

Partners in Transformation Helpdesk Business and Human Rights



SME Compass

Due Diligence Compass | Practical Guide 1 Business & Human Rights - An Introduction

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Business & Human Rights: The influence of companies on human rights



What influence do companies have on human rights?

The influence of companies on human rights

As an important link in the supply chain, SMEs have a profound impact on human rights:

(+) **Positive influence:** Opportunity to directly address human rights and environmental risks in the value chain, e.g. by sharing knowledge about occupational safety with (international) suppliers

(-) Negative influence: e.g. child labour in metal mining in risk areas, which affects the health and standard of living of children (who process metals for the manufacture of machines and electrical appliances in Germany, for example)

Corporate responsibility to uphold human rights:

- When business activities destroy people's livelihoods, exploit workers or displace local residents
- But also when human rights violations are committed by others, i.e. business partners or states (shared responsibility; damage to reputation)

Corporate responsibility

International / national standards

define the requirements for companies to respect human rights along the value chain

International: <u>UN Guiding</u> Principles In Germany: NAP WiMR







What are the requirements for companies?

Requirements

At a minimum, companies are to comply with human rights standards from the following frameworks in their own company and along the value chain:

- United Nations Charter of Human Rights
- ILO core labour standards

Examples of human rights along the value chain

In the supply chain:

- Right to good working conditions: fair working conditions for employees (e.g. living wages, prohibition of discrimination, adherence to working hours, occupational safety, etc.)
- Right to a clean environment: reduction of CO2 emissions during production and transport

In the company:

- Right to fair working conditions: occupational safety in the company
- Right to a clean environment: reduction of energy consumption

In the downstream value chain:

- Right to an adequate standard of living: effects of the product on humans and the environment (e.g. use of pesticides)
- Right to property or right to participate in cultural life: human rights violations by customers (e.g. financing of dam construction that causes forced relocations)



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Business & human rights: Relevance for companies



Why are human rights relevant for companies?

Increasing expectations for companies	Legislators	 In Germany: Ongoing discussion about a due diligence law/supply chain law In the European Union: A draft law on corporate due diligence is currently being developed Major German trading partners already have laws (including France, Great Britain and the USA)
	Economy & finance	 Large companies and the public sector increasingly expect their suppliers to meet sustainability criteria Banks and other financial market participants are increasingly applying sustainability criteria when granting loans and making investment decisions
	Consumers	 Increased awareness about human rights and environmental impacts among consumers and citizens Consumers change their consumption behaviour due to the social and ecological effects of their purchases
	Civil society	 Increasing pressure from civil society on companies to respect human rights along the entire value chain Numerous initiatives and activities (e.g. initiative supply chain law)



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Gr

Why does this matter to companies?

Human rights as part of risk management



Compliance: Companies that deal proactively with sustainability and keep up to date with regulations and standards avoid the potential costs of non-compliance

Financial risks: Sustainable risk management enables the early identification of human rights and environmental risks that could harm the company financially

Reputation risks: Companies that are visibly sustainable improve their reputation with business partners, customers and the public and avoid links to human rights violations

Benefits for the company



Competitive advantages and increased customer loyalty: Development of new products and positioning as a pioneer compared to competitors



Employer attractiveness and employee loyalty: Higher motivation and satisfaction of employees (particularly relevant for industries that are affected by the shortage of skilled workers)



Business case: Better occupational health and safety reduces the employee fluctuation and sickness rates and increases productivity



Access to financing with better conditions (e.g. EU taxonomy for sustainable finance)



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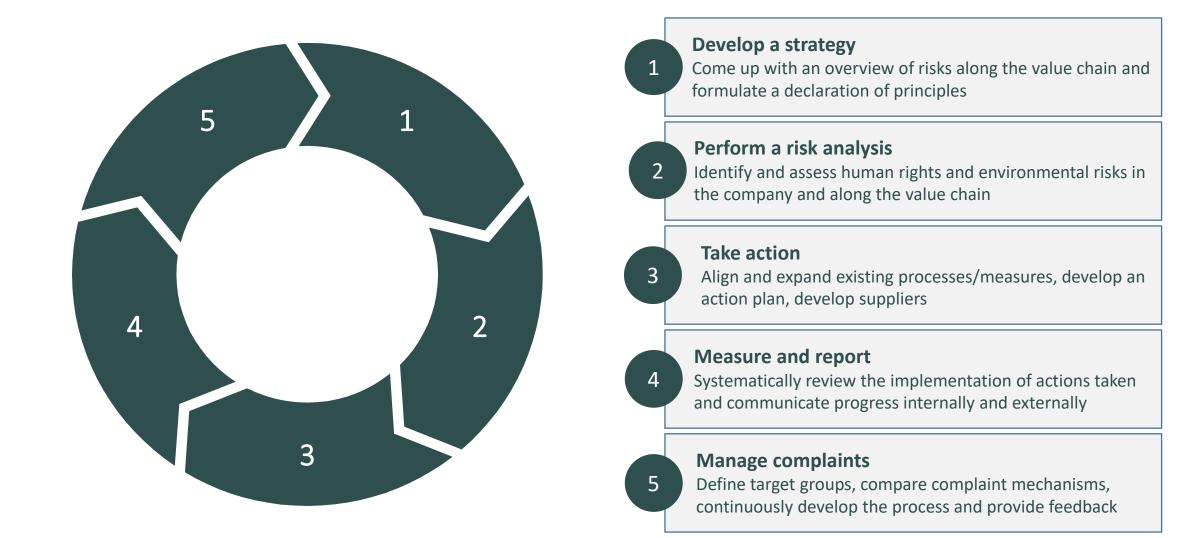
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Business & human rights:

Corporate due diligence processes in the company



Which due diligence processes do companies need to integrate?





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Business & human rights: Implementation in the company



How do you achieve successful implementation?

How?



Familiarise yourself with the topics of human rights and environmental protection along the value chain



Compare the requirements of the due diligence obligations with your own corporate principles



Find points of contact and check which approaches your company has already established – including informal ones

Who?

Sustainability, purchasing, sales, personnel, works council, product development, compliance, communication, QM

People who know the company's processes
 well and already have knowledge of the products,
 services and value chain

Management should be involved as a "leading voice" from the start

You can find more information on the **SME Compass** at: <u>https://kompass.wirtschaft-entwicklung.de/</u>



If you have any questions, the Business & Human Rights Helpdesk will be happy to advise you confidentially and free of charge:

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