

THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT

Corporate sustainability starts with a company's value system and a principled approach to doing business. This means operating in ways that, at a minimum, meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Responsible businesses enact the same values and principles wherever they have a presence and know that good practices in one area do not offset harm in another.

By incorporating the Global Compact Principles into strategies, policies and procedures and establishing a culture of integrity, companies are not only upholding their basic responsibilities to people and planet, but also setting the stage for long-term success.

The UN Global Compact's Ten Principles are derived from: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organisation's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

HUMAN RIGHTS

PRINCIPLE 1: Business 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 should 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.