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# Responsible Societies, Responsible Schools

United Nations Global Compact



Pásztoryölgyi Gimnázium  
Eger, Hungary





# United Nations Global Compact

## The Ten Principles

### Human Rights

Businesses should:

- Principle 1: Support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights;
- Principle 2: Make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.



# United Nations Global Compact

## The Ten Principles

### Labour Standards

Businesses should uphold:

- Principle 3: 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;
- Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation.



# United Nations Global Compact

## The Ten Principles

### Environment

Businesses should:

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





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# United Nations Global Compact The Ten Principles

## Anti-Corruption

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





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# United Nations Global Compact Hungarian Participants

Source:

<http://unglobalcompact.org/participants/search>





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

Key Question:

- Why Human Rights Are Important for Business

Issues:

- Promoting the rule of law
- Addressing consumer concerns
- Supply chain management
- Building good community relationships
- Respecting Human Rights
- Examples of how companies are supporting and respecting human rights through their daily activities

Source:

<http://unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle1.html>



## Principle 2: Businesses should make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

### Complicity - Accusations

- **Direct complicity** — when a company provides goods or services that it knows will be used to carry out the abuse.
- **Beneficial complicity** — when a company benefits from human rights abuses even if it did not positively assist or cause them.
- **Silent complicity** — when the company is silent or inactive in the face of systematic or continuous human rights abuse.

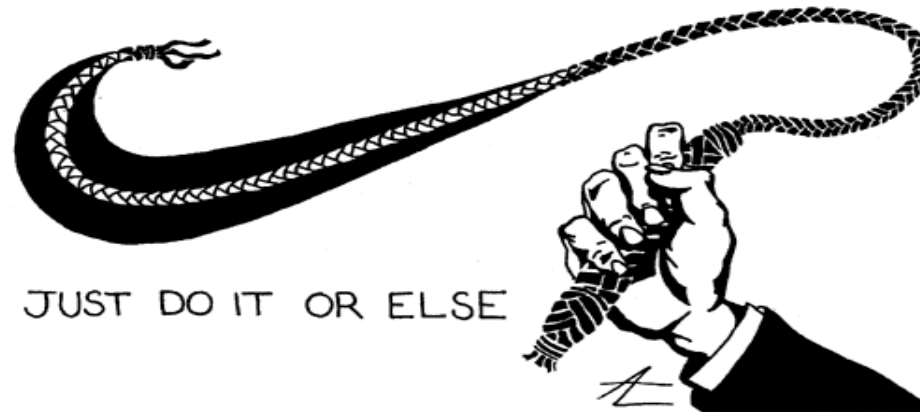


## Principle 2: Businesses should make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses.



### Issues:

- Globalization
- Growth of civil society
- Transparency and accountability
- Crime
- State-owned enterprises



### Source

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/Principle2.html>



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## 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 all employers and all workers to freely and voluntarily establish and join organizations of their own choice.
- Collective bargaining refers to a voluntary process or activity through which employees and workers discuss and negotiate their relations, in particular terms and conditions of work and the regulation of relations between employers, workers and their organizations.



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



What companies can do:

- In the workplace
- At the bargaining table
- In the community of operation



Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle3.html>

## Principle 4: Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour.



Situations of forced labour

- **Slavery**
- **Bonded labour or debt bondage**
- **Child labour**
- **Physical abduction or kidnapping**
- **Sale of a person** into the ownership of another



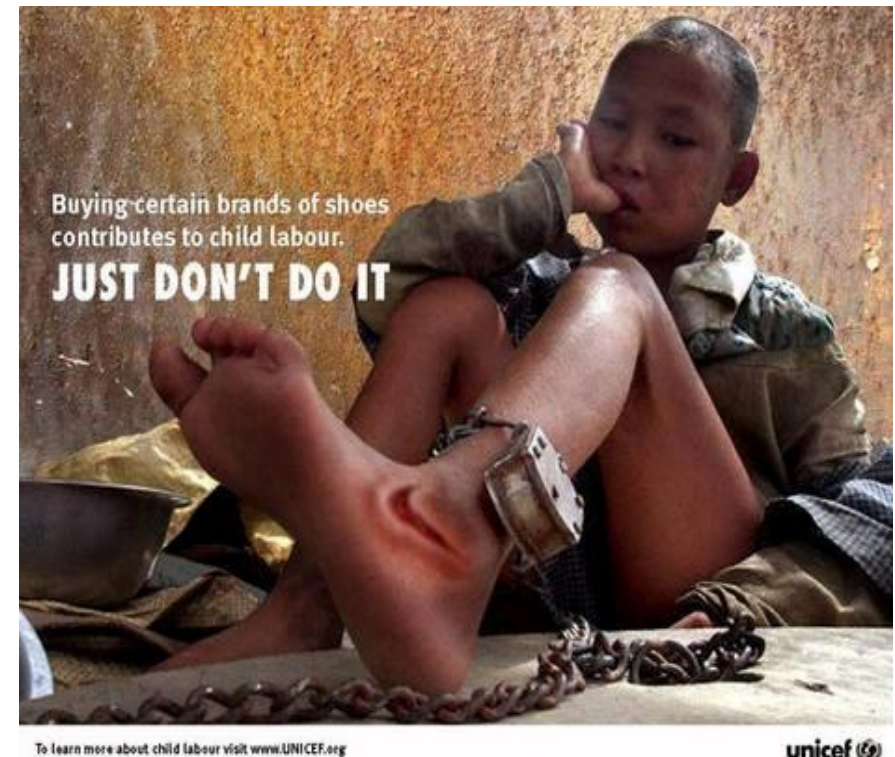
Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/Principle4.html>

