



CLOSING REFLECTIONS

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The OECD

- Global policy network for standard setting and peer learning
- Established in 1961
- 34 member governments
- Global network
- 250 committees
- 40 000 senior government officials
- 2 500 secretariat staff
- Official voices of business, trade unions and NGOs reflected





OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- Most comprehensive set of guidelines for **Responsible Business Conduct (RBC)**
- **All sectors** of the economy
- **Government-backed** recommendations for business
- Binding for governments, non-binding for MNE's
 - **Promote the Guidelines**
 - **Create National Contact Points**
- Unique implementation and complaint mechanism, e.g. national promotion and mediation of “specific instances” by **National Contact Points (NCPs)**



Areas covered by the Guidelines

- Disclosure
- Human Rights
- Employment and Industrial Relations
- Environment
- Bribery, bribe solicitations, extortion
- Consumer interests
- Science and technology
- Competition
- Taxation

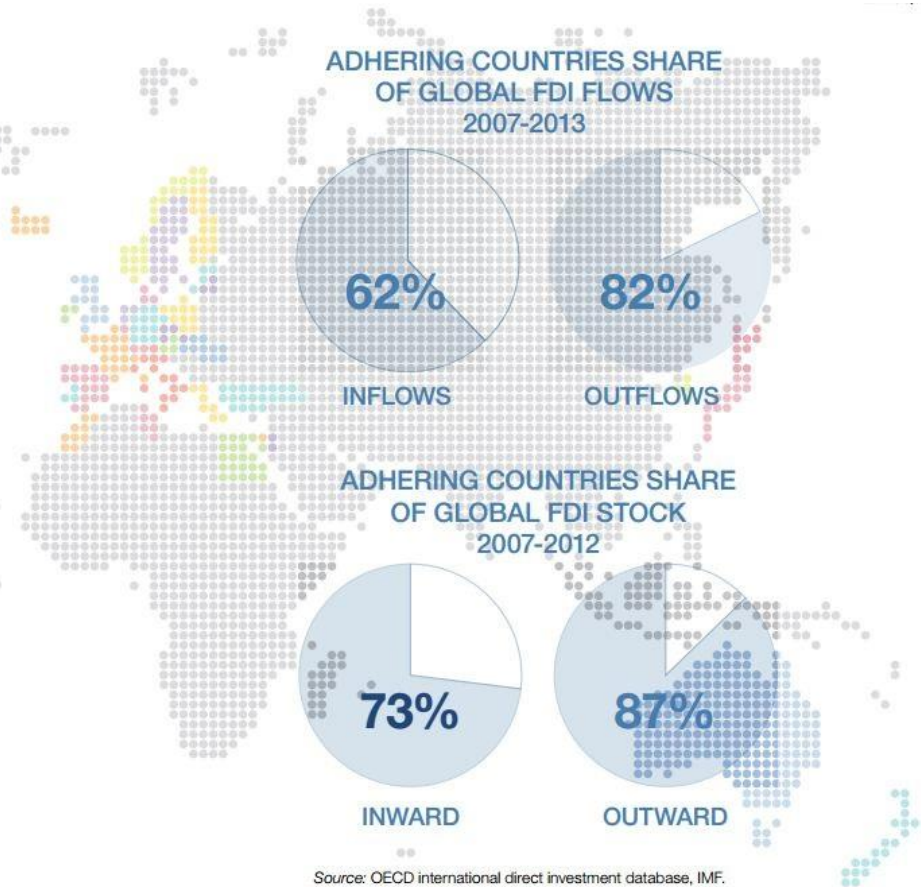




Adherents

ADHERING COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA	KOREA
AUSTRALIA	LATVIA
AUSTRIA	LITHUANIA
BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CANADA	MOROCCO
CHILE	NETHERLANDS
COLOMBIA	NEW ZEALAND
COSTA RICA	NORWAY
CZECH REPUBLIC	PERU
DENMARK	POLAND
EGYPT	PORTUGAL
ESTONIA	ROMANIA
FINLAND	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
FRANCE	SLOVENIA
GERMANY	SPAIN
GREECE	SWEDEN
HUNGARY	SWITZERLAND
ICELAND	TUNISIA
IRELAND	TURKEY
ISRAEL	UNITED KINGDOM
ITALY	UNITED STATES
JAPAN	EUROPEAN UNION (observer)
JORDAN	





Responsible business conduct

Goes beyond philanthropy ...

