



## Workshop

# Organised Business and Environmental Governance in Western Europe after 1945

SNSF Grant : <https://data.snf.ch/grants/grant/10002705>

This workshop is organised within the framework of the research project Organised Business and Environmental Governance in Western Europe [1945–1995] (see project summary at the end of the programme). The project, funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, runs until February 2029. The workshop aims to bring together a scientific community with shared research interests and to foster discussion on, as well as feedback for, the project team's initial research findings.

16th and 17th April 2026

Room B18.003, Campus UniDistance Suisse  
Schinerstrasse 18, 3900 Brig

# Programme

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Thursday 16 April 2026

13:00-14:15 **Research Project Presentation (1): Environmental Governance and Sustainability Management**

SNSF Grant- Organised Business and Environmental Governance in Western Europe after 1945

PI: Sabine Pitteloud, UniDistance Suisse

NWO Vici "Managing Scarcity and Sustainability," VI.C.191.067

PI: Cyrus Mody, Maastricht University

Chair and discussant: Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow

14:15-14:30 Coffee break

14:30-16:00 **Panel 1: Organised Business and Regulatory Harmonization**

The CNPF, the French Government and the Origins of Sectoral Agreements  
Arthur Delacquis Sorbonne University and Léna Perrinet, EHESS

Governing Littering: The French Packaging Industry and the Early Vacances Propres Campaign in the 1970s

Lucile Truffy, Science Po Paris

Climate Risk Management in the European Union

Grace Ballor, Bocconi University

Chair and Discussant: Thomas David, University of Lausanne

16:00-16:15 Coffee break

16:15-17:45 **Panel 2: Capitalists and the Environment in Italy**

Confindustria Facing National and International Regulation in the 1970s  
Michele Sollai, University of Basel

The Discovery of Sustainable Development: The Political Debate in Italy from the Early 1980s until the End of the 'First Republic'

Chiara Zampieri, University of Padua

ENI: Green or Black? ENI and the concept of sustainable development, 1989-1993

Fabienne Jouty, Sorbonne University

Discussant: Marco Bertilorenzi, University of Padua

Chair: Alessandro Ambrosino, UniDistance Suisse

**Thursday 17 April 2026**

**08:30-09:30 Research Project Presentation (2): Visions and Theories of Sustainability**

ERC Starting Grant ETRANHET - Energy Transitions in the History of  
Economic Thought (19th-20th c.)

PI: Antoine Missemmer, CIRED

Eccellenza FNS: AnthroSouth: Latin American Oil Revolutions in the  
Development Century

PI: Antoine Acker, University of Geneva, and project member Reynaldo  
De Los Reyes Patino, University of Geneva

Chair and discussant: Sandra Bott, University of Lausanne

**09:30-09:45 Coffee break**

**09:45-11:15 Panel 3 Business Actors and Water Pollution**

Channels of Power: British and West German Business Interest Associations  
in EC Water Governance

Frieda Ottman, LMU Munich

Pollution and Political Conflicts Around the Rhine

Anna Corsten, Universität Jena

Who Pays for Poisoned Fish? The Discourse on Environmental Liability in  
the Aftermath of the 1986 Sandoz Chemical Spill at the Rhine

Naomi Denzer, UniDistance Suisse/ UZH

Discussant: Giacomo Parrinello, Sciences Po Paris

Chair: Debjani Bhattacharyya, University of Zurich

## **Project Description: Organised Business and Environmental Governance in Western Europe [1945-1995]**

This project focuses on the role of European business interests associations (BIAs) in defining business strategies regarding increased environmental problems and regulatory pressures from 1945 to the mid-1990s. It draws primarily on the archives of peak-level business associations from Germany, Switzerland and Britain, France and Italy, named respectively the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI), the Schweizerische Handels- und Industrieverein (SHIV), the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the Conseil National du Patronat Français (CNPF) and the Confindustria, which regrouped regional chambers of commerce and sectoral business associations as well as individual companies.

Enterprises, through the exploitation of natural resources, the use of chemical components and the wastes resulting from their production, were often at the centre of political attention. New regulations would not only impose new constraints that might impact profitability, but would also discriminate between different sectors, create competitive advantages for companies mastering the cleanest technologies and create market barriers if solutions were to be implemented at the national level. Consequently, what was at stake for companies was crucial and it should not be assumed that businesses and their interest organisations unequivocally and homogeneously opposed environmental regulation.

Viewed from the standpoint of peak level business associations, the project strives to provide insight on business coordination mechanisms regarding environmental issues, to investigate the extent to which competing companies and a variety of different polluting sectors were able to present their common policy position to national governments as well as cooperate within European BIAs such as the Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF) and Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE). In particular, the study emphasizes the importance of the institutionalization of the environmental question in the 1970s, with the establishment of Environmental ministries in various European countries. Such increased politicisation prompted BIAs to establish ties with the new environmental bodies and to shift their focus from technical solutions and sectoral issues such as water, soil and air pollution, to increasingly tackle general principles of environmental policy. Moreover, focusing on five national business interest organisations with common concerns (albeit from different institutional settings) allows a comparison of the impact of such diversity on the political outcomes. For instance, some contextual and institutional particularities such as the French economic planning tradition, the German highly politicized green movements or the Swiss direct democracy resulted in different challenges for BIAs.

This historical investigation will also assess business interest organisations' role in providing expertise to shape the terms of the environmental debates and devise alternatives to regulation such as private governance tools. The definition of concepts of environmental governance such as the best available technology or the polluter-pay principle are indeed much controversial and subject to power struggles. It is therefore crucial to study the role BIAs, which enjoyed official consultation rights towards national governments and the European Economic Community, played in drawing the boundaries of these notions and integrating them in the regulation, or on the contrary, in proposing alternatives such as self-regulation or financial incentives. The foreseen project will therefore add to the business history literature that has recently started to tackle the role that business has played in environmental governance and will complement the history of environmental regulations and technical standards in Europe by focusing on non-state actors and opening the black box of "business interests".