## Principle 4: Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour.



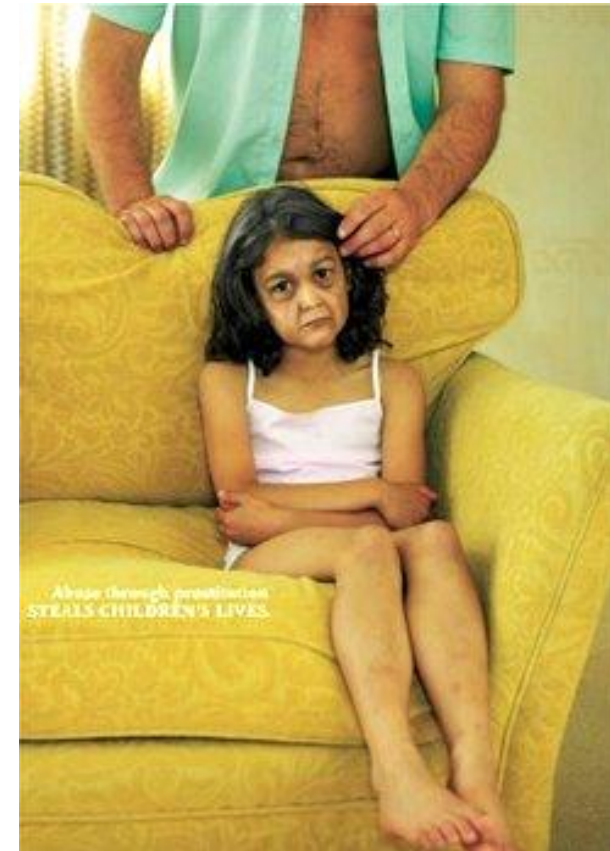
- **Physical confinement in the work location** (in prison or in private detention)
- **The work or service of prisoners**
- **Work required to punish opinion or expression of views**
- **Exploitative practices such as forced overtime**
- **Physical or psychological (including sexual) violence**
- **Full or partial restrictions on freedom of movement**
- **Withholding and non-payment of wages**
- **Deprivation of food, shelter or other necessities**



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



- **All forms of slavery**
- The use or offering of a child for **prostitution**.
- The use of a child for **illicit activities**, in particular the **production and trafficking of drugs**.
- Work which is likely to **harm the health, safety or morals** of the child