... to include an expectation that all enterprises make:

1. ***Positive contribution to economic, environmental, and social progress in the countries in which they operate***
 2. ***Avoid and address adverse impacts of their activities***
- RBC as a core component of business operations and risk management
 - Risk-based due diligence is key; includes supply chain and activities linked by business relationships



Due Diligence and Supply Chain

- Scope of application of the Guidelines extended from investment to business relationships, including suppliers, agents and franchises
- Risk-based due diligence main tool to prevent adverse impact.

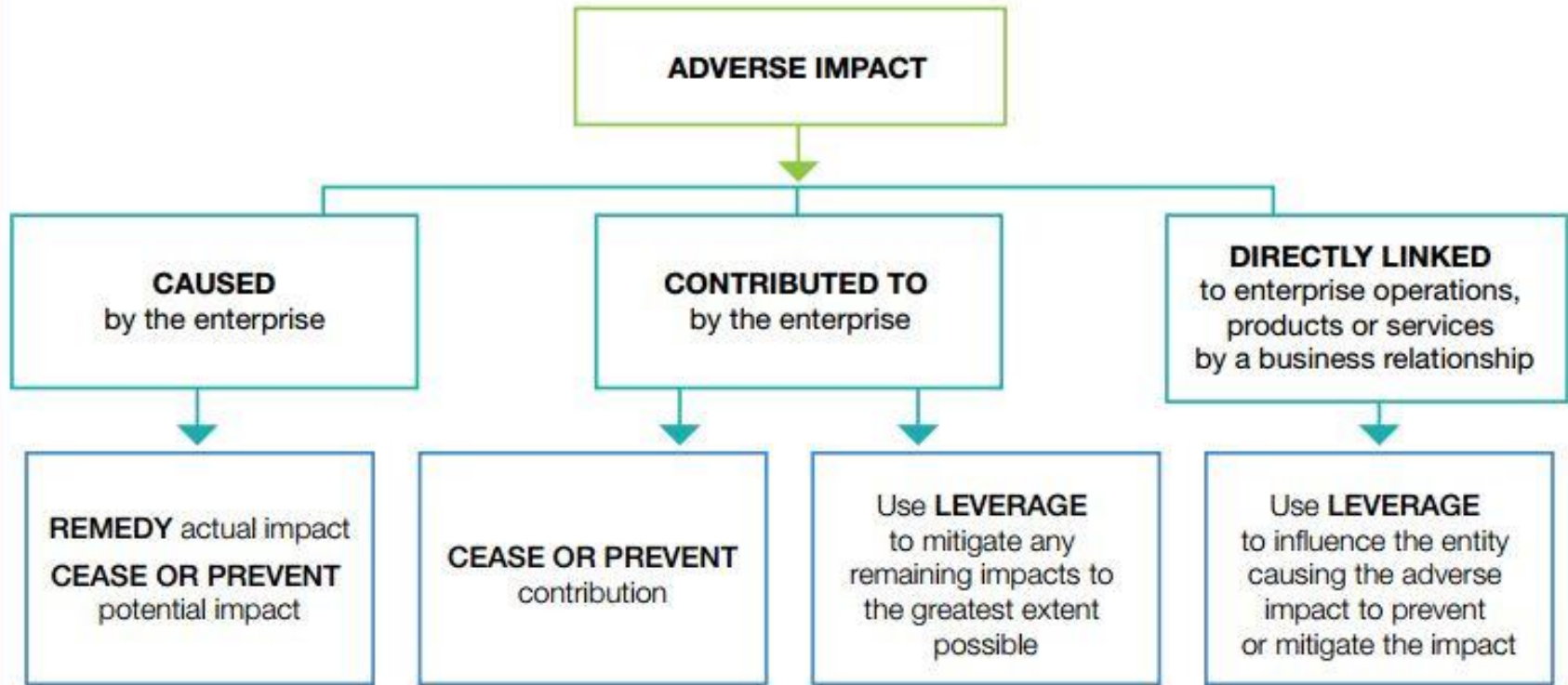
Enterprises should:

- *Carry out **risk-based due diligence** , (...), to identify, prevent and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts (...), and account for how these impacts are addressed.*
- ***Avoid causing or contributing to adverse impacts** on matters covered by the Guidelines, through their own activities, and address such impacts when they occur.*
- ***Seek to prevent or mitigate an adverse impact where they have not contributed to that impact, when the impact is nevertheless directly linked to their operations, products or services by a business relationship.***



Impact focus

ADDRESSING ADVERSE IMPACTS



Note: More specific guidelines for addressing human rights adverse impacts are listed in Chapter IV.



