



Conference on Human Rights and Business

JUNE 11TH 2014

Right to...

...self-determination • non-discrimination • work • equal pay for equal work for everyone to be promoted • rest • leisure and paid holidays • form and job mothers before and after childbirth • children's & young people's protection clothing • adequate housing • water and sanitation • health • education • freedom from inventions • moral rights of authors • life • not to be subjected to torture • prior and informed consent to medical or scientific experimentation • not security of person • detained persons to humane treatment • not to be subject to movement • aliens to due process when facing expulsion • a fair trial • be free • privacy • freedom of thought • conscience and religion • freedom of opinion • propaganda • freedom from incitement of racial • religious or national hatred of the family and the right to marry • protection of the child and right to acquire equal protection of the law and rights of non-discrimination • minorities...

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Welcome

On behalf of **the organising parties** ICCO Cooperation, CNV Internationaal, PwC and the VBDO, I wish you a warm welcome to our third Conference on Human Rights and Business.

Incorporating a Human rights policy at companies is not a simple task, and making it operational is even more difficult. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are very helpful in this respect, as they point out the specific responsibilities of companies and governments. The incorporation of these principles into the OECD Guidelines was even more helpful, since it now turned them into soft law. The guidelines also clarified the (increasing) responsibility of investors as one of the key stakeholders in a company.

However, whenever the VBDO asks companies in investor engagement meetings for objectives concerning human rights, they often find it hard to describe these in **terms of concrete, material and measurable actions**. And that is where we have sought cooperation with experts on human rights, like the development organisation ICCO and the trade union CNV on the one side, and companies that know all about quantifying objectives, like PwC, on the other side. It takes a broad coalition to tackle the complex and sensitive issue of human rights, but most of all it takes you, dear participant, to move the discussion forward.

Objectives of this conference are to discuss the **relevance of human rights** issues for companies and investors, to hear what both groups can and should do in this area, to **prioritise human rights** issues for companies and investors, and to find concrete inroads for setting objectives and measuring progress. This year we will focus on **5 key sectors**: Finance, Agriculture & Food, Electronics, Textile and Retail. In these sectors human rights have an elevated risk for investors, while at the same time positive behaviour will have a high impact on the advancement of human rights.

All of this is only possible when participants, drawn from a balanced group of companies, investors, governments and civil society organisations, are genuinely interested in making progress by listening, sharing experiences and dilemmas, and working together in finding solutions. After all, **we have a joint interest** as we share this planet with an increasing number of people like us who have the same needs and dreams as we do. Wouldn't it be great if our work leads to a better life for all of us?

Giuseppe van der Helm
Executive Director VBDO, Dutch Association of Investors
for Sustainable Development

H- Honest

You do your **utmost** to fulfill your job and make a difference within your organization.

But if you are **completely honest**, you can probably pinpoint an area (or more) within your human rights strategy, where you and your organization would be able to improve.

Please tell us what that is, so we will have **a better idea** what the important issues and topics within this field are. It's completely anonymous, so no worries.

To be **honest...**

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JOHN MORRISON

This conference is very timely. It addresses the fundamental new achievement delivered by the 2011 consensus in the UN, OECD and EU - that all corporations have a direct responsibility for their human rights impacts and should be accountable for them. This new responsibility on business does not in any way detract from the even more fundamental duty of states to protect human rights. But poor state performance cannot deny the parallel responsibility on business: in fact it makes that responsibility even more important and the associated risks even more profound. Three years after this achievement amongst governments, **the four fundamental questions for business** remain:

1) how much knowledge do I need to have about the human rights risks of my operations; 2) what represents an adequate level of mitigation to reduce these risks; 3) how transparent should I be about this knowledge and associated mitigations; 4) what remedies must I have in place for victims (as no strategy of prevention can be absolutely successful)?

If these are the core questions for any business, then it is also true that business cannot and should not attempt to answer them on their own. Finding thresholds of what represents adequate due diligence and mitigation are tasks that businesses cannot legitimately do on their own. All of the achievements made in health and safety standards over the past thirty years were not drawn up in isolation nor will they be in other areas of human rights prevention. The choice a business makes as to which risks should have greatest priority for mitigation, not just to the business but to vulnerable communities, is a choice that needs to be made **in partnership with stakeholders and rights-holders**.

