

## Overview of the UN Global Compact

The UN Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with **ten universally accepted principles** in the areas of **human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption**. By doing so, business, as a primary driver of globalization, can help ensure that markets, commerce, technology and finance advance in ways that benefit economies and societies everywhere.

As social, political and economic challenges (and opportunities) — whether occurring at home or in other regions — affect business more than ever before, many companies recognize the need to collaborate and partner with governments, civil society, labour and the United Nations.

This ever-increasing understanding is reflected in the Global Compact's rapid growth. With over 12,000 corporate participants and other stakeholders from over 145 countries, it is the largest voluntary corporate responsibility initiative in the world.

Endorsed by chief executives, the Global Compact is a practical framework for the development, implementation, and disclosure of sustainability policies and practices, offering participants a wide spectrum of workstreams, management tools and resources — all designed to help advance sustainable business models and markets.

The UN Global Compact works toward the vision of a sustainable and inclusive global economy which delivers lasting benefits to people, communities, and markets.

To help realize this vision, the initiative seeks to:

1. *Mainstream the Global Compact's Ten Principles in business strategy and operations around the world; and*
2. *Catalyze business action in support of UN goals and issues, with emphasis on collaboration and collective action.*

With these objectives in mind, the Global Compact has shaped an initiative that provides collaborative solutions to the most fundamental challenges facing both business and society. The initiative seeks to combine the best properties of the UN, such as moral authority and convening power, with the private sector's solution-finding strengths, and the expertise and capacities of a range of key stakeholders. The Global Compact is global and local; private and public; voluntary yet accountable.

The benefits of engagement include the following:

- Adopting an established and globally recognized policy framework for the development, implementation, and disclosure of environmental, social, and governance policies and practices.
- Sharing best and emerging practices to advance practical solutions and strategies to common challenges.
- Advancing sustainability solutions in partnership with a range of stakeholders, including UN agencies, governments, civil society, labour, and other non-business interests.
- Linking business units and subsidiaries across the value chain with the Global Compact's Local Networks around the world — many of these in developing and emerging markets.

- Accessing the United Nations' extensive knowledge of and experience with sustainability and development issues.
- Utilizing UN Global Compact management tools and resources, and the opportunity to engage in specialized workstreams in the environmental, social and governance realms.

Finally, the Global Compact incorporates a transparency and accountability policy known as the Communication on Progress (COP). The annual posting of a COP is an important demonstration of a participant's commitment to the UN Global Compact and its principles. Participating companies are required to follow this policy, as a commitment to transparency and disclosure is critical to the success of the initiative. Failure to communicate will result in a change in participant status and possible expulsion.

In summary, the Global Compact exists to assist the private sector in the management of increasingly complex risks and opportunities in the environmental, social and governance realms, seeking to embed markets and societies with universal principles and values for the benefit of all.

## The Ten Principles

The UN Global Compact's ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption enjoy universal consensus and are derived from:

- [The Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)
- [The International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work](#)
- [The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#)
- [The United Nations Convention Against Corruption](#)

The UN Global Compact asks companies to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption:

### Human Rights

- **Principle 1:** Businesses 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.

# Getting to Know Your Country

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## **Geography**

Continent: \_\_\_\_\_

Border countries: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Bodies of water: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Climate: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Natural resources: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Government**

Official country name: \_\_\_\_\_

Capital: \_\_\_\_\_

Governmental system: \_\_\_\_\_

Head of state: \_\_\_\_\_

Official language(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Region: \_\_\_\_\_

## **People**

Population: \_\_\_\_\_

Population growth rate: \_\_\_\_\_

Major religions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Ethnic groups: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Standard of living: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Development**

Development status (developed or developing):

\_\_\_\_\_

Environment (problems, innovations, etc.):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Economy**

Economic system: \_\_\_\_\_

GDP: \_\_\_\_\_

GDP per capita: \_\_\_\_\_

Population below poverty line: \_\_\_\_\_

Major cities: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Major exports: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Major imports: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Major industries: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Energy sources: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**United Nations**

Date admitted to the UN: \_\_\_\_\_

Has the UN ever intervened in a conflict involving this nation? If so, where and how?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Conflict/Issues**

What are four problems that affect this country? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Major conflicts, past: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Major conflicts, present: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Major conflicts in neighboring countries:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Other interesting facts**

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# Getting to Know Your Topic: Social Responsibility and the Private Sector

## **General**

What is Corporate Social Responsibility?