Sector-specific due diligence



[OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains](#)



[OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector](#)



[FAO-OECD Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains](#)



[OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment & Footwear Sector](#)

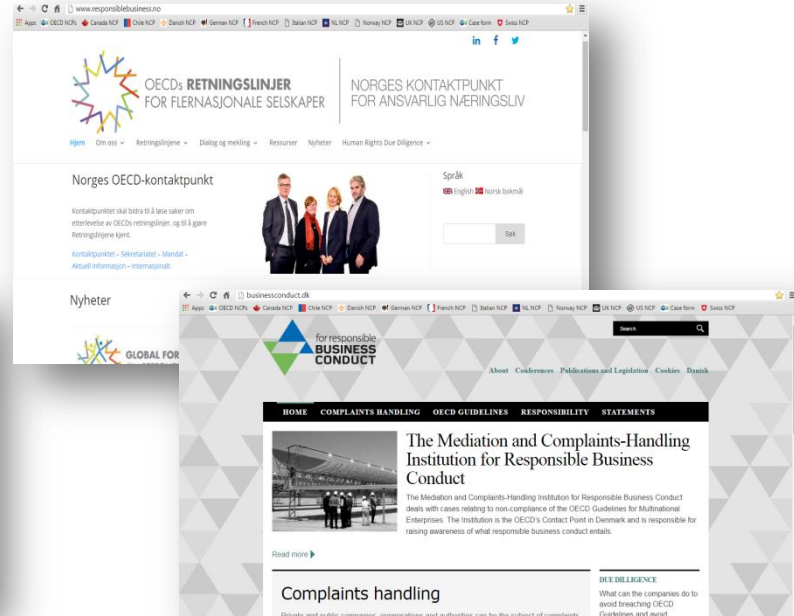
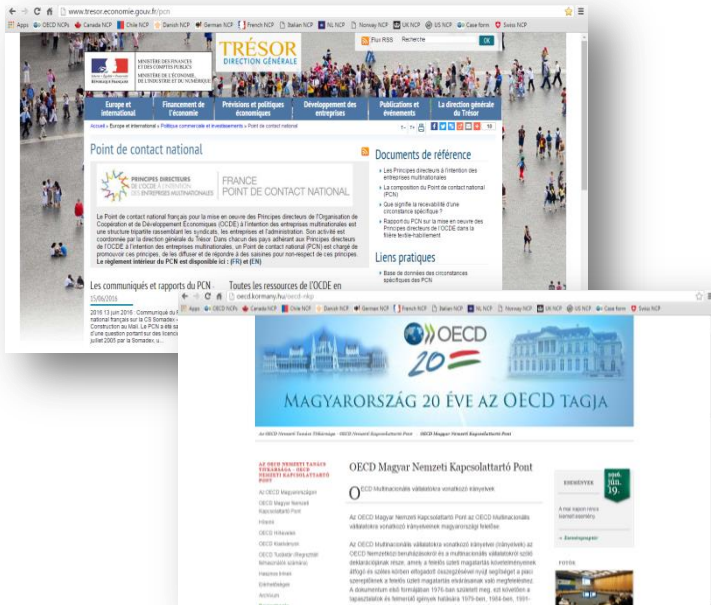


[Responsible Business Conduct in the Financial Sector](#)



National Contact Points

- All governments adhering to the OECD Declaration must set up a National Contact Point
- Governments must provide sufficient resources, human and financial, to allow the NCP to function
- NCPs promote the Guidelines and receive “specific instances”

