DRS) for single-use drinks containers will be given the green light in England, subject to consultation later in the year.

The scheme is aimed at cutting down littering and pollution, and encouraging more efficient recycling, by giving a small cash sum to those using the DRS. The products are purchased, used and returned to the retailer; the sum of money is paid to the consumer; and the retailer then recycles the product.

Only 43% of plastic bottles in the UK – a total of around 13 billion – are recycled. In Germany, where a DRS was introduced in 2003, the equivalent rate is 99%.

The method of returning planned for UK use is widely believed to be a 'reverse' vending machine, where the product is inserted and the cash provided. In schemes operating in other countries, the cash sum can vary depending on the size of the bottle or can returned.

It has not been made clear yet whether all retailers will be required to take part in the scheme, or if it will be applied to those within a similar scope to that of the launch of the single-use plastic bag charges.

CASE LAW

SPS decision quashed as judge finds no evidence that an act or omission attributable to Stody Estate caused breach

A decision regarding the single farm payment scheme (SPS) has been quashed in the case of *Stody Estate Ltd v Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs v National Farmers' Union*.

Certain eligibility criteria must be met for farmers to receive payments under the scheme, one of which is conserving wildlife and keeping the land in good agricultural and environmental condition. Payments may be reduced or stopped if the criteria are not met.

The claimant, Stody Estate, employed a gamekeeper who was

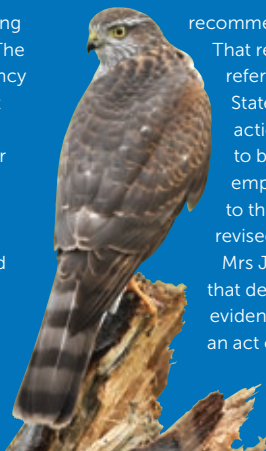
convicted of poisoning birds on the estate. The Rural Payments Agency notified the claimant that they were held "vicariously liable" for the gamekeeper's actions and their payments would therefore be reduced by 75%.

After an appeal to the Independent Agricultural Appeals Panel, the reduction was

recommended to be set at 20%.

That recommendation was referred to the Secretary of State, who considered the actions of the gamekeeper to be "within the scope of his employment". A reduction to the annual payment was revised from 75% to 55%.

Mrs Justice May DBE quashed that decision on the lack of evidence that "the result of an act or omission directly attributable to the farmer" caused the breach to the SPS.



NATURAL WORLD

Rocky resource comes to light

A groundbreaking study has found that 26% of nitrogen in natural ecosystems is sourced from rocks, shedding light on the mysterious gap in gas levels that scientists have grappled with for decades.

Published in the journal *Science*, the research could greatly improve the accuracy of climate change projections, which rely on understanding the carbon cycle and how plants pull emissions from the atmosphere.

The researchers believe that rock-derived nitrogen may allow forests and grasslands to absorb more fossil fuel CO₂ emissions than previously thought, with regions like the Himalayas and Andes estimated to be significant sources.

Kendra McLauchlan, programme director at the National Science Foundation's Division of Environmental Biology, which co-funded the research, said the findings would lead to a "rewriting of textbooks", adding: "A discovery of this magnitude will open up a new era of nitrogen research."

PHOTOGRAPHY: SHUTTERSTOCK



Chairman of the Committee on Climate Change **John Gummer** (Lord Deben) talks to Chris Seekings about Brexit and the UK's role as an environmental leader outside the EU

Described by Friends of the Earth as “the best environment secretary the UK has ever had”, John Gummer is someone whom surely many wish was still in government, at a time when environmental protections look increasingly precarious.

With a career in politics spanning almost five decades, his current position in the House of Lords might be his most important to date – even more so than when he served under Margaret Thatcher in the 1980s and John Major in the 1990s.

Lord Deben, as he is known today, is responsible for overseeing arguably the most crucial piece of legislation to pass through parliament in a generation: the EU Withdrawal Bill.

This is intended to transfer all existing EU law into official UK statutes, including the environmental regulations that have seen Britain shed its image as the ‘dirty man of Europe’ over the past 45 years.

Delivering Brexit

With Lord Deben rescheduling our chat several times amid huge media interest in the bill, it dawns on me that I am about to speak to one of the few people actively shaping the future trajectory of the UK for decades to come.

Divided loyalties

I start by asking what the initial reaction has been to the historic bill in the House of Lords? "We have three major areas of concern: the first is that this bill does not give parliament control, like the people that wanted us to leave the EU kept on talking about – it gives ministers control," he says.

While Lord Deben is vehemently opposed to Brexit, he insists his belief in parliamentary control is one he has had to raise in the past when bills have failed to meet the criteria. "There is a whole area there that is constitutionally unlinked with my views on Brexit, and I shall be insisting the bill does not give powers to ministers that seem entirely unacceptable to me."

The second area of concern with the bill is specifically related to the environment, and the omission of EU protocols, he tells me. These often set the tone and parameters within which judgments are made, and include concepts such as precautionary measures that make it necessary for government actions to consider environmental impacts. "But if we can't take those protocols, we will want to transpose their meaning into our law, ensuring that all the defences we have as an EU member state remain after we leave," he adds.

The final concern is entirely related to Brexit, and involves the UK remaining in key EU institutions such as the European Atomic Energy Community, which coordinates research into nuclear power. He is also clear in his view that Britain should remain in what he describes as "Mrs Thatcher's greatest achievement" – the single market. "Or at the very least we should be remaining in the customs union, so we will be debating those things and insisting that the government takes them seriously."

Planet over party

I point out that the government has been quite vocal in its insistence that environmental protections will remain after the UK leaves the EU, with Michael Gove frequently referring to his 'green Brexit' vision. However, Lord Deben is sceptical of this concept, highlighting that the message is inconsistent with what other members of the cabinet are trying to implement, such as Liam Fox's pursuit of a free trade deal with the US. "He knows that he is going to have to allow standards of meat hygiene and animal welfare that we would not currently accept in this country as part of the EU," he says.

Lord Deben is referring to the infamous chlorinated chicken that sections of the media have said could be sold in the UK as part of any US deal, and points to other countries that have had to reverse environmental regulations when dealing with the Americans. "It happened

"I am a proper Conservative – others are more representative of neoliberal 19th-century thought"

in Australia – they had to lower their standards when agreeing a deal with the US because that is what they insist on – so it's not me that Gove has got to convince, but the rest of his Brexiteer friends."

I put it to Lord Deben that many would accuse him of being disloyal to his party at

a time when the government is already under intense scrutiny. He responds by explaining that one of the reasons he joined the Conservative Party was because of its belief in the EU. "I am not changing the way I believe – if the party wants to change what it believes, that is up to them, but I will continue to stand for what I have always stood," he says. "In that sense I am a proper representative of the Conservative Party when some other people are not – they are more representative of neoliberal 19th-century thought."

Lord Deben also struggles to see where there might be any environmental opportunities outside the EU. He talks about how he would like Britain to be stronger on regulations for cars and vans, but argues that the UK is far too small a market to influence changes in these areas outside the bloc. "Indeed, one of the questions I ask leavers is what specifically we can do outside the EU that we can't do within that will benefit the nation. I regret to say they can rarely find anything at all – when they do it is usually untrue," he says.

Ambitious plans

As chairman of the Committee on Climate Change, Lord Deben's day job is advising the government and devolved administrations on how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reporting to parliament on the progress made towards environmental targets.

The government recently published its 25-year Environment Plan, unveiling a series of pledges, from planting 500,000 hectares of new forests to eliminating all avoidable plastic waste by the end of 2042.

Lord Deben believes it is a "good document", and that the government has chosen the right things to fight for. However, he warns that a great deal more information is needed to explain how the plan will be delivered. "It needs more figures, more timetables, and some very serious work on land use and fertility, along with a whole range of other things." Despite this need for more clarity, he is keen to stress that the plan is still in its infancy, adding: "We shouldn't condemn it because it is missing some things – it is in the first stage of its development, and I welcome it considerably."

