Implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Employers Associations of the Caribbean
Aruba, November 15, 2019

Mr. Dante PESCE,
Executive Director Vincular Center at PUCV, Chile
Member of the UNWG on Business and Human Rights
United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
June 2011
UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

1: STATE
- Protect against human rights abuses by actors, including business
- Policies
- Legislation
- Regulation
- Adjudication

2: BUSINESS
- Respect human rights throughout the value chain
- Acting with due diligence
- Addressing adverse impacts

3: VICTIM
- Ensure access to remedies in the case of human rights abuses
- Judicial remedies
- Non-judicial remedies

Based on report to the Human Rights Council by John Ruggie, 2011

UNGP: 1 - 10
UNGP: 11 - 24
UNGP: 25 - 31
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Gobernanza</th>
<th>Derechos Humanos</th>
<th>Prácticas Laborales</th>
<th>Ambiente</th>
<th>Prácticas Justas de Operación</th>
<th>Asuntos de Consumidores</th>
<th>Participación Activa y Desarrollo de la Comunidad</th>
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<td>“Invites EU Member States to develop by the end of 2012 national plans for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles”</td>
<td>European Union Communication on CSR, 2011</td>
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<td>“Business should respect human rights, which means to avoid infringing on the human rights of others and address adverse human rights impacts business may cause or contribute to”</td>
<td>Performance Standards, International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group, 2012</td>
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<td>“Responsible business conduct is an essential part of an open international investment climate”</td>
<td>OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</td>
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<td>“We strongly support the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and welcome the efforts to set up substantive National Action Plans”</td>
<td>G7 Summit Leaders’ Declaration, 7–8 June 2015</td>
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<td>“The companies shall […] Observe the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights during the entire life-cycle of the mining project.”</td>
<td>China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals &amp; Chemicals Importers &amp; Exporters, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>“We will foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards […] such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights”</td>
<td>Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development &amp; Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development</td>
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The landscape is evolving rapidly
Human Rights translated for business

https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/HRT_2_0_EN.pdf
What is the role of business in society?
**Evolution of the role of business in society**

1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
2. Convention on Biological Diversity
3. Rio Declaration on Environment & Development
4. Statement of Forest Principles
5. Program 21

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1972: Stockholm Summit 1972
1973: United Nations Summit on the Human Environment
1987: Rio Summit
1992: Johannesburg Summit
1997: Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol
2002: UN Global Compact (1999)
2015: ILO Tripartite declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy (1977)
2019:International Sustainability Instrument

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**Books**
- Silent Spring 1962
- The Growth of the Club of Rome

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**Organizations**
- OECD
- IUCN
- UNEP

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**Additional Information**
- Book: Silent Spring 1962
- Book: The Growth of the Club of Rome
- Image: Planet Earth from space 1969
- Image: UN Global Compact (1999)
- Image: International Sustainability Instrument
There is no sustainable development without responsible business conduct

Invitation to business to be part of the solution of societal problems (G17)
Bahrain Declaration

The global employer community reaffirms its

- Support for the SDGs and its readiness to work and cooperate at national and international level to reach the targets.

- Commitment to engage with trade unions and all other stakeholders in dialogue and negotiations that contribute to more and better jobs, growth and prosperity.

- Endorsement of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO MNE Declaration and firm commitment to their implementation.

Bahrain, 7 October 2015
Respect for Human Rights is a Key Contribution to Sustainable Development

We, the undersigned organizations, reaffirm our commitment to the UN Guiding Principles and to continuing to promote their implementation among our business networks (including at the national level) and the global business community. We urge companies everywhere to scale up their efforts to respect universally accepted human rights throughout their operations, value chains and business relationships. Meeting the corporate responsibility to respect human rights is a key contribution and vehicle through which business can help achieve the broader vision of peaceful and inclusive societies embraced by the SDGs.
Role of industry associations

- Sharing vision and ambition regarding B&HR
- Setting expectations to members (due diligence, engagement, transparency, etc)
- Tracking “evidence of progress”
- Facilitate peer learning and “race to the top”
- **Exercise visible leadership, using leverage on collective actions**
But........, we are on not on track, Ex. SDG 8
(IOE/USCIB July/2019)
Human rights impacts pose risks to the viability / sustainability of companies
## Evolution of the most relevant global risk types for companies

### Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Likelihood

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<td>Asset price collapse</td>
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<td>Asset price collapse</td>
<td>Storms and cyclones</td>
<td>Severe income disparity</td>
<td>Severe income disparity</td>
<td>Income disparity</td>
<td>Interstate conflict with regional consequences</td>
<td>Large-scale involuntary migration</td>
<td>Extreme weather events</td>
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<td>Middle East instability</td>
<td>Slowing Chinese economy (-8%)</td>
<td>Slowing Chinese economy (-8%)</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>Chronic fiscal imbalances</td>
<td>Chronic fiscal imbalances</td>
<td>Extreme weather events</td>
<td>Extreme weather events</td>
<td>Extreme weather events</td>
<td>Large-scale involuntary migration</td>
<td>Natural disasters</td>
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<td>Failed and failing states</td>
<td>Chronic disease</td>
<td>Chronic disease</td>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>Rising greenhouse gas emissions</td>
<td>Rising greenhouse gas emissions</td>
<td>Unemployment and underemployment</td>
<td>Failure of national governance</td>
<td>Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation</td>
<td>Major natural disasters</td>
<td>Cyberattacks</td>
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<td>Oil and gas price spike</td>
<td>Global governance gaps</td>
<td>Fiscal crises</td>
<td>Biodiversity loss</td>
<td>Cyber attacks</td>
<td>Water supply crisis</td>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>State collapse or crisis</td>
<td>Interstate conflict with regional consequences</td>
<td>Large-scale terrorist attacks</td>
<td>Data fraud or theft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronic disease, developed world</td>
<td>Retrenchment from globalization (emerging)</td>
<td>Global governance gaps</td>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>Water supply crisis</td>
<td>Mismanagement of population aging</td>
<td>Cyber attacks</td>
<td>High structural unemployment or underemployment</td>
<td>Major natural catastrophes</td>
<td>Massive incident of data fraud/theft</td>
<td>Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation</td>
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### Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Impact

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<tr>
<td>Asset price collapse</td>
<td>Asset price collapse</td>
<td>Asset price collapse</td>
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<td>Major systemic financial failure</td>
<td>Major systemic financial failure</td>
<td>Fiscal crises</td>
<td>Water crises</td>
<td>Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation</td>
<td>Weapons of mass destruction</td>
<td>Weapons of mass destruction</td>
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<td>Retrenchment from globalization (developed)</td>
<td>Retrenchment from globalization (developed)</td>
<td>Retrenchment from globalization (developed)</td>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>Water supply crises</td>
<td>Water supply crises</td>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>Rapid and massive spread of infectious diseases</td>
<td>Weapons of mass destruction</td>
<td>Extreme weather events</td>
<td>Extreme weather events</td>
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<td>Slowing Chinese economy (-8%)</td>
<td>Oil and gas price spike</td>
<td>Oil price spikes</td>
<td>Geopolitical conflict</td>
<td>Food shortage crises</td>
<td>Chronic fiscal imbalances</td>
<td>Water crises</td>
<td>Weapons of mass destruction</td>
<td>Water crises</td>
<td>Water crises</td>
<td>Natural disasters</td>
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<td>Oil and gas price spike</td>
<td>Chronic disease</td>
<td>Chronic disease</td>
<td>Asset price collapse</td>
<td>Chronic fiscal imbalances</td>
<td>Diffusion of weapons of mass destruction</td>
<td>Unemployment and underemployment</td>
<td>Interstate conflict with regional consequences</td>
<td>Large-scale involuntary migration</td>
<td>Major natural disasters</td>
<td>Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation</td>
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<td>Pandemics</td>
<td>Fiscal crises</td>
<td>Fiscal crises</td>
<td>Extreme energy price volatility</td>
<td>Extreme volatility in energy and agriculture prices</td>
<td>Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation</td>
<td>Critical information infrastructure breakdown</td>
<td>Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation</td>
<td>Severe energy price shock</td>
<td>Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation</td>
<td>Water crises</td>
</tr>
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% of investment funds affected by ESG negative impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geografía</th>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No, pero monitorearemos esto más de cerca en el futuro</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>América Latina</td>
<td>57,1%</td>
<td>23,8%</td>
<td>9,5%</td>
<td>9,5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>40,9%</td>
<td>22,7%</td>
<td>27,3%</td>
<td>9,1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europa</td>
<td>37,3%</td>
<td>27,7%</td>
<td>32,5%</td>
<td>2,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia (excluyendo Australia)</td>
<td>29,5%</td>
<td>26,2%</td>
<td>29,5%</td>
<td>14,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estados Unidos y Canadá</td>
<td>21,7%</td>
<td>30,4%</td>
<td>39,1%</td>
<td>8,7%</td>
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Metalor, una de las refinerías de oro más grandes del mundo, cesa operaciones en Colombia

La decisión fue tomada luego de que la compañía, integrante del London Bullion Market Association (LBMA), fuera señalada en Perú como financiadora de minería ilegal.

