Verkehrsunternehmen, Germany VDV, Verband Deutscher

Ferroviaires, France ■ UTP, Union des Transports Publics et

Association

 UNIFE, European Rail Supply Industry URTP, Romanian Association of Public

Publics, Côte d'Ivoire UATP, Union Africaine des Transports

Association SLTF, Swedish Public Transport Association

 CATA, Canadian Urban Transit Bus Association of Victoria, Australia BCS, Bundesverband CarSharing,

Association ASSTRA, Italian Public Transport

APVE, Portuguese Electric Vehicle

Association APTA, American Public Transportation Association

 ANTP, Brazilian Public Transport Subway Association ALAMYS, Latin American Metro and
 ■

# esociation Signatories



 Yapi Merkezi, Turkey muiglaß ,njiJ ad MVV • Vossloh Kiepe CmbH, Germany Vienna, Austria Verkehrsverbund Ost-Region GmbH,

Switzerland Transports Publics Fribourgeois, la Métropole Lilloise, France Transpole - Transport en Commun de Montpellier, France Transport de l'agglomération de Translink, Belfast, UK

Trambus, Italy TEC Liège-Verviers (TEC), Belgium laipei, laiwan Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation, SYTRAL, Lyon, France commun clermontois, France Syndicat mixte des transports en

Wales, Australia State Transit Authority Of New South Stadtbahn Saar CmbH, Germany (MTZ), Canada Société de transport de Montréal (SOTRA), The Ivory Coast Société des Transports Abidjanais Français (SMCF), Paris, France

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer do Porto (STCP), Porto, Portugal Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos SOCICAM, Brazil Sharjah Transort, Sharjah, United Arab

Seoul Metropolitan Government,

 Roads & Transport Authority, Dubai, Regionalverkehr Bern-Solothurn, PostAuto Schweiz AC, Switzerland Pilotfish Networks AB, Sweden Mexus, Mewcastle, UK Bermuda Ministry of Tourism and Transport, MetroViá, Guayaquil, Equator Denmark Metroselskabet, Copenhagen, Metrô Rio, Brazil Metro do Porto, Portugal Metro Mondego, Coimbra, Portugal

Scheidt & Bachmann, Germany

United Arab Emirates

 Metro Malaga, Spain Metro de Santiago, Chile Metro de Madrid, Spain Met.Ro, Italy MESK Transport, Amman, Jordan Long Beach Transit, USA Lohr Industrie, France Lancashire County Council, UK Jönköpings Länstrafik AB, Sweden Istanbul Ulasim A.S., Turkey

Helsinki City Transport HKL, Finland Helsingin Kaupungin Liikennelaitos - Hampton Roads Transit, USA GreenWheels, The Netherlands - Gautrans, South Africa

Sevilla, Spain Ferrocarriles de La Junta de Andalucía, Catalunya, Spain Ferrocarrils de la Ceneralitat de

 Eusko Trenbideak-Ferrocarriles Vascos, Urbanos, EMTU, Brazil

 Empresa Metropolitana de Transportes ■ Dublín Bus, Ireland Australia

 Department of Transport Victoria, Ayuntamiento de San Sebastián, Spain

 Departamento de Movilidad del Denkstatt GmBH, Austria - CTM S.p.A., Cagliari, Italy

 Consorcio Transportes de Madrid, Netherlands Connexxion Holding NV, Schiphol, The

Paulo, Brazil Companhia do Metropolitano de Sao - Communauto Inc., Montreal, Canada

Centro, UK Bristol Electric Railbus, UK

Brisbane Transport, Australia Corporation, India Bangalore Metropolitan Transport

YIAF, Italy Azienda Trasporti Area Fiorentina,

- Azienda Napoletana Mobilità, AVM,

- Agenzia Mobilita E Ambiente S.R.L, AMT, Montréal, Canada Agence Métropolitaine de transport,

 ACFT, Ferarra, Italy Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates Abu Dhabi Department of Transport,

Ab Storstockholms Lokaltrafik,

Aare Seeland Mobil AC, Switzerland

 Ruter AS, Norway Council, Finland The Netherlands

 YTV Helsinki Metropolitan Area Rotterdamse Elektrische Tram, Yarra Trams, Melbourne, Australia ■ Rheinbahn AC, Cermany Wiener Linien, Vienna, Austria Parisiens, France Сегтапу