He is also keen to highlight the government's "extremely interesting" Clean Growth Strategy, although is sceptical about how it intends to meet its fourth and fifth



Interview

1980s highlight: Margaret Thatcher's greatest achievement was the single market, says Lord Deben

carbon budget commitments. These are the amount of greenhouse gases the UK can legally emit up to 2032 if overall emissions are to fall by at least 80% of 1990 levels by midway through the century. The Committee on Climate Change concluded that the government had made a strong commitment to achieving its goals, but that gaps in achieving the budgets remain.

"The government is setting out some pretty ambitious desires, but it's perfectly true we will need some seriously new policies in addition to what we have got if we are to meet the carbon budgets, but we have to meet them because they are the law." Lord Deben explains how the law governing carbon budgets can only be changed if his committee advises that it should be, but says there is "no likelihood of us doing that". "The government knows that the budgets have to be met, and I have no doubt over the coming months that it will be explaining what policies it intends to add to those we have."

Past, present and future

As environment secretary, Lord Deben introduced the UK's first-ever environmental tax, and was later instrumental in the passing of the Climate Change Act in 2008. I am keen to know what he considers his greatest achievement while in office. After a long pause, he explains that it is EU member states agreeing that those in the best position to tackle climate change would do more, so those in less good positions could do less, that sticks in his mind. "It was the first time that nations had a shared responsibility in the environment, and I was very happy to be involved," he says. "It was also a remarkable example of how we now have to work between the rich and poor countries today."

This is another reminder of Lord Deben's belief in the EU project, as well as his perception of the UK as a global leader of environmental legislation. He explains how having an independent body such as the Committee on Climate Change is "entirely unusual", and that many other countries are looking to emulate it. "Our climate legislation and



EU sympathies: with pro-Europe campaigners at Westminster



structure is unique and is being followed by a large number of countries. The Spanish are hoping to take aspects of it; so are the New Zealanders, as are the Irish – I don't think there is another country in the world, except perhaps Mexico, which is governed like us." He also singles out Amber Rudd for praise for the leadership role she took during the drafting of the Paris Agreement, saying the deal was largely thanks to work done by the British. "Which is one of the reasons why I think Brexit is such a mistake, because the rest of Europe has actually followed our lead – and if we are outside, the kind of pressure that we have been able to put on, and the kind of leadership we have been able to show, will not be there for us."

Lord Deben says it will be increasingly important for NGOs to 'hold the government's feet to the fire', with environmental issues perhaps falling down its list of concerns following Brexit. He mentions that while in government, he found Greenpeace "extremely valuable" in the absence of much pressure from the opposition, and that the same could be true today. However, he says that NGOs must continue to be innovative, and urges them to be

grateful, arguing that saying thank you is the best way to get policymakers to repeat good actions. "But above all else, they must make sure what they say is true," he insists. "NGOs are very good at expressing things in a way that catches the public consciousness, but they need to be much tougher about being absolutely accurate, because it lets all of us down when we see an NGO fail the truth test."

Lord Deben once described sustainability as "not cheating on our children", and I ask if he thinks we have reached that point yet.

"I think we are much closer than we were, and Paris has made that possible, but we must never be complacent – and, of course, we need NGOs, and magazines like *Transform*, constantly getting us to do things better." 1

"We will need new policies, in addition to what we have, to meet the carbon budgets"



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My father can vividly recall the harsh winter of 1963. A farmhand at the time, he saw firsthand the threat the snow posed to the farming community. My children have fonder memories of the snow, but remember our local river bursting its banks during the storms of 2014 when businesses closed and homes flooded.

Communities recovering from extreme weather know the role that insurers play in protecting against financial losses. However, their actions in mitigating the effects of climate change go beyond simply paying claims, and are becoming increasingly important as climate change affects weather patterns.

According to recent research by Newcastle University, European weather could become more extreme in the future, with a worsening of floods, droughts and heatwaves. Professor Richard Dawson, co-author and lead investigator of the study, said: "We are already seeing at firsthand the implications of extreme weather events

in our capital cities. In Paris, the Seine rose more than four metres above its normal level [in January]. And as Cape Town prepares for its taps to run dry, this analysis highlights that such climate events are feasible in European cities, too."

Extreme weather events might be memorable because of the effects they have on society, but they also have economic consequences. Addressing the insurance market at Lloyd's of London in 2015, Mark Carney, governor of the Bank of England, said: "The combination of the weight of scientific evidence and the dynamics of the financial system suggest that, in the fullness of time, climate change will threaten financial resilience and longer-term prosperity."

Supply chain disruption

Increasing global temperatures can affect economic outputs such as productivity, inflation and household wealth, but an important consideration for the Bank of England is the stability of the financial system, which can be threatened by physical risks such as droughts, floods, storms and sea-level rises. These can

damage property as well as lead to a scarcity of resources and subsequent disruption to global supply chains.

Losses from physical risks can be large. If losses are insured, the insurance industry will cover the costs of claims, but that in turn will affect insurers' balance sheets and investments. The claims are typically funded through insurance premiums paid by policyholders, as well as through returns on investments held by the insurer. Legislation, such as Solvency II in Europe, exists to protect policyholders and make sure that insurers have adequate levels of capital to fulfil their claims obligations. This legislation also protects the stability of the financial system, as it reduces the likelihood of insurer failure.

If losses aren't insured, there is an increased burden on individuals who may not be able to afford the cost of repairs. There may also be wider economic disruption, through effects such as lower productivity.

The gap between insured losses and total losses is known as the 'protection gap'. Amounting to around \$180bn (£126.4bn) globally for natural catastrophe and weather risk in 2016, this is a problem that needs addressing. In a 2016 report looking at the ways in which technology can be used to narrow the protection gap, Anna Maria D'Hulster, secretary-general of international insurance thinktank the Geneva Association, says: "The global insurance protection gap is one of the most pressing issues facing our society. It leads to a severe lack of societal resilience in many developing and emerging countries, where insurance today hardly plays any role when it comes to mitigating the impacts of natural disasters or pandemics."

As experts in risk management as well as being risk carriers and investors, insurers play an important role in helping to achieve a more resilient society. The insurance industry is already responding to climate change challenges, including

A bigger Splash

The part insurers play in paying claims for financial loss is well known, but increasingly they are taking on a wider role in response to climate change, writes **Gemma Gregson**

“By combining private capital with public resources in a trust to fund premiums, we can help governments in vulnerable regions plan to protect natural assets such as coral reefs”

action through the UN-backed Principles for Sustainable Insurance, which aim to reduce risk, develop innovative solutions, improve business performance and contribute to environmental, social and economic sustainability.

To adapt to climate change, innovation is key, so products are being launched to meet the changing needs of global communities. Earlier this year, a parametric insurance policy was launched for a coral reef in Mexico. Carlos Joaquín González, governor of the Mexican state of Quintana Roo, said: “The Mexican Caribbean is visited by nearly 12 million tourists a year, who generate around \$9bn [£6.4bn], but these benefits are threatened by possible natural disasters, such as hurricanes and storms, that cyclically put us at risk.”

Unlike traditional insurance policies where claims payments depend on actual losses, the payment of claims under a parametric policy is related to triggers such as a major hurricane or storm.

Martyn Parker, chairman of global partnerships at Swiss Re, a global reinsurer that supported the design of the product, said: “By combining private capital with public resources in a trust to fund premiums, we can help governments in vulnerable regions plan ahead more consciously to protect important natural assets, crucial to both the planet and the economy, such as the coral reefs. In helping to speed up the recovery after a natural disaster, this type of innovative insurance will also help reduce the hit to the local and national economies overall.”

Insurers have also responded to the protection gap in the UK. After a collaboration between the government and the insurance industry, Flood Re was launched to address the availability and affordability of flood insurance.

Speaking in December 2017, Andy Bord, chief executive of Flood Re, said: “Eighteen months after its creation, it is clear that Flood Re has changed the home insurance market. 142,000 at-risk households have accessed more affordable home insurance. There has been a continued improvement in both the availability and affordability of home insurance for those with prior flood claims, as well as those who have not yet been flooded but are in ‘at risk’ areas.”

Sustainability support

Other examples of actions by insurers to tackle the physical effects of climate change include: offering premium reductions if policyholders implement preventative risk measures; speeding up post-disaster claims payments; and engaging in research and thought-leadership. With global assets in the order of trillions of dollars, the insurance industry is also a significant institutional investor. This asset base can be leveraged to support investments that align with sustainability objectives, with potential benefits for insurers and society.