Therefore it is essential that any conference on mapping and prioritising human rights risk is one that involves governments, communities, investors and NGOs as well as business. I am very pleased they are all represented here today.

Some of the most important developments in business and human rights over the past three years have been those focused on solving particular problems. The US government has moved to regulate global supply chains in relation to issues such as human trafficking, forced labour or conflict minerals. The European Union has also moved to place expectations on Europe's largest companies to **report on their social impacts**. The recent directives on conflict minerals and public procurement are also relevant. The few National Action Plans to have been published so far (e.g. UK, Netherlands and Denmark) make the promise that greater policy alignment

is coming and that economic levers, such as OECD National Contact Points, trade agreements and Export Credit Agencies, will be used increasingly to influence business behaviour and to lower human rights risk. A number of leading companies and business associations have also set out the human rights expectations of their member companies. However, this progress must be set against the size of systemic problems facing many peoples over the years ahead. **Traditional audit-led** approaches to supply chain management in the textile sector seem not to be sufficient with a view to the risks faced by workers in many countries, as the disasters in Bangladesh and Pakistan remind us. Export crops, such as palm oil, are discussed frequently as key parts of economic progress in countries such as Myanmar and Colombia, but such transitions in post-conflict environments are very high-risk indeed. Sexual violence in many parts of global agriculture is still a largely undiscussed issue and forced labour can remain endemic (such as in parts of the Thai fishing industry or in parts of rural India). Within the ICT sector, supply chain risks are being eclipsed by the post-Snowden revelations reminding the wider population of their right to privacy as well as the dilemmas for companies on data transfer, mass surveillance and censorship. The finance sector, five years after the financial crisis, is only still beginning to understand how lending and investment decisions can affect human rights outcomes.

The challenges are many but the discussion on how to frame the post-2015 UN Development Goals reminds us that the effective management of risks can and should create both business and human opportunities. Nationalism and protectionism are on the rise in many parts of the world, but free trade can still very much be part of economic growth; although such growth needs to embrace the human rights risks it brings with it and to best manage these. Such due diligence and prevention is not a constraint on economic growth and development, in fact it is becoming an essential part of it.

John Morrison is executive director at the Institute for Human Rights and Business

John Morisson
inspires me to take action on

ETTA ROSALES

Mrs Etta Rosales is a well-known human rights defender from the Philippines. She is the chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP). She underlines the need for implementing the UNGP on Business and Human Rights to move in international business from impunity to humanity.

Studies show that corporations have become so entrenched globally in our daily life that they practically lord it over all aspects of our being - our food, our health, our money, our industry, our education and perhaps even our future. Any business decision made in the boardroom could have an **impact**, positive or negative, on our lives. We can only remember quite recently the financial crisis of 2008 that saw the collapse of large financial institutions and downturns in stock markets around the world. National governments had to bail out banking institutions in order to salvage not just the banks but their respective economies as well. Thus was the ugly face of corporate greed unmasked.

But even way before this corporate fiasco took place, global **calls for greater responsibility** and accountability of corporations had been raised by human rights advocates. As early as 1973 there was a proposal by the United Nations to create a UN Commission on Transnational Corporations. In 2003 a final draft of the "Norms on the Responsibilities of TNCs and Other Businesses with regards Human Rights" was published. These initiatives were all doomed to fail, until Kofi Annan appointed Harvard Professor John Ruggie as UN Special Representative on Human Rights, whose work was adopted on June 16, 2011 by the UN Human Rights Council as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

With its **norm-setting character**, the UN Guiding Principles offer a process to enable us to take control of our lives in the face of seemingly unchecked corporate excesses; it likewise puts a greater check on States to ensure that corporate activities are not only ethical but that they are

also within the compulsive power and regulatory reach of these States. For even States have to rely on corporations to deliver services which once were within the public realm alone (e.g. public utilities), but now stand within the framework of public-private partnership.

