



United Nations Global Compact

HUMAN RIGHTS Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and Principle 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses. **LABOUR** Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; Principle 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour; Principle 5 the effective abolition of child labour; and Principle 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. **ENVIRONMENT** Principle 7 Businesses are asked to support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; Principle 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and Principle 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies. **ANTI-CORRUPTION** Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

AFTER THE SIGNATURE

A Guide to Engagement in the United Nations Global Compact

About the United Nations Global Compact

Launched in 2000, the UN Global Compact brings business together with UN agencies, labour, civil society and governments to advance ten universal principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Through the power of collective action, the Global Compact seeks to mainstream these ten principles in business activities around the world and to catalyze actions in support of broader UN goals. With over 4,000 participating companies from more than 120 countries, it is the world's largest voluntary corporate citizenship initiative.

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DON'T SKIP THE ANNEX

This guide is a general introduction to engagement in the Global Compact in the first years after a company joins the initiative. Additional information on how companies can relate to the Global Compact and implement the ten principles is available in publications and guides listed in the annex. These resources can be downloaded free-of-charge from the UN Global Compact website (www.unglobalcompact.org/NewsAndEvents/publications.html).

For more comprehensive information about the Global Compact and how to engage, please visit our website at: www.unglobalcompact.org.

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you as a new participant of the [United Nations Global Compact](#). You have joined the world's leading voluntary corporate citizenship initiative, which includes thousands of businesses from every continent, in addition to hundreds of other stakeholders.

We have developed this guide to provide assistance during your journey as a participant, and to maximize the benefits that participation in the Global Compact offers. It will steer you through the major elements of participation and help you develop a strategic approach to drive business success and achieve your objectives. Our intention is to continuously improve this guide to fit the needs of our new participants. Your feedback on this publication is therefore very much appreciated.

The guide consists of five main sections:

- i) Welcome statements
- ii) Guidance for implementing the principles
- iii) A guide to the Communication on Progress
- iv) An overview of engagement opportunities
- v) A catalogue of helpful tools and publications

Although the Global Compact is a leadership initiative, it is equally crucial that participants pursue an engagement approach that incorporates all business functions and permeates corporate strategy, operations and culture. Our experience has shown that by pursuing this model, companies generate maximum value while positioning themselves well to manage the spectrum of emerging risks and opportunities in the context of globalization.

We hope you find this guide useful.

Sincerely,
Georg Kell
Executive Director
UN Global Compact

**YOUR GUIDE TO ENGAGEMENT
IN THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT**

WELCOME FROM BUSINESS LEADERS

Welcome to the United Nations Global Compact. With your commitment, you have joined a fast-growing network of businesses and other stakeholders from around the world seeking to contribute to a more inclusive and stable global market.

Becoming a better corporate citizen is not easy, and many businesses find the first steps overwhelming, even daunting at times. Others realize that many of their activities already address the Global Compact's principles. Whichever is your departure point, you will soon discover that aligning your operations with universal values is not only a good strategy of managing and minimizing the many risks businesses face in this day and age. It can also be a strong driver of value and success, as you come across previously unknown opportunities and build trust in new markets. These tangible benefits are felt by many Global Compact participants, multinational corporations and small enterprises alike. The adage that you can "do well by doing good" has indeed become one of the strongest value propositions in support of responsible business practices.

There are many ways in which the Global Compact can provide valuable support as you embark on your journey. This guide will help you understand the expectations of your participation, but also outline different options of engagement to better leverage the strengths of the Global Compact to the benefit of your business.

I hope you will find this publication useful in your efforts.

Sincerely,
Mark Moody Stuart
Chairman, Anglo-American plc
Chairman, Foundation for the Global Compact
Member of the Global Compact Board

As a member of the Global Compact Board and a representative of a participating business, I would like to congratulate you for joining the world's largest voluntary corporate citizenship initiative.

The Global Compact has a lot to offer. You will see that engaging in responsible business practices through the implementation of the ten principles will contribute to generating sustainable value for your company. It will also help create the enabling environment that is critical for business to thrive.

You have joined a vibrant and practice-oriented global network that offers a variety of opportunities for active engagement – ranging from constructive dialogue on critical issues and learning events to partnerships for the promotion of sustainable development and prosperity.

These opportunities are not only available at the global level, but also in more than 50 active local networks on the ground.

This Guide offers valuable guidance for your first steps towards making the Global Compact and its principles part of your business strategy, operations and culture. I wish you all the best on this journey of change. Rest assured that both your company and your stakeholders will gain from your participation.

Sincerely,
Futhi Mtoba
Chairman of the Board, Deloitte Southern Africa
Member of the Global Compact Board





A TRULY GLOBAL INITIATIVE

The United Nations Global Compact is the world's largest voluntary corporate citizenship initiative. Companies join the Global Compact because they share the conviction that business practices rooted in universal principles contribute to a more stable and inclusive global market and help build prosperous and thriving societies.

With more than 4,000 participating companies from 120 countries, as well as 1300 non-business participants (as of April 2008), the Global Compact has emerged as a truly global initiative with a strong presence in both North and South. The initiative also enjoys the backing of the United Nations' member states, as expressed in several General Assembly resolutions recognizing and encouraging the Global Compact's work.

A unique feature of the Global Compact is that participation not only commits the company as a whole, but specifically its leadership. The personal involvement of a top executive is an important signal to employees and other stakeholders that the company's corporate citizenship engagement is a strategic and operational priority. A top-down commitment can thus have tremendous influence on the quality of Global Compact implementation.

The Global Compact IS...

- a voluntary initiative to promote sustainable development and good corporate citizenship
- a set of values based on universally accepted principles
- a network of companies and other stakeholders
- a forum for learning and exchange of experiences

The Global Compact is NOT ...

- legally binding
- a means of monitoring company behavior and enforcing compliance
- a standard, management system, or code of conduct
- a regulatory body
- a public relations channel

The Commitment

Joining the Global Compact is a widely visible commitment to the initiative's ten universal principles.

A company that has made this commitment is expected to:

1. set in motion changes to business operations so that the Global Compact and its principles become part of management strategy, culture, and day-to-day operations;
2. publish in its annual report or similar public corporate report (e.g., sustainability report) a Communication on Progress (COP), describing the progress the company has made in implementing the ten principles; and
3. publicly advocate the Global Compact and its principles via communications vehicles such as press releases, speeches, etc.

In addition, there are a variety of engagement opportunities to further maximize the benefits of participation in the Global Compact. Some of these opportunities are outlined in this guide.

The Value of Participation

As business interests increasingly overlap with societal interests and development objectives, responsible business practices and cross-sector partnerships play a more important role than ever before. To foster a more inclusive and stable global market, the active engagement of businesses will be critical. At the same time, responsible business practices not only contribute to the well-being of stakeholders, they have increasingly become a long-term value proposition for business itself. It makes business sense for companies to invest in creating a sound environment in which to do business, to minimize risks and to harness new business opportunities by supporting developing and emerging markets.