It is not just insurers that are considering climate change. A growing number of insurance supervisors are taking sustainability issues into account. The UN-backed Sustainable Insurance Forum (SIF) is a global network of

RISING TIDE

\$180bn (£128bn)

The extent of the ‘protection gap’ – the gap between insured losses and total losses – worldwide in 2016 for natural catastrophe and weather risk



142,000



The number of UK households at risk of flooding that accessed more affordable home insurance in the 18 months following Flood Re’s launch in April 2016

4 metres



The height above its normal level to which the River Seine in Paris rose in January this year. The weather in Europe could become more extreme, with a worsening of floods, droughts and heatwaves

insurance supervisors and regulators that aims to promote supervisory and regulatory leadership on sustainability challenges and opportunities for the insurance sector. The work of SIF could have a bearing on the actions of insurers over the coming years.

Insurers are key players in the economy and have a role to play in maintaining financial stability as it comes under threat from climate change. Former UN secretary-general Ban Ki-moon has said: “Around the world, climate change is an existential threat – but if we harness the opportunities inherent in addressing climate change, we can reap enormous economic benefits.” Insurance can provide a means of reaping those benefits but, perhaps more importantly, there are societal benefits to be gained, too. 🌱

GEMMA GREGSON works in the insurance industry but is writing in a personal capacity as a freelance journalist

Deciding whether a project is environmentally friendly can be tricky, but an initiative on green financial standards could facilitate the process, writes **Elisabeth Jeffries**

Is hydropower environmentally friendly or not? That question, dividing investors integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, is about to be answered – with far-reaching effects on sustainable finance.

The inconsistency in ESG investing could change now that the Green Finance Taskforce has published its findings in its report, 'Accelerating Green Finance', which came out in March. Among many issues, the taskforce – formed by the UK's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) in 2017 – considered a set of innovative green financial standards, which could include green investment labels and a green financial classification (taxonomy). These could specify the status of hydropower, for example. A key question is whether the taskforce's recommendations will activate tighter investor reporting laws.

Mix of views

Some believe the taskforce's report will lead to improved legislation. "The momentum [towards stricter reporting rules] is unstoppable," says Nick Molho, executive director of environmental consortium the Aldersgate Group. At first sight, it is not obvious why.

For one thing, the taskforce's declared aim is not regulatory. "The goal of the standards will be to promote better integration of green finance issues into global investment and finance practices," says a BEIS spokeswoman.

Secondly, several financial disclosure laws already demand information on carbon, environmental and other factors considered non-financial. They include

the Companies Act 2006 and the EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive – the latter incorporated into UK law. The scope of both includes some investment companies. "Quite a lot will be achieved with existing requirements in place," says David Harris, group head of sustainable business at the London Stock Exchange Group. Clearly, many listed companies would oppose regulation on further ESG disclosure, as they do in many areas.

"The goal will be to promote better integration of green finance issues into global investment and finance practices"

Moreover, investors are already targeted by voluntary disclosure schemes, such as the Financial Reporting Council 2010 UK Stewardship Code, directed at institutional investors. The code expects them to monitor and engage with companies on strategy, performance, capital structure and corporate governance and risk – and the environment, some would suggest.

Thirdly, there is already a drive to improve voluntary disclosure using standards developed by non-profit organisations and industrial and

financial companies. The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) is one example. Its guidelines on better climate scenario analysis by businesses, for instance, give companies the chance to experiment and consult. One of the 'Accelerating Green Finance' recommendations is that the TCFD guidelines should be implemented.

However, these activities take place against a backdrop of international finance. The green financial taxonomy and green investor disclosure standards introduce a hierarchy for assessing investors. 'Green' would probably signify 'higher-quality', drawing capital towards greener products. But across borders, comparability and consistency are needed, so there is a movement to regulate. If investors continue to improve voluntary disclosure quality, this process could be delayed. But, according to Molho, clearer environmental disclosure rules for investors are inevitable.

Such a move is under consideration. 'Accelerating Green Finance' suggests the UK should align with EU reforms already outlined in the EC sustainable finance action plan. Published in March, this aims to table a proposal to clarify investor duties on sustainability by the second quarter of 2018. Whether these can be standardised beyond the EU remains to be seen. **11**

ELISABETH JEFFRIES is a journalist specialising in business and the environment



Tony Juniper CBE

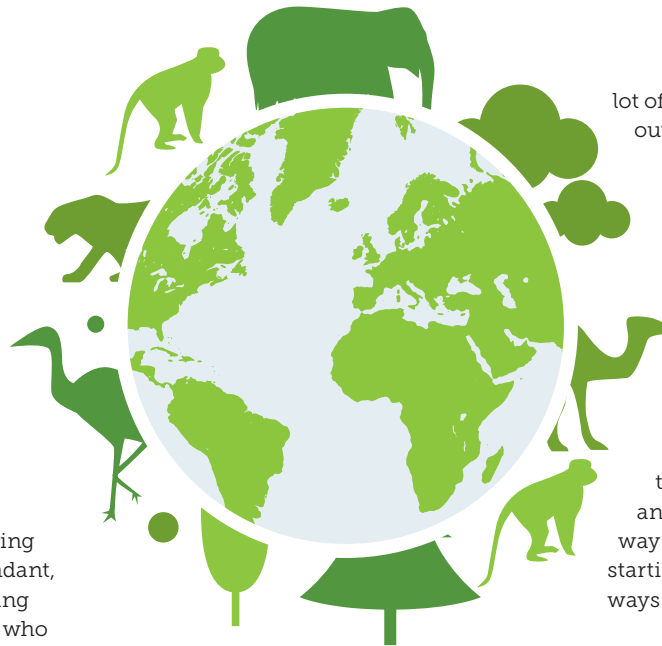
WWF's executive director for advocacy and campaigns talks exclusively to *TRANSFORM* about protecting biodiversity and environmental awareness in society

How would you define biodiversity? The WWF and I are inclined to talk about it this way: humankind is essentially dependent on nature for everything, and you can't make profit on a dead planet. 100% of the economy is dependent on nature, and businesses are starting to get it, even though biodiversity is quite an esoteric term of reference.

So is the term perhaps off-putting to some people? It is essential to our mission conserving it, so it's not an idea that is redundant, but it has limited scope in reaching the millions or billions of people who need to be in this conversation. So I do think we need to look closely at these phrases and words, and this conceptual mix that we have in the environmental movement, because it's great for us, but sometimes doesn't travel very far.

I assume you are talking about other phrases such as 'the circular economy' and 'natural capital'?

The research shows that most people might not be familiar with the concept of a circular economy, but that quite a lot of people are instinctively hostile to the idea of waste. And more people are realising that there is a value to nature that is essential for human health, wealth and security. We need to create a mass awakening, and if you can find those frames of reference and harness them, then more people will start to understand the terms.



"We are starting to realise there are different ways to measure growth"

What do you think could be done to increase awareness among the general public? These are all

complicated environmental subjects, but bringing these ideas of 'planetary health' into the school curriculum – especially in secondary education – is essential, because if we are going to sort this out we are going to need a lot more awareness and knowledge. One of the effective ways to do that is through formal education, but also through the media. We have to put a

lot of effort into getting the information out in the right areas.

But is this concept of planetary health compatible with economic growth?

When I began my career in conservation a few decades ago, there was a prevailing sense across society, in politics and boardrooms that the destruction of nature was an inevitable price of progress, something we have to do to create economic growth and jobs, and anyone who got in the way of that was anti-people. But we are starting to realise that there are different ways in which you can measure growth.

What do you mean by that? Growing the quality of our oceans and the quality of the countryside, growing the environment that tourists go to – that is all growth, but it is not measuring the narrow GDP that economists are obsessed with. So it is about widening how we measure growth. I am not against the idea of growth, but it needs to be measuring what matters, rather than narrow metrics that give us a partial view of progress.

And will progress be made only when overall consumption falls?

Inevitably, if you want to measure environmental growth as a positive thing, then you have to reduce impact, which means reducing consumption. But that might actually mean improving quality of life at the same time – which would be the ultimate goal. 🌱

The drive for companies to be more transparent about, and accountable for, their impacts is growing. Increasingly, governments are developing mandatory legislation to ensure that companies disclose how they are managing their environmental and human rights impacts (see transform.iema.net/article/held-account).

