



Benefits from implementing the UNGPs

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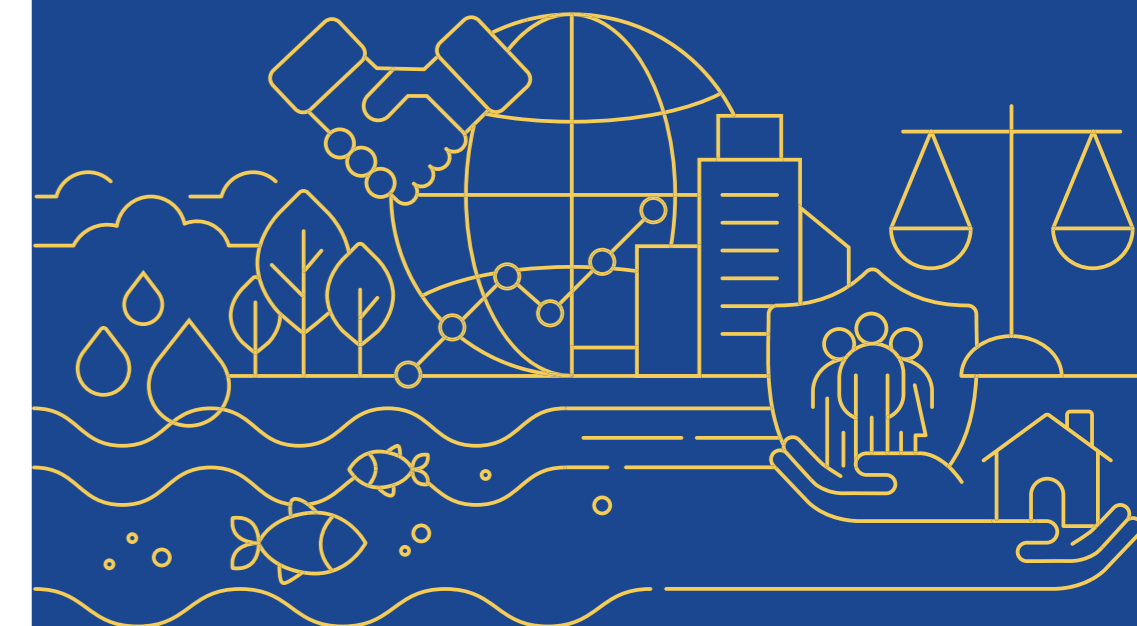
Public sector

- Consolidated efforts to prevent and mitigate human rights abuses in business operations.
- Greater awareness of laws and regulations (or gaps in such) to promote, protect and safeguard human rights.
- Fostering relationships and creating integrated cooperation networks with all sectors.
- Boosting trust among investors and trading partners, thereby stimulating the economy.



Private sector

- Protecting and enhancing the reputation, ethics and values of the business brand
- Maintaining and expanding 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



The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (the UNGPs)

What are the UNGPs?

The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (the UNGPs)

The world's most authoritative, normative framework to prevent and address human rights abuses in business operations and supply chains.



Key characteristics of the UNGPs

The UNGPs apply to businesses of all sizes and categories. Though new international law obligations are not created by the UNGPs, they do provide a blueprint for action, defining parameters within which States and businesses should develop policies, rules and processes based on their respective roles and particular circumstances. The UNGPs constitute a global standard against which the conduct of both States and companies can be assessed.

Key content of the UNGPs

The UNGPs consist of 31 principles organized under 3 pillars—Protect, Respect and Remedy—as follows:



Pillar 1: Protect (Principles 1 to 10)

This pillar specifies the state's duty to protect human rights in the context of business operations through effective policies, legislation, regulations and adjudication.



Pillar 2: Respect (Principles 11 to 24)

This pillar clarifies that business must respect human rights through specific efforts to avoid or prevent human rights abuses and address any potential or actual abuses. This pillar also outlines the steps required to conduct human rights due diligence.



Pillar 3: Remedy (Principles 25 to 31)

This pillar underscores that it is the State's duty to ensure that people adversely impacted by business operations can access an effective remedy through the court system or other appropriate non-judicial or administrative means. In addition this pillar underlines the expectation that businesses establish or participate in effective operational-level grievance mechanisms for individuals and communities that may be adversely affected.