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List 3 ways the UN can help to make sure that international corporations benefit the communities in which they operate?

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What is the UN Global Compact?

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## **Industry**

What are the major industries in your country?  
(For example: agriculture (farming), oil & natural gas, manufacturing, technology, etc.)

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Who are the largest corporations in your country? \_\_\_\_\_

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What types of jobs do these companies provide? \_\_\_\_\_

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Do the largest companies operating in your country members of the UN Global Compact?

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Does your country allow child or forced labor? Or have there been incidents of children working in factories reported?

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How does the presence of these companies help your country's economy?

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How does the presence of these companies hurt your country or its citizens?

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Are workers allowed to peacefully organize?

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**Human Rights**

Does your country prosecute human rights abuses that occur in the workplace?

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If yes, explain. \_\_\_\_\_

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Do the largest industries in your country respect internationally proclaimed human rights? If so, share an example from your research.

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**Environment**

Are environmental issues a priority in your country? Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

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What is your country doing to promote sustainable development?

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Does your country have environmental laws or regulations that national and international companies have to follow in order to operate there? If yes, list one.

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**Corruption**

Are there laws against corruption in your country? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

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How well are corruption laws enforced in your country? \_\_\_\_\_

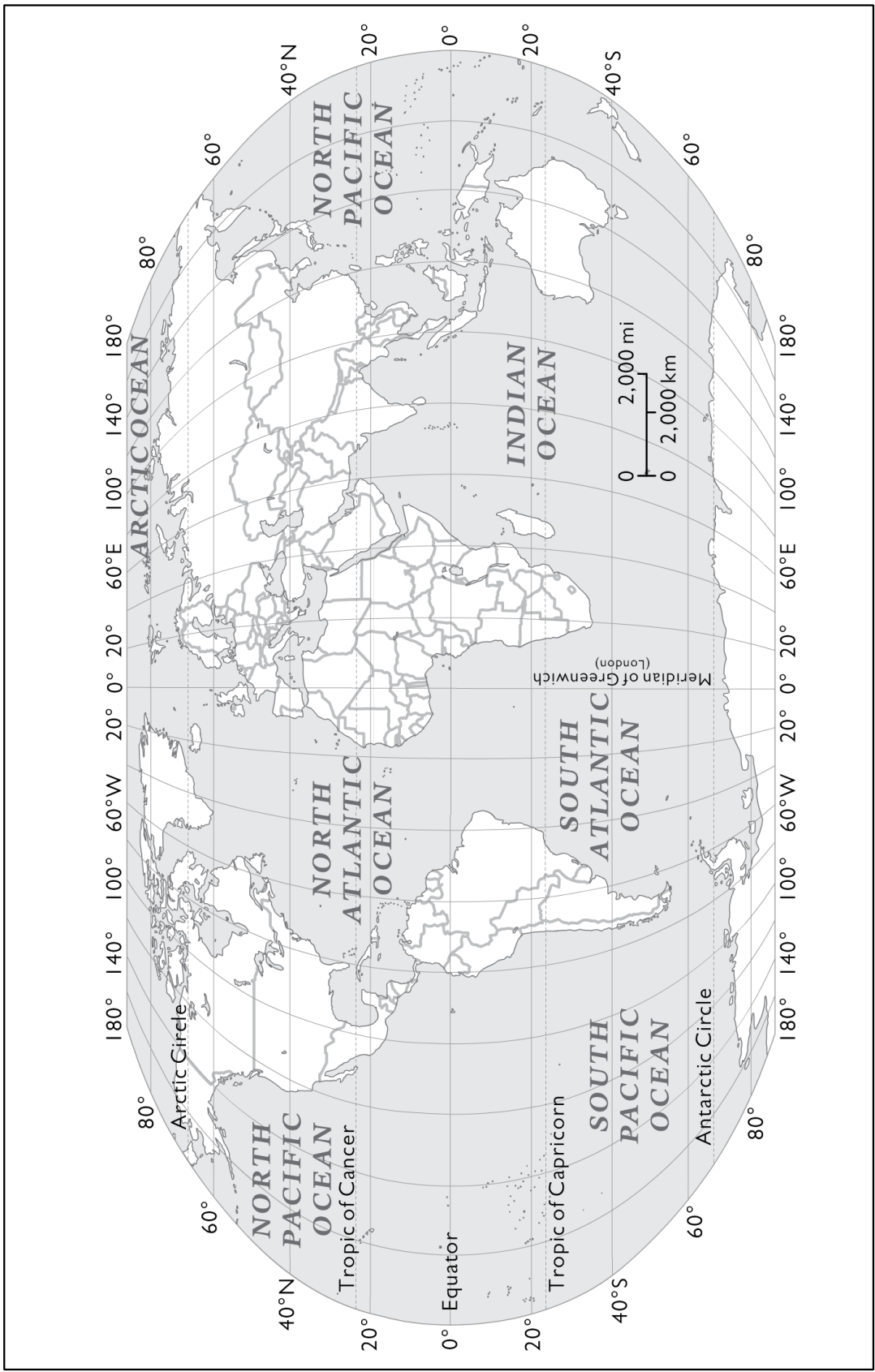
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Is there evidence that companies participate in extortion or bribery?