Such disclosure is known as sustainability reporting, and is seen as a vital step towards achieving a more sustainable global economy. In 2015, the UN member states agreed on 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), which provide an integrated framework for addressing the world's most urgent sustainability challenges. Lise Kingo, CEO of the UN Global Compact, has highlighted "how important it is for companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate this information into their reporting cycles" (see [pwc.to/2IsCZk2](https://www.pwc.to/2IsCZk2)).

Yet companies often experience difficulty in achieving these goals, according to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). In its 2016 article 'Sustainability Lessons from the Front Lines', MIT says "never before have companies been more conscious of the need to run their business in an environmentally, socially and economically responsible fashion. Yet never before have theory and practice been wider apart. When it comes to practising and not just preaching sustainability, many companies struggle, and most flounder, in developing and implementing a sustainable business model."

Many companies still express doubts about the value of implementing a sustainability programme, despite others reporting that sustainability is quantifiable, and that it plays a key role in adding value to their business. So what role has sustainability reporting played in helping companies implement a sustainable business model, and is there a business case for adopting the practice?

As companies increasingly come under pressure to adopt sustainability reporting, the good news is that it can also benefit their business, writes **Colleen Theron**

Value in virtue

Reasons for reporting

Companies report on sustainability issues for various reasons. They may choose to report on environmental and social issues to reflect their corporate social responsibility or sustainability commitments, or to demonstrate good business practice. Such reporting is a driver for improved performance. They may also be required by legislation to report on sustainability information. Organisations may want to join an ethical

index, or be responding to elevated stakeholder activism that pressurises them to be more transparent on environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. They may also be responding to increased investor demands for this kind of information (for information on environmental reporting, see bit.ly/2EjmfZY).

Professional services firm EY says in its 2016 report 'The Value of Sustainability Reporting' that sustainability reporting is



here to stay. The company believes this is evidenced by the proportion of companies – 95% of the FTSE 250 – that carry out sustainability reporting and see its link to reputation. Sustainability reporting is viewed as best practice, implemented by companies worldwide, it says (for the Global Reporting Initiative definition of a sustainable report, see bit.ly/2uND2oo).

Benefits and barriers

Documented benefits for businesses that report on their sustainability impacts and objectives include:

- Achieving a higher ranking by stakeholders such as investors and customers who assess the non-financial information – social and environmental impacts – about an organisation. For example, power company GE's brand value increased by 17% after the launch of Ecomagination, an initiative to meet customer demand for more energy-efficient products
- Taking a position of leadership
- Achieving continuous improvement
- Maintaining a 'licence to operate', where a project has the ongoing approval of local communities and other stakeholders
- Building trust with stakeholders
- Reducing compliance costs.

However, there are also barriers to adopting sustainability reporting.

Some companies are legally required to report on their non-financial impacts. But there is a caveat that they should report on their environmental and social impacts 'to the extent necessary for the development/interest of the company', which they view as saying very little. This attitude is, arguably, compounded in the UK by the fact that the Financial Reporting Council's conduct committee –

BUSINESS BOOST

+50%

The proportion of respondents issuing sustainability reports who stated that those reports helped to improve their firms' reputation, in a 2013 survey by Boston College Center for Corporate Citizenship and EY



employee loyalty as a result of issuing sustainability reports

+30%

The level of respondents in the same survey who saw increased

which has power to scrutinise the audited statements of companies – has taken little action against companies failing to comply with these requirements. There is also a sense that companies that are not being requested, by shareholders or investors, to consider these issues simply shrug them off.

To overcome these barriers, companies that see the long-term benefits of reporting, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, need to demonstrate the business case for doing so.

Developing the business case

The costs and benefits of producing a sustainability report will depend on several factors: the procedures the organisation already has in place; what legislation applies to the company; the internal expertise

within the company; and the appetite of the CEO to report.

To determine the business case for reporting, the company could consider taking the following approach:

- Gather as much information as possible about each area that is likely to benefit the company, such as creating financial value by reducing the costs of operational efficiency, streamlining processes, reducing the costs of managing risk, and increasing stakeholder engagement (see Ardea International's sustainability reporting toolkit at bit.ly/2q4hjTA).
- Ask: Do any of your current or potential customers/investors decide to work with/invest in your organisation based to some extent on whether you have a sustainability report with credibility? If so, what is the value of this custom or investment? How much business or value to your brand could you lose if your competitors produce a sustainability report before you? Equally, how much could you gain by publishing the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) sustainability report before your competitors?
- Once you have gathered information on the benefits of reporting, carry out a cost-benefit analysis. To weigh the costs of producing the sustainability report, a business can consider:
 - the employee time for whoever manages or produces the report
 - the costs for acquiring the skill or knowledge on the technical reporting framework, such as adopting the GRI framework
 - the costs of stakeholder engagement
 - the costs of publishing and distributing the report
 - the cost of assurance
 - any technology required to support the report.

Companies that are resilient in the future are likely to be those that have determined the value of sustainability reporting, and put in place robust processes to evaluate their environmental and social risks. ①

COLLEEN THERON FIEMA is director of sustainability consultancy Ardea International

“When it comes to practising and not just preaching sustainability, many companies struggle, and most flounder, in developing and implementing a sustainable business model”

A hand holding a smartphone with a red screen. The screen displays the title 'Staunching the FLOW' in white text. The phone is surrounded by dark, viscous liquid resembling blood, which is dripping down the page. The background is a close-up of a hand holding the phone.

Staunching the FLOW

In 2010, Danish director Frank Poulsen created the film *Blood in the Mobile*, where he investigated the mining of coltan (columbite-tantalite), a crucial element in powering our electronic devices, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

At the time, almost five million people had been killed in the country in ongoing struggles and political instability. Poulsen saw children crawl into claustrophobic tunnels 100 metres deep. The children sometimes did not surface for a week, because of the exhaustion of dragging their bodies back and forth. He watched them hack away at the walls of makeshift mines, with the legitimate fear that these walls would collapse and leave them crushed. Such events happened almost monthly, with fatal accidents involving 80 miners occurring between 2014 and 2015 in the former province of Katanga.

According to Unicef, in 2014 there were an estimated 40,000 child labourers in the DRC. Eight years after the film was released, thousands of people are still working there under these conditions. "As long as we let the market run our society,

The instability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is being fuelled by the need for minerals used in smartphones and other devices. EU legislation takes effect soon, but will it be enough to tackle the problem?

Madeleine Rojahn reports

the agenda will be set by those who are willing to be the most greedy and the most brutal,” says Poulsen.

In 2021, the EU's new Conflict Minerals Regulation is due to come into full force. In an effort to stifle the financing of armed groups in conflict mines, the regulation aims to ensure 95% of EU imports of tin, tantalum (derived from coltan), tungsten and gold are sustainably sourced. EU trade commissioner Cecilia Malmström called the regulation “a huge step forward in efforts to stop human rights abuses and armed conflict financed by trade in minerals”.

New efforts to combat conflict minerals such as this are a step towards keeping large companies accountable for their supply stream, but bureaucracy is a tough boulder blocking this path.

DRC's vast wealth is a corporate dream, as it has some of the world's most demanded minerals – especially cobalt and coltan, of which it has the world's majority. But to the Congolese people, this wealth is a part of their downfall.

Sekombi Katondolo, a radio producer based in Goma, who produced *Blood in the Mobile* and is located in the war-ravaged eastern Congo, says things in general have improved following the country's first democratic elections since its independence from Belgium 41 years ago. However, the situation for locals has not changed yet, because of the continual looting of mines by violent armed groups, he adds.

Loopholes have already been identified throughout the proposal, which affects only EU-based firms: “The regulation covers only companies that import minerals in their raw forms, so companies that bring the same minerals into the EU inside components of finished products are not covered by the legislation,” says Amnesty International researcher Lauren Armistead. “Late in negotiations, EU member states also successfully pushed for the inclusion of a series of import thresholds that will further reduce the number of companies required to comply,” she adds.