At the end of the day, we must all admit that doing good is something we all aspire to, and this includes the business sector. Doing good is not anathema to the business objectives of corporations. As the truism goes, no one is above the law, and this is where the Rule of law matters - to make business enterprises behave in the way they should in accordance with existing human rights norms. In the same breath, when implementation of the law by States is more a matter of will than duty, an obligation in fact, then doing business the Rights way will not thrive. Stated otherwise, businesses that comply with the norms of good conduct and human rights are best **supported and accepted by society**; it is in societies where human rights are protected that we see the prevalence of such robust and dynamic enterprises.

Considering all these things in government or in private work, in NGOs or in a national institution on human rights, the **challenge is for us** all to work towards the common good for all humanity and to put a final end to impunity.

LORETTA ANN P. ROSALES

Chair, Commission on Human Rights, Philippines

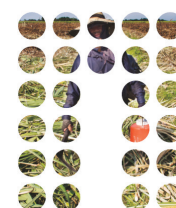
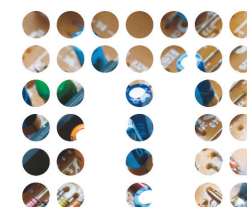
Etta Rosales
inspires me to take action on

PLENARY

- 09.30 – 09.40 **Welcome** by moderator Giuseppe van der Helm
- 09.40 – 10.00 **Keynote** by John Morrison + Q&A from the audience
- 10.00 – 10.25 **Interview** Etta Rosales by John Morrison + Q&A from the audience
- 10.30 – 10.40 **Welcome** by Robert van der Laan (PwC)
- 10.40 – 11.00 **Break**

BREAKOUT SESSIONS

- 11.00 – 12.30 **Break out session 1:** various sessions
- 12.30 – 13.30 **Lunch**
- 13.30 – 15.00 **Break out session 2:** various sessions
- 15.00 – 15.15 **Break**
- 15.15 – 16.15 **Open network session:** conquer your challenge and share your strength
- 16.30 – 16.50 **Reflections on the day** by John Morrison and Etta Rosales
- 16.50 – 17.00 **Closure** by Giuseppe van der Helm
- 17.00 – 18.00 **Drinks**



Break out sessions

Finance



Break out session 1

Setting the scene in the financial sector: identifying relevant actors and their responsibilities. Experts involved: Andrea Saldarriaga of the Investment and Human Rights Learning Hub, Ilse Griek of Sustainalytics. The financial sector has an important role to play in the human rights and business arena. In this session we will explore the connection between the financial sector and human rights. The LSE (London School of Economics) Centre for the Study of Human Rights will present the Investment and Human Rights Learning Hub, which was created to build understanding of investment, human rights and their connections. Sustainalytics will present an analysis of the alignment of human rights policies within the finance sector with the requirements for human rights policies and due diligence as laid out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Ruggie Framework).

Break out session 2

From theory to practice: how to start mapping and prioritising human rights risks in the financial sector. Experts involved: Adrie Heinsbroek of ING, ING is member of the Thun Group of Banks and David Vermijs of Shift. During this session we will facilitate a dialogue on how financial institutions can implement the UN Guiding principles. The discussion paper of the Thun Group of Banks will serve as a starting point for this dialogue. Furthermore, Shift will present their methodology for identifying, prioritizing and taking action on human rights and share their experience with the financial sector.

Textiles



Break out session 1

Setting the scene in the textile sector: from mapping risks and setting priorities towards new business models. Experts involved: To be announced - more information will follow soon. The textile sector was in the news daily last year, often with a view to human rights risks in the product chains. The key human rights risks are known within the sector. Therefore in this session the emphasis will not so much be on identifying risks, but on prioritising them and reflecting on new business models for avoiding them. MVO Nederland or C&A, as well as GSTAR, will present their human rights risks mapping exercises and demonstrate how they have been able to prioritise in order to respond to current risks and prevent them in the future. How do they advise and/or incorporate human rights risks in their policies and buying decisions and business models? Finally, a dialogue will be facilitated on risks, responsibilities and the need for (new) business models.

Break out session 2

From theory to practice: how to map human rights risks in the textile sector, and a business example. Experts involved: To be announced - more information will follow soon. During this session we will show the possibilities offered by the risk checker tool when mapping human rights risks. This tool will be used live during the session. Suit Supply will share how they have done their human rights risk mapping and how they decide upon certain priorities. Afterwards a dialogue will be facilitated on how to prioritise risks and how to take up responsibilities and start managing risks.

