



**DIRECTORATE FOR FINANCIAL, FISCAL AND ENTERPRISE AFFAIRS
INVESTMENT COMMITTEE**

DAF/INV/NCP/RD(2008)1/REV1
For Official Use

**Annual Meeting of the National Contact Points for the OECD Guidelines for
Multinational Enterprises**

**OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES:
REPORTS BY THE NATIONAL CONTACT POINTS**

This document is submitted to delegates for reference under item 3c. of the agenda at the Annual Meeting of the NCPs on the 24-25 June 2008. It is a compilation of the NCP reports submitted by delegations as of 9 June, 2008. It has been updated to include Israel, Mexico and Slovak Republic.

Marie-France Houde [Tel: 33-1 45 24 91 26; E-mail: marie-france.houde@oecd.org]

JT03255553

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARGENTINA / ARGENTINE	4
AUSTRALIA / AUSTRALIE	8
AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE	12
BELGIUM / BELGIQUE	14
BRAZIL / BRESIL	16
CANADA	20
CHILE / CHILI	26
CZECH REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE	31
DENMARK / DANEMARK	33
EGYPT/ EGYPTE	35
ESTONIA / ESTONIE	39
FINLAND / FINLANDE	42
FRANCE	44
GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE	48
GREECE / GRECE	53
HUNGARY / HONGRIE	55
ICELAND / ISLANDE	58
IRELAND / IRLANDE	59
ISRAEL / ISRAËL	63
ITALY / ITALIE	65
JAPAN / JAPON	73
KOREA / COREE	77

LATVIA / LETTONIE	80
LITHUANIA / LITUANIE.....	83
LUXEMBOURG	86
MEXICO / MEXIQUE	87
NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS.....	90
NEW ZEALAND / NOUVELLE-ZELANDE	95
NORWAY / NORVEGE	101
POLAND / POLOGNE	105
PORTUGAL.....	108
ROMANIA / ROUMANIE.....	109
SLOVAK REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE.....	113
SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE.....	114
SPAIN / ESPAGNE.....	117
SWEDEN / SUEDE.....	120
SWITZERLAND / SUISSE.....	126
TURKEY / TURQUIE.....	131
UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI.....	132
UNITED STATES / ETATS-UNIS.....	138
EUROPEAN COMMISSION / COMMISSION EUROPEENNE.....	141

ARGENTINA / ARGENTINE

A. Institutional Arrangements

The new NCP for the OECD Guidelines is the deputy Director of the National Directorate for Economic International Negotiations, Ambassador Rodolfo I. Rodríguez, Director of the OECD Coordination Unit, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship. The contact details are as follows:

Ambassador Rodolfo I. Rodríguez
Esmeralda 1212 9 th floor
Buenos Aires
Argentina
Ph: 005411-4819-7602
Fax: 005411-4819-7566

Deputy Director of the NPC
Ministry Arturo Hotton Risler
Ph. 005411 4819-8124

Email: oejde@mrecic.gov.ar
Web: www.cancilleria.gov.ar/pnc

In September 2007, the former Head of the NPC invited the Global Compact Focal Point to a meeting in order to present the activities that were being performed at the Argentine NCP. A proposal to establish a periodic communication channel between the institutions was raised. The Head of the Global Compact Focal Point, Flavio Fuertes, presented the function structure of the Global Pact and the activities performed to promote it. As a result of the meeting, institutional communication was established. So far, it has been employed for inviting the parties to participate in the events held by each other.

B. Information and Promotion

I) Regarding information and promotion of the guidelines in Argentina during the period, the NCP participated in seminars organized by NGOs, in December 2007, in order to heighten awareness of the Guidelines. He also attended corporate social responsibility conferences hosted by NGOs. Representatives from the private and public sector, business representatives, trade unions and civil society gathered together in order to improve the social awareness and implementation of the guidelines, which are being analyzed.

II) The NCP offers full cooperation to trade unions, business community, NGOs and interested public in order to inform about the Guidelines and participates in activities such as seminars, meetings, and similar promotional activities. The Argentine NCP

answers any request from business, trade unions and NGO representatives. The NCP also welcomes the input of civil society.

- iii) In November 2007, was created the website of PNCA (www.cancilleria.gov.ar/pnc).
- iv) On May 22nd 2008, the “Second Regional Meeting of National Contact Points in Latin America” (Segundo Encuentro Regional de Puntos Nacionales de Contacto de América Latina) was held in Buenos Aires.

Ambassador Néstor Stancanelli opened the meeting together with the Head of the Argentine NCP, Ambassador Rodolfo Rodríguez. Mr. Pedro de Abreu e Lima Florencio and Mr. Alexander Carneiro attended on behalf of Brazil. Sociologist Pedro Sepúlveda attended on behalf of Chile. Representing Mexican NCP attended Assistant Secretary Francisco de la Torre Galindo, Head of Economical Affairs in the Mexican Embassy.

Ambassador Stancanelli pronounced on the importance for our country to participate in the OCDE *working groups*, particularly highlighting the importance for Argentina to take part in the OCDE Global Forum 2008 and the invitation received by the country to participate in the Session regarding Multilateral Commerce at the Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level. Furthermore, Ambassador Stancanelli stressed the importance of the Guidelines to promote corporate social responsibility practice and encouraged regional National Contact Points to work coordinately in order to strengthen the basis of mutual confidence between enterprises and the societies in which they operate. In order to achieve this task, it is essential to continue making significant efforts to promote the Guidelines and to heighten awareness of them among national actors.

The morning panel was devoted to analyzing the OCDE Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the function structure of the NCP. Ambassador Rodríguez remarked that the objective of the Guidelines was to strengthen the basis of mutual confidence between enterprises and the societies in which they operate. In addition to this statement, he expressed that the Argentine NCP performs its activities according to the Accesibility, Visibility, Transparency and Accountability principles. Ambassador Rodríguez explained that the Argentine NCP was in the process of analyzing its function structure based on the premise of functional equivalence established by OECD Guidelines National Contact Points.

- v) On the 23 of May, the members of the National Contact Points held a working meeting. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Rodolfo I. Rodríguez. The Argentinian representative at the meeting was Minister Arturo Hotton Risler. The Brazilian representatives at the meeting were Mr. Pedro de Abreu e Lima Florencio and Mr. Alexander Carneiro. The Chilean representative at the meeting was sociologist Pedro Sepúlveda. The Mexican NCP was represented by Fracisco de la Torre Galindo, Secretary in charge of Economic Affairs at the Mexican Embassy.

The meeting brought a wealth of experience with regard to the NCP function, the method of resolving specific instances, the promotional activities carried out to heighten awareness of the Guidelines, and the future challenges that might be faced by the NCP.

Conclusion drawn from the meeting:

- Political support is of the utmost importance for the NCP activities.
- It is essential to heighten awareness of the Guidelines existence among civil society and other governments departments.
- The NCP resources, both physical and human, to carry out promotional activities and to take care of specific instances on a wide range of subjects, are increasingly scarce.

C. Implementation of specific instances

The NCP follows the procedure described in the Guidelines to deal with specific instances. At this moment the NCP along with business, NGOs and trade unions is working to formalize a procedure to apply the guidelines.

Specific instances considered by NCPs to date:

1- In November 2006 the NCP received a request from the Argentine Miller's Labour Union (Unión Obrera Molinera Argentina) regarding an alleged non-observance of the OECD Guidelines (Guidelines Chapter II: General Principles, Chapter III: Disclosure, and Chapter IV: Employment and Industrial Relations), by CARGILL S.A. a multinational operating in the food sector. Both parties reached a solution and the agreement was formalized on July 31, 2007.

Attached to this report copy of the Declaration Finald the PNCA

2- In September 2007 the NCP received a request from the Centre for Research and Prevention of Economic Crime (Centro de Investigación y Prevención de la Criminalidad Económica –CIPCE) regarding an alleged non-observance of OECD Guidelines (Guideline Chapter VI: Bribery, Chapter X: Taxation) by SKANSKA, a Sweden multinational enterprise.

The NCP accepted the specific instance on November 26, 2007. Both parties involved agreed to negotiate in good faith in order to achieve a win – win solution. The negotiations are continuing in search of an agreement that reflects the consensus of the parties.

3- In November 2007, the NCP received a request from National Deputy Héctor P. Recalde and Dr. Hugo Wortman Jofré regarding an alleged non-observance of the OECD Guidelines (Guidelines Chapter II: General Principles, Chapter IV: Employment and Industrial Relations, and Chapter VI: Bribery.) by ACCOR. The request is being dealt with by NCP authorities; the results will be transmitted to the participants in due course.

4- In June of 2008, the NCP received a request from (*Instituto para la Participación y Desarrollo de Argentina –INPADE-* and *Los Derechos Humanos y Amigos de la Tierra-Argentina*) regarding an alleged non-observance of OECD Guidelines (Guidelines Prologue,

Chapter II: General Principles, Chapter III: Disclosure, Chapter V: Environment.) by SHELL, a well-known multinational enterprise.

The request is in the process of analysis to decide on its formal admission.

D. Other

The core criteria for the operation of the NCPs have been applied in Argentina to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementations:

- Visibility: the guidelines and the NCP speeches are readily available among other ways through the Ministry website: www.cancilleria.gov.ar
- Accesibility: the NCP has responded to all request of information received and has participated in seminars organized by NGO's.
- Transparency: Every activity of the NCP has been transparent. The new structure being discussed of the NCP takes transparency as a point of departure.
- Accountability: The NCP is accountable to the government through The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.
- Other information on the nature and results of NCP activities: two specific instances had been raised to date. Another one is in the process of analysis to decide on its formal admission.

AUSTRALIA / AUSTRALIE

The 2007-2008 Annual Report of the Australian National Contact Point is presented to the OECD Investment Committee in accordance with the Common Framework for Annual Reporting by National Contact Points (NCPs).

The activities of the Australian NCP during the period have focused on the assessment of a new specific instance, and business and community consultations. The Australian NCP is currently considering how to enhance the promotional activities of the Guidelines, and we are currently in the process of producing an issues paper relating to the Guidelines and the financial services sector.

A. Institutional arrangements

(Annexes 1 and 2 to the Common Framework for Annual Reporting by National Contact Points do not require updating.)

- The Australian NCP for the OECD Guidelines is the Executive Member of the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB). The Executive Member of the FIRB also represents the Australian Government on the OECD Investment Committee. The contact details are as follows:

The Executive Member
Foreign Investment Review Board
c/- The Treasury
CANBERRA ACT 2600
Telephone: (02) 6263 3763
Facsimile: (02) 6263 2940
E-mail: ancp@treasury.gov.au
Website: www.ausncp.gov.au

- The FIRB is a four member non-statutory body that advises the Australian Government on foreign investment policy and its administration. Executive assistance to the Board and the NCP is provided by the Foreign Investment and Trade Policy Division of the Commonwealth Department of the Treasury. In addition to its function as a secretariat, the division advises the Government on international investment issues.
- The ANCP liaises with other government departments as necessary.
- The ANCP holds regular community consultations with business and other members of civil society, including representatives from Non Government Organisations (NGOs). The consultations aim to provide a forum for interested parties to raise issues relevant to the Guidelines with the Australian NCP, to facilitate discussion on OECD Investment Committee work programmes, and to provide ideas and assistance with the promotion of the Guidelines.

B. Information and promotion

(Annex 3 to the Investment Committee Common Framework for Annual Reporting by National Contact Points requires updating)

Information

The ANCP's primary method of informing the public about the Guidelines and other OECD Investment Committee work is through the ANCP's website at <http://www.ausncp.gov.au>

- The website was reviewed and updated during 2007-08 to ensure its user friendliness. In addition, document storage on the site has been rationalised such that documentation contained within is relevant, applicable and up to date.
- The website provides a range of information including: core documents such as the text of the Guidelines and the Risk Awareness Tool; basic procedural information such as the NCP's service charter, procedures for lodging specific instances and the NCP's deliberation procedures; links to other relevant websites.
- The ANCP is committed to maintaining this website as an effective and a current source of information on the Guidelines in Australia and links to relevant parties;
- The ANCP released a new guide to the Guidelines and the role of the ANCP in October 2007. The guide explains the status of the Guidelines in Australia and the role of the ANCP in promoting the Guidelines to business and in dealing with specific instances. The new guide was mailed out to over 50 stakeholders and has been distributed at various forums which the ANCP has attended.

Promotion

The ANCP hosted multi-stakeholder consultations in Sydney and Melbourne in August, 2007.

- The meetings provided an overview of the Guidelines, the role of the ANCP and Risk Awareness Tool and informed attendees of the outcome of the June 2007 CSR Roundtable in Paris, attended by the ANCP;
 - Stakeholders from the NGO sector (*Brotherhood of St Laurence, Monash Sustainability Enterprise* for example) and relevant Government agencies (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation for example) were invited to participate as presenters at both consultations;
 - The ANCP found the consultations useful in building networks, accessing forums and outreach programs to promote the Guidelines;

Other activities by the ANCP in 2006-07 include:

- Release of revised and updated booklet on the ANCP and the Guidelines in October, 2007;
- Hosting ANCP interdepartmental meeting in August 2007 to inform relevant Commonwealth agencies to the role and nature of the ANCP and to seek their assistance in promotion of the Guidelines;
- Participation in interdepartmental committee meetings on bribery under the OECD Bribery Convention;
- Continued promotion of the Guidelines through Australian Embassy and consular networks. This includes briefing senior Australian officials prior to their postings;
- Including information on the Guidelines on the website of the Australian Government Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC);
- Provision of information on the Guidelines and the NCP in all foreign investment approvals for business proposals;
- Participating in corporate social responsibility conferences and meetings hosted by other organizations, such as:
 - The United Nations Environment Program, the Australian Centre of Corporate Social Responsibility, Export Finance and Insurance Corporation and various NGO's.
- The ANCP will use feedback and outcomes of promotional activities to guide development and implementation of promotional activities over the next 12 months.