The only consequence for non-complying importers listed appears to be

a simple telling off, with member states holding sole responsibility for following up importers to “make sure” they address the problem. It is uncertain whether this will be enough to motivate companies to become convincingly accountable, trusting, ethical providers.

However, Amnesty welcomes the regulation, even if it is a “half-hearted step towards cleaning up the trade in minerals in Europe”, says Armistead. “Although this regulation sends a strong signal to a small group of companies, it is leaving it up to other companies to regulate themselves.”

Poulsen holds that companies need a much tougher incentive. “What we need to say is: if you use child labour anywhere in your supply chain, you, as a CEO in our country, can be put in jail. If that were the case, then I can assure you they would find out how their supply chain works,” he says.

Amnesty's research traced cobalt from mines, and contacted companies found to be sourcing cobalt from the DRC and/or from Huayou Cobalt in China, the parent company of smelter Congo Dongfang Mining (CDM) – see diagram overleaf.

The companies, including Apple, Samsung and Microsoft, denied any relationship with Huayou Cobalt. However, they were unable to explain where their cobalt came from. Given the high prevalence of cobalt from DRC in the global market, it is highly unlikely that these successful and wealthy companies are not sourcing any of their cobalt unethically, according to Amnesty.

Companies could carry out similar research themselves, argues Amnesty. “If Amnesty has managed to investigate the cobalt supply chains, companies should be able to do it,” says Armistead. Mark Dummett, the organisation's business and research director, adds: “The dangers to health and safety make mining one of the worst forms of child labour. Companies whose global profits total \$125bn (£88bn) cannot credibly claim they are unable to check where key minerals in their productions come from.”

There are numerous sources of coltan in the world. However, the largest and cheapest source is in the DRC, which is

What are ‘conflict minerals’ and ‘conflict mines’?

- Coltan and cobalt are minerals essential to the production of devices such as smartphones and electric cars
 - The DRC is particularly rich with many minerals that are in high demand, such as coltan and cobalt
 - The DRC provides 60% of the world's cobalt and has the largest supply of coltan
 - Rebels and armed groups run many of the mines, ruling with violence and exploitation. They impose heavy entry and exit taxes on miners and civilians
 - Amnesty International says child labour and exploitative, unsafe work are prevalent among cobalt mines in southern Congo, whereas coltan mines in the east are rife with conflict and armed groups
 - Minerals are sold to Asia, where they are smelted and refined before big firms purchase them
 - There are a few ‘conflict-free’ mines in the DRC – however, extreme lack of safety provisions and financial exploitation still prevail
 - Revenue adds to conflict in the trade, allowing militia groups to buy weapons
-

why it is so appealing to manufacturers. So outside pressure is needed, says Poulsen. “It should be clear by now that all companies and big businesses are not going to change on their own. Even though they have all these nice descriptions on how socially responsible they are and how much they care about the environment, they always go for the cheap solution.”

In addition, the demand for goods that rely on cobalt and coltan to function is due to rise, thereby putting even more pressure on their extraction. The drive for change may lie in both consumer awareness and the stricter regulation of companies that use these minerals.



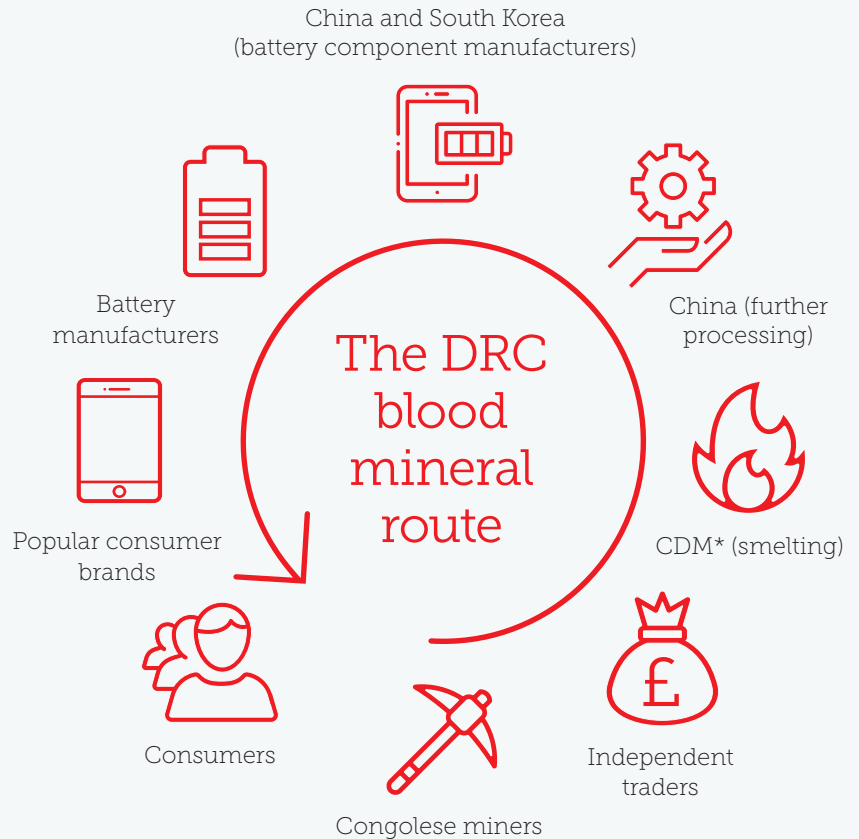
Conflict minerals

Armistead believes boycotting is not the answer, as mining is a livelihood for many people living in the Congo, and that the problem is primarily company exploitation. "We would never call for a boycott of these products, but we do think that consumers have great leverage to demand better practices," she says.

If companies are not properly held accountable for where they source their minerals from, we must ask whether they are partly complicit in the deaths of those who have died labouring in Congolese mines.

The miners should be benefiting from the wealth they help create, says Dummett. "Mining the basic materials that power an electric car or a smartphone should be a source of prosperity for miners in DRC. The reality is that it is a backbreaking life of misery for almost no money. Big brands have the power to change this."

The companies involved need to do more, says Armistead. "They should be working with organisations and governments on the ground, so that people don't have to work in a mine that could literally collapse at any point, and children don't have to go and scavenge in



*CDM (Congo Dongfang Mining) – a subsidiary of cobalt product manufacturer Huayou Cobalt in China – has operated in DRC since 2006. It is classed by Amnesty International as failing to comply with due diligence and as having a high risk of sourcing minerals unethically

"Mining the basic materials that power an electric car or a smartphone should be a source of prosperity for miners in DRC. The reality is that it is a backbreaking life of misery for almost no money"

the discarded tailing of an industrial mine. There should be programmes in place where companies have responsibility to remediate any harm that they have benefited from."

Katondolo expresses hope in the global support that exists to combat the issue. "The effort of the international community is valuable, and it has shown its effectiveness. But

what should be done now is to keep pressure on the Congolese authorities, to make sure that the legislation is applying to whoever will transgress it."

In particular, he says the international community must lose the *deux poids, deux mesures* (two weights, two measures) mindset, a term referring to the use of double standards.

Unless companies step up and take responsibility, they will continue to fuel violence, conflict and exploitation on the soil of a vulnerable, important member of the international community. 

MADELEINE ROJAHN is a freelance journalist



A sketchy diagnosis

The title of the latest report from the UK chief medical officer is 'Health Impacts of All Pollution – What Do We Know?'. As it turns out, it seems we know very little, writes **David Burrows**

The UK's chief medical officer has just published her assessment of the health impacts of pollution. "There are no aspects of our life that do not have the potential to be impacted by pollution," says Professor Dame Sally Davies in her foreword. The report covers everything from noise pollution outside schools and the air quality in our cities to pharmaceutical pollution and the growing use of nanoparticles – one of several so-called '21st-century chemicals'.

The newspapers have been homing in on risks from your smartphone. Davies told BBC's *Today* radio programme that the light from your mobile at night won't kill you, but that she'd turn the device over or off. "There are pollutants; it's part of our economic activity ... but we need to get the right balance," she said. "What is a reasonable risk the public should take? A lot of the time we don't know enough."

