"Opening PRME Business Schools to the Global Agenda and Partnerships for Development“

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What is a Company?

A predatory tiger to be shot

A cow to be milked

The strong horse that pulls the whole cart
The Concept of Corporate Citizenship

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<th>Sustainability</th>
<th>vs</th>
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<td>Transparent</td>
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Global Compact - Mission

Asks business leaders to "embrace and enact" a set of universal principles in the areas of:

- human rights
- labour rights
- environment
- corruption

…and to support the broad UN goals of peace and development by participating in concrete projects: **MDGs**

Companies are asked to take action:

- **Within company operations**
- **In societies where they operate**
Entry Requirements

- Letter of participation from the company’s top executive to the Secretary-General of the UN
- Commitment to make the 10 principles part of business strategy, operations and culture
- Willingness to engage in joint action with other global stakeholders in support of broader development goals (such as the Millennium Development Goals)
- Communication on Progress (COP): Annual public statement on the implementation of the GC principles
Commitment

- Commitment to improvement
- Tell the stakeholders once a year of progress (Communication on Progress)

Public accountability
- Public availability (GCO)
- Process of public accountability / social vetting

Analysis, benchmark and best practice of:
  Reporting, management of reporting, implementation, stakeholder engagement etc
The Global Compact (GC) reflects a framework for corporate sustainability, with a focus on various standards and initiatives. Key areas include:

- **CEO Water Mandate**: Imparting water management strategies.
- **Zones of Conflict**: Addressing environmental challenges.
- **Caring for Climate**: Commitments on climate action.

Organizations are categorized into:

- **MNCs (Multinational Companies)**: With specific numbers indicating adherence:
  - 4600
  - 70

- **SMEs (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises)**:
  - 5800
  - 90
  - 125

In alignment with PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment) and ISO standards, the GC emphasizes corporate responsibility and sustainability practices globally. The diagram is a visual representation of these elements, highlighting the commitment and progress in corporate sustainability initiatives.
Global Compact Local Networks 2008

United Nations Global Compact
Global Compact Local Networks

What:
Clusters or participants who come together to advance the Global Compact and its principles at the local level

Activities:
- Identify local priorities
- Awareness-raising and recruitment
- Organise learning and dialogue events
- Produce learning materials in local languages
- Mobilise collective action
- Facilitate partnership projects in support of MDGs
- Safeguarding the overall integrity and brand of the GC initiative
## Network secretariat hosted by:

**Company:** Cameroon, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, UK, US Network etc

**UN Agency:** Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Kenya, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco (ILO), Turkey, Ukraine etc

**Business Association:** Bangladesh, Bolivia, Netherlands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nordic Network, South Africa, Switzerland, Vietnam etc

**CSR Organization:** Austria, Brazil, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Malawi, Singapore

**Registered Legal Entity:** France, Spain, India, Panama.
Regional differences

United Nations Global Compact
Number of established Local Networks

- Europe
- Asia
- Americas
- Africa and Middle East

Total number Global Compact participants

- Africa and Middle East
- Americas
- Asia
- Europe

Year:
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
Business and the MDGs
Partnerships: Ex ante impact assessment

- Six Dimensions of Sustainability
  - Alignment
  - Internal Partnership Management
  - External Partnership Management
  - Multiplier Effect
  - Environment
  - Socioeconomic

- Summary Assessment
  - Ratings
  - Overall Assessment
Defining a partnership

Partnerships are commonly defined as voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both State and non-State, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and to share risks, responsibilities, resources, competencies and benefits. The present report deals with partnerships in which the United Nations has an interest, either as a partner or in the promotion of partnerships that contribute to the objectives of the United Nations.

“UN and enhanced cooperation with the private sector”
Report of the Secretary-General, 18. August 2003
Engagement – the essence

Involved or committed?
“It is the absence of broad-based business activity, not its presence, that condemns much of humanity to suffering.

(Former Secretary-General Kofi Annan.)
Global Compact as a UN – business partnership

“The development of effective partnerships is an art, not a science.”

“UN and Enhanced Cooperation with the Private Sector”
Report of the Secretary-General, 18. August 2003

There Is No Alternative
Future

“We cannot reach these goals (the MDGs) without support from the private sector.”