C. Implementation in specific instances

- The ANCP has detailed procedures for handling specific instances, consistent with the OECD's procedural guidance for dealing with specific instances. The procedures are available at <http://www.ausncp.gov.au>;
- In July 2007 the Australian National Contact Point (ANCP) for the Guidelines received notification of a 'specific instance' relating to the activities of a mining company in South America. In line with established procedures, we are currently handling the matter on a confidential basis;
- The submission was lodged by an Adelaide barrister, as agent for the parties;
- The submission alleges that the mining company has acted in a manner inconsistent with a number of provisions under the Guidelines through mining activities in South America;
- The ANCP has consulted with the NCP's from Switzerland and Great Britain in relation to this specific instance.

- The owners and shareholders of the mining company jointly commissioned a review of its social engagement, during which time the specific instance deliberation was suspended pending release of the report.
- In relation to a previous specific instance, the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) have released a draft Forests Policy to key stakeholders for comment. However, due a greater than expected number of submissions from a wide-range of stakeholders, including environmental NGOs, government representatives and forest industry association, the final release date for the Forests Policy has been postponed.

Specific Instances considered by NCPs to date

(Annex 4 to the Investment Committee Common Framework for Annual Reporting by National Contact Points requires updating)

- A specific instance was launched in July 2007 and is currently under consideration;
- The GSL specific instance was the first specific instance to be raised with the ANCP since the 2000 review of the Guidelines. The GSL specific instance raised in June 2005 was successfully concluded in early April 2006.
- The ANZ specific instance was raised in August 2006 and concluded in September 2006.

D. Other

- The examination of another specific instance during this reporting period has provided the ANCP with a good opportunity to demonstrate the strong commitment to the core criteria of visibility, transparency and accountability in interactions with all stakeholders.
- Other activities such as efforts to promote the Guidelines through Australian embassy and consular networks and to foreigners investing in Australia are also good examples of how the ANCP has been operating in accordance with the core criteria for the operation of NCPs.
- The ANCP has plans to use the outcomes of, and feedback from the forthcoming Annual Meeting of National Contact Points to design constructive collaborative consultations with interested parties.
- The ANCP will endeavour to seek greater involvement from the business sector in these consultations as it views this to be an area of potential growth in the promotion and use of the Guidelines.

Australian National Contact Point
May 2008

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

A. Institutional Arrangements

The Austrian National Contact Point is located at the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour, as an integral part of the Export and Investment Policy Division (Head: Manfred Schekulin).

Mailing address: Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit,
Abteilung C2/5, Stubenring 1,
1011 Wien, Österreich

Phone number: +43 1 71100 5180 or 5792

Fax number: +43 1 71100 15101

E-mail address: POST@C25.bmwa.gv.at

The Contact Point is supported by an Advisory Committee, chaired by the Head of the Export and Investment Policy Division, and composed of representatives from:

- other divisions of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour concerned
- the Federal Chancellery and other Federal Ministries concerned
- the Austrian Economic Chamber, the Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour, the Austrian Federation Trade Unions, the Federation of Austrian Industry
- some NGOs interested in the OECD Guidelines

The Advisory Committee has its own rules of procedure and in the period under review has held 2 meetings (on 10 May 2007 and 24 October 2007). The Advisory Committee has discussed all relevant business, as presented by the Contact Point or by the members of the Committee, including the present annual report.

B. Information and Promotion

The OECD Guidelines are available on several Austrian websites, e.g. on a special website of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour (www.oecd-leitsaetze.at) and on the websites www.wko.at/eu/handel/oecd.htm and www.akwien.at.

Moreover, the Contact Point has edited a publication on the OECD Guidelines in German language in three parts, consisting of:

- a folder
- a brochure with the full text of the OECD Guidelines and the commentary (second edition)
- a brochure presenting the OECD Guidelines

C. Implementation in specific instances

There have been 2 specific instances in the period under review. Both cases are pending.

The first case is about business activities in a non-adhering country. It was introduced just in March 2006 by the trade unions, concerning alleged violations of the Employment and Industrial Relations Chapter of the Guidelines in Sri Lanka by a textile industry subsidiary of an Austrian enterprise. For a while however, the complainant and the enterprise tried to find a solution in bilateral contacts. In November 2006, the complainant informed the Austrian NCP of the fruitlessness of these contacts. That same month, the Austrian NCP made an initial assessment, the result thereof being that the complaint merits further examination. Subsequently, the Austrian NCP collected necessary information, met separately with both parties and carried out mediation efforts. As there is still no consensus reached until now, mediations efforts continue.

The second case is dealing with business activities in Austria. It was introduced in February 2008 by the trade unions, concerning alleged violations of the Employment and Industrial Relations Chapter of the Guidelines by an Austrian subsidiary of a multinational pharmaceuticals enterprise. The Austrian NCP has asked the subsidiary to comment on the complaint.

There is consensus that in specific instances brought before the Contact point the rules of procedure recommended by the OECD will be followed.

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

A. Organisation Institutionnelle

Le Point de Contact National belge se situe au sein du SPF Economie, PME, Classes moyennes et Energie,

Direction Générale Potentiel Economique,
Rue du Progrès 50
1210 Bruxelles
Belgique

Tél. : 0032 2 277 72 82

Fax : 0032 2 277 53 06

E-mail : colette.vanstraelen@economie.fgov.be

Le Point de Contact National belge a une triple structure composée comme suit :

Président du Point de Contact National : M. R. Charlier, Directeur général honoraire du SPF Economie, PME, Classes moyennes et Energie.

Secrétariat : Mme C. Vanstraelen du SPF Economie, PME, Classes moyennes et Energie.

Un représentant des services publics fédéraux cités ci-après :

- SPF Economie, PME, Classes moyennes et Energie
- SPF Emploi, Travail et Concertation sociale
- SPF Justice
- SPF Finances
- SPF Santé publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire et Environnement
- SPF Affaires étrangères

Un représentant de chaque autorité régionale :

- Région flamande
- Région wallonne
- Région de Bruxelles-Capitale

Un représentant des organisations patronales suivantes :

- FEB (Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique)
- Agoria (Fédération de l'Industrie technologique)
- Essenscia (Fédération belge des Industries chimiques)

Un représentant des organisations syndicales suivantes :

- CSC (Centrale des Syndicats Chrétiens)
- FGTB (Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique)
- CGSLB (Centrale Générale des Syndicats Libéraux de Belgique)

B. Information et promotion

La source d'information essentielle sur les Principes directeurs de l'OCDE et le PCN est le site web (www.ocde-principesdirecteurs.fgov.be), qui est constamment mis à jour et qui sert de référence. Un lien permet d'attirer l'attention sur l'instrument de l'OCDE "Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones".

Outre cette source d'information électronique, existe également depuis la fin 2007 un dépliant avec une courte explication en vue de promouvoir les Principes directeurs de l'OCDE. Le dépliant est disponible en français et en néerlandais et sera également traduit en anglais. Il s'agit d'un instrument de promotion utile qui augmente la visibilité lors de séminaires et conférences concernant la responsabilité sociétale des entreprises. Des représentants du PCN, agissant en tant que conférencier ou simple participant pour attirer l'attention sur les Principes directeurs de l'OCDE, y participent régulièrement.

Une autre forme de communication sur les Principes directeurs de l'OCDE consiste à diffuser un communiqué de presse, après qu'un dossier a été traité par le PCN. De cette façon des informations sont données sur des dossiers spécifiques, mais aussi indirectement sur l'existence et le fonctionnement du PCN.

Un flux permanent d'informations vers les entreprises est garanti par la représentation des organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs au sein du PCN. Par leurs canaux, les services publics, membres du PCN, contribuent également à la promotion des Principes directeurs de l'OCDE.

C. Application dans des dossiers spécifiques

Lors du second semestre 2007, a été organisée une réunion plénière du PCN. A cette réunion, on a examiné le communiqué de presse, diffusé suite à la clôture d'un dossier introduit en 2005 par un syndicat international. Il s'agissait d'un conflit social à l'étranger pour lequel, vu la difficulté, on a préféré recourir à l'expertise d'un conciliateur belge. Toutefois, les efforts de ce dernier n'ont pas permis de parvenir à un accord. Le dossier a donc été clôturé et un communiqué de presse diffusé.

En 2007, aucun nouveau dossier n'a été introduit.

En 2008, une ONG belge a soumis un nouveau dossier. La plainte concerne une entreprise active dans le secteur pharmaceutique belge, dont certaines pratiques ne seraient pas conformes aux chapitres II Principes généraux, III Publication d'informations, VI Lutte contre la corruption, VII Intérêts des consommateurs et IX Concurrence, des Principes directeurs de l'OCDE. Un entretien avec chaque partie a eu lieu au cours d'une rencontre séparée. Le comité d'évaluation s'est réuni pour rendre un avis à l'ensemble du PCN quant à la recevabilité de ce dossier. Il a été décidé de demander d'abord une expertise supplémentaire afin de mieux cerner le fonctionnement général du secteur pharmaceutique, avant de rendre un avis au PCN.

D. Divers

Le PCN accorde beaucoup d'attention aux critères de base, notamment la visibilité, l'accessibilité, la transparence et la responsabilité. Le site web et le nouveau dépliant augmentent la visibilité des Principes directeurs de l'OCDE et assurent également l'accessibilité à l'instrument. Les communiqués de presse, publiés sur le site web, répondent à la demande de transparence et de responsabilité.

BRAZIL / BRESIL

A. Institutional Arrangements

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises were formally implemented in Brazil in May 2003. The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Finance is responsible for coordinating the National Contact Point (NCP) in Brazil.

Other ministries are also full members of the NCP: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Brazilian Central Bank.

Since the NCP in Brazil is composed by several ministries it has a widespread representation among government entities, which enables the group to count with specialized feedback in almost all relevant areas covered by the Guidelines. If any specific case demands further representation of any other public institution, the NCP is authorized to invite it to join its meetings. The invitation can even be extended to join the NCP group on a permanent basis, since the Brazilian National Decree which stipulates the composition of the NCP allows other government bodies to join the group.

Despite the pervasive representation within the public sector, the NCP still lacks formal representation channels among civil society entities. This gap is partly offset by the intense activity of some NGO's – like the ETHOS Institute –, the National Confederation of Industry – CNI – and labour unions – like CUT, the largest labour union in Brazil — with good communication with the government. Nevertheless, several social segments that are less vocal are rather underrepresented in their claims towards the NCP. To partly remedy this, the Brazilian NCP created a mailing list which is open to membership to all interested parties and allows fast and direct consultation to its registered members. Even though this rather informal channel does not substitute formal ones, it has the advantage of being expeditious, open to immediate membership and immune to bureaucratic impediments.

In this context, one of the NCP's challenges is to establish formal communication channels with all relevant social actors. The NCP constantly invites civil society representatives to join their regular meetings, allowing them to express their concerns, present their criticisms with respect to the functioning of the group and also to orally support their claims in specific instances. The group's future challenge is to formally create an Advisory Committee to cooperate with it in establishing strategies, proposing measures and activities to effectively promote the implementation of the Guidelines in Brazil.

In April 2007, the Brazilian NCP issued a decision to regularly invite CUT to the forthcoming meetings. Initiatives of this sort have the main goal of developing participation links with all interested parties, as a means to confer increased legitimacy to the NCP. In the other two meetings held in 2007, the Labour Union was present. Its representatives stressed that they would like to be informed of the meeting schedule for 2008 beforehand, so that they are sure to be present.

Name of Responsible Officer: Alexandre Carneiro Pereira

Address: Secretaria de Assuntos Internacionais - Ministério da Fazenda
Setor de Autarquias Sul, Quadra 03, Bloco “O”, Sala 1013
70079 – 900 Brasília – Distrito Federal - Brasil

Telephone: (+5561) 3412 4025

Fac-Símile: (+5561) 3412 4057

E-mail: pcn.ocde@fazenda.gov.br; alexandre.c.pereira@fazenda.gov.br

The OECD Liaison Office of the Brazilian Embassy in Paris has a supporting role in relation to the Guidelines and its implementation. The OECD Liaison Office is responsible, within the Brazilian Embassy in France, for the follow-up and coordination of all activities related to the cooperation between the OECD and Brazil.

Name of Responsible Officer: Antonio Carlos ANTUNES SANTOS

Address: Ambassade du Brésil – OECD Liaison Office
34, Cours Albert 1er 75008 Paris – France

Telephone: (+331) 4561 6307

Fac-Símile: (+331) 4289 0345

E-mail: aantunes@bresil.org

B. Information and Promotion

The OECD Guidelines and the Implementation Procedures are available in Brazil and the translations of the text into Portuguese are provided in the website of the Ministry of Finance (<http://www.fazenda.gov.br/pcn>). The website was completely recreated and updated in order to maximize this tool to promote and divulge the Guidelines. The NCP has been constantly contacted by organizations and individuals which come across the issue of corporate social responsibility through the Internet. The website also contains a link to the OECD homepage and to other important multilateral and bilateral agencies, labour union confederations, science and technology institutions, industry and trade confederations, chambers of commerce and industry, consumer protection agencies, among others.

NCP Resolution N° 01/2007 is intended to confer transparency, predictability and organization to the routine of the Brazilian NCP. Moreover, it offers guidance and relevant information to potential users of the Guidelines. Particular attention is driven to actions to be taken while receiving a complaint and to the relevant required information. With the goal to spread the Brazilian experience to other NCPs on how to proceed in receiving a claim, an English version of the Resolution was made available at the Brazilian NCP's website: <http://www.fazenda.gov.br/sain/pcnmulti/documentos/resolucoes/resolution-ncp-english-version.asp>.