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# THE WORLD









# Resolutions

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Committee discussion, writing, and negotiation result in **resolutions**. **Resolutions** are documents that delegates from different countries write together during a conference. While in draft form, they are called **working papers**. **Working papers** and **resolutions** are written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue. Delegates work together on working papers. Delegates then collect signatories, which are delegates who agree or support the working paper you have created (the chair will announce how many are needed to bring the working paper to the floor for voting). Outline important points that you would like to see in working papers and resolutions. Outline points that you do NOT want on resolutions (so you remember not to sign anything that includes those points).

Three points to include in a working paper/resolution:

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Three points that this country will **not** sign:

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Countries that might have a similar point of view:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

## Format of a working paper/resolution:

### Heading

Committee Name:

Committee Topic:

Sponsored by: **(signatories)**

### Preambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a working paper/resolution states the reasons why the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with an underlined perambulatory phrase and ends with a comma.

### Sample preambulatory phrases:

Affirming

Alarmed by

Approving

Aware of

Bearing in mind

Believing

Confident

Contemplating

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned

Deeply conscious

Deeply convinced

Deeply disturbed

Deeply regretting

Desiring

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing its appreciation

Expressing its satisfaction

Fulfilling

Fully alarmed

Fully aware

Fully believing

Further deploring

Further recalling

Guided by

Having adopted

Having considered

Having devoted attention

Having examined

Having heard

Having received

Having studied

Keeping in mind

Noting with regret

Noting with deep concern

Noting with satisfaction

Noting further

Noting with approval

Observing

Reaffirming

Realizing

Recalling

Recognizing

Referring

Seeking

Taking into account

Taking into consideration

Taking note

Viewing with appreciation

Welcoming

## Operative Clauses

Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with an underlined verb (called an operative clause) and ends with a semi colon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression. Each operative clause contains ONE idea or proposal. These clauses are numbered in the working paper/resolution. If a clause needs further explanation, use lettered bullet points.

### Sample Operative Phrases:

Accepts	Emphasizes	Regrets
Adopts	Encourages	Reminds
Affirms	Endorses	Requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Asks	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Authorizes	Further invites	Supports
Calls for	Further proclaims	Takes note of
Calls upon	Further recommends	Transmits
Condemns	Further reminds	Trusts
Confirms	Further requests	Urges
Congratulates	Further resolves	
Considers	Has resolved	
Declares	Notes	
Deplores	Proclaims	
Designates	Reaffirms	
Draws the attention of	Recommends	

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### Resolution Reminders and Tips:

- Work **TOGETHER** with other delegates to draft working papers.
- Represent your country's position in the resolution.
- Be specific and detailed when writing operative clauses.
- Be creative but be realistic.
- Try to cite facts whenever possible.

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### Example of weak operative clauses:

1. Urges the UN to provide aid
2. Designates the government to distribute aid

### Example of strong operative clauses:

1. Urges the UN to provide \$\_\_\_ in aid:
  - a. these funds will be provided by \_\_\_\_\_,
  - b. to fund \_\_\_\_\_ programs in \_\_\_\_\_,
  - c. to support the effort of \_\_\_\_\_ organization;
2. Designates the financial minister of the \_\_\_\_\_ government to supervise distribution of aid:
  - a. programs will submit proposals and financial plans to \_\_\_\_\_ office,
  - b. programs will be monitored and evaluated;

The Millennium Development Goals

# Eight Goals for 2015



1

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



2

Achieve universal primary education



3

Promote gender equality and empower women



4

Reduce child mortality



5

Improve maternal health



6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



7

Ensure environmental sustainability



8

Develop a global partnership for development