Engaging in the Global Compact and implementing the principles can help companies to:

- improve organizational integration of environmental, social and governance issues.
- address the company's expanded business opportunities and risks.
- improve operational efficiencies.

- access the experiences and good practices of peers.
- acquire practical know-how.
- attract, motivate and retain employees.
- increase trust in the company and renew the its license to operate.
- improve corporate reputation and brand image.
- engage in a proactive and constructive dialogue with civil society and other stakeholders.
- strengthen stakeholder relations, both globally and locally.
- establish better links with the United Nations.
- take a leadership role on critical issues.
- network with other organizations.
- respond to financial market expectations and improve access to capital.





IMPLEMENTING THE PRINCIPLES

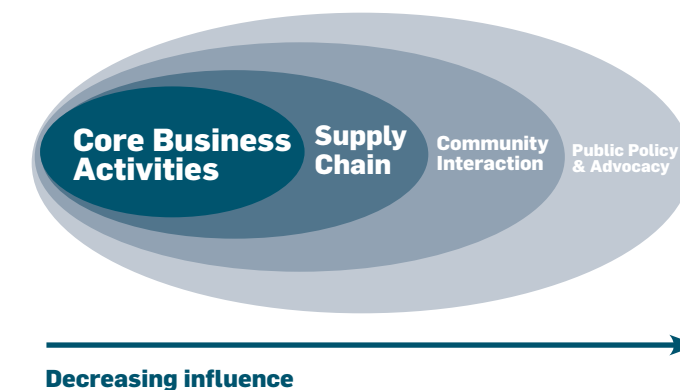
Companies that have signed on to the Global Compact commit to implementing the ten principles into their strategies and operations. However, small and large companies alike are sometimes uncertain about the right approach. While there is no single “correct” method or model, it is important that implementation of the ten principles is understood as a long-term process of continuous performance improvement.

As many different management models and approaches can assist in the process, key success factors in implementing the Global Compact principles include:

- treating the principles not as an add-on, but as an integral part of business strategy and operations;
- clear commitments from the company leadership;
- communication of the commitment throughout all levels of the organization to ensure broad support for the principles;
- a business environment favourable to new ideas and business innovation;
- developing measurable targets and a transparent system of communicating progress;
- willingness and ability to learn and adapt, and share good practices;
- a dedication to practical actions;
- working with subsidiaries and suppliers to extend corporate responsibility practices throughout the value chain; and
- openness to engage and dialogue with the company’s stakeholders.

What is “sphere of influence”?

Companies are asked to embrace, support and enact the ten principles within their “sphere of influence”. Perhaps the term is better described as spheres of influence, and envisioned as a series of concentric circles, where influence diminishes as the circles get bigger. The smallest circle includes a company’s core business activities in the workplace and marketplace. This is where a company has the greatest control in affecting ESG (environmental, social and governance) performance. The next circle covers the supply chain. Control is weakened here, but in some cases the influence can be significant. The third circle includes a company’s community interaction, social investment and philanthropy activities. And the final circle of influence is a company’s engagement in public policy dialogue and advocacy activities.



The Global Compact Performance Model

One way to approach implementation is to draw inspiration from the Global Compact Performance Model, which guides an organization from a leadership vision to the measurement and reporting of outcomes. The Performance Model is composed of ten elements of business practice, each represented by a separate segment of the diagram below. It is a company-driven process of continuous improvement that proceeds through each element represented in the diagram.

Put simply, implementation of the Global Compact principles means making a commitment, developing policies and strategies, taking action and finally reporting on progress. What matters is not how the company is performing at the moment of entry, but rather that the company is committed to change and continuous improvement.

Leadership - A leadership commitment to improved social and environmental performance is crucial in effecting lasting change.

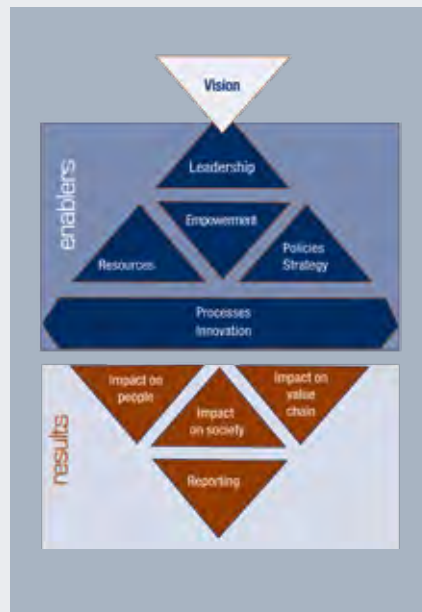
Empowerment - Empowerment of staff so that they can play their role in helping their organization achieve its vision can harmonize an individual's values with corporate objectives.

Resources - Managing the means to implement the company's policies and strategies and equipping employees with what they need to achieve their targets without compromising the company's commitment to the Global Compact principles.

Impact on society - Collaboration with local communities can make it easier for a company to operate smoothly and maintain its social license to operate.

Stakeholder Engagement - The effective implementation of both the principles and the Performance Model depends to a large degree on stakeholder engagement. It is particularly relevant to vision, leadership, policies and strategies, impact on society, and reporting.

Vision - Integrating a commitment to responsible corporate citizenship in the company's vision.



Reporting - This element is about reliable measurement and communication of the company's economic, social and environmental performance.

Policies and Strategies - Reviewing the company's existing policies and strategies and aligning them with the Global Compact principles (or developing new policies consistent with the principles).

Processes and Innovation - Confronting dilemmas that may be created by implementation of the principles and turning them into innovative solutions and business opportunities.

Impact on the Value Chain - Managing relations with commercial partners (e.g., suppliers, distributors and customers) and influencing their operations (e.g., via contractual arrangements, performance reviews, monitoring and audits).

Impact on People - Studies suggest that good social and environmental performance not only has a positive effect on a company's ability to recruit and retain high quality talent, but also on its productivity.

THE TEN PRINCIPLES

The following pages are intended to clarify some of the key concepts related to the ten principles and provide suggestions for practical steps companies can take at the outset of their implementation process. More comprehensive information can be found on the Global Compact website at www.unglobalcompact.org/Issues/index.html.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Principles 1-2)

Human rights are commonly understood as those rights that are inherent to the human being (e.g., the right to education, freedom of speech). The concept of human rights acknowledges that every single human being is entitled to enjoy his or her human rights without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

PRINCIPLE 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights.

The responsibility for human rights does not rest with governments or nation states alone. Human rights issues are important both for individuals and the organizations that they create. As part of their commitment to the Global Compact, businesses have a responsibility to uphold human rights both in the workplace and more broadly within their sphere of influence. A growing moral imperative to behave responsibly is linked to the recognition that a good human rights record can support improved business performance.