 RATP, Régie Autonome des Transports Verkehrsbetriebe Karlsruhe GmbH, The Netherlands Verkehrs-Aktiengesellschaft (VAC), Provincie Moord Brabant, The Netherlands

 Veolia Transport, France Provincie Celderland, Arnhem, Utah Transit Authority, USA AC, Cermany Parsons Brinckerhoff, (Headquarters

 üstra Hannoversche Verkehrsbetriebe Parsons Brinckerhoff, Australia Switzerland Nantes Métropole, france Transports Publics Genevois, ■ Transport for London, UK

 Münchner Verkehrsgesellschaft MVG, Transdev, France Corporation Ltd., Hong Kong

Ltd. - KMB, Hong Kong MTR – Mass Transit Railway ■ The Kowloon Motor Bus Co., (1933) MTA New York City Transit, USA Barcelona, Spain Transport Executive (WYPTE), UK TMB- Transports Metropolitans de

 Metro West Yorkshire Passenger Metro de Lisboa, Portugal Stuttgarter Strassenbahnen AC, Metro of Bilbao, Spain

Intercommunaux de Bruxelles, Merseytravel, Liverpool UK STIB, Société des Transports Leipziger Verkehrsbetriebe, Germany Stadtwerke München CmbH, Germany Singapore

 Stadtwerke Augsburg, Germany Land Transport Authority (LTA), Skybus Super Shuttle, Australia Transportation Authority (TransLink), South Coast British Columbia

Siemens Mobility, Germany

SÉMITAC, Grenoble, France

 KVB – Kölner Verkehrs-Betriebe, Knorr-Bremse, Germany Keolis, France The Hague, The Netherlands .V.M Personenvervoer N.V., Hamburger Hochbahn, Germany

Passenger Transport Executive, UK CMPTE - Greater Manchester

> ■ FirstGroup plc, UK Valenciana, Spain

 Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Electricité de France (EDF), France

 East Japan Railway Company, Japan Dresdner Verkehrsbetriebe, Germany

Compagnia Trasporti Pubblici, Napoli,

Companhia Carris de ferro de Lisboa,

Сегтапу DA ndadnassenet Strassenbahn AC, Bovis Lend Lease, Australia

Bombardier Transportation, Germany

Bangkok Metro Public Company Ltd,

Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVC), Berlin,

 MSA , Azienda Perugina della Mobilità, APM, . ATA, Azienda Trasporti Milanesi SPA, Mobilita, Modena, Italy

 ATCM – Azienda Trasporti Collettivi e Autoferrotramviari del Comune di

iJyoqsızı I yəq siznəgA – DATA • Nasaldobreda S.p.A., Italy Italy Alstom Transport, France

Full Signatories



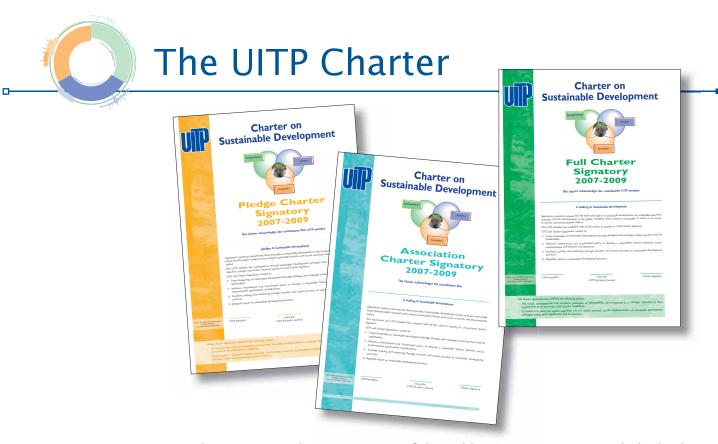


List of signatories

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List of signatories





UITP, as the international representative of the public transport sector, took the lead in 2003 and launched a charter on Sustainable Development at its 55th World Congress. UITP members are asked to become signatories and make a voluntary, measurable commitment to integrate sustainable development principles into their organisations.