Break out sessions

Food and Agriculture

Break out session 1



Understanding possible adverse Human Rights impacts in the food industry. Experts involved: Roland Waardenburg from the Rock Group, Sune Skadegaard Thorsen from Global CSR and Agri Food reseller to be announced. As the world population grows, people and land in the food industry will be placed under pressure. What are possible adverse human rights impacts in the food value chain, and how are companies already dealing with them? Does certification cover human rights, and do we need to build new business relationships?

Break out session 2

Learn how to identify adverse human rights risks of a specific product through an app. Experts involved: Sune Skadegaard Thorsen from Global CSR, and Søren Bergmann of Viewworld and the Know Show app. Take a banana, a pineapple or grapes. They are grown worldwide and each region has its own human rights challenges. From what you know and have learned from the 1st session, what do you feel are the possible risks of these products? During this session, a special "app" will help us to walk through a list of human rights. Together we will develop an overview of human rights risks and prioritise what you feel should be addressed first.

Retail

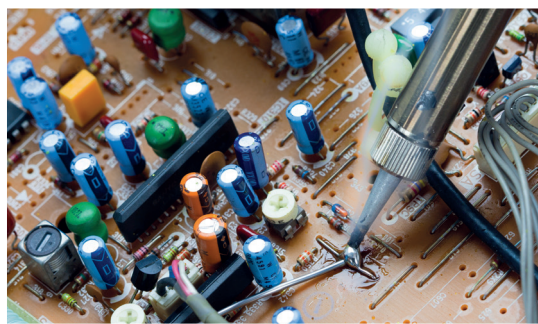
Break out session 1 (during round 2)



Experts involved: To be announced - more information will follow soon. The retail sector is a very diverse sector. At the end of the supply chain, they sell goods and services to the consumer. The sector consists of specialty stores, chains, warehouses, pharmacy's and many other types of stores. This sector has very specific challenges when it comes to implementing the UNGP on Business and Human rights and during this session we will discuss what challenges lay head, what the biggest risks are and how to move forward.

Break out sessions

ICT and Electronics



Break out session 1

Human rights risks within the world wide web. The electronics industry produces many devices that are used within the ICT industry. During this session we will shine our light on some of the human rights that are related to this technology-driven ICT industry. Microsoft will share some risks their human rights impact assessment address and how they prioritize these risks in taking action. UNICEF will present their work on the ICT value chain, outline what child rights risks exist for companies and demonstrate how the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative maps out the risks and opportunities. Experts: Jochem de Groot, Microsoft and Saskia Baar and Nadine Veltman, UNICEF.

Break out session 2

How to map, avoid and transform human rights risks of the production of your mobile phone and light bulb? Phones - we (almost) all have one with us, and they connect us to others. But who are the people making our phones, and under what circumstances? During this session Fairphone will share their approach to phone production and show how it seeks to avoid and transform human rights risks in the production of their phones in China. Similarly, Philips will briefly share their experiences on the human rights aspect of the IDH electronics program focused on China. Philips will also provide an update on what lessons their experience in the Congo has given them. Experts: Bibi Bleekemolen, Fairphone, Marcel Jacobs, Philips and Charlotte Scheltus, ASN Bank.

Generic sessions



Break out session 1

Speed Course: Protect, Respect and Remedy. Experts involved: Edwin Koster, European Representative of Social Accountability International (SAI), and Liesbeth Unger (HumanRights@Work). In general most attention is paid to the Corporate Responsibility to "Respect", the second pillar of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The first and third pillars, namely the State Duty to Protect and Effective Access to Remedy, are nevertheless of equal importance. The three pillars are interrelated, and advancement of human rights is only possible if progress is realised on all pillars. This session will give a quick and practical overview of the content, implications and steps to be taken on all three pillars of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Break out session 2

Translating the Corporate Responsibility to Respect into Supply Chain Management. Experts involved: Edwin Koster, European Representative of Social Accountability International (SAI), and Liesbeth Unger (HumanRights@Work). How can a technical, high-level set of principles be translated into practical Supply Chain Management? This session gives a quick and practical overview of the impact and implications of the Guiding Principles for companies' supply chain management. Is my current supply chain program aligned with the Guiding Principles? What can I do to implement the Guiding Principles in my supply chain? A brief and practical overview of possible answers will be provided.