PRINCIPLE 2: Businesses should ensure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

There are several types of complicity. *Direct complicity* occurs when a company actively assists in human rights violations committed by others. *Beneficial complicity* suggests that a company benefits directly from human rights abuses committed by others. *Silent complicity* describes a situation where a company may not be assisting or encouraging human rights violations, nor benefiting from the actions of those that commit abuses, but is viewed as staying silent in the face of human rights abuses.

More Comprehensive Guidance on the Human Rights Principles:

The Human Rights and Business Learning Tool

An internet-based learning tool developed to assist managers and corporate responsibility professionals in companies participating in the UN Global Compact (UNGCO/OCHCR/UNSC, 2007). <http://www.unssc.org/web/hrb/Default2.asp>.

The Human Rights Framework

A poster designed and translated into six languages to give a publicly displayed, easily referenced overview for companies to implement a human rights approach (UNGCO/IBLF/BLIHR, 2007).

More information is available on the human rights tools section of the Global Compact website: www.unglobalcompact.org/Issues/human_rights/Tools_and_Guidance_Materials.html

Some suggested steps:

- Develop your company's business case for human rights ("Why are human rights relevant to your company?").
- Develop and encourage a transparent and rights-aware approach to your business.
- Make use of existing human rights resources and guidance materials.
- Find out what your company is already doing on human rights, for instance under health and safety, labour relations and human resources.
- Establish procedures for identifying and managing risks and opportunities related to human rights, and for addressing human rights impacts.
- Put in place management systems for human rights policy implementation, monitoring and reporting across the company.
- Learn from sector-wide business initiatives on human rights and consider a collective action approach with industry peers where appropriate.
- Provide mechanisms to protect employees who report potential human rights concerns within the company or with business partners.

LABOUR (Principles 3-6)

The Global Compact's labour principles are derived from the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

PRINCIPLE 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.

Freedom of association implies a respect for the right of employers and workers to freely and voluntarily establish and join organizations of their own choice. It further implies that these organizations have the right to carry out their activities in full freedom and without interference.

Collective bargaining refers to the process or activity leading up to the conclusion of a collective agreement. Collective bargaining is a voluntary process used to determine terms and conditions of work and the regulation of relations between employers, workers and their organizations.

Some suggested steps:

- Ensure that company policies and procedures do not discriminate against individuals because of their views on trade unions or for their trade union activities.
- Provide information needed for meaningful bargaining.
- In countries where the government does not permit respect for human rights (including rights at work) or does not provide a proper legal and institutional framework for industrial relations and collective bargaining, preserve the confidentiality of trade unions and leaders.

PRINCIPLE 4: Businesses should uphold the elimination of forced or compulsory labour.

Forced labour is a fundamental violation of human rights. Most victims receive little or no earnings, and work for long hours in extremely poor conditions of health and safety. Forced or compulsory labour is any work or service (whether or not wages or compensation are offered) that is extracted from any person under the menace of any penalty, and for which that person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily. By right, labour should be freely given and employees should be free to leave. While companies operating legally do not normally employ such practices, forced labour can become associated with enterprises through their use of contractors and suppliers.

Some suggested steps:

- Have a clear policy not to use, be complicit in, or benefit from forced labour.
- Ensure that all company officials have a full understanding of what forced labour is.
- If relying on labour providers for recruitment, ensure that no forced labour is supplied.
- Write employment contracts in language easily understood by workers, indicating the scope of and procedures for leaving the job.

PRINCIPLE 5: Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labour.

Child labour is work that is damaging to a child's physical, social, mental, psychological and spiritual development because it is work performed at too early an age. Child labour deprives children of their childhood and their dignity. They are deprived of an education and may be separated from their families. Children who do not complete their basic education are likely to remain illiterate and never acquire the skills needed to get a job and contribute to the development of a modern economy. Consequently, child labour results in under-skilled, unqualified workers and jeopardizes future improvements of skills in the workforce.

The ILO's Minimum Age Convention calls for the fixing of a minimum working age (usually about 15) in line with the end of compulsory schooling. It gives flexibility options (for instance in developing countries) for work done in the context of training, or for light work that does not affect schooling.

Some suggested steps:

- Be aware of countries, regions, sectors, economic activities where there is a greater likelihood of child labour.
- Adhere to minimum age provisions of national labour laws and regulations.
- Develop and implement mechanisms to detect child labour.
- Support and help design community educational, vocational training, and counseling programmes for working children.
- In communities, encourage and assist in launching supplementary health and nutrition programmes for children removed from dangerous work, and provide medical care.



PRINCIPLE 6: Businesses should uphold the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Discrimination in employment means treating people differently or less favourably because of characteristics that are not related to their merit or the inherent requirements of the job (e.g., race, age, disability, gender). Discrimination can arise in a variety of work-related activities, including access to employment, to particular occupations, and to training and vocational guidance.

Some suggested steps:

- Implement policies and procedures which make qualifications, skill and experience the basis for the recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff.
- Establish programs to promote access to skills development training.
- Provide staff training on disability awareness and reasonably adjust the physical environment.

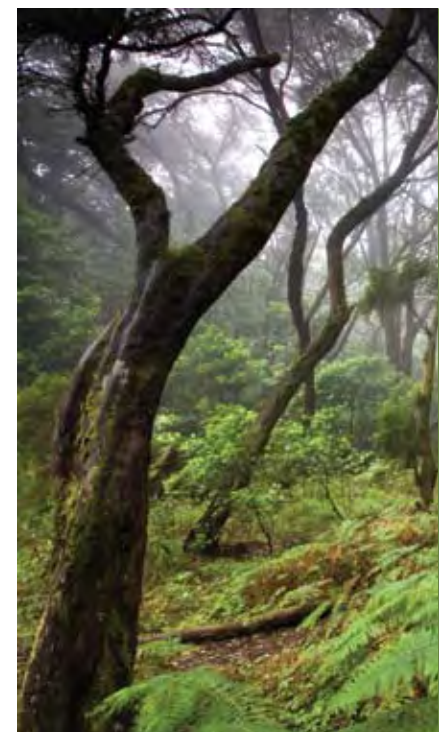
ENVIRONMENT (Principles 7-9)

PRINCIPLE 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.

The precautionary approach is defined as follows: “Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.” Precaution involves the systematic application of risk assessment (hazard identification, hazard characterization, appraisal of exposure and risk characterization), risk management and risk communication. When there is reasonable suspicion of harm and decision-makers need to apply precaution, they have to consider the degree of uncertainty that appears from scientific evaluation.

PRINCIPLE 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.

Companies have the responsibility to ensure their activities do not cause harm to the environment of their neighbours. Society also expects business to be good neighbours. Business gains its legitimacy through meeting the needs of society, and increasingly society is expressing a clear need for more environmentally sustainable practices.



“Caring for Climate: the Business Leadership Platform”

Climate Change will affect society in fundamental ways, and will alter the context in which the private sector operates and its ability to prosper. “Caring for Climate” is a voluntary and complementary action platform for Global Compact participants who wish to demonstrate leadership on the issue. It provides a framework for business leaders to advance practical solutions, inform public policy and shape public attitudes. CEOs who endorse the statement are prepared to set goals, develop and expand strategies and practices, and to publicly disclose emissions.