During the last year, some other actions were undertaken in the area of implementation and promotion, including a number of activities ranging from interviews in specialized magazines to participation in conferences, roundtables and seminars. We provide a list below of the main activities in this field:

- participation in thesis, researches and academic dissertations in the field of corporate social responsibility;
- Speaker at the Second Meeting of Latin American NCP's in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Finally, one last important initiative is to particularly disseminate the OECD guidelines within multinationals to entice them to operate more accordingly with its dispositions. Most multinationals in Brazil ignore the existence of the OECD guidelines. The disclosure of information related to the topic among parties affected by formal offences to the guidelines is much more intense if compared to those potentially responsible for them, i.e., the multinationals. This occurs because NGO's and trade unions help to divulge the topic among the possible complainants while the dissemination work directed towards multinationals rests uniquely dependent upon the NCP.

Therefore, as an initiative to disseminate the guidelines among the business community, the Brazilian NCP is implementing a database with the name of the multinational enterprise and the person in charge for the Corporate Social Responsibility Department. Until now, the Brazilian NCP has contacted the multinational enterprises within the automotive sector.

C. Implementation in specific instances

During the last year, a few complaints have been filed to the Brazilian NCP, probably as a result of its continuous efforts in activities of promotion. The main cases are summarized below. Due to the fact that the new complaints were filed in a context of limited resources available, the Brazilian NCP decided to focus on the new cases and on institutional activities. The old complaints are expected to be gradually concluded. This decision aimed at privileging a pragmatic approach to the issues before the Brazilian NCP and represented a need to maximize efforts in an effective way subject to our current working restraints.

1. Shell Brazil Holding B.V.

Complainant: Coletivo Alternativa Verde – CAVE, a NGO acting on environmental issues, and Labour Union of Petroleum By-Products Workers in the State of São Paulo (SIPETROL).

Complaint: The Company has not taken appropriate safety measures to prevent workers and the surrounding population from incurring in health problems. The company's activities also allegedly harmed the local environment area.

Norm: Chapter V, article 1 and Chapter V, article 3.

Date that specific instance was received: May 8th, 2006.

Sector of activity: Distribution of petrol and its derivatives.

Present situation: After a long mediation, several meetings and contacts held with the opposing parties, on March 25th 2008, the Brazilian NCP decided to close the complaint held against the multinational enterprise Shell through a comprehensive final Report in Portuguese.

The Brazilian NCP is currently undergoing some administrative changes – as the nomination of a new coordinator and the addition of two new technicians from the Secretariat's branch located at the city of Rio de Janeiro. Therefore, apart from the Shell's case, the other specific instances under analysis will be dully updated to the OECD in the months to come.

D. Other

The Brazilian NCP is fully aware of the importance of the Guidelines and also about the need of establishing a more functional and organizational structure. We recognize that much more work has to be done to increase the visibility of the Guidelines and the activities of implementation. It has also been part of our task to promote of the guidelines in Brazil in partnership with labour unions, confederations, and NGO's.

During the last years, an important evolution has been made, especially in the field of institutional developments and promotion. This progress has been relevant considering the working constraints. The current endeavours in the institutional domain are particularly important to assure long-lasting public policies, cooperation structures and channels aimed to continue, independently of cabinet reshuffles and political changes. In this sense, it is our task to promote a continuous improvement path.

CANADA

Introduction

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises is an instrument of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The recommendations set forth in the Guidelines are a voluntary, multilateral framework of standards and principles on responsible business conduct.

As a member of the OECD and signatory to the Guidelines, Canada is obligated to establish a national contact point (NCP). The role of the NCP is to promote awareness of the Guidelines and ensure their effective implementation. This report provides a summary of the activities undertaken by Canada's NCP in the past year (June 2007 - June 2008).

The Canadian Policy Context

The Guidelines continue to be an important element of the government's approach to promoting corporate social responsibility (CSR). A number of federal government departments are active in this area, through activities such as information dissemination, facilitation of dialogue among interested parties, promotion of CSR in international fora (such as the OAS and the G8) and support for the development of international norms. The Guidelines are a central part of these activities, their contribution heightened by the fact that they represent the shared views of thirty-nine national governments on what constitutes appropriate corporate behaviour.

The business community in Canada is promoting CSR as well, with an increasing number of enterprises adopting codes of ethical conduct and related management strategies. The Guidelines offer a frame of reference for private sector initiatives and the NCP serves as a mechanism to facilitate cooperation between the government and the business community in the promotion of CSR. The Guidelines and NCP also provide a forum for engagement with other key stakeholders, such as labour groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on CSR issues.

The Guidelines make an important contribution to the Government's policy on promoting sustainable development. Achieving sustainable development requires the responsible engagement of all sectors of society, including the business community. The Guidelines encourage corporations' contribution to sustainable development and help to strengthen the basis of mutual confidence between enterprises and the societies in which they operate.

Thus, while our NCP has a clear mandate to implement the Guidelines, its activities also support broader policy objectives of the Government.

2006 National Roundtables on Corporate Social Responsibility and the Canadian Extractive Sector in Developing Countries

The Government of Canada, led by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), hosted four public Roundtables on CSR and the Canadian Extractive Sector in Developing Countries. These Roundtables were held from June to November 2006 in Vancouver, Toronto, Calgary and Montreal. The Roundtables were a consultation process to engage industry, civil society and the public in a solutions-oriented discussion on how to enable the Canadian global extractive sector to better identify and manage the social and environmental risks of their operations.

The Advisory Group for the National Roundtables released the "Advisory Group Report", which is the final output of this year-long consultation process, on 29 March 2007.

This report is non-binding for the Government of Canada. However, its recommendations provide valuable input to a government response, which is currently being prepared through an interdepartmental process. More information can be found on the roundtables at the following address: http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/current_discussions/csr-roundtables-en.aspx.

So far, two of the Report's recommendations have been implemented. First, Canada announced its support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, including a contribution of \$1,150,000 to the EITI Trust Fund over the next four years. Second, Canada enhanced the public reporting of the Canada Investment Fund for Africa. In addition, at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 leaders agreed to promote a consolidated set of CSR principles including the ones identified in the Advisory Group Report, i.e. the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, and the Global Reporting Initiative. The government is carefully reviewing the recommendations developed by the National Roundtables Advisory Group and will make public its proposed course of action once finalized.

Throughout this process, representatives of Canada's NCP provided input into the development of these Roundtables and participated in the events. They continue participating in the process of the elaboration of a response to the Advisory Group's recommendations.

Institutional Arrangements

The key responsibilities of Canada's NCP are to promote the Guidelines, respond to inquiries and contribute to the resolution of specific instances of corporate conduct in relation to the Guidelines. Important guiding principles for the NCP's activities include visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability.

The chairmanship of the NCP is under the control of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada. In April 2008, a process was started to transfer the role of NCP chair and coordinator from the Investment Trade Policy Division to the Trade Commissioner Service Overseas Operations Division. This Division has a team that advises trade commissioners in Canada and abroad on CSR and coordinates an annual CSR-related program on the trade side of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, which includes training trade commissioners on CSR. Once the transfer is completed, their contribution and their vast network in Canada and abroad will help Canada's NCP implement the Guidelines more effectively.

The Canadian NCP's key business and labour interlocutors on the Guidelines are the Canadian Chamber of Commerce (CCC), the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) and the Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN). The NCP also has frequent contact with domestic and international NGOs.

Information and Promotion

a) Information and Promotional Tools

The Canadian NCP web site is a useful tool for promoting the Guidelines. It has also become an efficient way to communicate information on the Guidelines to our overseas missions. All of our embassies and high commissions have been informed of the Guidelines and the importance of this instrument for the promotion of CSR.

Overall, the web site offers a convenient point of reference for a growing number of Canadian organizations and businesses that are seeking information on CSR. To increase the visibility of its web site, Canada's NCP has asked its interdepartmental members to include a link to the Canadian NCP web site below their signature-block in their emails.

Various other federal government web sites promote the Guidelines, including the Trade Commissioner Service's internal web site, DFAIT's CSR web site, and the sites of other departments and agencies, such as Industry Canada and Natural Resources Canada.

b) Promotion with Social Partners

More focus is being given to the extractive sector (mining, oil and gas). Because Canada is a major player in the global extractive sector, both the Canadian Government and the Canadian industry share an interest in maintaining a positive image of Canada in this sector, and ensuring that Canadian businesses contribute positively to the broader social and environmental objectives of the communities in which they operate. Promoting the Guidelines in this sector is a concrete way for the Government to engage Canadian companies in supporting these objectives.

As the representative of the Canadian NCP, an officer of DFAIT's Investment Trade Policy Division participated in a seminar on human rights and companies within the framework of La Francophonie, which was held in Rabat from February 28 to March 1, 2008. At that time, she was able to make the Canadian NCP visible to many stakeholders attending from various countries of La Francophonie and draw the attention of some people raising questions about Canadian companies to the Guidelines as well as to the review mechanism for specific instances provided by the NCP.

Canadian Embassies and High Commissions abroad provide support and services to Canadian firms interested in expanding their international business operations. As a result, our embassies are an excellent vehicle for the promotion of the Guidelines in cooperation with the business community. Our embassies incorporate CSR-relevant information, including references to the Guidelines, in the business briefings to Canadian clients. In addition, they communicate the Government of Canada's commitment to CSR to both Canadian, local business audiences and relevant stakeholders. In 2007, for instance, the Canadian Embassies in Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala and Senegal organised CSR multi stakeholder seminars, with a special focus on the extractive sector, that included NGOs, host governments, think tanks, academics, indigenous organizations, religious leaders and representatives of Canadian companies. Indeed, mining is one of the largest sectors of Canadian direct investment abroad.

Industry Canada continues to promote the Guidelines as part of its CSR activities to strengthen the capacity of Canadian business to develop and use CSR practices, tools and knowledge to achieve positive economic, environmental and social performance results. Links to the Guidelines and the National Contact Point appear on the department's CSR website, which receives about 8000 hits per month. With a view to the implementation of CSR related action items in the department's Sustainable Development Strategy (2006-2009), Industry Canada supported and disseminated the results of the following research: a study on the integration of CSR practices into Industry Associations, including the development of a how to roadmap for industry associations; a study on the integration of CSR practices into business processes of leading Canadian and international companies; a study on CSR performance reporting; a research paper on the CSR trends and drivers of supply chains, including case studies, guides and tip sheets for SMEs. IC will continue to build the business case for CSR through research, articles and participation in conferences. Industry Canada also is a member of the Research Network on Business Sustainability, which brings together stakeholders in business, government and academia. This network affords the department the opportunity to promote the Guidelines and the NCP to stakeholders.

Environment Canada is actively collaborating with the private sector, academics, non-governmental organizations and other government departments to explore CSR principles and policies that encourage and support corporate sustainability leadership and are broadly aligned with the principles of the Guidelines. Environment Canada has provided CSR information, tools, and best practices to market actors to enable them to better integrate environmental considerations into their decision-making and thereby strengthen the business case for sustainability performance. The department's past work and knowledge base in this area will continue to support implementation of the Guidelines.

Canadian agencies that work with the private sector internationally continue to promote awareness of the Guidelines among their partners. This is the case, for instance, of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). CIDA raises awareness of the Guidelines among its partners and stakeholders in the private and other sectors through participation in outreach events across Canada, e.g. International Development Days, and internationally, e.g. Inter-American Conference on CSR, and through Canada's aid programs with a view to encourage sustainable business practices among local or foreign enterprises in developing countries and a positive contribution by the private sector to poverty reduction.

Export Development Canada's (EDC) commitment to CSR principles and standards includes the promotion of the Guidelines. EDC supports the NCP's efforts to promote the recommendations of the Guidelines within the Canadian exporting and investing community. EDC meets with its customers, various business associations, NGOs, and other stakeholders on CSR issues as part of its efforts to promote ethical corporate conduct and continue a dialogue with these groups. Issues relating to the Guidelines, such as the environmental and social impacts of projects, anti-corruption and anti-bribery efforts, and human rights are discussed, when relevant. In addition, EDC also promotes the Guidelines through its website.

c) Promotion within the Government

Promoting the Guidelines within the government is an essential aspect of the NCP's responsibility to raise awareness of the instrument. A number of departments and agencies interact directly with the business community, labour groups and NGOs through their programs and consultative activities. This is an important channel for alerting these groups of Canada's commitment to support the Guidelines. The interdepartmental structure of the NCP greatly facilitates promotion within government.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) provides information sessions on the Guidelines for overseas trade officials. Indeed, Canada's Trade Commissioner Service recognizes the importance of including CSR as an element of its promotional activities. Responsible business conduct by Canadian companies abroad reinforces the positive effects that trade and investment can have on human rights, the environment and competitiveness. Canada's trade commissioners are encouraged to incorporate the promotion of CSR (including the OECD Guidelines) into the delivery of the core services provided to Canadian companies operating abroad. DFAIT is, with that perspective in mind, enhancing the capacity and knowledge of government officials on CSR through training and development of tools.

Industry Canada (IC) continues to promote the Guidelines within its department and across federal departments with a view to improving the co-ordination and advancement of CSR and sustainability within government. Within the department, CSR related seminars and workshops are regularly featured and the Guidelines are often referenced at that time. The annual internal course on Sustainable Development also references the Guidelines and the NCP. Among federal departments, IC participates in an interdepartmental working group under the CSR Memorandum of Understanding. This group collaborates on projects and also works closely with the NCP. Industry Canada also participates in an interdepartmental working level group closely monitoring developments with respect to the ISO Guidance Standard on

Social Responsibility (ISO 26 000). Industry Canada published an article in a public service magazine on CSR and its relevance to competitiveness.

Environment Canada is actively collaborating with the private sector, academics, non-governmental organizations and other government departments to explore CSR principles and policies that encourage and support corporate sustainability leadership and are broadly aligned with the principles of the Guidelines. Environment Canada has provided CSR information, tools, and best practices to market actors to enable them to better integrate environmental considerations into their decision-making and thereby strengthen the business case for sustainability performance. The department's past work and knowledge base in this area will continue to support implementation of the Guidelines.