“A pesar de implementar todas las medidas de diligencia debida y un estricto proceso de verificación, el aumento de los recursos para garantizar el cumplimiento y las condiciones difíciles en las regiones mineras han obligado a Metalor a reevaluar su enfoque de la minería artesanal. Como resultado de esta decisión, Metalor cesará sus operaciones en Colombia, luego de haber anunciado su decisión de interrumpir cualquier relación comercial con los recolectores de oro doré en Perú”, señaló la compañía en un comunicado.
A call for urgent leadership
July 2019

https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/People/Social-Impact/Human-Rights/Resources/CEO-Guide-to-Human-Rights
Drivers for action beyond compliance

Regulation is making expectations enforceable

Public interest is high

Investor expectations are rising

Business relationships are in the spotlight

Source: CEO Guide to Human Rights
There are a number of actions that a CEO can take to advance respect for human rights in its organization and beyond.

Source: CEO Guide to Human Rights
Good news: Doing the right thing is also the smart thing to do
How to be part of the solution?
Due Diligence

✓ Knowing and showing

✓ Focusing on prevention

✓ Based on international norms of behavior
United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
June 2011
UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

**PILLAR**

1: STATE

- **PROTECT**
  - Protect against human rights abuses by actors, including business

2: BUSINESS

- **RESPECT**
  - Respect human rights throughout the value chain
  - Acting with due diligence
  - Addressing adverse impacts

3: VICTIM

- **REMEDY**
  - Ensure access to remedies in the case of human rights abuses
  - Judicial remedies
  - Non-judicial remedies

**NEED**

**ROLE**

**ACTION**

- Policies
- Legislation
- Regulation
- Adjudication

**UNGPP: 1 - 10**

**UNGPP: 11 - 24**

**UNGPP: 25 - 31**

Based on report to the Human Rights Council by John Ruggie, 2011
OECD: Due diligence for sector

Minerals

The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas provides detailed recommendations to help companies respect and avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral purchasing decisions and practices.

» More

Extractive

This guidance provides a practical framework for identifying and managing risks with regard to stakeholder engagement activities.

» More

Garment and Footwear

This guidance supports a common understanding of due diligence and responsible supply chain management in the garment and footwear sector.

» More

Agriculture

The OECD and the UN FAO have developed guidance to help enterprises observe standards of responsible business conduct in the agricultural supply chain.

» More

Institutional Investors

This paper highlights key considerations for institutional investors in carrying out due diligence to identify and respond to environmental and social risks.

» More

http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/sectors/
Due diligence process

1. Embed responsible business conduct into policies & management systems
   - UNGP 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24

2. Identify and assess adverse impacts in operations, supply chains & business relationships
   - UNGP 11, 15
   - UNGP 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24

3. Cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts
   - UNGP 13, 17, 19

4. Track implementation and results
   - UNGP 17, 20, 31

5. Communicate how impacts are addressed
   - UNGP 17, 21
“Business respect for human rights – building on what works”

• Key focus: human rights due diligence in practice

• Key messages:
  – Some positive legal and policy developments, but government action and leadership remains the biggest gap
  – There is a need to develop “regional races to the top” – some promising developments
  – Despite slow progress overall, the good news is that due diligence in practice can be done as demonstrated by emerging practices by “pioneers”
  – Prevention of negative impacts on people is at the core of due diligence
• Investors, together with other actors in the investment “eco-system” are key drivers for human rights due diligence – more action and coherence needed

• More strategic partnerships among key actors at several levels are needed

• For example, human rights defenders are critical partners for responsible business, sustainable development and rule of law

• Respect for human rights must be at the heart of corporate contribution to the SDGs with human rights due diligence being the way for business to know and show that they are doing so

• It is encouraging that private sector representation at the Forum has reached about one-third. The goal is to achieve balanced participation of relevant stakeholders and better geographic balance