Session 2: Take a DeepDive



Institute for Human Rights and Business

Investing the Rights Way:

A Guide for Investors on Business and Human Rights

What

Investing the Rights Way: A Guide for Investors on Business and Human Rights supports investors in making human rights an integral part of their environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations in investment decisions and corporate engagement. The Guide explains how investors can use the widely endorsed UN Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework and its implementing principles, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to improve their due diligence and risk assessment of human rights-related risks across their portfolios and as a tool to hold companies more accountable for their social performance.

How

Investors, managers and service providers can use the Guide in a number of ways to:

- Engage with companies on human rights.
- Benchmark or rank companies on their human rights performance against their peers.
- Screen companies within or outside of a fund.
- Explore what lies behind a company's public reporting statements.
- Establish whether a fund, investor or company should invest in a particular region, country or sector.

Results

Although this Guide is written for investors, it also provides a succinct and clear roadmap for all companies on implementing respect for human rights and engaging with the investor community on human rights policies, human rights due diligence, and mitigation of human rights impacts.

Who

Margaret.Wachenfeldt@ihrb.org | www.ihrb.org
<http://www.ihrb.org/publications/reports/investing-the-rights-way.html>

GLOBAL CSR

IMPA ACT

Responsible Supply Chain Management aligned with the UN Guiding Principles in the maritime industry

What

The goal of IMPA ACT is to create an international standard for RSCM practice within the maritime industry that brings together purchasers and suppliers, and facilitates joint implementation of the UN Guiding Principles. The programme's shared approach aims at creating mutual benefits as it enables cost-efficiency and joint learning.

Why

In 2012 GLOBAL CSR authored a report on RSCM in light of the UN Guiding Principles for the Danish Shipping Industry – this work inspired leading Danish ship owners to join forces with IMPA and GLOBAL CSR to create an industry-wide approach to RSCM, thereby ensuring convergence, cost-efficiency, knowledge sharing and leverage.

How

GLOBAL CSR assists IMPA ACT in developing tools for purchasers and suppliers to work together and share experiences. In practice, members gain access to the IMPA ACT toolbox, workshops and resources. Members follow a 6-step process to enable the development of sustainable practices in their own companies as well as among their suppliers. Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles as an effective and legitimate way to manage impacts on society is at the very core of the collaboration.

Results

J.Lauritzen, a leading Danish ship owner, is one of the founding members. The company is currently implementing the programme internally as well as among suppliers. To date it has aligned its procurement system, trained all purchasing staff, updated its contracts and has partnered with selected suppliers to ensure implementation¹.

Who

Contact regarding GLOBAL CSR's involvement with IMPA ACT:
Director of GLOBAL CSR, Signe Andreassen, sa@global-csr.com or
+4522789906 | <http://global-csr.com/> and <http://impa-act.org/>

M- meaningful business

Unicef

Are Children Your Business?

Tools for Companies + the Kids Council

What

Companies interact with children on a daily basis as workers, consumers and community members. In spite of this children are rarely considered by business. The incorporation of children's rights into due diligence processes is often limited to child labour. Yet the impacts of business on children extend to such issues as product design, advertising, the behaviour of staff or subcontractors, community resettlement and the value chain.

Why

Children's rights are about the choices we make every day. They are the responsibilities we all share to respect and help each other and to protect those in need.

Implementing child rights has the potential to:

- Achieve better risk management
- Build reputation and help secure the social license to operate
- Recruit and retain a motivated workforce
- Develop the next generation of talent
- Contribute to a stable and sustainable business environment

How

The Children's Rights and Business Principles define actions that businesses can take to fulfil their corporate responsibility to respect children's rights and suggest actions to support children's rights in the workplace, marketplace and community. To meet this responsibility, the Principles call on business to put in place appropriate policies and processes, as set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including a policy commitment and a due diligence process for addressing potential and actual impacts on human rights.