CIDA is promoting the Guidelines through internal knowledge networks comprised of officials working in private sector development and governance. The Guidelines are also being mainstreamed in work on conflict prevention and on poverty reduction in fragile states.

The Labour Program of Human Resources and Social Development Canada, which is part of the Canadian NCP, has specific expertise for and particular interest in the labour-related principles. The Labour Program manages Canada's participation in the International Labour Organization (ILO) and promotes compliance with the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which encompasses the following fundamental principles and rights: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, the effective abolition of child labour, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment. These principles are embodied in the OECD's Guidelines and in the Tripartite Declaration on Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy.

Inquiries

A number of inquiries about the Guidelines were received by the NCP in the past year. Inquiries received via e-mail are often from think-tanks and academic institutions looking for information on Canada's experiences with the Guidelines. Other inquiries come through meetings with businesses or NGOs. Canadian Embassies and High Commissions abroad have also requested information on the Canadian NCP. Often such inquiries are about the nature of the Guidelines and their possible application in certain situations. As well, the Guidelines are occasionally raised in the public's correspondence with Ministers.

Submissions and Implementation in Specific Instances

No submission or specific instance was dealt with by the Canadian NCP during the current reporting year. However, during her participation in the seminar on human rights and companies within the framework of La Francophonie held in Rabat from February 28 to March 1, 2008, the onsite representative of the Canadian NCP was put in touch with various stakeholders, including members of NGOs and government organizations who made her aware of the conduct of certain Canadian companies in countries of La Francophonie. The NCP is currently following up on this.

Concluding Remarks

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises continue to be a central element of the Government's approach to promoting corporate social responsibility, domestically and internationally. The interdepartmental structure of the NCP facilitates the promotion of the Guidelines within the Government and with departmental constituencies, including business, labour and NGOs. The NCP looks forward to new opportunities in the coming year to promote the Guidelines. The NCP will also follow up as required

to the Government's response to the Advisory Group's Report on CSR and the Canadian Extractive Industry in Developing Countries.

CHILE / CHILI

A. Organisation institutionnelle

- *Les Annexes 1 et 2 montrent, respectivement, la "Structure des Point de contact nationaux" du rapport du Président, 2007, et la liste des coordonnées des PCN qui est disponible sur le site web des Principes directeurs. Les PCN sont priés de faire la mise à jour de ces annexes, si nécessaire.*
- *Les PCN pourraient vouloir fournir des informations supplémentaires concernant l'organisation institutionnelle du PCN (par exemple, la composition du PCN, les comités de conseil).*

Récemment au cours du mois d'Avril 2008 le PNC a terminé une période d'évaluation au sein de la Direction d'Affaires Multilatérales de la Direction de Relations Économiques Internationales. Cette analyse des activités réalisées pendant les dernières années a eu pour but de préparer le PNC pour affronter les défis impliqués par l'incorporation de notre pays à l'OCDE, en qualité de membre plein.

Les modifications proposées concernent trois aspects :

- a. Perfectionner les aspects juridico-administratifs et institutionnels relatifs au traitement des cas spécifiques. On est en train de mettre en place un modèle décentralisé dans lequel d'autres instances de l'Administration publique prennent la responsabilité de traiter ces cas. Le thème ou les thèmes concernés par chaque cas, soumis au PNC, vont déterminer qui connaîtra l'affaire. En somme, le département OCDE/PNC prendra la coordination et le suivi dans ce domaine.
- b. Il faudra adopter une Résolution Administrative, probablement un Décret, qui permette de coordonner quelques services de l'Administration publique afin de mettre en place un PNC avec les caractéristiques évoquées ci-dessus.
- c. Il faudra renforcer la composition du Comité Consultatif qui conseille le PNC : il faudrait que la Confédération de la Production et du Commerce, CPC, (principale Organisation nationale des Entrepreneurs chiliens) s'intègre ; il faut aussi que deux Centrales de Travailleurs y soient incorporées ; une ONG liée au monde de l'Environnement devrait aussi être invitée.

- *Quel est le lien entre le PCN et d'autres agences gouvernementales ?*

Avec celles qui font partie de Comité Consultatif la relation est permanente, avec les autres la relation est liée aux informations fournies par le Depto OCDE/PNC et vice versa.

- *Quel est le lien entre le PCN et les partenaires sociaux (des milieux d'affaires et des organisations syndicales) impliqués dans le fonctionnement du PCN ?*

Avec les organisations des travailleurs, en particulier avec la Centrale Unitaire des Travailleurs du Chili la relation est permanente. Avec la CPC la relation est précaire. Avec les ONGs liées à l'Environnement il y a une bonne relation.

- *Quel est le lien entre le PCN et d'autres organisations telles les ONG associées au PCN ?*

Avec les ONGs liées à l'Environnement il y a une bonne relation. Mais encore insuffisante.

- *Souhaitez-vous fournir d'autres informations concernant le lien entre le PCN et d'autres initiatives (i.e. le Pacte Mondial de l'ONU et les organisations locales affiliées ?*

Le PNC vient de demander de faire partie du Groupe (Tripartite) qui participe à l'élaboration de la ISO 26.000 sur la Responsabilité Social Corporative. Le partenaire chilien du Groupe International est le « Comité Espejo Nacional de Chile ISO 26000 ».

B. Information et promotion

- *Comment les Principes directeurs ont-ils été rendus accessibles dans votre pays ? (traduction, création d'une page web, d'un site web, etc.) ?*

La Pag WEB de la Direction de Relations Economiques Internationales contient les Directrices en permanence, ainsi que toutes les activités du PNC. Les Principes Directeurs ont été envoyés par Email à des centaines d'entreprises, de syndicats et d'entreprises.

- *Comment la coopération avec les milieux d'affaires, les syndicats, les ONG et les autres publics concernés pour promouvoir les Principes directeurs a-t-elle été organisée ? (consultations, diffusion des Principes directeurs, séminaires, etc.)*

Pendant les 7 dernières années le PNC a organisé au moins une dizaine des Rencontres et des Séminaires destinés à promouvoir les Principes Directeurs parmi les Syndicats de travailleurs, des organisations d'entrepreneurs et des ONGs.

Le PNC a aussi participé à plusieurs rencontres organisées par diverses institutions. La participation du PNC a été toujours liée aux principes et aux normes repris par les Principes Directeurs.

- *D'autres activités d'information et de promotion ont-elles été organisées ? (séminaires, conférences, publications, coopération avec les agences de promotion de l'investissement, les écoles de commerce, etc....)*

En général, chaque fois que le PNC organise une Rencontre ou Séminaire par soi-même ou conjointement avec d'autres institutions ou organisations, les contenus des rapports et des débats sont publiés et distribués. On a publié des documents sur des activités réalisées avec l'OCDE, avec la CEPAL avec la Centrale Unitaire des Travailleurs du Chili (CUTCH) pour citer quelques unes. Vers la fin de l'année 2008 le PNC envisage la réalisation d'une Rencontre de diffusion des Principes Directeurs dirigée aux organisations d'entrepreneurs. On espère la collaboration du BIAC.

- *Est-ce que l'Outil de sensibilisation au risque de l'OCDE destiné aux entreprises opérant dans les zones à déficit de gouvernance a été disséminé ou référé par ailleurs dans le cadre d'interactions avec les entreprises et autres parties intéressées?*

C. Mise en œuvre dans des circonstances spécifiques

Les PCN souhaiteront peut-être communiquer les informations suivantes sur les dossiers concernant des circonstances spécifiques déposés et/ou réglés durant l'exercice juin 2007-juin 2008 : Les PCN sont responsables pour veiller à ce que les informations notifiées conformément au Modèle soient présentées sous une forme qui se prêterait à leur dissémination. En outre, sous réserve de respecter leur engagement de fonctionner conformément aux critères essentiels de visibilité, d'accessibilité, de transparence et de responsabilité, les PCN peuvent communiquer les informations qu'ils souhaitent (y compris aucune information).

Deux cas

- *Date de réception de la requête.*

ISS Facility Services S.A : 16 Avril 2007

Banque du Travail du Pérou (Groupe Altas Cumbres) : 25 Avril 2007

- *Auteur de la requête (entreprise, organisation syndicale, ONG).*

ISS : Syndicat de l'entreprise et la CUTCH

Altas Cumbres : Centrale Générale de Travailleurs du Pérou et Fédération de Travailleurs de la Banque du Chili.

- *Chapitres des Principes directeurs cités dans le dossier. Si possible, mention également des recommandations particulières couvertes par la requête.*

Banque du Travail du Pérou : Des Principes Directeurs pour Entreprises Multinationales/Point N°1 du Prologue ; point II N°2 ; point IV les numéros 1,2 et 8.

ISS Facility Services SA : Point IV, N° 1, 2, 3,4et 7.

- *Mention du fait que les circonstances spécifiques ont trait à des activités commerciales menées dans un pays non signataire.*
- *Secteur d'activité : industries extractives (quelle industrie ?) ; agriculture ; autres branches du secteur primaire ; secteur manufacturier (quelle branche ?), services financiers ; commerce de détail ; transports ; autres services. Les circonstances spécifiques ont-elles été acceptées ou rejetées ?*

Banque du Travail : Services financiers.

ISS : Service de Nettoyage.

- *Mention de l'acceptation ou du rejet de la requête (si possible, description des arguments invoqués en cas de rejet – ex. : l'absence de « lien d'investissement », la requête concerne des activités menées dans un pays non signataire où il est difficile d'obtenir des renseignements) ?*

La Banque Du Travail du Pérou exerce son activité dans un pays non signataire (Pérou).

- *Dans l'hypothèse où la requête a été acceptée, date à laquelle une issue a été trouvée.*

- *Mention du fait que le résultat de la procédure est communiqué ou non au public et, dans l'affirmative, mode de communication.*

ISS le cas est en suspens : le syndicat a eu des difficultés d'organisation. Il y a au moins 4 mois qui ne fait aucune démarche auprès du PNC. Le cas n'a pas eu d'issue.

Banque du Travail de Pérou : La Banque n'a pas accepté l'intervention du PNC du Chili. Le cas est en suspens. Il est probable que Pérou adopte Les Principes Directeurs de l'OCDE, dans ce cas-là la situation pourrait éventuellement être traitée par le PNC du Pérou.

Informations complémentaires sur les dossiers relatifs à des circonstances spécifiques que les PCN souhaitent communiquer, notamment sur la façon dont les données sur les circonstances spécifiques ont été recueillies et sur l'accueil réservé à la décision par l'ensemble du parti

D. Divers

- *Comment les caractéristiques des PCN prévues par les Principes directeurs pour renforcer leur efficacité (visibilité, accessibilité, transparence, légitimité) ont-ils été appliqués dans le cas de votre pays ? Veuillez fournir des exemples pour illustrer ces différents points.*

Depuis l'année 2001 le PNC réalise multiples Séminaires, Rencontres avec diverses organisations de Travailleurs et des ONG. Il y a des publications relatives à ces activités. L'objectif est de diffuser les Principes Directeurs parmi les acteurs sociaux.

- *Souhaitez-vous fournir d'autres informations sur la nature et les résultats de l'activité du PCN ?, y compris des expériences utiles éventuelles et/ou des difficultés rencontrés en faisant le travail du PCN ?*

Pendant l'année 2008 on espère intégrer la Confédération de la Production et du Commerce au Comité Consultatif du PNC.

- *services financiers ; commerce de détail ; transports ; autres services. Les circonstances spécifiques ont-elles été acceptées ou rejetées ?*

Banque du Travail : Services financiers.

ISS : Service de Nettoyage.

- *Mention de l'acceptation ou du rejet de la requête (si possible, description des arguments invoqués en cas de rejet – ex. : l'absence de « lien d'investissement », la requête concerne des activités menées dans un pays non signataire où il est difficile d'obtenir des renseignements) ?*

La Banque Du Travail du Pérou exerce son activité dans un pays non signataire (Pérou).

- *Dans l'hypothèse où la requête a été acceptée, date à laquelle une issue a été trouvée.*
- *Mention du fait que le résultat de la procédure est communiqué ou non au public et, dans l'affirmative, mode de communication.*

ISS le cas est en suspens : le syndicat a eu des difficultés d'organisation. Il y a au moins 4 mois qui ne fait aucune démarche auprès du PNC. Le cas n'a pas eu d'issue.

Banque du Travail de Pérou : La Banque n'a pas accepté l'intervention du PNC du Chili. Le cas est en suspens. Il est probable que Pérou adopte Les Principes Directeurs de l'OCDE, dans ce cas-là la situation pourrait éventuellement être traitée par le PNC du Pérou.

- *Informations complémentaires sur les dossiers relatifs à des circonstances spécifiques que les PCN souhaitent communiquer, notamment sur la façon dont les données sur les circonstances spécifiques ont été recueillies et sur l'accueil réservé à la décision par l'ensemble des parties.*

CZECH REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

A. Institutional arrangements

The Czech National Contact Point (NCP) is established at the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic. The NCP is chaired by Mrs Eva Anderová, Director of the EU and International Relations Department. Below are the relevant co-ordinates.

International Organisations Department
 Ministry of Finance
 Letenská 15
 118 10 Prague
 Czech Republic

tel. +420 2 5704 2300
 fax: +420 2 5704 2281
 email address: Eva.Anderova@mfc.cz

There is currently discussion in the Czech Republic about possible relocation of the NCP status from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Industry and Trade mainly because MIT works much closer with Chamber of Commerce, Czech-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions and companies in the Czech Republic in general and CzechInvest as well.

The NCP closely co-operates with other relevant ministries and with social partners.

The NCP consults with other ministries and central authorities, especially on issues concerning promotional activities and the solution of submitted disputes. The NCP works in particularly close contact with officials of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The NCP hosts consultation sessions with them and other ministries as well e.g. the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment and the Czech National Bank.