Today more than 150 organisations have become signatories and this partnership allows UITP to collect best practices and results, demonstrating how public transport contributes to sustainable development.

The UITP Charter on Sustainable Development requires that signatories report on their environmental, social and economic performance within their own organisations.

The charter is a dynamic process that has progressed since it's inception. It offers various tools and support to pledge signatories to get them started such as coaching and training sessions and masterclasses.

Performance and triple bottom line reporting has become more widespread and therefore it would seem reasonable to ask FULL charter signatories to start reporting following an international UITP standard. This reporting framework has been developed by UITP's Sustainable Development Commission with input from other signatories and it will be piloted over the next two years before it will become part of the commitment to being a charter signatory.

More details and specific Charter Signatory achievements are available on the UITP

website: www.uitp.org





# New Framework for Reporting on Sustainable Development

Reporting is one of the most common ways of monitoring measuring performance and this management tool has been developed by UITP's Sustainable Development Commission in consultation with several signatories. Launched at the 58th World Congress in June 2009, reporting for signatories following these guidelines will be voluntary until 2011. Following suggestions and input from the signatories during this period, the Sustainable Development Commission will adapt and improve the framework and the choice of indicators. This should help show the sustainable performance of public transport and it has been developed to complement rather than duplicate other processes such as the Global Reporting initiative, EMAS\* or ISO systems. If signatories are part of a bigger organisation, indicators must reflect performance of the signatory, not just that of the parent organisation. (\* EMAS : European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme)

From 2011 and the 59th World Congress, FULL signatories will be required to commit to report on their performance following the mandatory and voluntary indicators as part of their full signatory status. **PLEDGE** signatories should use the indicat

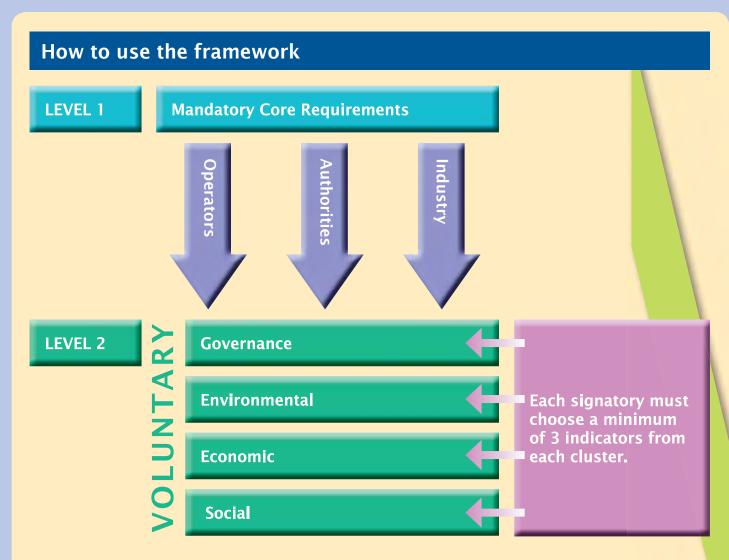
#### **Definition of Sustainability**

Sustainability is defined as the capacity of an organisation to maintain or develop its performance in the long term, balancing its financial interests with respect to its social and ecological environment.

Implementing sustainable development in an organisation should also address the interaction between the organisation and its direct and indirect stakeholders such as shareholders, employees and staff, clients/customers, local politicians/ government agencies, business communities as well as special interest/lobby/pressure groups and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Reporting on an organisations' sustainable performance is a way of communicating with these stakeholders.