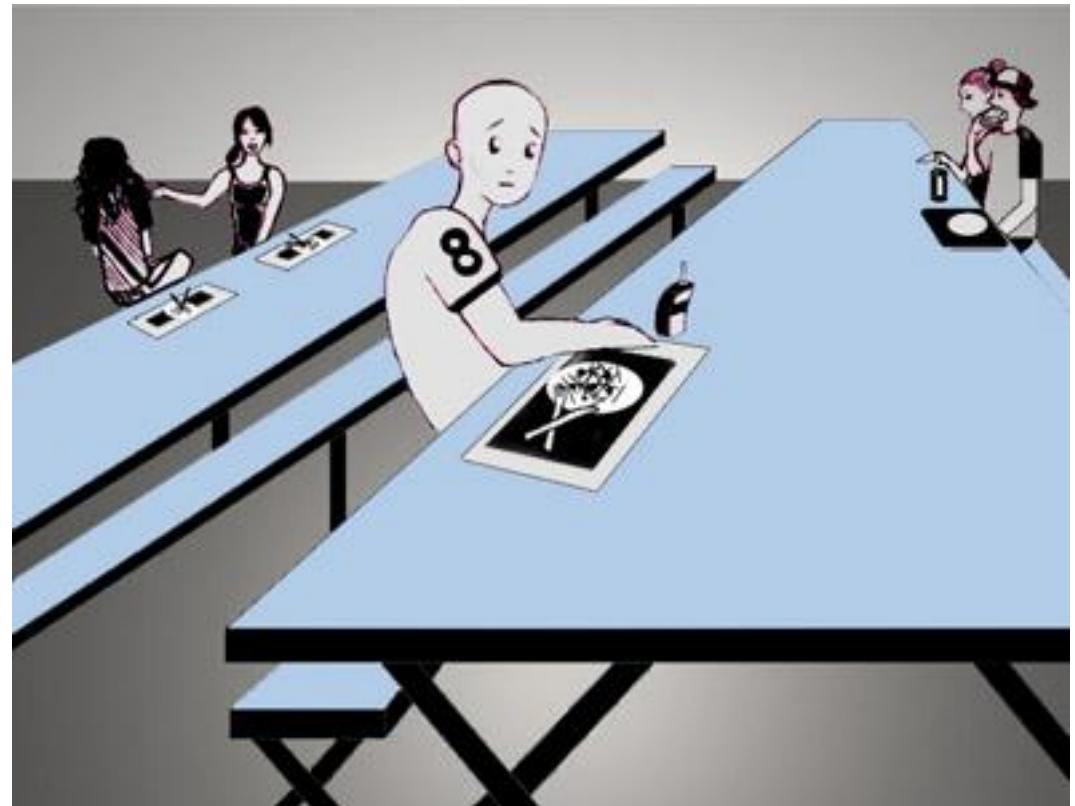
Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle5.html>

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



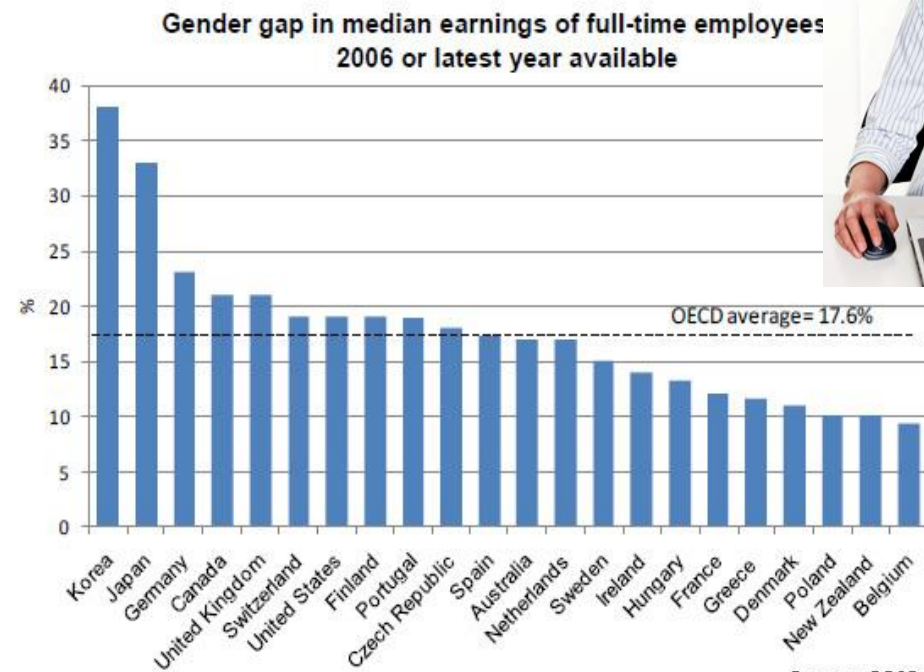
- Discrimination in employment and occupation means treating people differently or less favourably for characteristics that are not related to their merit or the job.



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



- These characteristics commonly include: race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, social origin, age, disability, HIV/AIDS status, trade union membership, and sexual orientation.



Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle6.html>

Source: OECD

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



- Precaution involves the systematic application of risk assessment (hazard identification, hazard characterization, and risk characterization), risk management and risk communication.



Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle7.html>

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



- Introducing the precautionary approach, Principle 15 of the 1992 Rio Declaration states that “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”.



Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle7.html>

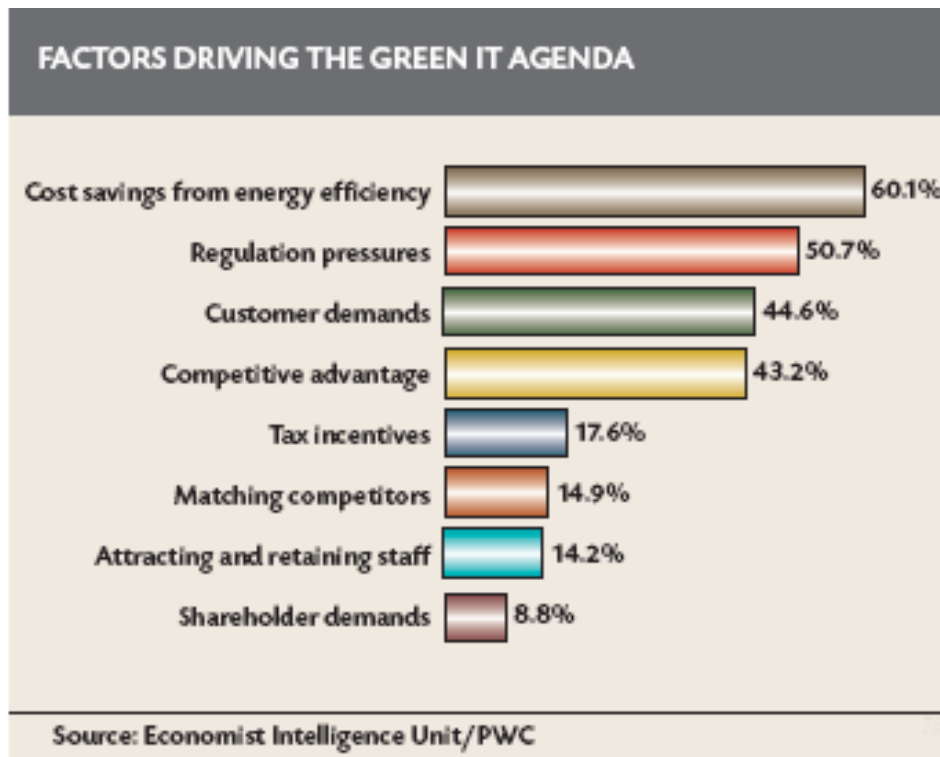
## Principle 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.



- Business and industry should increase self regulation, guided by appropriate codes, charters and initiatives integrated into all elements of business planning and decision-making, and fostering openness and dialogue with employees and the public.



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



Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle8.html>

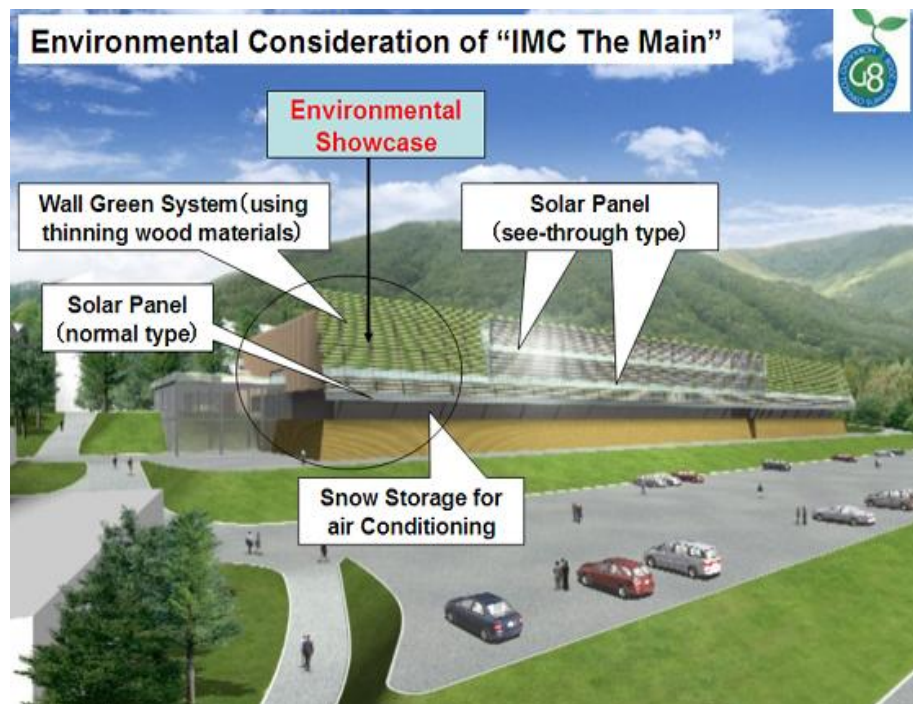
## Principle 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.



- Environmentally sound technologies should protect the environment, are less polluting, use all 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.



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



Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle9.html>

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



- UN Global Compact participants not only avoid bribery and other forms of corruption, but also to develop policies and concrete programs to address corruption. Companies are challenged to join governments, UN agencies and civil society to realize a more transparent global economy.



Source:

- <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle10.html>