The NCP also closely co-operates with social partners - the Czech representative in BIAC (the Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic) and with the Czech representative in the TUAC (the Bohemian-Moravian Trade Unions Confederation). The specific Guidelines issues are discussed with branch-specialised organisations of employees and employers.

The NCP continues the co-operation with Czech NGOs, especially with the Czech OECD Watch member, the Environmental Law Service.

B. Information and promotion

Information on the websites

The Guidelines including the commentaries and information relating the Guidelines are accessible not only on the Ministry of Finance websites but also on the websites of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and CzechInvest (the Czech Government's Investment Promotion Agency). The publications involve link to the Czech NCP and to the related documents supporting the implementation and observance of ethical codes, including direct references to the ethical codes of particular associations and companies in the Czech Republic.

Information towards social partners

The NCP maintains informal permanent contacts with all key partners, primarily representatives of the Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic and the Bohemian-Moravian Trade Unions Confederation in order to disseminate information among their members. The social partners keep their members informed of the particular Guidelines issues. On the other hand the social partners have provided the NCP with useful information.

Information to non-governmental organisations

At the request of the non-governmental institution (the Czech OECD Watch member) specialized in publishing and editorial activities the NCP provided respective information of the Czech NCP's activities. This co-operation continues, the NGO's representatives took part in the Czech NCP's regular meetings.

C. Implementation in specific instances

Institutional framework

The NCP arranges one meeting per year and other meetings where trade unions and business associations take part in case of necessity (other relevant parties are involved depending on the issue discussed).

Information on specific instances

Any new specific instance has not yet been submitted to the Czech NCP during the June 2007 – June 2008 period.

D. Other

To apply the Guidelines effectively, in particular cases the NCP uses criteria of visibility, accessibility, transparency and co-operation, i.e. while dealing with specific cases in a so-called narrower negotiation, the NCP calls representatives of trade union, employer's unions concerned ministries and central authorities. The NCP also invites concerned employees, or employers for so-called wider negotiation. Within these negotiations, it discusses problems with concerned parties, and offers a mediation, which could help to solve the problem; by this, it fulfils the criterion of transparency, accessibility, and cooperation.

DENMARK / DANEMARK

A. Institutional arrangements

- With regard to Annex 1 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be added among the other ministries/agencies involved. No update of Annex 2 is necessary.
- The Danish Contact Point consists of representatives from
 - The Danish Federation of Trade Unions
 - The Salaried Employees and Civil Servants Confederation
 - The Danish Employers Confederation
 - The Ministry of the Environment
 - The Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs
 - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - The Ministry of Employment (where the Secretariat and chairmanship is anchored)
- The above mentioned Danish ministries are considered to have a direct interest in the *Guidelines*. The Danish Contact Point does not have any specific relations to other government agencies, but will involve relevant agencies if necessary. Accordingly, The Danish Forest and Nature Agency is currently assisting the Danish Contact Point in processing the specific instance submitted in March 2006 by Nepenthes.
- The social partners are represented in the Danish Contact Point and have contributed to the information on and promotion of the *Guidelines*.
- Alongside the Danish Contact Point an open "Guidelines-group" has been established with representatives of interested NGOs and the members of the Danish Contact Point. The purpose of the Guidelines-group is to facilitate the exchange of views and ideas on the promotion of the *Guidelines*.
- The Danish Contact Point is aware of other initiatives within the field of "corporate social responsibility" including UN Global Compact but has not taken any steps to establish any formal relation.

B. Information and Promotion

- The Danish Contact Point released a booklet containing the *Guidelines* in Danish in 2001. In an effort to promote the awareness of the *Guidelines* in Denmark a handbook on the *Guidelines* and was also published and both are still in demand by the public. The *Guidelines* in Danish are accessible on the WWW.
- Aside from the co-operation within the Danish Contact Point and in the "Guidelines-group" mentioned above the Danish Contact Point has made an effort to ensure public awareness of the *Guidelines* through the media.

- The Minister of Employment promoted the *Guidelines* in his speech at a seminar on labour law on September 20 2007 at the Danish Labour Court. In March 2008 a member of the Secretariat participated in a meeting between secretaries of the Nordic Contact Points in Oslo, Norway.
- The OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones has not specifically been disseminated or referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises or stakeholders.
- No update of Annex 3 is necessary.
- In the autumn 2007 a member of the Secretariat responded to an enquiry from the Norwegian government with regard to the Danish view of the *Guidelines* as a CSR-tool and a meeting was held at the Norwegian Embassy in Copenhagen on this topic.

C. Implementation in specific instances

- In March 2006 a specific instance was brought before the Danish Contact Point by Nepenthes, an NGO concerned with protection of forests around the world. This specific instance, involving a Danish company trading in timber and wood products, covers several chapters of the *Guidelines* and later in the spring 2006 it was initially assessed that it should be reviewed by the Danish Contact Point.
- The specific instance concerns business activities in three non-adhering countries (Burma, Cameroon and Liberia) and, in order to find a common understanding between the parties, consultations and deliberations have been taking place and progress has been made in so far that a tripartite meeting with the Danish Contact Point and the two concerned parties has now been held. Another such tripartite meeting with a view of reaching a common understanding between the parties is expected to be scheduled soon after an input to the discussions from Nepenthes has been received by the Danish Contact Point.
- No other specific instances have been brought before the Danish Contact Point in the June 2006-2007 cycle. No update of Annex 4 is necessary.

D. Other

- The Danish Contact Point seeks to operate in accordance with both Danish and international standards on visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability. The Danish Contact Point acknowledges that unlimited transparency is not always a possibility, but seeks, e.g. in meetings with the guidelines group, to be as informative as possible with regard to specific instances and other activities in relation to The Danish Contact Point.

EGYPT/ EGYPTE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- *Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, the “Structure of the National Contact Points” from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.*
- *NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees).*

The Egyptian NCP is based at the Ministry of Investment as a separate unit attached to the Office of the Minister. The full contact details are:

Egyptian National Contact Point
 Ministry of Investment
 Office of the Minister
 3 Salah Salem Street
 Nasr City 11562
 Cairo – Egypt
 Tel: +2 02-2405-5626/27
 Fax: +2 02-2405-5635
 email: encp@investment.gov.eg

Minister of Investment decree No. 47/2008, established the Egyptian National Contact Point as an independent unit within the Ministry of Investment. The ENCP is responsible for implementing the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises.

The NCP is particularly responsible for:

1. Raising awareness on OECD Guidelines.
2. Preparing and issuing publications and booklets related to the OECD Guidelines and OECD Investment related principles by various means.
3. Participating in the annual NCPs and OECD Investment Committee meetings and following up on its recommendations.
4. Responding to Specific Instances raised with respect to the Guidelines.
5. Receiving enquiries about the Guidelines from other National Contact Points, the business community, or other entities working in investment related fields, and responding to these enquiries.
6. Coordinating and cooperating with other National Contact Points.
7. Preparing an annual report to be presented to the OECD investment Committee on the NCP's activities.

The Egyptian NCP is headed by a Senior Manager who is responsible for supervising the work of the NCP and representing it in the OECD Investment related meetings. The Manager is assisted by a group of experts in addition to a Secretariat that follows up on the NCP's day to day work.

- *How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?*

An Advisory committee assists the NCP in exercising its duties and functions. It is headed by the NCP's Manager and comprises representatives from the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Administrative Development, Trade and Industry, and Manpower and Immigration. The Advisory committee also comprises economic, legal and financial experts.

According to the Ministerial Decree establishing the Egyptian NCP, the Advisory committee assists the NCP in:

1. Looking into the specific instances presented to the NCP,
2. Reviewing various issues related to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises and the Guidelines,
3. Cooperating with the NCP in preparing studies related to Corporate Social Responsibility, in addition to other issues related to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises.
4. Reviewing the NCP's annual report before its submission to the OECD Investment Committee.

- *How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?*

A representative of the Egyptian Trade Union Federation also participates in the NCP's Advisory Committee.

- *How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?*

There is no formal role for NGOs in the functioning of the Egyptian NCP. However, informal consultations with concerned NGOs are welcomed. As aforementioned, the employee organizations are also represented in the Advisory Committee of the NCP.

- *Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?*

The ENCP, being affiliated to the Ministry of Investment, plans to cooperate and coordinate with other Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives coordinated by the Ministry of Investment.

B. Information and Promotion

- *How have the Guidelines been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?*

The *Guidelines* have been translated into Arabic. They will also soon be readily accessible on the NCP's website in English and Arabic and the web site will have direct links to the OECD site,

which is part of the Egyptian Investment portal. The ENCP portal has been established and is currently being tested with the aim of having it launched in June 2008.

The NCP also plans to have the *Guidelines* published in Arabic and English in special booklets to be disseminated to MNEs and financial institutions working in Egypt in soft and hard copies.

- *How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?*

The NCP plans to organise several events with to promote the Guidelines and publicise the role of the NCP. At its early phase of inception the ENCP has cooperated with TUAC and NGOs in an event dedicated to introducing the OECD Guidelines for MNEs in Egypt. The event was also attended by other NCPs, Trade Unions in addition to other countries of the MENA region.

- *Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?*

The ENCP plans to hold a major conference to promote the Guidelines early in the summer. The event would be targeted at MNEs working in Egypt, Egyptian private sector, trade unions, NGOs, investment promotion agencies, various ministries and representatives from other NCPs.

- *Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?*
- *Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair's Summary ("The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes". NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this. If the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is referred to in these programmes, please indicate this separately.*
- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*

The ENCP has recently received enquiries from the Government of Japan and is currently responding to them.

C. Implementation in specific instances

NCPs might want to provide the following information on specific instances that were raised and/or concluded during the June 2007-2008 cycle. Please ensure that the information submitted is suitable for dissemination. Subject to respecting adhering countries' commitments to operate in accordance with the core criteria of visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability, NCPs may provide any information they want (including no information).

No specific instances have been brought before the ENCP.

- *Date request to consider specific instance was received.*

- *Who raised the specific instance (e.g. business, trade union, NGO)?*
- *Which chapters of the Guidelines are cited in the specific instance? If possible, please also cite the specific recommendation(s) covered by the request.*
- *Does the specific instance involve business activities in a non-adhering country?*
- *Sector of activity: extractive industry (which industry?); agriculture; other primary sectors; manufacturing (which sub-sector?); financial services; retail distribution; transport; other services.*
- *Was the request to consider the specific instance accepted or rejected (if possible, describe grounds for not taking up a request)?*
- *If accepted, date specific instance was concluded.*
- *Were the results communicated to the public and, if so, how?*
- *Would the NCP care to contribute additional information about this specific instance -- e.g. How was information gathered on the specific instance? Did all parties agree with the resolution?*

Specific instances considered by NCPs to date

Annex Table 4 presents a summary table intended to provide basic information about specific instances that have been accepted for consideration by NCPs. NCPs are asked to verify and update this table if necessary.

D. Other

- *How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.*

Through its website, fax, telephone and email account (encp@investment.gov.eg) the ENCP ensures that it would be widely accessible.

The NCP also plans to publish booklets and information on its role and activities in the coming phase. Its email account is also ac

- *Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?*
- *If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies' awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?*

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- *Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, the “Structure of the National Contact Points” from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.*

The structure and contact details of Estonian NCP has remained unchanged. Therefore no updates are necessary.

- *NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees).*

Regarding the composition of the Estonian NCP, all the involved parties are satisfied with the present model and no restructures are considered. Nevertheless, we are following with great interest the developments for improvement as well as actual changes occurred in NCP structures last year (Netherlands, UK).

- *How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?*

There are no special mechanisms in place. NCP constitutes of the representatives from different ministries that have established their own consultative mechanisms and channels of communication with government agencies. These mechanisms, as occasion requires, can also be used in the work of NCP.

- *How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?*

NCP has tripartite structure that includes representatives from Enterprise Estonia (new structure that combines Estonian Investment Agency and Estonian Export Agency). NCP keeps also all the other interested social partners informed.

- *How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?*

NCP continues to provide relevant information to all interested parties, but so far there has been no need to involve other partners in regular work.

- *Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?*

B. Information and Promotion

- How have the *Guidelines* been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?

The Estonian Investment Agency has published a description of the Guidelines and added a link to the Estonian NCP website. The Guidelines translated into Estonian are also available in the webpage of Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- *How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?*

Information about the Guidelines is available on public websites (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communication, Ministry of Justice, etc).

- *Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?*

NCP has not organized any particular activities to promote Guidelines. The information about Guidelines has been provided to the interested parties during different seminars and conferences.

- *Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?*

There have been no specific references to the Risk Awareness Tool.

Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair's Summary ("The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes". NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this. If the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is referred to in these programmes, please indicate this separately.

No update is necessary

- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*

No

C. Implementation in specific instances

NCPs might want to provide the following information on specific instances that were raised and/or concluded during the June 2007-2008 cycle. Please ensure that the information submitted is suitable for dissemination. Subject to respecting adhering countries' commitments to operate in accordance with the core criteria of visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability, NCPs may provide any information they want (including no information).

No specific instances were raised during the period.

D. Other

- *How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.*

Information concerning the Estonian NCP, including contact data, is available on the Internet. To make access to the NCP easier it is located in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Telecommunications which is responsible for the enterprise policy and hence has the practice of regular consultations with the business community.

- *Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?*
- *If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies' awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?*

FINLAND / FINLANDE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- *Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, the “Structure of the National Contact Points” from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.*
- *NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees).*
- *How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?*
- *How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?*
- *How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?*
- *Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?*

In Finland, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Trade and Industry have merged from the beginning of this year as Ministry of Employment and the Economy. We are reorganising the Advisory Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises (MONIKA). Maybe, the name of the Committee will be changed and new tasks included. However, there will be no changes on the composition of the representatives, the competence and tasks of the National Contact Point.