			is a strategic objective and part of the mission statement	Report on Sustainability performance	principles are included in Decision Making Process (for major  Stakeholder Involvement is followed		Reporting on Sustainable Development		
				al		Environmental & Ene	An essential feature for achieving sustainability in organisations is fo all actions to be aligned and cohere		
	Governance		Economic and Financial	er passenger	Env1 Resource use - Energy	Energy use for traction		with  O A mission and vision  A strategic plan that provide	
Gov 1	Regular reporting on SD performance at board level	Eco1 Corporate	Average revenue per passenger	SIT data	Env2 Resource use - Energy	Energy use for non traction	Soc2. Empl.	pathway to achieve them	
Gov 2	SD Manager, special business unit or department or working group	Eco 2 Corporate	EBIT data	le-km per mode of PT	Env3 Resource	% Total renewable energy use for traction & non traction	Soc3.	Sustainability reports should	
Gov 3	Website of the organisation contains information about SD	Eco 3 Corporate	Cost per vehicle-km per mode of PT		use - Energy	a non sacion	Empl.	cover an organisations' environmental, economic and social performance and be closely linked to stakeholder information needs. This	
Gov 4	Stakeholder engagement processes (external),	Eco 4 Ethics	Transparancy of payments	ncy of payments	Env4 Resource use - Energy	Energy (Kj) used per 100km and trend	Soc4. Societa		
Gov 5	Stakeholder engagement processes (internal),	Eco 5 Corporate	Percent growth of revenues (total sales or ticket sales)	Rues (total sales or in	Env5 Resource -	Total direct CO2 emissions for operations (tailpipe) scope 1 (& trend)	Sor	document gives the framework of requirements for Charter	
Gov 6	Adherance to international standards, e.g. ISO; EMAS; or natioanl standards e;g. Ecolabel, Blue Angel etc	Eco 6 Corporate	Overall cost recovery ratio	Env6 Resouce use - Energy	Energy Env6	CO2 emission of energy use per pas	S	signatories to report on their sustainable performance.	



# Mandatory requirements for FULL signatories

Signatories are already asked to comply with these requirements when applying to become FULL signatories, and PLEDGE signatories should work towards these objectives.

NB Associations are not asked to comply with this framework for reporting as it is not part of their general commitment

Development is a

Sustainability Reporting - reporting on the organisation's performance in environmental, social and economic terms

Sustainbility in

A process for Stakeholder Involvement

This can be part of the mission, vision or other statement; or in the form of a letter from a senior manager, the CEO or member of the board.

Produce a Sustainable Development Report at least every second year and deliver a copy to UITP Sustainable Development Commission.

*Install mechanisms*, that ensure that sustainable development is taken into account in major decision making processes of the organisation.

Explain in which way the organisation involves its stakeholders in the process of sustainable development.

#### Members of the Sustainable Development Commission working group on indicators

Glenn Frommer

Group leader: Gunnar Heipp (MVG) and Peter Müller-Marschhausen (LVB)

Eveline Branders (STIB); Manel Barriga (TMB); John Inglish (UTA); Elena Montafia (ATM); Jorge Nabais (Carris); Elaine Seagriff (TfL); Dominique Delis (Veolia Transport)

Special thanks to Michael Schemmer (Bombardier) for starting the process and to all the other UITP members who gave their input.

## Indicator choice and their relevance to sustainability...

Indicators should address different audiences/stakeholders and allow users to:

- Understand sustainability better
- Support decisions
- Involve and inform stakeholders
- Be revealing and help indicate pathways for actions that will help manage risks
- Indicators should be able to be aggregated in ways that offer insights into the current situation, highlighting real or potential impacts and show progress

Above all indicators should also show improvement (they should be SMART: Specific; Measurable; Actionable; Relevant and Timebound).

# Your choice of indicators

Governance **Economic and** Financial Full signatories MUST choose a minimum of 3 in each cluster from the list

Social & Societal

**Environmental** MAKE YOUR CHOI



PLEDGE signatories are invited to start following this framework step by step until they are able to comply and move to become FULL signatories.

### **Questions?**

How to input your information:

Don't miss the coaching session on how to use this framework! October 4th-5th 2009, Brussels You can input your data via the UITP web site www.uitp.org and the secure members only section. Each signatory has their password and only UITP is able to see the raw data.

What will UITP do with this information?

UITP will use the aggregated information where possible to build convincing arguments to support the sector's sustainable performance.

What happens if the unit of measurement is not exactly the same as that asked for? In each of the pillars there is an option in this trial phase where you can input information that may be collected in a different format or not fit exactly to what is requested. This will still count as one indicator towards your minimum requirement.

More information on how to fill in the data is available on line www.uitp.org

Fill in your details via the members only section of the UITP website

www.uitp.org