I skimmed through the report to the bits I was interested in – microplastics and agrochemicals, two of the pollutants that are 'low level' in terms of exposure, but about which little is known regarding long-term effects. Indeed, Davies said she was struck by the lack of evidence. Others voiced similar concerns. Professor Alistair Boxall, from the University of York's environment department, co-led the development of a chapter in the report on the potential health effects of the cocktail of emerging chemical pollutants, such as nanomaterials and natural toxins, as well

as of the physical pollutants that all people are exposed to. "We are all aware of the health effects of traditional pollutants," he says. "However, throughout our lives, we will be exposed to many more chemical and physical pollutants, in the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat. Our understanding of the impacts of many of these on human health is poor."

Microplastics and agrochemicals certainly tick those boxes. They are the kinds of pollutants that have slipped under the radar in the past – something Davies alludes to in her summary when she says

"The clarion call from this report is to create systems to monitor, understand and act on data about the health impacts of pollution"

we think of pollutants as "rapid poisons" but that this isn't the case. In fact, many pollutants are risk factors for a range of non-communicable diseases. "We need to investigate the longer-term impacts of lower-level pollution exposure," she says.

There are just six paragraphs on microplastics in the report, the upshot of which is: "More work on the potential for human health effects is required." That much we already knew. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has said as much, and the UK's Food Standards Agency has, unsurprisingly, agreed.

How about agrochemicals, then? As with microplastics, these pollutants

have been in the news in recent months, mostly thanks to glyphosate, the world's most widely used weedkiller. There's been a transatlantic spat between the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and EFSA: the former claiming the chemical is probably carcinogenic to humans, but the latter believing that's unlikely to be the case. However, EFSA's evaluation is under scrutiny by PEST, a committee set up by the European Parliament, which will assess whether Monsanto – which sells glyphosate as Roundup – influenced the outcome.

The CMO's report mentions glyphosate in passing, as an example of how differences of opinions between agencies "can lead to public confusion". However, the feeling was that the use of other agrochemicals is likely to increase as the climate changes and disease and pest pressures change. So global warming is good news for the likes of Monsanto but potentially not so good for human health.

All this leaves us with more questions than answers. "At the moment, we do not have the systems in place to effectively monitor, understand and act on data about the health impacts of pollution," says Davies. "The clarion call from this report is therefore to create these systems so that we can determine effective actions."

Meanwhile, the government's 'Future of the Sea' report has landed in my inbox. The amount of plastic in the ocean is set to treble in the next 10 years, the authors warn. But while plastic is high-profile, it's not necessarily the greatest threat – there's also chemical run-off from farms, industrial toxins and pharmaceuticals. The government certainly has its work cut out – and yet its 25-year environment plan fails to even mention the word 'pollution'. 

DAVID BURROWS is a freelance journalist

CONNECT

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY NEWS FROM IEMA



WHAT'S ON THIS MONTH

events.iema.net

15 MAY

Brexit and Beyond: Future UK Environment Policy and Legislation

What's beyond Brexit? The process of leaving the EU and transposing EU law into UK law offers significant challenges and opportunities for the environment and economy. Join us to explore this critical issue for UK and European environment and sustainability professionals.

The immediate challenge is to fully transpose the European Union 'environmental acquis' into UK law to ensure continued protection and provide certainty to business. Once the UK has

left the EU, we'll have an opportunity to reshape the policy landscape and significantly improve the environment on which we and future generations will depend.

Join leading industry experts to explore the latest developments in the transposition as we draw closer to finalising Brexit, and planning for the future of the profession.

➤ To book, visit bit.ly/2qrFXi1



15 MAY

IEMA extraordinary general meeting and Transformative Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Cast your vote on a special resolution, permitting IEMA to progress our Royal Charter application at this extraordinary general meeting. The vote is an important gateway point in the application process, so we encourage as many members as possible to attend and vote for us to petition for a Royal Charter. If you can't attend in person, you can appoint a proxy to vote on your behalf. ➤ Full details at www.iema.net/egm2018

This is followed by a landmark event featuring presentations from former Welsh Assembly environment, sustainability and housing minister Jane Davidson and IEMA Fellows Mike Barry, M&S director of sustainable business, and Paul Leinster, former chief executive of the Environment Agency.

➤ To book, visit bit.ly/2EFJVrq



QUOTE UNQUOTE

Today, IEMA's #Fellows will meet in London to discuss the opportunity for #business to harness the \$300 trillion of #investment finance in global markets at our Sustainability Leaders' Forum. Follow us and @marcjordan for updates #IEMAFellows #sustainability #finance @IEMANET



#IEMAFellows We have a great panel to help us understand the latest developments in #sustainablefinance: thanks @iemanet @PENNY_WALKER_SD

#IEMAFellows challenge speakers by asking them if investors putting pressure on companies to promote a transition to #lowcarbon is the best policy solution @iemanet @MARCJOURDAN



I will be talking about gender and diversity at IEMA's Strategic Advisory Council today. 5660 female members 8500 male members. 103 male Fellow members 25 Female Fellow members. We have to make access environment and sustainability profession equal to all. @TIMBALCONIEMA

Still got a wee buzz going after finding out I passed my @iemanet exam #Sustainability #greenthinking @GW_1874



Environmental sustainability is really important to us – which is why over 100 members of our senior team got involved in a three-day @iemanet training course providing a grounding in sustainability issues #skills #broadeningknowledge andskillsintheworkforce @HANSON_UK



16 MAY

Communicating the Environmental Message

With 'going green' now taking centre stage in international politics and business alike, the importance of clear communications is more relevant than ever before – and yet often it is noticeably absent. Join our upcoming workshop to explore how to tailor different forms of communication to better resonate with a variety of audiences.

➤ To book, visit bit.ly/2HuOW9s

16 MAY

Site visit: Snetterton Renewable Energy Plant, Norfolk

The facility is one of the UK's newest biomass plants, using a variety of biomass organic material to generate clean, green electricity. With an insightful presentation about the innovative design and operation of the site, followed by a tour of the facility, come along to explore this innovative plant and discover how renewable energy is the key to preserving resources for future generations.

➤ To book, visit bit.ly/2HkmauG

NETWORK NEWS

Approaches, Challenges, and Opportunities in Social Impact Assessment

Are you an aspiring or experienced social impact assessment (SIA) practitioner? Perhaps you're an environmentalist with an interest in learning more about SIA? This open panel discussion with IEMA's Global Environmental and Social Assessment (GESA) Group will explore key topics for SIA development, challenges, and approaches. You'll hear the views of panellists from international lenders (EBRD), consultants (Mott MacDonald and ERM) and developers (BP) as they aim to create a greater understanding of SIA challenges and practical best-practice solutions.

➤ To register, visit bit.ly/2GVArum

17 MAY

Women in Sustainable Construction and Property Social

Join in for an evening of discussion and connectivity! You can build networks, develop new contacts and discuss environmental, diversity or built environment issues.

➤ visit bit.ly/2qMeJ50 or contact Emma Nicholson at efn121@yahoo.co.uk or on 07403 361584



5 JUNE

Plastic Pollution - What's the Solution?

To celebrate World Environment Day 2018, join us at our North East regional conference event to celebrate the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The event, hosted by Climate Action North East, will focus on the plastic pollution agenda.

There will also be an optional Nurdle Hunt/Walk on the nearby beach with Emily Cunningham to hunt for microplastics and an opportunity to network. Refreshments will be provided. This will be an interesting, fun-packed day of presentations, activities and talks in an excellent venue with a fabulous coastal setting.

➤ To book, visit bit.ly/2GVjSPg



MEMBER NEWS

Arctic adventure smashes charity fundraising target

In April, IEMA Fellow Paul Reeve undertook a charity Arctic adventure, including skiing, snowshoeing and dog sledding across Finland to raise funds for Electrical Industries Charity's Challenge for a Cause 2018. His target was to raise at least £1,500 for the Dickinson family, but he surpassed that with over £2,500. For more information and donations, visit

➤ <http://virginmoneygiving.com/PaulReeve>



Why did you become an environment and sustainability professional?

Growing up on the Suffolk coast next to a nuclear power station got me thinking about man's influence on the environment

at an early age. I studied environmental biology, then took a master's degree in pollution and environment control. There were only two courses like this at the time. The careers adviser warned me that there would never be any environmental jobs, and said I should join the army.

What's your current employment?