Results

1. UNICEF has developed a set of tools through a consultative process with business and a wider range of stakeholders. The tools support companies in integrating children's rights considerations into policies and processes.
2. UNICEF and the Missing Chapter Foundation have developed so-called Kids Councils. By entering into dialogue with young stakeholders, business can increase knowledge and work towards a sustainable business model.

Who

Learn more about the Children's Rights and Business Principles and the Kids Council. Visit www.unicef.nl/crbp or contact Nisha Bakker (UNICEF Netherlands), Tel +31 (0)6 11277370 | Email: nbakker@unicef.nl

MVO Nederland

CSR Risk Check

What

The CSR Risk Check is a CSR risk assessment tool commissioned by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and developed by MVO Nederland and Efocus. Project goals are:

- 1) To develop a simple and interactive web tool that will allow (SME) companies to assess CSR risks in their foreign activities and supply chains.
- 2) To provide these companies with practical advice for preventing or mitigating the CSR risks, as well as references for additional information and support.

Target group are primarily SME companies that purchase products from developing countries or emerging markets, export products to these countries, or have production facilities in these countries.

Why

The Dutch government expects internationally operating companies to implement corporate social responsibility (CSR). The basic principles in this context are the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises. Besides seeking risk transparency, the Dutch government expects companies to take measures to mitigate the CSR risks they have identified in or related to their business activities.

How

Project period: May 2012 – Dec 2016, development phase: 10 months

Project team: 2 fte per year

Funded: by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Results

Characteristics of the tool:

- Easy to use, quick and anonymous
- User obtains pdf report containing a description of relevant risks for selected countries, products and services, as well as related practical advice and references to additional information.
- Information for risks and advices are derived from free & public resources only. Number of unique sources entered to date: ca. 640.
- No naming & shaming of companies.
- Available in Dutch and English

The CSR Risk Check has been online since January 2013, and over the course of 2013 was used by more than 4300 unique users (and in 2014, by more than 2000 unique users at the end of May), mostly Dutch SME companies.

Who

Email: csrriskcheck@mvoederland.nl | Website: www.csrriskcheck.com
Twitter: [@csrriskcheck](https://twitter.com/csrriskcheck)

M- meaningful business

LSE

INVESTMENT & HUMAN RIGHTS LEARNING HUB (the Hub)

LSE Investment & Human Rights Project, an initiative of the Laboratory for Advanced Research on the Global Economy at the London School of Economics and Political Science

What	The Hub is a new, dynamic online space created to build understanding on investment, human rights and their connections. The Hub will explore the implications that these connections have for the work of governments, commercial practitioners and civil society in ensuring the protection of and respect for human rights.
Why	The Hub addresses the connections between human rights and investment to promote the implementation of international norms in practice, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights that specify that government and market actors have duties and responsibilities to safeguard human rights in the context of all business activity, including investment.
How	The Hub was launched on 10 April 2014 and is a two-year pilot project. The Hub has created an Investment & Human Rights Map and has developed a set of tools that provides access to a broad range of resources that identify and explain human rights, investment and their connections, including toolboxes, expert articles and learning videos. Beyond the Hub, the Investment and Human Rights (IHR Project) creates constructive spaces for discussion, promotes the sharing of good practice and carries out training and capacity building activities on the practical implications of the interaction between investment and human rights.
Results	The Hub and the IHR Project are recent initiatives and have gotten off to an excellent start. Initial feedback from across sectors has shown that there is great demand for the research and information we are providing. Over 100 government representatives, commercial practitioners and civil society actors attended the recent launch of the Hub in London and the Hub's mailing list has reached almost 900 subscribers globally.
Who	Contact: Project leads: Andrea Saldarriaga at a.saldarriaga@lse.ac.uk and Andrea Shemberg at a.r.shemberg@lse.ac.uk http://www.lse.ac.uk/InvestmentHumanRights

Total Impact Measurement Management

Total Impact Measurement and Management (TIMM)