B. Information and Promotion

- *How have the Guidelines been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?*
- *How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?*
- *Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?*
- *Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?*

- *Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair's Summary ("The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes". NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this. If the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is referred to in these programmes, please indicate this separately.*
- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*

In the Ministry of Employment and the Economy there is a working group for building the strategy to progress the corporate social responsibility among SME's until the end of May .

The Finnish Business & Society (the member of CSR Europe; funded by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy) arranged the CSR Forum autumn 2007.

C. Implementation in specific instances

There has not been any specific enterprise case after the Botnia case mentioned on the annex 4.

D. Other

- *How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.*
- *Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?*
- *If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies' awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?*

FRANCE

A. Organisation institutionnelle

• Le PCN fonctionne selon une structure tripartite rassemblant les principales organisations syndicales (CFDT, CGT, CGT-FO, CFE-CGC, UNSA), une organisation patronale (MEDEF) et l'Administration (Ministère de l'Economie, de l'Industrie et de l'Emploi ; Ministère de l'Ecologie, de l'Energie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire ; Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes ; Ministère du Travail, des Relations sociales, de la Famille et de la Solidarité – et tout autre ministère en tant que de besoin en fonction des saisines).

La Direction générale du Trésor et de la politique économique (DGTPE) au Ministère de l'Economie, de l'Industrie et de l'Emploi assure la présidence et le secrétariat du PCN.

• Le PCN se met en rapport avec d'autres administrations de l'Etat ou avec toute autre entité publique ou privée, quand la circonstance spécifique qu'il doit traiter nécessite qu'un expert fasse part de son point de vue aux membres du PCN, de façon à les éclairer sur des points précis soulevés dans le cadre de la saisine.

B Information du public et promotion des Principes directeurs.

Le PCN dispose d'une page « web » sur le site du ministère de l'Economie, de l'emploi, et de l'industrie (http://www.minefe.gouv.fr/directions_services/dgtpe/pcn/pcn.php) Cette page a vocation à présenter les Principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'attention des entreprises multinationales en précisant le champ et la raison d'être, et en mettant à disposition des internautes le texte français de ces Principes. Le rôle du PCN fait également l'objet de développements ainsi que les modalités de la saisine dont il peut être l'objet. Les cas spécifiques traités par le PCN ayant donné lieu à une communication publique ainsi que le rapport annuel que le PCN remet au Comité de l'investissement de l'OCDE sont également consultables en ligne.

Durant la période qui court de juin 2007 à mai 2008 aucune nouvelle saisine n'a été enregistrée. L'instruction des affaires en cours a été poursuivie (cf. *infra*, C.).

En outre, les membres du PCN ont mené diverses actions de promotion des principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales.

- Les membres du PCN (organisations syndicales et patronales ainsi que plusieurs ministères) ont participé, du 28 février au 1^{er} mars 2008, à un séminaire organisé par l'Association Francophone des Commissions Nationales des Droits de l'Homme (AFCNDH), avec le soutien de l'Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, qui regroupait pour la première fois les différents types de parties prenantes de l'espace francophone concernées par la responsabilité sociale des entreprises (gouvernements, entreprises, syndicats, institutions nationales des Droits de l'Homme, ONG de défense des droits de l'Homme, des experts et des organisations internationales ayant les entreprises dans leur champ d'intervention (OIF, UE, OCDE, ONU, PNUD, BIT, etc.). Plus de 150 personnes provenant d'une trentaine¹ de pays ont assisté à ce séminaire. Le PCN (Secrétariat et représentant du syndicat CFDT) est plus particulièrement intervenu dans le cadre d'un atelier

¹ Belgique ; Bénin ; Bulgare ; Burkina ; Cameroun ; Canada ; Centrafrique ; Congo ; Côte d'Ivoire ; Djibouti ; Egypte ; France ; Haïti ; Italie ; Luxembourg ; Madagascar ; Mali ; Maroc ; Maurice ; Mauritanie ; Niger ; RDC ; Roumanie ; Rwanda ; Sénégal ; Slovaquie ; Suisse ; Togo ; Tunisie.

thématique intitulé « Les entreprises partenaires des Etats dans la réalisation plénière des droits de l'Homme : cas du barrage de Nam Theun 2 et le traitement qu'en a fait le « Point de contact national » français de l'OCDE » auquel a également participé un représentant d'EDF. Cet atelier a été l'occasion pour le PCN de **(i)** rappeler son rôle et plus largement celui de l'ensemble des PCN dans la mise en œuvre des Principes directeurs et **(ii)** d'illustrer concrètement celui-ci au cours d'un échange avec les différentes parties prenantes de la circonstance spécifique Nam Theun II et les participants du séminaire. Il convient par ailleurs de noter que l'AFCNDH envisage la rédaction d'un guide pratique pour la saisine des PCN.

- Le Ministère du travail, des Relations sociales, de la famille et de la Solidarité (membre du PCN) a organisé le 28 juin 2007 une conférence intitulée « *quelles régulations pour une mondialisation plus juste?* » à destination de ses partenaires (syndicats, entreprises, associations). Une des tables rondes de la conférence, à laquelle ont participé le BIAC et le TUAC, était consacrée à la responsabilité sociale des entreprises. A cette occasion, la présentation et la promotion des Principes directeurs de l'OCDE, comme instrument utile pour inciter les acteurs à signer des accords internationaux d'entreprise pour le respect des droits fondamentaux du travail, y compris chez les sous-traitants, a occupé la majeure partie des discussions.
- Le Secrétariat du PCN a diffusé à l'ensemble des Missions économiques françaises à l'étranger une brochure éditée par le MEDEF, qui expose de façon pédagogique l'intérêt des Principes directeurs de l'OCDE et tous les avantages qu'il y a pour les entreprises à s'inscrire dans une démarche d'application de ces Principes dans leurs activités à l'étranger. A cette occasion, le Président du PCN a demandé aux missions économiques que, dans le cadre de leurs rapports avec les entreprises françaises, l'importance des Principes directeurs soit soulignée.
- Le MEDEF travaille actuellement à l'édition d'un guide d'accompagnement des entreprises relatif à la lutte contre la corruption dans leurs démarches export. Une fois finalisé, ce guide sera, au même titre que la brochure relative aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE, diffusé à l'ensemble des Missions économiques françaises à l'étranger afin que ces dernières puissent jouer un rôle de relais auprès des entreprises françaises présentes à l'étranger.
- Le Secrétariat du PCN a également rencontré la Directrice de la Publication et co-fondatrice du « *Portail francophone sur la Responsabilité Sociale des Entreprises dans les pays émergents et en développement* » (<http://www.rse-et-ped.info>). Lancé en mars 2006, ce site internet a pour objet de contribuer à promouvoir l'action des entreprises en faveur des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement. Il le fait en contribuant à l'information, au dialogue et au débat sur la Responsabilité Sociale d'Entreprise (RSE) dans les pays en développement en proposant des liens vers les ressources du web en français sur la RSE. La création d'un réseau des ONG francophones promouvant la RSE est envisagée. Le Secrétariat du PCN a souligné l'importance des Principes directeurs de l'OCDE et notamment orienté la Directrice de la publication vers les liens utiles de l'OCDE en matière de RSE. Il a indiqué sa disponibilité à apporter son appui à la création du réseau envisagée.

C. Mise en œuvre des « circonstances spécifiques ».

Durant le cycle 2007-2008, le PCN français a continué son travail sur trois circonstances spécifiques et le suivi du projet de barrage Nam Theun II au Laos.

○ Première circonstance spécifique

Le PCN a été saisi début 2003 d'une circonstance spécifique ayant trait à la violation des principes directeurs de l'OCDE au titre du non-respect du chapitre V (environnement) et de son chapeau. Le PCN continue pour l'heure de travailler sur cette circonstance spécifique.

○ Deuxième circonstance spécifique

Le PCN a été saisi le 2 octobre 2003 par deux ONG pour allégation de violation des principes directeurs de l'OCDE par un consortium auquel 3 entreprises françaises participent, dans le cadre du projet de construction et d'exploitation d'un oléoduc. En réponse à la saisine des ONG, le PCN a reçu l'argumentaire de l'une des 3 entreprises françaises concernées.

Un examen préliminaire de la lettre de saisine des ONG et de ses annexes par le PCN français en décembre 2003 a démontré que la saisine s'appuyait sur un premier corpus de documents encadrant le projet, mais ne prenait pas en considération les documents complémentaires de clarification et d'interprétation produits ultérieurement par le Consortium et les trois Etats concernés, lesquels sont susceptibles de modifier la saisine. Ces documents complémentaires semblent en effet, de nature à répondre à plusieurs des griefs soulevés contre le consortium dans la saisine initiale.

Aussi, le PCN français a-t-il décidé d'inviter les ONG à reformuler leur saisine, à la lumière des documents ultérieurement produits sur ce projet en précisant dans ce cadre, les points sur lesquels ces ONG estiment que les sociétés françaises mises en cause ne respectent pas les principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales. Aucune nouvelle saisine n'est à ce stade parvenue au PCN.

○ Troisième circonstance spécifique

Le PCN a été saisi, le 9 février 2005, d'une circonstance spécifique ayant trait à la violation alléguée des principes directeurs par la direction d'une entreprise dans le cadre de négociations sur les conditions d'emploi au cours desquelles des menaces de transfert à l'étranger de tout ou partie d'une unité d'exploitation auraient été formulées, en vue, selon la saisine, d'exercer une influence déloyale sur ces négociations (chap. IV point 7). Ce dossier est toujours en cours d'instruction par le PCN.

○ Mise en œuvre de la clause de rendez-vous avec EDF dans le cadre du projet de barrage « Nam Theun II » au Laos

Le PCN a, le 31 mars 2005, adopté des recommandations à l'intention de l'entreprise EDF et de ses partenaires au sujet de la mise en œuvre du projet de barrage « Nam Theun II » au Laos.

En conclusion de ces recommandations, il était prévu que le PCN mènerait avec EDF « des consultations régulières (au moins annuelles) permettant un suivi de l'évolution du projet et de ses impacts ainsi que des échanges constructifs concernant les mesures correctrices à apporter pour maintenir un niveau de bonnes pratiques élevé et le statut d'exemplarité que s'est fixé ce projet ». Le PCN a décidé de mettre en application cette clause de rendez-vous avec EDF (première réunion de suivi en juin 2006). Une nouvelle réunion de suivi annuelle s'est tenue en juillet 2007.

Cette réunion a été l'occasion pour les représentants d'EDF de rendre compte de l'avancée du projet (chantier du barrage et projet dans son ensemble), notamment au regard de ses volets environnementaux et sociaux, conformément aux demandes du PCN.

Concernant le volet social, les discussions ont notamment porté sur : la couverture sociale ; la formation professionnelle ; la sécurité ; la santé ; le respect de la culture des populations locales ; l'impact du projet sur le niveau de vie des populations ; l'action sociale en aval de la rivière Xe Ban Fai.

Concernant le volet environnemental, les représentants d'EDF ont notamment rendu compte de l'avancée de leurs efforts en matière d'organisation de la chasse et de la pêche sur le site du chantier (et les mesures d'accompagnement nécessaires) ; la gestion des déchets ; la lutte contre l'érosion et la préservation de la faune et de la flore.

A l'issue de cette réunion, le PCN s'est déclaré satisfait des mesures prises, pour l'heure, par EDF et ses partenaires. Le 10 avril 2008, le tunnel de dérivation de la rivière de Nam Theun a été fermé pour permettre la mise en eau progressive du réservoir lors de la prochaine saison des pluies. En 2008, le PCN rencontrera une nouvelle fois les représentants d'EDF, conformément à la clause de rendez-vous.

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- *Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, Annex Table 1 (“Structure of the National Contact Points”) from the 2005 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.*

Please update contact details of the German NCP in Annex 2:

www.bmwi.de/go/nationale-kontaktstelle

- *NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees)?*

The organisation and working procedures of the German NCP correspond to the general procedures within the Federal Government. Besides the annual meetings, there will be additional meetings of other Federal Ministries on a regular basis to discuss current issues concerning the OECD Guidelines and their promotion (‘interagency group’). Furthermore, a 'Working Party on the OECD Guidelines' composed of representatives of Federal Ministries, business organisations, employee organisations/trade unions and selected NGOs meets once a year under the chairmanship of a senior official of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology to discuss all Guidelines-related issues.

- *How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?*

The National Contact Point consults other Federal Ministries including the Federal Foreign Office, Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs, the Federal Ministry of Justice, the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Ministry for the Environment in order to involve them in the implementation of the Guidelines. Furthermore, these Ministries co-operate and participate in conciliation or mediation proceedings.

- *How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?*

Within the context of the 'Working Party on the OECD Guidelines' the National Contact Point offers representatives of business organisations and social partners the opportunity to participate in Guidelines-related activities. The National Contact Point consults and includes them on an ad-hoc basis in conciliation or mediation proceedings with the agreement of the parties involved.

- *How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?*

In its efforts to promote the Guidelines, the National Contact Point also co-operates with other non-governmental organisations within the context of the 'Working Party on the OECD Guidelines'. Furthermore, the National Contact Point consults and includes them on an ad-hoc basis in conciliation or mediation proceedings with the agreement of the parties involved.

- *Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?*

Representatives of UN Global Compact Germany, represented by the GTZ, have requested closer cooperation with the German NCP and in particular have asked whether it could provide the NCP's mediation capacity for possible cases of non-compliance with Global Compact principles. The German NCP has welcomed this request and suggested a two-step procedure, to which the Global Compact representatives agreed: First, the Global Compact tries to solve possible problems within its reporting system; second, if the results are not satisfactory, the problem could be presented to the German NCP as a 'specific instance', which would offer its mediation according to the OECD Guidelines and following the standards of the 'OECD Procedural Guidance'. The stakeholders of the UN Global Compact Germany have approved and formalized this possibility of cooperation.

B. Information and Promotion

- *How have the Guidelines been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?*

A German translation of the Guidelines is available on the revised Internet sites of both the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology and the OECD BERLIN CENTRE. Furthermore, detailed information is given on the revised website:

www.bmwi.de/go/nationale-kontaktstelle.