The CEO Water Mandate

The CEO Water Mandate represents a call to action and a strategic framework for companies seeking to address the issue of water sustainability in their operations and supply chains. The CEO Water Mandate is voluntary and aspirational. Nonetheless it represents a commitment to action. Its structure covers six key areas and is designed to assist companies in developing a comprehensive approach to water management.

For more information visit: www.unglobalcompact.org/Issues/Environment/index.html

PRINCIPLE 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Environmentally sound technologies are those that protect the environment, are less polluting, use resources in a more sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle residual wastes in a more acceptable manner than the technologies for which they were substitutes. Environmentally friendly technologies include a variety of cleaner production processes and pollution prevention technologies, as well as end-of-pipe and monitoring technologies. They also refer to total systems, including know-how, procedures, goods and services and equipment, as well as organizational and managerial procedures.

Some suggested steps:

- Provide information to consumers and stakeholders about potential environmental risks of products and services.
- Join industry-wide efforts to share knowledge and deal with issues, in particular production processes and products around which a high level of uncertainty and sensitivity exist.
- Establish a sustainable production and consumption programmes with clear performance objectives to take the organization beyond compliance in the long-term.
- Establish corporate policy on the use of environmentally sound technologies.
- Change the process, manufacturing technique and/or input materials, as well as make changes to the product and procedures related to reuse of materials on site.
- Measure, track and communicate progress in incorporating sustainability principles into business practices.
- Share and disseminate information illustrating the benefits of using clean technologies.
- Use life-cycle assessments (LCA) in the development of new technologies and products.

ANTI-CORRUPTION (Principle 10)

PRINCIPLE 10: Businesses should work against all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery.

Corruption, defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain, can take many forms that vary in degree from the minor use of influence to institutionalized bribery. Corruption poses risk to a company’s reputation and increases exposure to legal, financial and other risks.*

OECD defines extortion as: “the solicitation of bribes is the act of asking or enticing another to commit bribery. It becomes extortion when this demand is accompanied by threats that endanger the personal integrity or the life of the private actors involved.”

Bribery is defined as “an offer or receipt of any gift, loan, fee, reward or other advantage to or from any person as an inducement to do something which is dishonest, illegal or a breach of trust, in the conduct of the enterprise’s business.”*

Some suggested steps:

- Introduce and implement effective zero tolerance policies and programmes, and adopt a company ethics code.
- Train employees to ensure that an ethical culture is developed within the company and integrated in management systems.
- Adopt internal reporting procedures.
- Be accountable and transparent in all company transactions.
- Cooperate with authorities investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption.
- Engage in collective business action with industry peers to create a level playing field.

Check with your human resources or other relevant departments to see if any of the following exist:

- An employee training programme on how to identify bribery and corruption.
- A code of business conduct and ethics that includes a requirement for employees to review and sign off on the code regularly.
- An ethics “hotline” for reporting suspected violations (as well as associated use statistics).
- An investigations procedure that addresses violations, and provides information on results.

* Transparency International



THE COMMUNICATION ON PROGRESS (COP)

The Global Compact expects companies to take actions in line with their commitment, and requires participants to communicate annually on their corporate responsibility efforts. A “Communication on Progress” (COP) is a public communication to stakeholders (e.g., consumers, employees, organized labour, civil society, investors, media, government) on the progress the company has made in implementing the ten principles and, where appropriate, in supporting UN goals through partnerships.

The COP policy is based on the concepts of public accountability, transparency and continuous improvement. It serves many important purposes, including:

- helping to ensure the credibility of corporate engagement in the Global Compact;
- providing a repository of data on corporate responsibility practices that can be used by companies and stakeholders for purposes of learning and analysis; and
- protecting the integrity of the Global Compact initiative.

The Value of the COP

The value of sustainability reporting in general, but specifically the COP, lies in both the creation of the report (internal benefits) and in sharing it publicly (external benefits).

INTERNAL BENEFITS: THE COP...

- motivates a company to define a sustainability vision and strategy;
- stimulates the integration of corporate citizenship activities into their core business operations;
- improves corporate governance and the leadership commitment, and promotes senior management involvement in preparing, reviewing and endorsing the report;
- supports efforts to identify business risks and opportunities;
- encourages internal information sharing and learning by connecting different corporate departments (e.g., human resources, communications, environment, health and safety, operations, community relations); and
- stimulates internal assessment of progress and contributes to continuous performance improvement.

EXTERNAL BENEFITS: THE COP...

- demonstrates active participation in the Global Compact and outlines related actions to incorporate the principles into business strategy and operations;
- improves corporate reputation and helps drive brand value due to increased transparency and creation of trust;
- enhances stakeholder relations by articulating a sustainability vision, strategy and implementation plan;
- supports knowledge-sharing and learning by providing information on a broad range of corporate actions in different sectors and regions.
- provides increasingly demanded information on environmental, social and governance performance to outside decision-makers, from financial analysts and investors to regulators and consumers.

The Three Steps of Creating, Sharing and Posting a COP

STEP 1 : CREATING AN ANNUAL COMMUNICATION ON PROGRESS

While there is no single COP structure, the communication must include three elements:

- a. A statement of continued support for the Global Compact, articulating the benefits of engagement for the company and signed by the Chief Executive, Chairman or equivalent.
- b. A description of practical actions (i.e., commitments, systems, activities) the company has taken during the previous year to implement the Global Compact principles and to support broader development goals.
- c. A measurement of outcomes using, as much as possible, indicators or metrics such as those developed by the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.

STEP 2: SHARING THE COP WITH THE COMPANY'S STAKEHOLDERS

A COP is *not* a communication with the Global Compact Office or a Global Compact Local Network. Rather, it is a communication from a company to its stakeholders on progress made in implementing the ten principles. When possible, a COP should be integrated into a company's existing communication with stakeholders, such as an annual CSR or sustainability report. A stand-alone COP should be created only if a company has no other vehicle to report on corporate citizenship issues.

Just as important as the medium chosen to communicate progress is the method of distributing a COP to stakeholders. Companies should use the established methods for stakeholder communication, particularly as they relate to sustainability information (e.g., websites, direct mailings, employee alerts). Posting a COP on the Global Compact website - although required - is not considered a sufficient effort to share the information with company stakeholders.

STEP 3: POSTING THE COP TO THE GLOBAL COMPACT WEBSITE

Companies are expected to post an electronic version of their COP (and, if available, a link to the COP on the corporate website) on the Global Compact website. Additionally, they are asked to describe how the COP is being made available to stakeholders. This should be done as soon as possible after release of the COP.

For detailed instructions on creating, sharing, and posting a COP, as well as useful examples, please see the revised "Practical Guide to the United Nations Global Compact Communication on Progress" available on the Global Compact website.

