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Benefits for state enterprises and the private sector from implementing the NAP

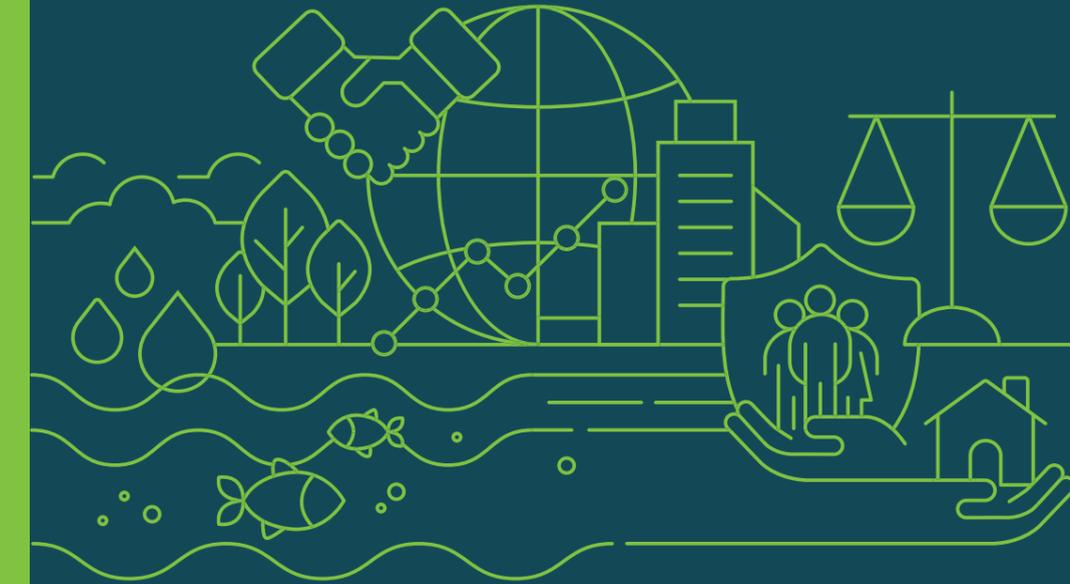
- Protecting and enhancing the reputation, ethics and values of the business brand
- Protect and expand a customer base.
- Creating a sustainable relationship between employees and external stakeholders
- Reducing risks of internal and external disruption affecting the organization
- Reducing liability risks for human rights abuses
- Attract domestic and international investors.
- Create a friendly company image and attract investment.

What is the NAP?



The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, or the “NAP”

An action plan that has been developed by all relevant stakeholders in a participatory process with aims to protect people and communities against human rights abuses as a result of business conduct; prevent, mitigate and address problems or adverse impacts from business conduct; and promote responsible business practices that respect human rights throughout the supply chain to create sustainable economic growth.



How state enterprises and the private sector can contribute to the implementation of the 1st National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2019–2022)

How can state enterprises and the private sector contribute to the implementation of the 1st NAP



Overview



- State enterprises and the private sector should determine clear policies and practices to ensure that their operations respect human rights principles, and publicly announce them to all their staff.



- State enterprises and the private sector should exercise human rights due diligence (HRDD)* to systematically and effectively prevent, address and remedy potential negative impacts on human rights, and publish and make relevant reports publicly accessible.



- State enterprises and the private sector should promote respect for and compliance to the NAP throughout the supply chain.

* Human rights due diligence (HRDD) is a process to understand and address risks and abuses that the company's activities pose to rights holders, including in its supply chain and through its other business relationships

Labour



- Promote knowledge among employees and comply with the relevant laws.
- Specify measures recognizing labour rights and welfare.
- Specify policies and measures to eliminate discrimination and sexual harassment at work.
- Establish easily accessible and transparent complaint and grievance mechanisms within the organization.

Community, land, natural resources and the environment



- Comply with the relevant human rights laws, standards and principles and inspect subsidiary companies and the supply chain.
- Allow affected people and communities to provide input and comments on the projects.
- Exercise human rights due diligence and produce a publicly accessible report.
- Establish complaint, negotiation and remedy channels for impacted people and communities.

Human rights defenders



- Comply with the relevant human rights laws, measures and principles.
- Create knowledge and understanding on the work of human rights defenders.
- Work together with civil society to prevent, mitigate and remedy human rights impacts.
- Establish a joint consultation mechanism with human rights defenders to reduce conflicts and solve human rights violations.

Cross-border investment and multinational enterprises



- Raise awareness on the international principles and standards regarding human rights and responsible business conduct among affiliates and staff.
- Ensure subsidiary companies and the supply chain comply with the relevant laws and avoid human rights violations.
- Conduct human rights due diligence and establish public communication channels to provide project details to ensure transparency.
- Prioritize conflict settlement through joint consultation with the affected communities as well as compensating the affected people and communities.