Measuring Social Impact – A new language for business decisions

What	TIMM framework puts a value [positive or negative] on twenty impacts across society (including human rights), tax, economics, and the environment. It gives business the ability to compare strategies and investment choices, evaluating the total impact of each.
Why	We believe that if the measurement of business success extends beyond finances alone, and if a value (and a cost) is calculated for the social, environmental, fiscal and economic impact of the activities of companies, it allows them to make better informed strategic decisions.
How	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set the scope and boundary: identify the impact areas of parts of the business and supply chain. 2. Map the value chain: understand all business processes from production to finished product for all products / parts by performing a cause-effect analysis and by defining moments of influence. 3. Identify impact indicators: determine the impacts in each part of the value chain, how these arise and what data to collect. 4. Collect data: source human rights data from within the business and selected suppliers. 5. Fill data gaps: where actual data is not available, use techniques such as productivity modelling and economic modelling to estimate impacts. 6. Quantify and value changes: quantify and monetise the changes in (monetary) value to society, the environment and the economy. 7. Internal and external reporting: report on the insights gained. 8. Determine strategy, policy and process improvements: use this information to manage risks and improve strategy execution.
Results	For example, we have applied this approach in the case of Foundation Rural Energy Services to analyse the impact of rural electrification on the poverty in the regions of Mali and South Africa. Based on this structured approach we have identified the impacts on health and safety, education, quality of life, working climate and household income.
Who	Contact: Robert van der Laan Weblink: http://www.pwc.nl/nl/sustainability-responsible-governance/total-impact-measurement-and-management.jhtml

SER

Due Diligence tools and reports

SER Work Programme on international CSR

What

In 2013 the international CSR committee of the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands (SER) focused on the theme due diligence, a central concept in the OECD and UNGP guidelines. The goal was to develop due diligence tools and reports to support businesses in understanding and implementing a due diligence process in their operations.

Why

Since 2008 the SER Work Programme on international CSR is focused on the promotion of international corporate social responsibility. Based on an assessment carried out in the beginning of 2013 we identified the challenge for businesses in the implementation and integration of due diligence in their operations.

How

Together with the stakeholders represented in the SER committee on international CSR we developed and implemented due diligence tools and reports. The results are:

- A **practical module** on the various steps of due diligence;
- Further guidance to identify, prioritise and mitigate human rights risks from the SER/Shift project **Business and human rights**;
- A work conference on **due diligence**;
- A thematic **report on due diligence**;
- An advisory report on **International CSR Covenants**;
- Still ongoing - A code of practice on integrating due diligence in existing management systems (SER/NEN project).

Results

Supporting businesses in understanding and implementing the due diligence process is an ongoing process. In the coming year the due diligence module will be enhanced and expanded, the Code of practice will be developed and follow-up will be given to the advisory report on international CSR covenant

Who

drs. A.I. van Selm
<http://www.ser.nl/nl/actueel/werkprogramma/imvo.aspx>

Visit these sites for more information!

WWW.ACCESSFACILITY.ORG

WWW.MVORISICOCHECKER.NL

WWW.BUSINESS-HUMANRIGHTS.ORG

WWW.GRIEVANCEMECHANISMS.ORG

WWW.HUMANRIGHTSATWORK.NL

WWW.CSRRISKCHECKER.COM

WWW.HUMANRIGHTS-BUSINESS.NL

WWW.SHIFTPROJECT.ORG

WWW.MVO-PLATFORM.NL

WWW.OESORICHTLIJNEN.NL

WWW.ondernemeninontwikkelingslanden.nl

www.sa-intl.org/unguidingprinciplescourse

Two day training on implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights. September 24-25, 2014, Utrecht, NL

Update since the Human Rights and Business Conference 2013

The Rana Plaza tragedy occurred right before the conference on Human Rights and Business in 2013 was scheduled to begin. It was the worst disaster to date in the garment industry. More than 100 people died, and 2000 were severely injured. The tragedy showed the need and urgency to come to an implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. And even though a year later the victims of Rana Plaza are still awaiting compensation, a lot has happened to prevent a tragedy like Rana Plaza from happening again (although a lot of the aforementioned measures are still on paper alone, without being implemented):

- Almost 150 European and American companies signed the international Bangladesh Safety Agreement, covering almost 1/3 of the textile industry of Bangladesh;
- Minimum wage was increased by 77% after several worker strikes (but this is still no living wage);
- There is more freedom for workers to unite (albeit in different measure according to factory);

The textile industry in the Netherlands published an action plan in June 2013 with measures to overcome negative human rights impacts in its supply chain. Currently the sector is discussing the need for a covenant together with the Dutch minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation with yearly targets and monitoring to come to better working conditions.