COP Deadlines and Participant Status

Business participants are required to post their first COP on the Global Compact website within two years of the date of joining the initiative. Subsequent COPs are expected, annually.

In case a company fails to meet its initial COP posting deadline or a subsequent annual deadline, it will be marked as "non-communicating" on the Global Compact website. If a company misses two consecutive deadlines, it will be moved to the "inactive" list on the Global Compact website and no longer considered a participant.

"Inactive" companies may no longer use the Global Compact logo or take part in Global Compact events. After one year of "inactive" status, companies will be removed from the Global Compact website entirely.

"Non-communicating" or "inactive" companies must post a new COP on the Global Compact website in order to regain "active" status. Companies that have been removed from the Global Compact database after one year of "inactive" status must send a letter to the UN Secretary-General reconfirming their commitment to the initiative and post a current COP in order to rejoin the Global Compact.





The primary means for company engagement in the Global Compact is the integration of the principles in business strategy and operations. However, the Global Compact offers companies numerous additional opportunities to engage in activities that maximize the benefits and value of participation. Companies can consider further engagement in five broad areas:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. PARTNERSHIPS | 2. LOCAL NETWORKS |
| 3. ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS-RAISING | 4. POLICY DIALOGUES AND LEARNING |
| 5. COLLECTIVE ACTION | 6. SUBSIDIARY ENGAGEMENT |

Of course, companies joining the initiative are at different stages of their corporate citizenship journey. Small and large companies will therefore engage at different levels and implement the principles at different speeds. It is no surprise to occasionally see SMEs among the leaders, and large companies following. There are no expectations that engagement should follow a certain pattern or intensity, only that participating companies will engage and communicate.

1. PARTNERSHIPS

In addition to internalizing the ten principles, the Global Compact encourages participants to engage in partnerships with their stakeholders in support of broader development goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (www.un.org/millenniumgoals). Together, these two complementary objectives – principles and partnerships – constitute the comprehensive model of good corporate citizenship promoted by the Global Compact.

The basic concept of partnerships is simple and straightforward – to identify common ground between the private and the public sectors, and to combine their resources, skills and expertise to improve results. Partnerships focus on the many areas where private actors and public institutions can engage in win-win relationships, such as poverty reduction, health, education and community development.

Cross-sector partnerships can make it possible to overcome challenges that are too difficult for one organization or sector to address alone, and can make efforts more effective by combining resources and competencies in innovative ways. Through collaboration, actors can strengthen their efforts to achieve individual objectives by leveraging, combining and capitalizing on complementary resources, strengths and capabilities.

THERE ARE THREE MAIN TYPES OF PARTNERSHIPS:

- **ADVOCACY AND POLICY DIALOGUE** – Companies engage with other stakeholders to take a leadership role in championing, advocating for, and contributing to resolving different issues.
- **SOCIAL INVESTMENT AND PHILANTHROPY** – Companies provide financial support, contribute volunteers and/or expertise, or make in-kind contributions, including product donations.
- **CORE BUSINESS** - Partners collaborate to create employment and foster entrepreneurship, contribute to economic growth, generate taxation revenues, implement social, environmental or ethical standards and provide appropriate and affordable goods and services.



A Useful Resource: The Partnership Assessment Tool (PAT)

The Partnership Assessment Tool is a simple interactive tool to assist companies and their stakeholders in building more effective, sustainable and high-impact partnerships. The PAT guides the user through a series of questions assessing the strength of the partnership in six dimensions related to sustainability and development. Contact globalcompact@un.org for a copy.

Because of its unique position as an entry point for business to engage with the UN, the Global Compact has inspired hundreds of partnership projects around the world. Companies approach the Global Compact Office to facilitate partnerships on development projects because of its operational flexibility and focus on pragmatic solutions.

For more information about how to engage in partnerships, visit the partnership section of the Global Compact website.

2. LOCAL NETWORKS

The Global Compact’s Local Networks remain the most important vehicle for increasing and intensifying the impact of the initiative – by providing on-the-ground support and capacity-building tied to different cultural needs.

The Global Compact is genuinely global because it is local everywhere. Currently, Local Networks can be found in approximately 70 countries around the world. The last two years alone has seen network launches in Cote D’Ivoire, Senegal, Croatia, Serbia, Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, Russia, South Korea, and the Gulf States.

The primary function of Local Networks is to promote the Global Compact principles and facilitate their implementation by participants – both local firms and subsidiaries of foreign corporations. Networks undertake a variety of activities to do so, including identifying local priorities relating to responsible business, launching campaigns on different priority issues, organizing learning and dialogue events, disseminating local good practices, mobilizing collective action efforts, and broker partnership projects between companies and their stakeholders. In addition, Global Compact participants are also seeking the assistance of Local Networks to prepare their annual Communication on Progress.



More information about Local Networks

The 2007 Local Network Report highlights lessons learned about network building and performance, and numerous inspiring examples of solutions developed by networks to give practical meaning to the Global Compact at the local level.

Make sure to visit the Global Compact website for more information about specific local networks and their activities: www.unglobalcompact.org/NetworksAroundTheWorld/index.html.

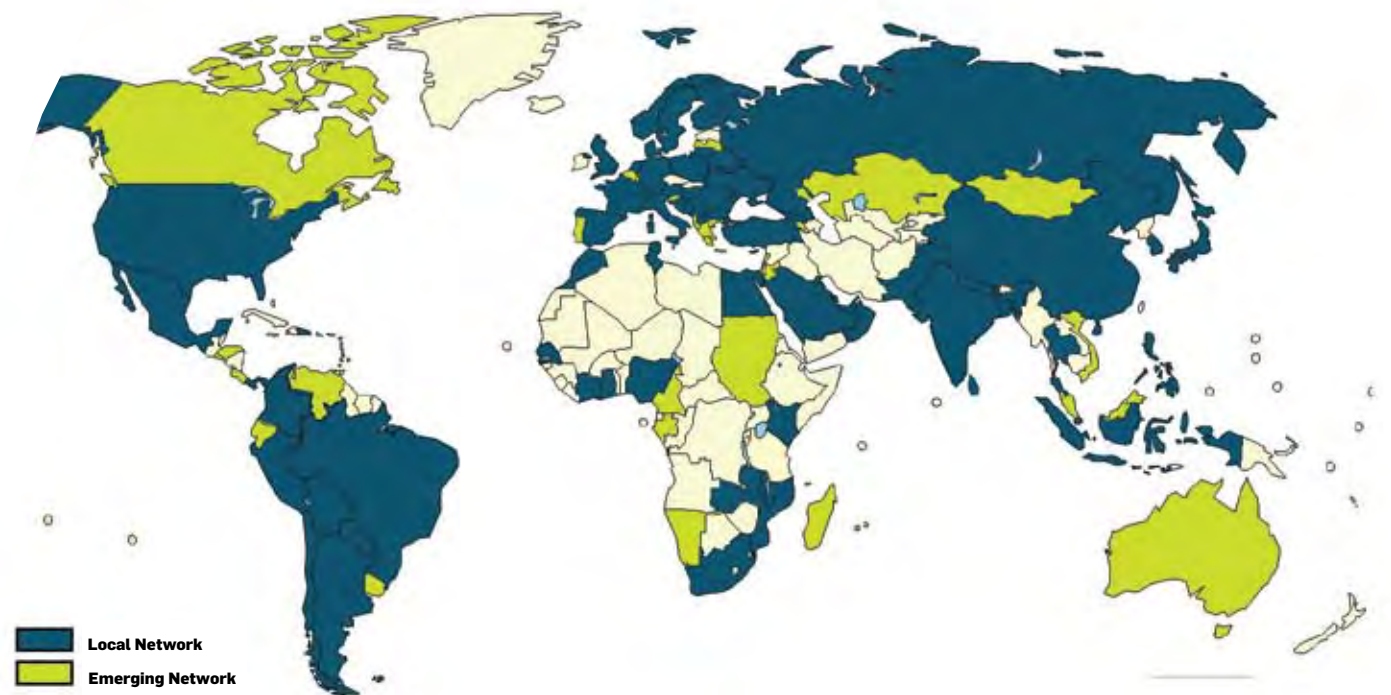
Networks are increasingly working together at the regional level, undertaking collective activities and broadening their learning capacity and their pool of good practices within specific cultural contexts.