The leaflet ('Merkblatt OECD-Leitsätze') about the Guidelines is posted on the website of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology and has also been made available in a print version. It has also been distributed by the economic sections of all German embassies abroad and by other institutions, e.g. the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development as well as UN Global Compact Germany represented by GTZ.

- *How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?*

Additionally, the Guidelines are promoted by the central German Government internet portal for foreign business, "iXPOS". Numerous requests for information - mainly from students, researchers, citizens - have been received and answered in detail.

The leaflet and additional information about the Guidelines are available at all 81 Chambers of Industry and Commerce in Germany (IHKs) and at the 58 German binational Chambers of Industry and Commerce abroad, at the 22 Offices of the Delegates/Representatives of German Industry and Commerce and at their 36 subsidiary offices worldwide (AHKs). As the first point of contact for German companies on foreign markets, the AHK network is a part of the official German Foreign Trade Promotion Programme supported by the Economics Ministry. Furthermore, the Guideline information is available at the coordinating head organization of the chambers, the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHK). It is displayed at DIHK and IHK events and all other chamber activities at regional and federal level related to investments in non-adhering countries. An introduction to the Guidelines with contact addresses and a download of the leaflet is integrated on the DIHK and other IHK and AHK websites. In addition, companies with a concrete investment interest in non-adhering countries receive information from IHK and AHK foreign trade officials when they

become involved with individual contacts. The Guidelines are also mentioned in major chamber publications on foreign investment topics.

German business is promoting the Guidelines within its various activities to mainstream CSR. The Guidelines are promoted by the BDI/BDA internet portal “CSR Germany”.

The German Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB) promotes the OECD Guidelines within the context of CSR on the DGB website.

- *Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?*

The support of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as an important international benchmark for Corporate Social Responsibility was reaffirmed at the G8 Summit 2007 in Heiligendamm. In addition, emerging economies have been encouraged to associate themselves with the values and standards contained in these guidelines and have been invited to a High Level Dialogue on Corporate Social Responsibility issues at the OECD. Furthermore, the Federal Government has initiated the so called “Heiligendamm process” to promote new forms of dialogue on CSR with major emerging countries – namely Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa.

Various written questions on the Guidelines by parliamentary groups have been answered, and committees of the Deutsche Bundestag have been informed on behalf of the German Federal Government. Inter alia, a Chinese delegation has received detailed information concerning the OECD Guidelines. In addition, the National Contact Point has promoted the OECD Guidelines in cooperation with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and TUAC at a forum in Cairo, Egypt.

- *Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?*

This excellent tool has been posted on the revised Internet site of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology.

- *Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 of the 2005 NCP Chair’s Summary (“Linkages – The OECD Guidelines and export credit, overseas investment guarantee and inward investment promotion programmes”). NCPs are asked to update this Table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this.*

No update necessary.

- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*

Ad (a): Some NCPs have asked for support.

Ad (b): Numerous requests for information - mainly from students, researchers, citizens – have been received and answered in detail.

Ad (c): None.

C. Implementation in specific instances

Raised and/or concluded during the June 2007-2008 cycle.

The German National Contact Point (German NCP) follows the existing 'OECD Procedural Guidance' for the Guidelines in dealing with all Guidelines-related issues as well as with specific instances. On a regular basis, following a careful initial assessment of whether the issues raised merit further examination and, if so, having accepted a request as a specific instance, it asks for further written statements by the parties concerned and then starts conciliation proceedings with the parties involved.

Furthermore, the German NCP offers its 'good offices' (providing assistance or through conciliatory talks) in other specific instances or requests relating to other NCPs or in cases in which the initial assessment by the German NCP had shown that the Guidelines were not or not directly applicable.

- (1) In June 2003, the German NCP received a request - through the Confederation of the German Trade Unions (DGB) - from the Philippines Labour Unions to consider a specific instance against a German MNE (Bayer AG) in which they complained that its subsidiaries in the Philippines, a non-adhering country, did not comply with Chapter IV (Employment and Industrial Relations) of the OECD Guidelines. The German NCP was able to settle the specific instance with a Joint Statement on June 29, 2007, which is available at www.bmwi.de/go/nationale-kontaktstelle (see also attachment).
- (2) In October 2004, the German NCP received a request by Germanwatch and other NGOs to consider a specific instance against a German MNE (Bayer CropScience) in which it complained that its supplier in India, a non-adhering country, had not complied with Chapter IV of the OECD Guidelines to “contribute to the effective abolition of child labour”. After receiving comprehensive comments from both parties, the German NCP held several separate and detailed meetings with the two parties in November 2006 and January 2007 which revealed the complexity of taking appropriate measures against child labour. The German NCP concluded the request with a Statement on August 30, 2007, which includes a statement of voluntary commitment by the company to take concrete measures against child labour (available at www.bmwi.de/go/nationale-kontaktstelle; see also attachment).
- (3) In April / July 2006, the German NCP received requests by Transparency International (TI) against 57 German MNEs in which it complained that in the frame of the UN “Oil for Food Program” the companies had not complied with Chapter VI (Combating Bribery) of the OECD Guidelines. The requests were reviewed by the German NCP and found to be outside its responsibility, as only deliveries, without any necessary direct reference to investment, were concerned.
- (4) In May 2007, the German NCP received a request by Germanwatch concerning the environment management system of a German MNE complaining that the company had not complied with Chapter II (General Policies), Chapter III (Disclosure), Chapter V (Environment) and Chapter VII (Consumer Interests) of the OECD Guidelines with regard to climate protection. Following a diligent review of the request, no basic infringement was found as the system corresponded to the relevant rules.

D. Other

- *How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of Guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.*

For examples cf. A, B, C.

- *Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?*

While the German NCP observes confidentiality in its activities related to ongoing specific instances, also with regard to the mere receipt of a request - as required according to the NCP's understanding by para. I.C.4.a) of the 'Procedural Guidance' and para. 19 of the 'Commentary' for the handling of specific instances - this principle has nonetheless not been equally respected by some of the other parties involved. To some degree, this seems to be related to the fact that some of the specific instances were raised in connection with existing or new public campaigns by NGOs. This automatically tends to entail conflicts with the general confidentiality requirement. In each individual case the confidentiality requirement - being the principal basis for trusting cooperation - needs to be weighed against the transparency requirement for the work of the NCP. Apart from the confidentiality question, the issue of the relationship between 'specific instances' and the use of the Guidelines in the context of certain NGO campaigns may still warrant more general reflection and discussion.

- *If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies' awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?*

N/A

GREECE / GRECE

A. Institutional arrangements

- The Greek National Contact Point is located in the premises of the Ministry of Economy and Finance:

Ermou & Kornarou 1
 Athens 10563
 Tel: (+30) 210 328 62 31
 (+30) 210 328 62 42
 (+30) 210 328 62 43
 fax: (+30) 210 328 62 09
 e-mail: g.horemi@m nec.gr / evgenia.konto@m nec.gr / m.sofra@m nec.gr

The NCP is a governmental service: The *Unit for International Investments* in the *Directorate for International Economic Developments and Co-operation*, part of the General Directorate for International Economic Policy of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

B. Information and Promotion

- The Guidelines are available in Greek, together with an Introductory Note and further information on the Greek NCP (in Greek and English), on the portal of the Ministry of Economy & Finance www.mnec.gr as well as on the websites of our Investment Promotion Agency (ELKE) and the Export Credit Insurance Organization (OAEP), at the addresses: www.elke.gr, www.ecio.gr. Links are provided to relevant OECD and EU sites.
- The informational leaflet, published last year, with regard to issues and procedures of the *Guidelines*, apart from any interested party, has been distributed on several events, such as:
 - sessions of the National Export Council (ESEX)
 - Symposium & Exhibition “Greek – Arab Technical Cooperation, Engineering Projects & Investment Plans” organized by the Technical Chamber of Greece (TEE)
 - conference/exhibition “Doing Business Socially 2007: Values & Practices of Social Entrepreneurship” organized by the Hellenic Network for Corporate Social Responsibility
 - one-day conference organized by the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce “Corporate Social Responsibility: Response to major natural disasters”.
- A presentation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the functioning of the Greek NCP was made in the context of the seminar “International Economic Relations – International Trade” organized by the Training School of the Ministry of Finance (SEYYO).
- Information on the *Guidelines* and the functioning of the Greek NCP has been provided within the Ministry of Economy & Finance, as well as to a number of governmental agencies, trade unions, business associations and CSR Greece. We are in close cooperation with them all for the active promotion of the *Guidelines* and the handling of any specific instances that may come up in the future.

- Our activities are associated with those of the Hellenic Network for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), partner of CSR Europe, the Greek General Confederation of Labour (GSEE) and the Hellenic Bank Association. We also cooperate closely with the Hellenic Organization for Standardization (ELOT) concerning the ongoing work with regard to ISO 26000.
- We participated in the OECD Watch Regional Roundtable “Toward a Model European National Contact Point” in Madrid, as well as in the OECD Watch Multi-stakeholder Roundtable “A Model for Change: Upward Harmonization of OECD Guidelines Procedures” in Brussels.
- There has been exchange of views with other NCPs on substantive matters (a complaint from UNI Global Union about G4S’s actions in several countries) or with an Argentinean NGO (FARN) on organizational issues.

C. Implementation in specific instances

- No specific instances have been brought to the attention of the NCP up to now.

D. Other

- Promotional activities are planned for 2008. In this context, we intend to organize relevant meetings/presentations to governmental agencies, trade unions, employees and business associations as well as interested social partners. Our activities target to promote visibility of the *Guidelines* among different stakeholders.

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

A. Institutional Arrangements

Address of the Hungarian National Contact Point:

Ministry of Economy and Transport
 1055 Budapest, Honvéd utca 13-15.
 Department of Economic Development Programmes
 Phone: (36-1)-374-2877 Fax: (36-1)- 332-6154
 E- mail: tejnora.tibor@gkm.gov.hu

Composition of the Hungarian National Contact Point (HNCP)

The organizational structure is bilateral, the HNCP is an interdepartmental government body with permanent members. If needs arise the number of members can be temporarily increased by ministries affected in harmony with the nature of problem emerged.

Recent permanent members of HNCP

Ministry of Economy and Transport (MoET)
 Ministry of Finance (MoF)

From the beginning of foundation of HNCP MoET and its legal predecessors worked as a Secretariat for the HNCP and a permanent member of HNCP at the same time. HNCP made decision on the basis of consensus.

The main supervisor and the person in charge of HNCP is the State Secretary for Economic Development of MoET.

B. Information and Promotion

The main information source on the Guidelines is the home page of MoET and the HNCP itself in the MoET. The address of HNCP and other relevant information are as follows:

Guidelines

<http://www.gkm.gov.hu/feladataink/kulgazd/oecd/iranyelvek/iranyelvekoecd.html>

HNCP

<http://www.gkm.gov.hu/feladataink/kulgazd/oecd/kapcsolattarto.html>

The text of the Guidelines together with all relevant information (e.g. Commentaries, Declaration, etc) was translated to Hungarian language. The most important and essential documents are on the Internet Homepage (see below).

- Brief press release (summary) of Hungarian language on the Guidelines
<http://www.gkm.gov.hu/feladataink/kulgazd/oecd/osszefoglaloOECD.html>
- Procedural guide of Hungarian language on the Hungarian NCP (explains what and how to do in the case of enquiry)

In 2007-2008 special training or seminars on the Guidelines or related issues were not organised. Apart from the Internet the HNCP did not carry out direct activity in order to popularise the Guidelines. However the MoET which is charge of HNCP and provides the operational territory of HNCP continued significant efforts to ease social standing position of roma minority and to improve chances of this ethnic group. In the MoET CSR director, Mr. Sándor Lakatos was appointed putting weight on the theme. Earlier Mr. Sándor Lakatos was dealing with roma affairs as a commissioner. In the capacity of CSR director Mr. Sándor Lakatos delivered a lecture on the joint conference of UNDP and MoET in June 2007. Antecedents of this event were that the UNDP launched its first regional project on CSR. Target was to transfer experience gained on enterprise CSR to the new member states of EU and the candidates. Besides Hungary Bulgaria, Poland, Slovakia, Croatia, Macedonia, Turkey and Lithuania participated in. Lithuania was the main coordinator of the project and the UNDP representatives of member states' also promoted the case. Among others on this conference you could have listening to that the CSR is not totally unknown for the Hungarian enterprises but they have to do a long way in order to be familiar with it as it is in the developed countries. Therefore their goal is to handle the topic as an organic part of business activity.

The project supported by EU Commission is being carried out by Budapest Office of UNDP together with MoET, KÖVET-INEM Hungária Association, the AIR Working Group and Association of Conscious Consumers in close co-operation. The finalised study after working up all proposals and requests was presented in Brussels by the eight countries in June 26, 2007 on a joint conference.

The basic study on Hungary was written by the TÁRKI and the experts of CORVINUS University. Research activity took place in March-April 2007 and approximately 60 enterprises and NGOs were involved in a long series of interviews. As a result of the research it was stated that though the enterprises could recognise the importance of CSR the civil sector itself is not strong enough in Hungary to take firm steps against irresponsible behaviour of enterprises.

Summarising experiences coming out from the examination the research group stated that bulk of enterprises were not able to precisely judge the cost of CSR activity within the normal business operations. However on the basis of the European experiences the players of the programme believe that the CSR can turn into a profit producing function in Hungary as well as.

In November 14, 2007 Mr. Sándor Lakatos who was invited by EU Interministerial Committee for roma affairs hold a presentation in Brussels on results in the field of roma affairs. He presented the Hungarian way of SME supporting and developing policies and practice and was speaking about the five year continuous effort targeting the roma minority of 700 000 heads. He pointed out that this community can have economic value for the very strict market. More and more foreign ventures settled in Hungary can take into consideration the roma people as consumers and economic factors.