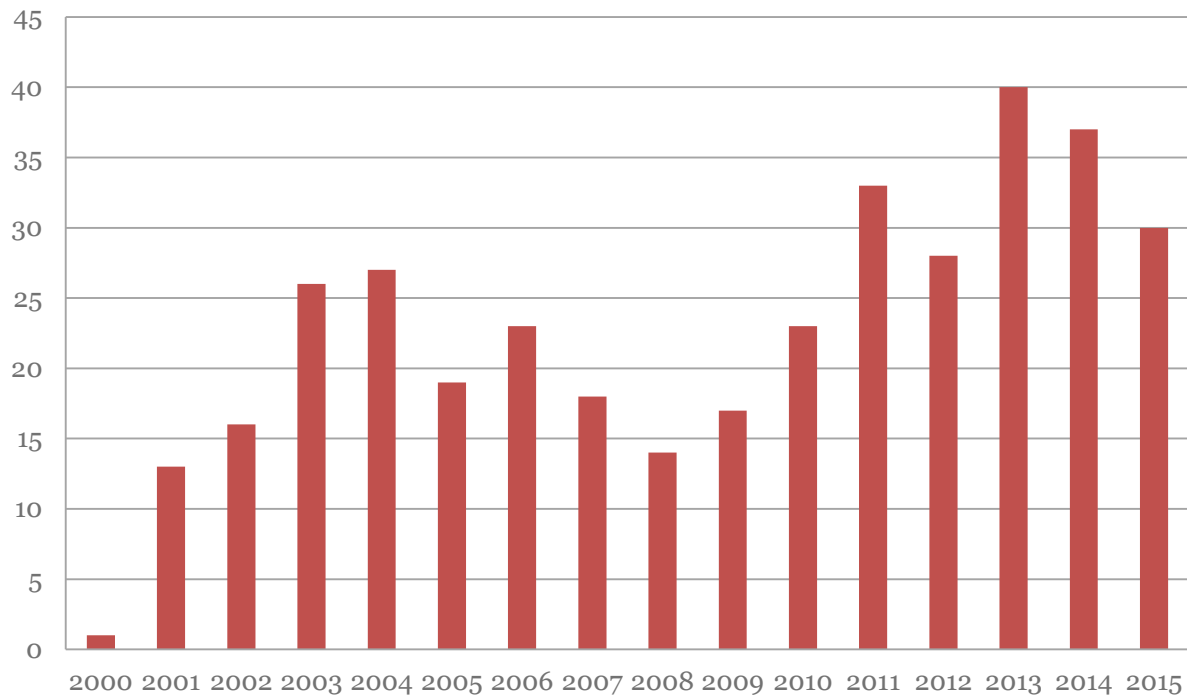




Specific instances at a glance

Over 360 specific instances, in over 100 countries and territories

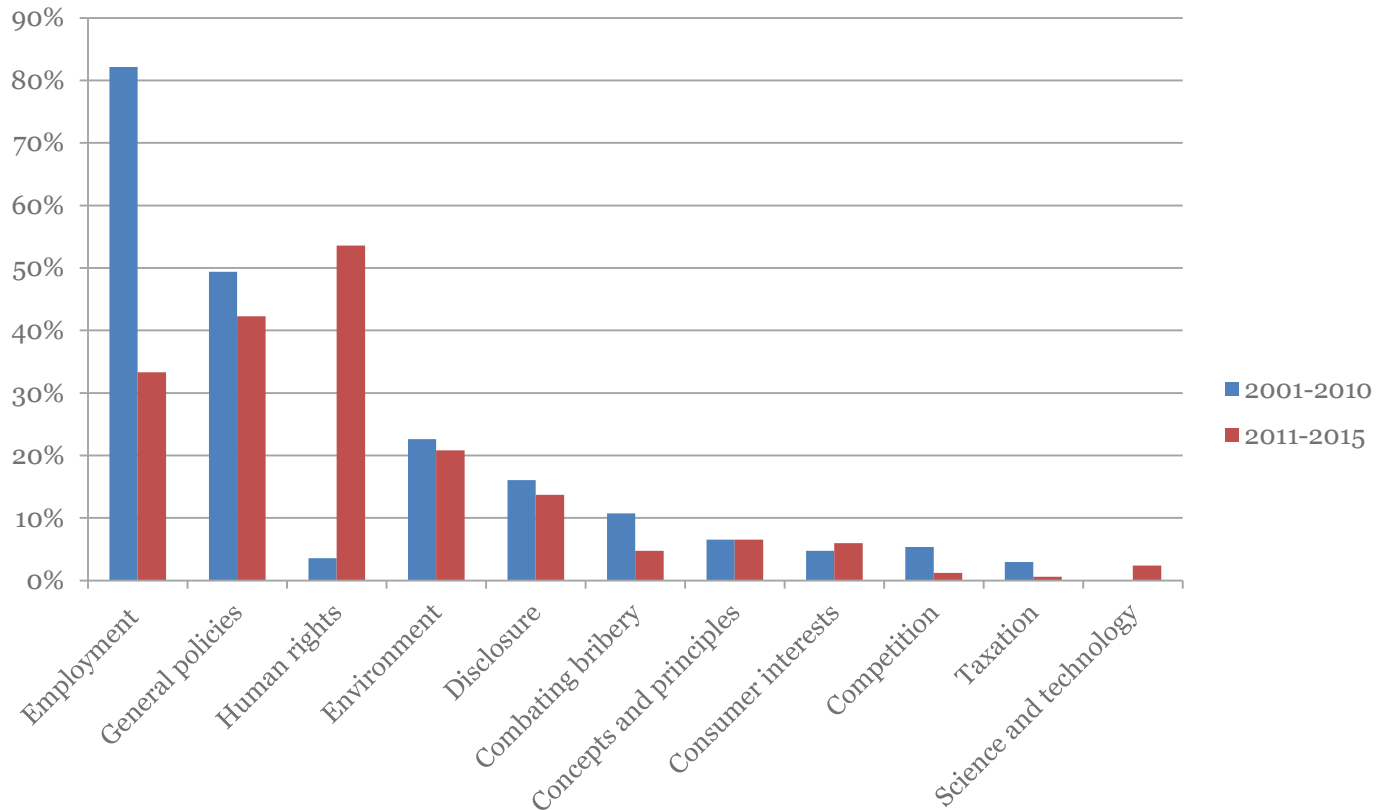
No significant increase in number of specific instances