I have been out of the field for many years, supporting students with learning difficulties to gain their qualifications in STEM subjects. I currently work at a further education college.

What was your most recent environmental role?

Regional waste minimisation and producer responsibility officer for the Anglian region of the Environment Agency.

How did your career start and develop?

I applied for the role of research assistant at the Polytechnic of North London, researching urban run-off pollution. I started off monitoring pollution from 'dilute and disperse' landfills, then moved to waste regulation, licensing and enforcing waste-management sites. My most recent job in the field involved motivating industry to minimise the production of waste and implementing the then new producer responsibility regulations for packaging. I was on the national group that planned this, and had to work with area colleagues to roll it out across the region.

What put your career on hold?

After having twins, we moved to the North Norfolk coast and, to paraphrase **John Lennon**, life is what happens to you while you're not busy making career plans.



Why do you want to return to this sector?

Touring university environment faculties for my daughter's UCAS application has reawakened my passion.

She wants to study the environment, and on the open days, I have been more excited than her. I almost had to tape my mouth shut touring the UEA School of Environmental Science. Inside I was screaming: I want to do this again!

What are the practical and emotional challenges of returning to the sector?

If you live on the Norfolk coast and draw a 30-mile radius, most of it is the Wash, but I don't want to work offshore. Travel times are slow here, and dangerous in the winter. Unsurprisingly, industry does not flock here. It was not the original plan to shelve my career, but have I got enough grit to see returning through? Apart from location, what's holding me back is knowing where to start, whether I am too old, whether I should be retraining, and if I know enough.



CAREER PROFILE

Sue Brown

PIEMA

After a long gap in her environmental career, Sue Brown is keen to return, and her daughter applying to study a similar subject has only increased her motivation

What do you think employers are looking for?

Working in education, my soft skills are pretty good, but what technical skills are required? Do I develop what I know, or go for an emerging market?

Are environmental returners a big group or are you alone in this goal?

I only ever seem to have had two of my 'big three' of career, family and leisure time on the go. That's fine, but I need to juggle the balls now. As returners, are we an untapped resource, or would a newly qualified graduate pip us to the post every time. Is there enough room for both?

When was your most recent development event?

I borrowed the idea of student work experience and worked for the environmental manager at the college for three days. My skills came flooding back, and I improved my knowledge of energy efficiency in buildings and transport plans. I read key documents and have studied climate change and fracking online. Over the years, I've completed an environmental management course and a women returners to science course with the Open University in conjunction with WISE, the campaign for gender balance in science,



LATEST MEMBER UPGRADES

technology and engineering. I am gaining my Microsoft Office qualifications, and I have practitioner status now too.

Where do you see the profession going? I need some assistance on this, so I can plan where best to focus my training. It appears that corporate social responsibility is expanding and climate change mitigation is crucial.

Where would you like to be in five years' time? Back working in the environmental sector, even if it is part-time and mixed with my other roles.

What advice would you give to someone entering the profession? Understand and love the wildlife around you, so the environment is not just a concept. If your company is reorganising, look out for opportunities. My big break came when the Environment Agency was set up and new regional roles were required.

How do you use the IEMA Skills Map? This is work in progress – do I aim for the hole or the rim?

What motivates you? Seeing the beauty of Holme Dunes national nature reserve, and then the damage from storm surges that will be more frequent as our climate warms. I want to be part of halting this.

Personal motto? If you don't go after what you want, you'll never have it.

Greatest risk you have ever taken? Owing to my limited Spanish, being in a canoe at the top of the **Iguazu Falls in Argentina**, held from going over the edge only by a rope tied between two rocks.

If you could go back into history, who would you like to meet? Being inspired by polar explorer **Ernest Shackleton's epic voyage**, meeting him would be a must. 🇬🇧



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Zoe Denby, Drive DeVilbiss Healthcare
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Stewart Lovesey, WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff
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Dipo Lafinhan, Essex County Council
Tim Fay, Management Organisation (MMO)
Daniel Shaw, Argyll Environmental
Gregory Lewis, Costain
Paul Norman, Buro Happold Engineering
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DATES

Training dates

IEMA FOUNDATION CERTIFICATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
05/05/2018	Astutis Ltd	Wakefield
08/10/2018	Astutis Ltd	Cardiff
15/10/2018	Astutis Ltd	Wakefield
17/12/2018	Astutis Ltd	Warrington
21/05/2018	EEF	Cambridge
04/06/2018	EEF	Gateshead
04/06/2018	EEF	Woodland Grange
16/07/2018	EEF	Warrington
06/08/2018	EEF	Woodland Grange
10/09/2018	EEF	Bristol
08/10/2018	EEF	Woodland Grange
22/10/2018	EEF	Sheffield
10/09/2018	KeyOstas Ltd	Bromsgrove
01/10/2018	KeyOstas Ltd	Bromsgrove
08/10/2018	KeyOstas Ltd	Bromsgrove
05/11/2018	KeyOstas Ltd	Bromsgrove
30/07/2018	Mabbett	Cardiff
01/10/2018	Mabbett	Wakefield
29/10/2018	Mabbett	Warrington
26/11/2018	Mabbett	Belfast
11/05/2018	RRC International	Glasgow

IEMA CERTIFICATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
21/05/2018	Astutis Ltd	London
25/06/2018	Astutis Ltd	Warrington
17/09/2018	Astutis Ltd	Cardiff
Call for dates	Corporate Risk Systems Ltd	Various

SUSTAINABILITY SKILLS FOR THE WORKFORCE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
18/05/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Nuneaton
06/06/2018	Watts Sustainability Ltd	London
17/07/2018	Watts Sustainability Ltd	London
25/09/2018	Watts Sustainability Ltd	London

IEMA DIPLOMA IN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
14/05/2018	EEF	Leamington Spa

SUSTAINABILITY SKILLS FOR MANAGEMENT

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
29/05/2018	Imvelo Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne
26/06/2018	Imvelo Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne
24/07/2018	Imvelo Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne
28/08/2018	Imvelo Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne
06/06/2018	Watts Sustainability Ltd	London
17/07/2018	Watts Sustainability Ltd	London
25/09/2018	Watts Sustainability Ltd	London

LEADING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
30/05/2018	TSP	Edinburgh

MAKING THE TRANSITION TO ISO 14001:2015 COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
14/05/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Nuneaton
16/05/2018	BioLogiQ Solutions	Dublin
17/04/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
19/06/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
14/08/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
10/04/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
08/05/2018	SHEMSI Sdn Bhd	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
22/05/2018	TSP	Reading
Call for dates	WSP	London/Manchester

AUDITING TO ISO 14001:2015

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
28/06/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
18/09/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
11/04/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
16/05/2018	Green Business Centre	Cardiff
21/09/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
16/10/2018	Green Business Centre	Manchester
08/11/2018	Green Business Centre	London
May/June/July/August or inhouse delivery	Imvelo Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne
10/05/2018	SHEMSI Sdn Bhd	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

LEAD ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITOR COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
21/05/2018	Bywater	Coventry
16-20/04/2018	Bywater	Belfast
23-27/04/2018	Bywater	Leeds
Call for dates	Corporate Risk Systems Ltd	UK-wide
19/11/2018	EEF	Sheffield
14/05/2018	ERM CVS	London
05/11/2018	ERM CVS	Houston, USA
03/12/2018	ERM CVS	London
18/06/2018	Green Business Centre	Greenwich
25/06/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
24/09/2018	Green Business Centre	Cardiff
08/10/2018	Green Business Centre	London
23/11/2018	Green Business Centre	Manchester
18/05/2018	IQMS	North East, UK
23/07/2018	IQMS	South East, UK
06/08/2018	IQMS	Midlands, UK
20/08/2018	IQMS	Scotland, UK
10/09/2018	IQMS	North West, UK
17/09/2018	IQMS	Bristol, UK
26/11/2018	IQMS	South East, UK
10/12/2018	IQMS	North East, UK
10/12/2018	IQMS	Midlands, UK
21/05/2018	RRC International	London

INTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (EMS) AUDITOR COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
22/05/2018	Bywater	Manchester
26/06/2018	Bywater	Greenwich
20/06/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
13/09/2018	ESP Ltd	Wolverhampton
22/05/2018	Green Business Centre	Manchester
11/09/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
30/10/2018	Green Business Centre	London
24/07/2018	Mabbett	Belfast
07/08/2018	Mabbett	Edinburgh
02/10/2018	Mabbett	Glasgow
02/10/2018	Mabbett	Aberdeen
16/10/2018	Mabbett	Belfast
20/11/2018	Mabbett	Edinburgh
Call for dates	Marsden International (UK) Ltd	Online
Call for dates	WSP	London/Manchester

IEMA LEAD ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITOR COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
03/12/2018	Antaris Consulting	Dublin
21/05/2018	Aspects International Ltd	Manchester
16/06/2018	Aspects International Ltd	London
17/09/2018	Aspects International Ltd	Birmingham
19/11/2018	Aspects International Ltd	Bristol
16/04/2018	Bywater	Belfast
23/04/2018	Bywater	Leeds
21/05/2018	Bywater	Bristol
18/06/2018	Bywater	London

IEMA APPROVED – INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS COURSE

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
01/05/2018	EEF	Cambridge
20/06/2018	EEF	Gateshead
20/09/2018	EEF	Sheffield
Throughout the year	WSP	London/Manchester
16/05/2018	Gibson Consulting and Training	London
01/06/2018	Gibson Consulting and Training	Manchester
13/08/2018	Gibson Consulting and Training	Glasgow
19/05/2018	International HSE Council	Dubai



HEMA EMS IMPLEMENTATION COURSE

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
26/06/2018	Aspects International Ltd	Manchester
11/09/2018	Aspects International Ltd	Leeds
13/11/2018	Aspects International Ltd	Bristol
Throughout the year	WSP	London/Manchester

HEMA APPROVED INTRODUCTION TO ISO 14001 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
01/05/2018	Bywater	Cardiff
22/05/2018	Bywater	Manchester
26/06/2018	Bywater	Greenwich

HEMA APPROVED - ISO 50001:2015 INTERNAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AUDITOR COURSE

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
28/11/2018	Antaris Consulting	Dublin

HEMA APPROVED SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
09/05/2018	Green Business Centre	London
18/10/2018	Green Business Centre	Manchester

HEMA APPROVED PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
07/06/2018	RBS Mentor	London
17/10/2018	RBS Mentor	London

COURSE

- MSc Environmental Management

COURSE PROVIDER


CONTACT DETAILS
 UDOLenquiries@derby.ac.uk
 +44 (0) 1332 594000

LOCATION
 Online

Our online MSc Environmental Management course, accredited by IEMA and IES, is designed for environmental professionals seeking career progression in management or consultancy. You'll cover core areas in environmental management to learn new skills that can be applied directly in the workplace for immediate impact.

COURSE

- MSc Environmental Management
- MSc Water & Environmental Management
- MSc Environmental Management for Agriculture

COURSE PROVIDER
 University of Hertfordshire


CONTACT DETAILS:	LOCATION
admissionsenvman@herts.ac.uk	Hatfield, Hertfordshire, UK

Whether you are a graduate at the start of your career, working in business or an experienced practitioner wishing to expand your knowledge, our MSc courses in Environmental Management (various specialisms available) enable you to develop the knowledge and skills required to be at the forefront of the sector.

HEMA APPROVED – INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
15/05/2018	Green Business Centre	Bristol
06/06/2018	Green Business Centre	Cardiff

HEMA APPROVED PLANNING FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
22/05/2018	Essential Planning Ltd	London
29/05/2018	Essential Planning Ltd	London
17/10/2018	Essential Planning Ltd	Manchester
07/11/2018	Essential Planning Ltd	London

HEMA APPROVED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN IMPACT ASSESSMENT: EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT APPROACHES AND TECHNIQUES

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
14/05/2018	Essential Planning Ltd	Durban, South Africa

HEMA APPROVED – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
15/05/2018	Act Sustainably Ltd	Nuneaton

HEMA APPROVED – ENVIRONMENTAL GOOD PRACTICE ON SITE

COURSE START DATE	HEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
12/12/2018	CIRIA	Cardiff

COURSE

- Foundations in Public Participation
- Three-day Planning for Effective Public Participation
- Two-day Techniques for Effective Public Participation

COURSE PROVIDER

Essential Planning Ltd, on behalf of the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)



CONTACT DETAILS:

Tanya Burdett, director,
Essential Planning Ltd
tanyaburdett@essentialplanning.eu

LOCATION

University of Westminster,
London

Foundations in Public Participation was designed with the input of successful practitioners who work with diverse populations and divergent circumstances throughout the world. Divided into two modules, each focusing on major phases of public participation, planning and techniques, participants receive a certificate of completion from IAP2 for attendance.

IEMA APPROVED – GRI CERTIFIED TRAINING – SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
24/05/2018	Total Eco Management Ltd	London
21/06/2018	Total Eco Management Ltd	London, various UK
19/07/2018	Total Eco Management Ltd	London, various UK
23/08/2018	Total Eco Management Ltd	London, various UK
20/09/2018	Total Eco Management Ltd	London, various UK
04/10/2018	Total Eco Management Ltd	London, various UK
22/11/2018	Total Eco Management Ltd	London, various UK
13/12/2018	Total Eco Management Ltd	London, various UK

IEMA E-LEARNING COURSES

COURSE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER
Foundation Certificate in Environmental Management (leading to Associate membership)	• RRC International • British Safety Council
Internal Environmental Management Systems (EMS) Auditor	Marsden International (UK) Ltd
Certificate in Environmental Management (leading to Practitioner membership)	• Envirotrain Training • Corporate Risk Systems (CRS)

IEMA APPROVED INTERNAL AUDITING TRAINING

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
02/05/2018	Bywater	Cardiff
22/05/2018	Bywater	Manchester
27/06/2018	Bywater	Greenwich

IEMA APPROVED HEALTH IN IMPACT ASSESSMENT

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
Courses are held on request	Ben Cave Associates	Various

IEMA APPROVED – CARBON FOOTPRINT ANALYST

COURSE START DATE	IEMA TRAINING PARTNER	LOCATION
08/05/2018	Terra Firma Academy	Durban, South Africa
10/07/2018	Terra Firma Academy	Johannesburg, South Africa
14/08/2018	Terra Firma Academy	Cape Town, South Africa
02/10/2018	Terra Firma Academy	Johannesburg, South Africa

BOOK
a training
session here:
iema.net/training



IEMA Extraordinary General Meeting 2018

Company Name: The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
Company Number: 03690916

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment ("IEMA") will be held at 18:00hrs on Tuesday 15th May 2018 at Vintners' Hall, 68 Upper Thames Street, London, EC4V 3BG.

Special Resolution

"It is hereby resolved that

The Board of the Company ("the Board") be, and is hereby authorised to execute and submit, on behalf of the Company, a Petition to Her Majesty in Council, in the form annexed to this Resolution, seeking the grant of a Royal Charter incorporating a new chartered body ("the Institute") and that in the event of the said Charter being granted and coming into force, the entire undertaking of the Company shall be transferred to the Institute and, such transfer having been completed and the Company having no assets, debts or other liabilities, the Board be, and is hereby, authorised to take all necessary steps to arrange for the Company to have dormant status."

Martin Baxter
Company Secretary
IEMA, City Office Park, Tritton Road, Lincoln, LN6 7AS, United Kingdom

Notes

Further information regarding the Charter, Bye Laws and Petition which are annexed to the Special Resolution can be found at www.iema.net/egm2018. Every Member is entitled to attend and vote at the meeting. Any Member will be entitled to speak at the meeting on any matters arising out of this Special Resolution, but no other business will be transacted at the meeting.

Every Member not able to attend is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend on their behalf and, on a poll, vote on his/ her behalf. A proxy need not be a Member of IEMA.

A template Proxy Notice can be found at www.iema.net/egm2018 and shows all the information that is required by IEMA in this circumstance. Completion and return of a Proxy Notice will not prevent a Member from attending and voting at the meeting in person should he/ she wish to do so. All proxies so appointed should be notified to IEMA in writing, by no later than noon on Monday 14th May 2018, to the following name and address: Ann Guest, Governance Officer, IEMA, City Office Park, Tritton Road, Lincoln, LN6 7AS, United Kingdom.





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