Local Network representatives from around the world meet on an annual basis at the Annual Local Networks Forum. The Forum enables participants to learn from each other’s experiences in building a network; review and compare progress; identify best practices; and adopt strategic recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of Local Networks.

All Local Networks are expected to meet the following basic requirements:

- Be business-led, but inclusive;
- Establish a focal point authorized by the network to interact with the Global Compact Office and the wider Global Compact network;
- Promote multi-stakeholder engagement by inviting non-business actors to participate in learning and dialogue activities, projects and partnerships;
- Actively support efforts by participants to develop Communications on Progress;
- Encourage dialogue on emerging issues related to the principles;
- Fundraise independently; and
- Produce an Annual Activities Report.

GLOBAL COMPACT LOCAL NETWORKS AROUND THE WORLD



3. ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS

As a signatory to the Global Compact, a company is expected to publicly advocate the Global Compact and its principles via press releases, speeches, and other communications vehicles. Advocacy does not have to take the form of lobbying or activism. Companies can demonstrate advocacy through screening and training their suppliers on respecting human rights and the related Global Compact principles. Publication and distribution of a Communication on Progress (COP) can reach numerous stakeholders with the universal value message of the Global Compact.

4. POLICY DIALOGUES AND LEARNING

Each year, a variety of Global Compact-related events are held around the world, designed to enable learning and the development of practical solutions to pressing problems. Policy dialogues and learning can take place at the local level organized by Local Networks, or at the regional or global level. Past international events have taken place in Brazil, India, China and Ghana. The Global Compact Office uses three primary tools for advancing learning and policy discussions.

Learning Forums: The Global Compact regularly convenes a series of action-oriented learning meetings around the world that focus on specific issues related to globalization and corporate citizenship. The meetings bring businesses together with UN agencies, labour, non-governmental organizations and other groups to share best practices and produce solutions to contemporary problems.

Policy Dialogues: The dialogue process helps to identify new and emerging issues, promote multistakeholder trust and interaction, and support advocacy with policy makers. The meetings are an international platform for mutual understanding and problem-solving. Issues addressed have included “The Role of the Private Sector in Zones of Conflict”, “Business and Sustainable Development”, and most recently “Combating Discrimination and Promoting Equality in the Workplace”.

Leaders Summit: The Global Compact holds a triennial Leaders Summit that convenes top executives from participating businesses, heads of international labour, civil society and United Nations agencies, as well as high-ranking government officials to discuss both progress made and chart the future strategic course of the initiative. The Summit is chaired by the United Nations Secretary-General.

Participants are encouraged to take part in dialogues and learning events to share experiences with others about challenges and dilemmas, and to contribute to the ongoing development of future material related to priority issues.

5. COLLECTIVE ACTION

Companies can also choose to engage in collective action with other companies. Collective action can be an effective way of creating a level playing field on which to compete and increases the impact on local business practices beyond the capacity of any one company. Knowing that other companies in your sector or location are committed to good practices helps to build mutual confidence and supports behavioural changes. Joining forces with other companies can also contribute to identifying and developing innovative solutions to key challenges.

Examples of some of the high-profile collective action initiatives that companies have recently engaged in include Caring for Climate: A Business Leadership Platform, the CEO Water Mandate, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the Publish What You Pay Initiative, the Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights (BLIHR), or the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

6. SUBSIDIARY ENGAGEMENT

As a participant in the Global Compact, a company is expected to make continuous and comprehensive efforts to advance the principles wherever it operates — working toward a globally coherent approach to corporate responsibility. It is important that companies spread their commitment to the Global Compact throughout their operations around the world, including subsidiaries, local branches and local ventures. For multinational participants of the Global Compact, the engagement of subsidiaries can generate significant business value and is one of the most important contributions that can be made to scale up corporate responsibility efforts.

There are several ways that subsidiaries of companies can participate in the Global Compact:

- Some companies prefer to limit participation in the Global Compact to the headquarters, assuming that their commitment applies to all subsidiaries and, therefore, separate commitment by subsidiaries or

local affiliates is not advocated by the company. In these cases, only the parent company will be listed on the Global Compact website and will be expected to communicate on progress.

- Some companies encourage subsidiaries to join the Global Compact directly, in addition to the headquarters commitment. In these cases, subsidiaries will also be listed as participants on the Global Compact website.

Both the headquarters and participating subsidiaries are expected to communicate on progress.

- In other cases, subsidiaries decide to join the Global Compact even though their parent company is not a participant. The subsidiary will be listed as participants on the Global Compact website, and will be expected to communicate annually on their progress.





Managing your contact information

Upon joining the Global Compact, all companies and other stakeholders are registered in the Global Compact participant database. This database is the primary source of contact information for communication between the Global Compact and its participants. In order to keep participants informed about news and important developments relevant to their participation, it is critical that the database contain up-to-date contact information at all times.

Please note that it is the responsibility of participants themselves to ensure that the contact information in the database is updated.

When a company record is created in the database, all official contact points receive a personal login and password to manage the company's information. Upon login, contact points can add new contacts, modify contact information and assign different roles to existing contacts.

Use of Global Compact Logos

The UN Global Compact Office encourages its participants to use the Global Compact logos to help publicize the Global Compact and its principles. Approval for use of the Global Compact logos will generally be granted in the context of participant companies' activities promoting the Global Compact and its goals, but not in any manner that suggests or implies that the Global Compact Office has endorsed or approved of the activities, products, and/or services of the organization.

The regular Global Compact logo is reserved for use by the Global Compact Office or authorized partners. The official endorser logo ("We Support the Global Compact") can be used more flexibly, including in sustainability or financial reports, on websites, in advertisements, and on stationary, provided that permission is obtained in advance in accordance with the Global Compact's logo use policy, which can be found at: www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/gc_logo_policy.html.