Specific instances at a glance

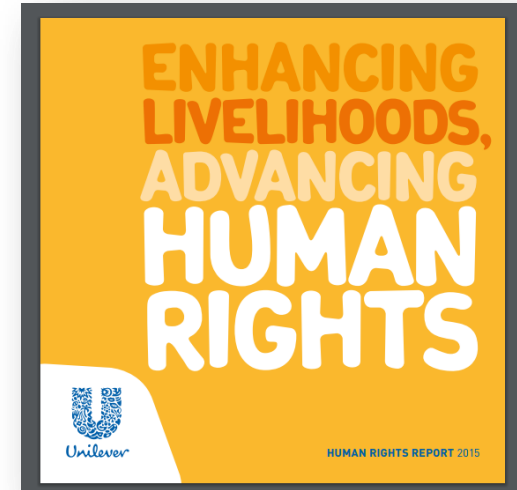
Human rights chapter is the fastest growing theme
(4% of specific instances from 2000-2010 to 54% from 2011)





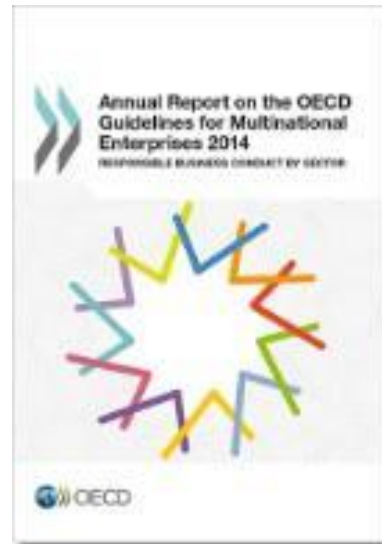
RBC current themes

- Investor engagement
- National Action Plans
- Transparency and reporting requirements
- Better understanding of risk
- Better understanding of the business case



The screenshot shows the Nestlé website with a navigation bar and a sidebar. The main article title is "Does Nestlé have forced labour in its seafood supply chain?". Below the title, there are social media sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Google+, and Email. A "Contact us" button is also visible. The article text begins with a question: "What challenges do you and other companies face when sourcing seafood ingredients in Thailand for food and/or petcare products?". The text continues: "Unfortunately, no company sourcing seafood ingredients from Thailand can guarantee that it has completely removed forced labour practices or human rights abuses from its supply chain, due to the endemic nature of the issues involved. We have launched our Action Plan (pdf, 650Kb) to tackle these unacceptable practices, and continue to work with third-party partners to build a full picture of the supply chain and identify where abuses may be taking place." A "Tell us" button for compliance concerns is also present.

The screenshot shows the UK legislation.gov.uk website. The page title is "Modern Slavery Act 2015". The page content includes a table of contents, a "Content" tab, and a "Status" section. The "Status" section indicates that this is the original version of the act. The main text of the act is displayed, starting with "54 Transparency in supply chains etc". The text includes several numbered provisions: (1) A commercial organisation within subsection (2) must prepare a slavery and human trafficking statement for each financial year of the organisation. (2) A commercial organisation is within this subsection if— (a) supplies goods or services, and (b) has a total turnover of not less than an amount prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State. (3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b), an organisation's total turnover is to be determined in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State. (4) A slavery and human trafficking statement for a financial year is— (a) a statement of the organisation has taken during the financial year to ensure that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place in any of its supply chains.



DATABASE OF SPECIFIC INSTANCES



mneguidelines.oecd.org