• Key gap for 2019 Forum to address: currently, too few governments are participating actively
Supply chain initiatives
Chinese extractive industry

Due diligence guidelines for responsible supply chain management

5-STEP risk-based supply chain due diligence framework

1. Establish strong company risk management systems
2. Identify and assess risk in the supply chain
3. Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks
4. Carry out independent third-party audit at identified choke points in the supply chain (as indicated in the Audit Protocols).
5. Report on the process and results of supply chain risk management

Guidance for SME

My business and human rights

A guide to human rights for small and medium-sized enterprises

Some human rights considerations in your own activities

1. When you recruit employees...
   - Do you consider only competences and experiences when assessing who to hire?
   - Do you ask only for information that is relevant for the job to be fulfilled?
   - Do you make reasonable accommodations to allow employees with disabilities to have job opportunities with your business?

2. Once you have recruited employees and they are working for you...
   - Do you encourage a work environment in which people respect each other?
   - Do you have measures in place to avoid and combat discrimination in the workplace?
   - Do you take measures to protect employees from incidents of bullying, sexual harassment and other kinds of harassment?
Questions to consider in everyday business situations

Some human rights considerations in your own activities

3. If you advertise products...
   • Do you avoid reinforcing prejudices and stigmatising people or groups in your advertisements?
   • Do you make sure that you do not promote the sexualisation of children in advertising?

4. If you sell products directly to consumers...
   • Are your employees trained in non-discrimination of customers and are they, for example, informed of risks related to discriminatory or derogatory expressions?

5. If your employees work with harmful substances...
   • Do you ensure that your employees have instructions and receive training on how to handle the substances and what to do if accidents occur?
   • Do you ensure employee access to first aid equipment?
Questions to consider in everyday business situations

Some human rights considerations in business relationships

12. If you place orders to your suppliers with very tight deadlines...
   - Do your suppliers know that you expect them to respect human rights, for example by making reference to possible risks in your contracts or supplier agreements?
   - Do you plan your sales and your orders to avoid, to the extent possible, very tight deadlines with suppliers?

13. If you buy products from low cost countries or sectors that you suspect use child labour...
   - Do you make clear to your suppliers that you expect them to respect human rights, including to avoid child labour?
   - Have you sought expert advice, for example from an NGO, about products or countries that may have particular risks in terms of child labour?
Knowing and showing

Can we know?

_Do we want to know?_
hyper transparency
Better connectivity & access to information
**Global Risks**

**CSR Risk Check**
CSR Risk Analysis for International Business Activities

The CSR Risk Check tool is aimed at companies that are exporting to, importing from or have production facilities in foreign countries. After conducting this short test, you will know which international CSR risks are related to

**CSR Risk Management**
The total number of risks (at the moment) is 7928. The CSR Risk Check makes use of public data sources about CSR risks related to international business activities. All risks related to specific countries (whether or not related to conduct of the private sector) are visible in this map.

http://www.mvorisicochecker.nl/en/world-map
Environmental risks & impacts

https://ejatlas.org/
The ITUC Global Rights Index

The World's Worst Countries for Workers

1. Irregular violations of rights
2. Repeated violations of rights
3. Regular violations of rights
4. Systemic violations of rights
5. No guarantee of rights
5+. No guarantee of rights due to breakdown of the rule of law

https://survey.ituc-csi.org/?lang=en
Example. The Caribbean
Impacts and risks in the Caribbean

The total number of risks (as of the moment) is 7034. The CSR Risk Check makes use of public data sources about CSR risks related to international business activities. All risks related to specific countries (whether or not related to products/services) are made visible on this World Map. If no risks are shown for a particular CSR theme on the Map, this does not mean that there are no risks, but that we have so far not processed any data sources on which these risks occur.

MVO Nederland and its project partners

http://www.mvorisicochecker.nl/en/world-map
Impacts and risks in Jamaica

http://www.mvorisicochecker.nl/en/world-map
Environmental risks & impacts in Jamaica

Environmental Conflicts in Jamaica

Bauxite mining in Cockpit Country, Jamaica

Coal power plant to be built by Jiuquan Iron & Steel for alumina production at Nain, St Elizabeth, Jamaica

Transshipment Port in the Portland Bight, Jamaica
Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) are at the forefront of climate change and its consequences, particularly with regard to their freshwater resources. 71% of SIDS face a risk of water shortage, a figure that goes up to 91% in SIDS with the lowest altitude.
Sustainability risks by productive sector:

**Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines**

**Driving forces**
The travel and tourism industry has embraced sustainability as a means of attracting customers, enhancing product offerings and engaging more actively with stakeholders. Environmental preservation and an increased interest in eco-tourism and volunteer tourism have led to new business opportunities. Hotels, resorts and cruise operators are increasing their efforts to reduce their environmental impact. Increasing the use of indicators to measure the impact of local operations and value generation is essential in identifying areas for improvement and engagement. Human rights issues linked to local employment must be addressed, while implementing local monitoring systems is crucial. Industry-wide efforts to address issues like human trafficking offer an opportunity for companies to consistently and effectively tackle both these issues. Long-term risk management systems must address economic, geopolitical and climate risks to ensure business continuity and adaptability to changing global conditions.

**Highlighted criteria & Dimension weight**
- Economic Dimension ............... 35%
  - Codes of Business Conduct
  - Risk & Crisis Management
  - Customer Relationship Management
- Environmental Dimension ........ 23%
  - Environmental Policy & Management Systems
  - Climate Strategy
  - Operational Eco-Efficiency
- Social Dimension ................. 42%
  - Stakeholder Engagement
  - Occupational Health and Safety
  - Human Rights

Source: RobecoSAM Yearbook 2019
## Sustainability risks by productive sector:

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<th>Theme</th>
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<td>Economic Dimension</td>
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<td>Corporate Governance</td>
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<td>Materiality</td>
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<td>Policy Influence</td>
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<td>Environmental Reporting</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Dimension</td>
<td>Operational Eco-Efficiency</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Dimension</td>
<td>Corporate Citizenship and Philanthropy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Dimension</td>
<td>Human Capital Development</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Dimension</td>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Dimension</td>
<td>Labor Practice Indicators</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Dimension</td>
<td>Occupational Health and Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Dimension</td>
<td>Social Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Dimension</td>
<td>Stakeholder Engagement</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Dimension</td>
<td>Talent Attraction &amp; Retention</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RobecoSAM Yearbook 2019
Sustainability risks by productive sector:

Sustainability leaders 2019

- SAM Gold Class
- InterContinental Hotels Group PLC, United Kingdom
- SAM Silver Class
- Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc., United States
- Melia Hotels International SA, Spain
- SAM Bronze Class
- TUI AG, Germany

* SAM Industry Mover

Industry statistics

- Number of companies in universe: 23
- Number of companies assessed in 2018: 18
- Assessed companies to total companies in universe: 78%
- Market of assessed companies to total market: 95%

Results at industry level

The box-and-whisker plot describes the distribution of scores in the industry, based on all assessed companies. More information is available in the Reading Instructions in the Introduction.

Source: RobecoSAM Yearbook 2019
Main challenges

For Business,
- Much greater ambition (speed up and scale up)
- Collective actions (from pioneers to mainstream)
- Knowledge management (evidence of progress)
- Overall leadership (to honor commitments from the top)

For Governments
- Setting clear expectations (lack of vision and ambition)
- Policy coherence (evidence based smart mix of policies)
- Leading by example (economic diplomacy, public procurement, state own enterprises, etc)
2016 y 2017 en CEPAL, Santiago de Chile
Política pública para la implementación de los Principios Rectores de las Naciones Unidas sobre las empresas y los derechos humanos en el marco de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible

Major political supporters

- United Nations
- Organization of American States
- Naciones Unidas Derechos Humanos
- OECD
- Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner
Principales desafíos regionales para el desarrollo e implementación de políticas públicas de B&HR (3 consultas regionales)

1. Garantizar la **coherencia política** en el nivel regional y nacional.
2. Reforzar el **enfoque preventivo** de los Principios Rectores.
3. El estado como actor económico debe **garantizar el respeto** de los derechos humanos y liderar con el ejemplo.
4. **Fortalecer el sistema político y la independencia** de los entes de fiscalización y control.
5. **Fortalecer las capacidades en los diferentes actores públicos, sociales y empresariales** para facilitar la adopción e implementación de los Principios Rectores.
Principales desafíos regionales para el desarrollo e implementación de políticas públicas de B&HR (3 consultas regionales)

6. **Fortalecer el diálogo y el involucramiento** de los diferentes grupos de interés en el desarrollo e implementación de los PAN.

7. **Garantizar el acceso a mecanismos** de reclamación y reparación efectiva.