Requests to use the logos must be accompanied by a sample illustrating the proposed use of the logo. Requests should be sent to gclgo@un.org.

Please note that compliance with the GC's logo use policy is part of the Global Compact's Integrity Measures, which can be found at: www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/integrity.html.



The [United Nations Global Compact](#) is rooted in the belief that responsible business practices and cross-sector partnerships are critical to strengthening the global economy and ensuring environmental and social well-being. Today, countless business practices and cross-sector partnerships use the Global Compact's ten principles as a moral compass.

Yet globalization remains an imperfect experiment. Demonstrating the social legitimacy of business and markets is just as critical today as when the Global Compact was introduced. Perhaps more than ever before, business—in partnership with the United Nations and other stakeholders—has the opportunity to help ensure that globalization and commerce advance in ways that benefit economies, societies and people everywhere.

Businesses make a vital contribution to society and development: creating employment and income, providing technical skills, strengthening management and bringing market-based solutions to pressing social and environmental problems. Responsible businesses are a positive force in spurring development and improving human conditions.

A commitment to the Global Compact demonstrates that a company is willing to take part in building a sustainable global market. Every company has a role to play and every company can contribute to positive change. However, the road traveled will be different for every company. Companies begin and end in different places on the road to improvement. Where a company stands at the entry point to the Global Compact is not important. What really matters is the sincere commitment to the Global Compact's mission and the willingness to change.

Every journey begins with the first step.



Further Resources

The following tools and resources have been produced by the Global Compact Office – often in cooperation with key partners and experts – or by one of the associated UN agencies. All resources can be downloaded from the Global Compact website: <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/NewsAndEvents/publications.html>



GENERAL

2007 Global Compact Annual Review

The Annual Review provides a comprehensive picture of the initiative and the efforts made by business and other stakeholders to advance the Global Compact's mission and principles. (UNGCO, 2007)

2007 Global Compact Leaders Summit DVD

This DVD presents a comprehensive documentation of the 2007 Global Compact Summit on corporate citizenship, including a video archive of major speeches, statements and presentations, key studies and reports, major initiatives and engagement platforms as well as an extensive library of photographs. (UNGCO, 2008)

Inspirational Guide to Implementing the Global Compact

A publication presenting 21 practical examples of how corporate signatories of the Global Compact have approached implementation of the ten principles, emphasizing the solutions developed to related challenges and dilemmas. (UNGCO, 2007)

Inspirational Guide to Implementing the United Nations Global Compact – Africa

A publication prepared on the occasion of the 2008 African Private Sector Forum, co-organized by the Commission of the African Union and the UN Global Compact. Case examples presented in this publication illustrate the wide range of innovative and sustainable activities being undertaken by businesses across Africa. (UNGCO, 2008)

Global Leadership Network (GLN) Global Compact Implementation Tool

An interactive learning and benchmarking resource that helps Global Compact signatories identify how the principles and other core citizenship issues function as a driver of business success. A website has been launched (www.gln-openaccess.org) providing free access for Global Compact participants to GLN's interactive online tool. (UNGCO/Accountability/Boston College Center for Corporate Citizenship/IFC, 2007)

Your Guide to the Global Compact – A Resource Package

An extensive resource package providing information on the Global Compact and practical guidance for companies seeking to implement the ten principles into business operations. (UNGCO, 2006)

Raising the Bar – Creating Value with the United Nations Global Compact

This comprehensive guide outlines how the Global Compact can stimulate organizational change while creating business value, assisting managers of large and small companies in translating the principles into business practices. (UNGCO/Greenleaf, 2004)





HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOUR

Embedding Human Rights in Business Practice II

The second volume in this case study series explores the practical meaning of human rights for companies, presenting 20 case studies on business practices. (UNGCO/OHCHR, 2008)

Human Rights and Business Learning Tool

An internet-based learning tool developed to assist managers and corporate responsibility professionals in companies participating in the UN Global Compact. (UNGCO/OCHCR/UNSC, 2007)

Human Rights Framework

A poster designed and translated into six languages to give a publicly displayed, easily referenced overview for companies to use in implementing a human rights policy. (UNGCO/IBLF/BLIHR, 2007)

Human Rights Impact Assessment Guide

A guide to Human Rights Impact Assessment and Management giving an overall view of the process of implementing a human rights assessment programme into a corporation. (UNGCO/ IFC/IBLF, 2007)

A Guide for Implementing Human Rights into Business Management

A report showcasing the experience of ten companies in implementing human rights within their companies. (UNGCO/OHCHR/BLIHR, 2006)

ILO-IPEC Guidelines for Developing Child Labour Monitoring Processes

Guidelines providing information on how to design, develop and operate child labour monitoring along with practical examples that will help to adapt the model to specific child labour situations. (ILO, 2006)

Embedding Human Rights in Business Practice

A publication exploring the practical meaning of human rights for companies, presenting four case studies and a policy report on different business practices. (UNGCO/OHCHR, 2004)

The Global Compact and Human Rights: Understanding Sphere of Influence and Complicity

A briefing paper providing an overview of the current understanding of “sphere of influence” and “complicity” in the context of the Global Compact’s human rights principles. (OHCHR, 2004)

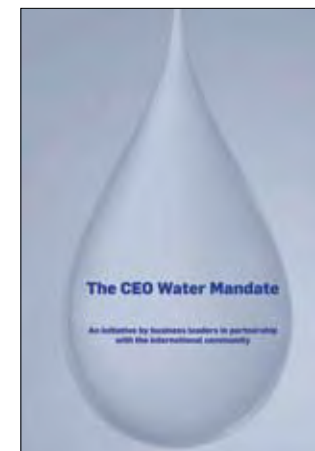
ENVIRONMENT

Measuring Business Success from Sustainability Certification

A project developing indicators that enable companies to assess the financial value of sustainability certification schemes in their strategy development and planning process. (UNGCO/Rainforest Alliance, 2007)

Caring for Climate: A Call to Business Leaders

This brochure outlines engagement opportunities through the Caring for Climate initiative, which assists companies to advance practical solutions and articulate climate strategies, share experiences and learn from industry peers, inform public policy as well as shape public attitudes. (UNGCO/UNEP/WBCSD, 2008)



Caring for Climate: Tomorrow’s Leadership Today –Climate Change, Environmental Responsibility and Examples of Corporate Leadership

A collection of case studies demonstrating innovative examples of Global Compact participants taking action to address climate change. (UNGCO/ UNEP/WBCSD, 2007)

The CEO Water Mandate

The CEO Water Mandate assists companies in developing a comprehensive approach to water management, covering six key areas: direct operations, supply chain and watershed management, collective action, public policy, community engagement, and transparency. (UNGCO/ Ministry for Foreign Affairs Sweden, 2007)