It is the ambition of the Minister to establish covenants with other sectors in the Netherlands. To set the agenda for these covenants, KPMG was commissioned to do a Sector Risk Analysis based on data mining, sentiment mining, sector self-assessments and stakeholder consultations. This analysis is expected to be ready by the end of June 2014.

Mrs. Ploumen also published the Dutch National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in 2013. In Europe the Netherlands was the second country to publish an action plan. Great Britain was the first. In the spring of 2014 Denmark and Italy followed. All of these plans can be reviewed at: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/corporate-social-responsibility/human-rights/index_en.htm. The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights wrote a commendable response to the Dutch plan (in Dutch): <http://mensenrechten.nl/publicaties/detail/29203>.

In the Netherlands, the human rights and business debate focused very much on due diligence in 2013, with several interesting conferences and meetings around this issue, among them a conference organised by the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands (SER) in March 2014. This conference was followed by an advice from the SER on the corporate social responsibility agreements the minister wants to establish with different sectors in the Netherlands. This advice (in Dutch only) can be read here: <http://www.ser.nl/nl/publicaties/adviezen/2010-2019/2014/imvo-convenanten.aspx>

The United Nations Working Group on Human Rights and Business organised a forum on human rights and business. Even more people attended the forum this year than the last, when it was first organised. Around 1500 people from more than 100 countries registered. They represented business, governments, NGOs, knowledge institutions, victims, trade unions, etc. Reports of the Forum can be found here: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Forum/Pages/2013Forumon-BusinessandHumanRights.aspx>

In Geneva the so-called Ecuador initiative was fiercely debated. Unhappy with the international progress made on human rights and business, Ecuador initiated a debate on the need for a legally binding treaty on business and human rights. The Ecuador statement and other relevant information regarding this topic can be found here: http://www.businesshumanrights.org/Documents/Legally_Binding_Instrument_Business_Human_Rights

N - Network and **Your** **outtake**

1. Person	Action	_____
	Term	_____
2. Person	Action	_____
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3. Person	Action	_____
	Term	_____
4. Person	Action	_____
	Term	_____
5. Person	Action	_____
	Term	_____

k • living wage • safe and healthy working conditions • equal opportunity
 in trade • social security • including social insurance • protection of
 1 from exploitation • adequate food and its fair distribution • adequate
 take part in cultural life • benefit from scientific progress • material gains
 are • cruel • inhuman and/or degrading treatment or punishment • free
 to be subjected to slavery • servitude or forced labour • liberty and
 jected to imprisonment for an inability to fulfil a contract • freedom of
 ree from retroactive criminal law • recognition as a person before the law
 on • freedom of expression • freedom of information • freedom from war
 ed • freedom of peaceful assembly • freedom of association • protection
 uire a nationality • participate in public affairs • equality before the law •

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VBDO

The Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development (VBDO) works to create a sustainable capital market, a market that considers not only the financial criteria but also the non-financial, social and environmental criteria. VBDO's vision is to increase sustainability awareness among companies and investors.

www.vbdo.nl



CNV INTERNATIONAAL

This civil society organization is part of the National Confederation of Christian Trade Unions in the Netherlands (CNV). Together with its partner trade unions in 16 countries, CNV Internationaal reduces poverty and contributes to Decent Work in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. The work of CNV Internationaal is based on the principles of international solidarity, own responsibility, social dialogue and pluralism.

www.cnvinternationaal.nl



ICCO COOPERATION

We are a non-governmental organization for development cooperation. Our identity and work is characterized by three crucial values: compassion, justice and stewardship. Our mission is to contribute to poverty alleviation and social justice in local communities. ICCO promotes and facilitates the collaboration between civilians, social organizations, enterprises and businesses and governments. We offer access to financial instruments and tools to practically implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in your value chain. As partner to enterprising people, we work in 44 countries in which we have local presence.

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PWC

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