8. **Propiciar el aprendizaje entre pares** y motivar una carrera hacia la cima en la región para la adopción e implementación de los Principios Rectores.
RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Introduction

• Overarching objective of the Action is to contribute to the promotion of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth by supporting responsible business conduct practices in line with internationally agreed principles set out in the UN, ILO and OECD instruments.

• EU funded

• Implementing partners: ILO, OECD and UNOHCHR

• 9 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru

• Start implementation: 1 January 2019
ILO activities

- **Basis:** ILO MNE Declaration
- **Main objective:** to promote the positive contribution of MNEs to economic and social development and decent work, and to minimize and resolve the difficulties that their operations can cause
- **Scope:** labour dimension of RBC
- **Methodology:** a mix of regional and tailored-made national activities; demand driven
- **Implementation:** regional presence; management, synergies and sustainability
In conclusion

- Engagement of ILO constituents
- Capitalizing on ILO expertise and services (ILO Helpdesk for Business, annual regional reports, E-learning module and face-to-face training offer, company-union dialogue)
- Maximizing synergies – with ILO’s ongoing work in the region, and implementing partners

Contact: Annie van Klaveren, vanklaveren@ilo.org
OECD
RBC activities: in short

- **Basis**: OECD mandate and expertise (7 Adherents)
- **Scope**: RBC (human rights, labour, but also includes environment, corruption, consumer protection, taxation, etc.)
- **Methodology**: Activities that built on each other (assessment → capacity building)
- **Mix**: between country and regional activities
- **NCPs**: knowledge management and continuity
Priority sectors

Argentina
Colombia
Chile
Mexico
Panama
Peru
Conclusion

• **Building on OECD expertise:** sharing of good practices

• **Maximise synergies:** effective collaboration with OHCHR and ILO activities

• **Government ownership:** continuous engagement throughout implementation of activities

• **Central role of NCPs:** knowledge management and continuity

→ **Contact person:** Froukje.boele@oecd.org
RBC activities: in short

- **Mandate:** OHCHR leads the business and human rights (BHR) agenda and supports the work of the Working Group on BHR in promoting the dissemination and implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)

- **Scope:** UNGPs and BHR-related standards, including state duty to respect human rights; corporate responsibility to respect human rights; access to remedy

- **Geographical coverage:** country and regional activities

- **Implementing bodies:** OHCHR country offices in Mexico and Colombia, OHCHR South America office in Chile for Peru, Brazil Chile and Argentina and Regional Central America Office in Panama for Panama and Costa Rica; in collaboration with OHCHR BHR team in Geneva and the Working Group on Business and Human Rights

- **Methodology:** Advice, tools, guidance and capacity building for all stakeholders on UNGPs and BHR-related standards. Facilitate peer-to-peer learning and encourage multi-stakeholders engagement on BHR related questions.
Support National Action Plans on BHR processes

- Promote inclusive multi-stakeholder processes for development, implementation and monitoring of NAP
- Improve legislative and regulatory BHR-related framework
- Support access to effective remedy
New tools in the field of National Action Plans on business and human rights

Contact:

Elin Wrzoncki
Senior Adviser, Human Rights and Business
elwr@humanrights.dk

Daniel Morris
Adviser, Human Rights and Business
damo@humanrights.dk

Read more:

- Visit globalnaps.org here
- Find the updated Toolkit - the 2017 edition here
- More about our work with National Action Plans
Support human rights due diligence (HRDD) processes

- Facilitate dialogue and peer learning among business
- Support the development of training materials and tools on HRDD
- Engage with business associations
- Support CSO to engage in HRDD processes
- Collaborate with local expert institutions on HRDD
Support regional platform on RBC practices

## Annual multi-stakeholders regional consultation

| Peer learning and sharing of experience among relevant actors, including EU companies | Take stock and incentivise progress among countries and business of the region | Foster meaningful engagement with all interested stakeholders | Next consultation will be convened in Santiago de Chile, 3-4 September 2019 |
Next regional consultation

8-9 November in Bogotá or Panamá

7 November, side events

Contact person: Alexia Ghyoot, aghyoot@ohchr.org
Looking into the future
From foundational stage to mainstream
From pioneers to (new) normal

Co-creation of (mission driven) solutions
Links and contact details

- Working Group webpage

- Contact: wg-business@ohchr.org

- Next Forum: Geneva November 25-27, 2019

- Keep informed: Follow @WGBizHRs