The Global Compact Environmental Principles Training Package

Training manual on the Global Compact’s environment principles, primarily for new companies – from medium-sized businesses in developing countries to large multinationals. (UNGCO/UNEP, 2005)

Talk the Walk – Advancing Sustainable Lifestyles through Marketing and Communications

Provides an overview of how marketing can foster sustainable consumptions and a toolbox for practitioners on how to run sustainable lifestyles marketing campaigns. (UNGCO/UNEP/Utopies, 2005)

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Business Against Corruption – Case Stories and Examples

A publication showcasing examples of how to deal with challenges when implementing the Global Compact’s anti-corruption principle. (UNGCO, 2006)

Business Against Corruption - A Framework for Action

Resources and tools to assist companies in implementing the 10th principle on corruption. (UN GCO/IBLF/II, 2005)

Business Fighting Corruption: Experiences from Africa

A collection of case studies showcasing how organizations in Africa are addressing the challenge of corruption. The publication is intended to assist managers in fighting corruption and increasing transparency. (GC Regional Learning Forum/GTZ, 2007)

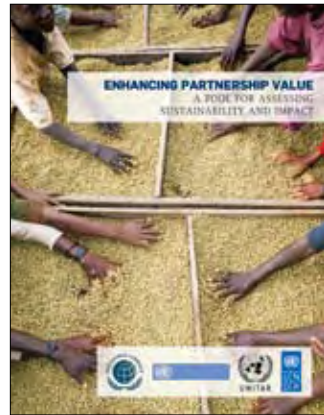
PARTNERSHIPS

Business Guide to Partnering with NGOs and the UN

A tool providing information to assist in the partner selection process and by identifying leading non-profit social actors from around the world that have demonstrated skill and excellence in partnering with companies. (UNGCO/ Dalberg, 2007)

Enhancing the Value of UN-Business Partnerships: A Tool to Assess Sustainability and Impact

A simple interactive tool to improve the effectiveness and developmental value of partnerships between the UN system and the private sector. (UNGCO/UNDP/UNOP/UNITAR, 2007)



Joining Forces for Change: Demonstrating Innovation and Impact through UN-Business Partnerships

A publication that showcases a broad spectrum of cutting edge initiatives seeking to unleash the potential of UN-business partnerships. (UNGCO, 2007)

Business UNusual – Facilitating United Nations Reform Through Partnerships

As this publication shows, partnerships between UN and business have acted as a catalyst for reform and institutional innovation throughout the UN system by infusing private sector management practices and performance based thinking. (UNGCO/GPPI, 2005)

COMMUNICATION ON PROGRESS

Practical Guide to Communication on Progress

This current revised edition contains updated information about creating, sharing and posting of a COP as well as practical examples of how companies are communicating progress. Also included are helpful definitions, tips on where to begin, examples and relevant GRI indicators. (UNGCO, 2008)

The Practical Guide to the Communication on Progress (COP)

Guidance and practical examples – principle by principle – on communicating progress on the ten principles and partnerships. Includes relevant GRI indicators. (UNGCO, 2008)

Making the Connection: The GRI Guidelines and the Global Compact Communication on Progress

A publication that introduces ways of addressing GRI and Global Compact requirements simultaneously. A draft guide was produced in 2006. (UNGCO/GRI, 2007)

Leading the Way in Communication on Progress

Inspiration and ideas on how to communicate progress in implementing the ten principles. (UNGCO, 2006)

OneReport COP Publisher

A web-based tool to assist companies producing a COP report. (UNGCO/SRI, 2006)

FINANCIAL MARKETS

New Frontiers in Emerging Markets Investment

Conference report from the 2007 “Who Cares Wins” annual meeting. (UNGCO/IFC/FDFA, 2007)

Principles for Responsible Investment

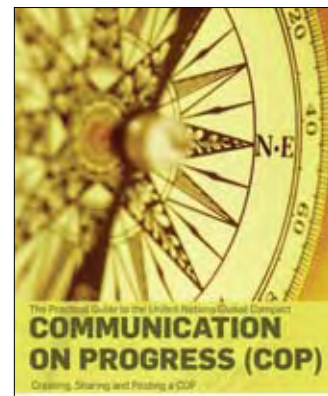
Voluntary principles providing guidelines on how to incorporate environmental, social and governance issues into mainstream investment decision-making and ownership practices. (UNGCO/UNEPI, 2006)

Communicating ESG Value Drivers at the Company-Investor Interface

Conference report from the 2006 “Who Cares Wins” meeting. (UNGCO/FDFA/IFC, 2006)

Investing for Long-Term Value: Integrating environmental, social and governance value drivers in asset management and financial research

Conference report from the 2005 “Who Cares Wins” meeting. (UNGCO/FDFA/IFC, 2005)



Who Cares Wins: One Year On

A review of the integration of environmental, social and governance value drivers in asset management, financial research and investment processes. (UNGCO/IFC, 2005)

Who Cares Wins – Connecting Financial Markets to a Changing World

This report addresses how the financial industry should integrate environmental, social and governance issues in their financial analysis, research and investment recommendations. (UNGCO, 2004)

EDUCATION

Principles for Responsible Management Education: A Global Initiative – A Global Agenda

The mission of the PRME initiative is to inspire and champion responsible management education, research and thought leadership globally. PRME seeks to establish a process of continuous improvement among institutions of management education in order to develop a new generation of business leaders. (UNGCO, 2008)

BUSINESS IN ZONES OF CONFLICT

Enabling Economies of Peace: Public Policy for Conflict-Sensitive Business

The report identifies a range of concrete actions that Governments and international organizations can undertake to better assist private-sector efforts to promote effective conflict-sensitive business practices. (UNGCO, 2005)

LOCAL NETWORKS

Local Network Report: Deepening Engagement at the Local Level

This report presents the results of the first comprehensive and systematic survey of Global Compact Local Networks. It highlights lessons learned about network building and performance, as well as numerous inspiring and innovative activities and examples of solutions developed by local networks to give practical meaning to the ten principles. The Local Network Report helps define what corporate citizenship means in different national contexts. (UNGCO, 2007)

Facilitating High-impact Global Compact Networks – A Practical Guide

Step-by-step guidance and practical advice on launching the GC and establishing GC networks at the country or regional level. (UNDP, September 2005)

SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZE ENTERPRISES

UN Global Compact Operational Guide for Medium-Scale Enterprises

An easy-to-follow guide for medium-scale enterprises to implement the ten principles and become good performers in the Global Compact. (UNGCO/UNIDO, 2007)

REAP - Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Programme

An internet-based tool designed to support small- and medium-size enterprises in assessing their CSR-related performance, based on the ten principles of the Global Compact and the UNIDO triple-bottom-line approach. (UNIDO, 2006)



The ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact

Human rights

- Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
- Principle 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

- Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- Principle 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
- Principle 5 the effective abolition of child labour; and
- Principle 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

- Principle 7 Businesses are asked to support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
- Principle 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
- Principle 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies

Anti-corruption

- Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.