Hungary was the first among the EU countries which could start her application system financed by state aids for SMEs owned by roma people gaining good practice and experience. Despite the problems the EU thinks that Hungary went ahead and her results were appreciated. About the five year CSR activity international presentation was planned in the first half of 2008 involving the leaders of MNs.

In 2007 the MoET published its application system for the SMEs owned by roma people in order to improve their market chances and to develop their competitiveness and to support their investments by state aids. Target was to promote ventures initiated and carried out by roma people in the SME sector. Roma entrepreneurs could purchase machinery, equipment, IT means, and vehicles moreover they could develop their productive real estates. Applicants could gain support of max. 5 million HUF. Aid intensity could rise up to max. 65%. Applications could be submitted between April 2–June 4, 2007. Available funds were 250 million HUF. By the end of 2007 52 valid contracts were signed.

Beside the ministerial programme and within the New Hungary Development Program the Economic Development Operational Programme (EDOP) has got much bigger significance since it is dealing with

equality of opportunities in a stressed way though the CSR as a phrase is not mentioned in this programme. The EDOP took into consideration that the employment of Roma population was very low in comparison with the national average. Estimates show that the employment level of the Romas is less than half of the employment data of the non-Roma population. Also their unemployment rate is three to five times higher than that of the rest of the nation, the number of dependents of one salary-earning member is three times higher. The national representative sample of the Roma population, taken in 2003, showed that the employment rate of the Roma population at employment age is only half of that of the nation's total population at employment age. The average unemployment rate of the Roma population is 40%, but in some highly undeveloped regions of the country it is as high as 90%.

The interventions planned are expected to have a positive effect on the equality of opportunities:

- Assistance to job creating investments in regions lagging behind. As the rate of the Roma population in the 25 small region that are most lagging behind is much higher than the national average, at the work places created with the assistance of the projects the rate of the Roma population among the employees will be higher than the average.
- Assisting the usage of ICT technologies and applications applicants will have a chance to utilise distance work opportunities, contributing to the employment of the disabled, or women. EDOP enables a higher involvement of women to high prestige professions and work places by creating jobs that are related to research & development or requiring other higher educational skills, as well as promoting them to establish enterprises, or supporting them to become entrepreneurs.
- At the micro-financing measures of EDOP women, Roma and disabled entrepreneurs can be preferred (enabling these to be included as separate aspects in the scoring).
- Free physical and communicational accessibility of public places as well as.

In accordance with the expectations of the European Union, fulfilment of requirements of sustainability, equality of opportunities and prohibition of discrimination have to be monitored both on programme and project level.

These lasting actions taking place for five years can prove that the joint efforts of the institutional and company background, the legislation itself are more decisive than the HNCP's lonely activity could be ever since all those principles, recommendations which are organic parts of the Guideline continuously went into practice directly.

It is remarkable that on Internet of Hungarian language on one of the best known Internet e-media (www.startlap.hu) anyone can find a sheet on CSR (see <http://csr.lap.hu/>). The largest MNEs have enterprise level business ethics issued publicly on another Internet sheet: <http://uzletietika.lap.hu/#top>

Some samples on enterprise level business ethics:

Bell ReEsearch Magyarország , British Petrol , Budapesti Távhőszolgáltatási Rt. , Dunaferr Rt., Johnson & Johnson , MOL Rt. , Nortel Networks , Novartis , Rockwell , Texas Instruments .

On the same Internet sheet numerous business ethics of the professional organisations and industrial branches can be read.

C. Implementation

Specific instance was not submitted to HNCP.

May 9, 2008

ICELAND / ISLANDE

A. Institutional Arrangements

The governmental location of the Icelandic NCP has, until recently, been at the Ministries of Industry and Commerce. Resulting from legal revision, among other things, proposing a split up of the Ministries of Industry and Commerce, the governmental location of the Icelandic NCP is now at Iceland's new Ministry of Business Affairs.²

The composition of the Icelandic NCP remains an interdepartmental office. However, as an assignment at the new Ministry of Business Affairs, changing the structure of the Icelandic NCP is on the agenda. Preparational work is currently underway and the Ministry hopes to be able to include the revised structure of the Icelandic NCP in the 2009 report, possibly sooner in a separate report.

B. Information and Promotion

The Guidelines have recently been translated into Icelandic. However, the translation is still considered to be a draft and it will need to be examined more thoroughly before being made available to domestic stakeholders. Once such an examination is completed the Ministry will decide what it considers to be the most effective means to make the Guidelines available both to domestic and foreign stakeholders.

The Ministry has promptly responded to a few informal inquiries that it has received and relate to the Guidelines.

In 2007 the NCP representative introduced the Guidelines to ML students (Master in Law) at Reykjavik's University School of Law. An invitation has been sent to the NCP to hold another lecture on the Guidelines this year and it is expected that such lectures will be held in the future on an annual basis.

C. Specific Instances

No specific instances have been brought to the attention of the Icelandic NCP.

D. Other

By an invitation of the Norwegian NCP, the Nordic NCPs³ met in Oslo, Norway in the beginning of March. The main purpose of the meeting was to have informal discussions, e.g. on the role of NCPs, to share experiences with specific instances and to strengthen the relationship between the Nordic NCPs. The meeting was both pleasant and productive.

This report was made by Omar Thor Eyjolfsson, a legal adviser, at the Ministry of Business Affairs on 18 April 2008.

² The law became effective on 1 January 2008. The Ministry of Commerce has changed its name and is now called the Ministry of Business Affairs.

³ Representatives from: Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (excluding Finland).

IRELAND / IRLANDE

Introduction

This is the eighth Annual Report of Ireland's National Contact Point on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The Report is submitted for consideration at the Annual Meeting of National Contact Points and submission to the OECD Investment Committee. The Report covers the period since the last annual report, - June 2007 to May 2008.

Providing a mechanism whereby National Contact Points can formally record the outcome of any cases they handle enhances the profile of both the National Contact Points (NCP) and the Guidelines themselves. Annual reports are necessary to ensure the recognition and long-term successful implementation of the Guidelines, thereby positioning the Guidelines as the benchmark code of corporate social responsibility.

A. Institutional Arrangements

Annex 1 to this Report showing the “Structure of the National Contact Points” is attached without amendment. Annex 2, List of National Contact Points, is also attached with necessary amendments made in strikeout mode.

The National Contact Point can be contacted at the following address:

National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
Ms. Anne Webster, Principal Officer,
Bilateral Trade Promotion Unit
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
Kildare Street
Dublin 2
 IRELAND.
Telephone + 353 1 631 2605
Fax + 353 1 631 2560
E-mail Anne_Webster@entemp.ie
Web www.entemp.ie

Institutional Arrangements

The NCP continues to operate as a single point of contact within the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment. The senior official heading the NCP is Ms. Anne Webster, Principal Officer in charge of the Bilateral Trade Promotion Unit at the Department and, as such, is in regular close contact with those Government Agencies which actively engage in enterprise development and investment promotion and which formally report to the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment.

Ms Webster is also the Department’s representative on a number of Inter-departmental committees, which actively promote, inter alia, corporate social responsibility. These committees include the Inter-departmental Committee on Development, chaired by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Senior Officials Compliance Committee, chaired by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, which deals specifically with the Anti-Bribery offence.

In this situation, the NCP is optimally positioned to mainstream the promotion of the OECD Guidelines in those Government Departments and Agencies centrally responsible for overseas trade and investment, and for overseas development aid.

While there is no formal advisory committee associated with the NCP function, the NCP maintains communication with the main stakeholders, including other Divisions within the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment; State Agencies; the Irish Business and Employer's Confederation [IBEC]; Irish Congress of Trade Unions [ICTU] and Professional and Trade Organisations which are actively involved in overseas economic work.

The NCP is available for consultations with any party expressing an interest in the Guidelines.

B. Information and Promotion

The importance of adopting, maintaining and evaluating high standards of business conduct continues to be recognised by Irish enterprise. The implications of increasing globalisation inform the work of the National Contact Point in promoting the visibility and recognition of the Guidelines.

As part of outreach activities to that end, the NCP has contact as appropriate with corporate governance experts in both the national employers federation - Irish Business and Employers Confederation (IBEC) and in the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU).

The key actions of the NCP to promote and encourage the use of the Guidelines can be summarised as follows:

- *Website Access and Information*

This Government Department's website displays an area with details and access links for further information on the work and remit of the Investment Committee; the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises with contact details for all National Contact Points and access to the Investment Committee's 'Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones'. This information can be accessed at www.entemp.ie/trade/bilateral/work.htm. This facilitates those requiring access to the text of the Guidelines and other reports and to associated commentaries on them. It also provides access to the Committee's information brochure Promoting Investment for Growth and Sustainable Development Worldwide.

- *Links with business communities, trade unions, NGOs, etc.,*

The NCP advised the Irish Business and Employers Confederation (IBEC) and the Irish Congress of Trade Unions' (ICTU) on the development of voluntary *Code of Corporate Governance* for the Confederation's members. Through her active participation in the Inter-departmental Committees, and related work of awareness raising with Government Agencies, Trade and Professional representative bodies, and organisations, which promote enterprise and investment, the NCP is in a position to promote the Guidelines and other instruments produced by the OECD Investment Committee.

- *Department of Enterprise, Trade & Employment Sustainable Development Strategy*

The Department published its *Sustainable Development Strategy 2003-2005* which set targets relating to the impact of business in areas such as climate change, corporate sustainability and corporate social responsibility. "Sustainable Development" represents a form of development that seeks to integrate

economic, environmental and social dimensions in a balanced way. From the Department's perspective, sustainable development is about finding more environmentally and socially responsible and sustainable ways of doing business, both within the Department itself and for enterprises in Ireland.

The Strategy contains a section (as set out below) on Corporate Social Responsibility that recounts the importance of the following Key Commitments and Indicators including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:

5.3 Key Commitments and Indicators

Responsible Corporate Practices

- Improve knowledge and awareness of CSR in enterprises.
- Contribute to EU and international initiatives on CSR.
- ***Encourage knowledge and observance of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.***
- Encourage corporate social and environmental reporting.
- Continue to support the work of Company Law Review Group.

Key Indicators

- Number of enterprises participating in environmental technologies research initiatives.
- Number of Irish firms adhering to OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Number of firms producing annual environmental reports.
- Work initiated on WSSD trade-related actions.
- Number of applications from Irish firms for the EU Eco-Label.
- Number of Irish firms availing of EI environmental information service.
- Number of firms availing of EI grants for sustainable management practices.
- Number of firms with environmental management systems.

Access to the Department's Strategy document can be accessed at <http://www.entemp.ie/trade/environment/sustainabledevelopmentstrategy.htm>. The Department is currently assessing how to build on this Strategy in future years.

- *Department of Enterprise, Trade & Employment Annual Report*

Details of a review of the Sustainable Development Strategy are recounted in the Department's Annual Report for 2006. A link to the Annual Report 2006 is available at <http://www.entemp.ie/publications/corporate/2006/AnnualReport2006.pdf>.

- *Other Information and Promotion*

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment continues to participate in fora that address matters relating to corporate social responsibility. It does so particularly via the Corporate Social Responsibility European Multi-Stakeholder Forum and the European Union High Level Group on Corporate Social Responsibility which facilitates exchange of best practices on Corporate Social Responsibility. This work is closely linked to the promotion of the OECD Guidelines.

As part of our obligations under the Freedom of Information Act 1997, we produce a reference book every three years which describes the functions, rules and operations of the Department, including its role in relation to corporate social responsibility: *"Freedom of Information Act, Sections 15 & 16 Reference Book: A Guide to the Functions, Records, Rules and Practices of the Department"* – 4th Edition April 2007, states

“Corporate Social Responsibility”

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is defined by the European Commission as Companies integrating social and environmental concerns into their business operations and into their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis. The Industrial Relations Section monitors developments regarding Corporate Social Responsibility and co-ordinates Ireland’s position at EU level.

The document is accessible at <http://www.entemp.ie/publications/corporate/2007/section1516.pdf>.

Annex 3 to this Report, Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary (The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes) is attached with no update necessary.

No specific enquiries have been received by this National Contact Point from other NCPs, business or employee organisations or other organisations.

C. Implementation in Specific Instances

No specific instances have arisen during the period covered by this Annual Report.

Annex 4 to this Report is attached without amendment.

D. Other

The Department of Enterprise, Trade & Employment is satisfied that necessary public awareness concerning the existence of the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprise and their contents exists. There has, however, been little recourse to the National Contact Point to date but it is available to assist and to intervene when required.

May, 2008
Bilateral Trade Promotion Unit,
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Development,
Earlsfort Centre,
1 Lower Hatch Street, Dublin 2,
Ireland

ISRAEL / ISRAËL

A. Institutional Arrangements

- Annex Table 1, no updates
- Annex Table 2, “Contact Details for National Contact Points”: should be updated as follows:

Mr. Joshua Peleg – Director	Tel: (972-2) 6662687
Israel’s National Contact Point	Fax: (972-2) 666 2941
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labour	Email: Joshua.peleg@moital.gov.il
5 Bank Israel Street	Web: www.ncp-israel.gov.il
Jerusalem	

- The NCP relates to government agencies, social partners and other interested parties mainly through the Advisory Committee. The NCP initiates contacts with relevant parties on an ad-hoc basis.

B. Information and Promotion

- The Guidelines have been translated to both Hebrew and Arabic and are available both in electronic format on the website of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor, and in hard copy by means of a printed booklet. Links to the site have been added to relevant government and non-governmental websites.
- Information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines has been carried out through the Advisory Committee, composing of representatives of government ministries, the business community, and trade unions.
- Israeli companies doing business abroad are made aware of the Guidelines both through direct promotional activities in Israel, such as direct-mailing of a printed version of the Guidelines to Israeli companies, activities such as seminars through intermediaries (such as the Israel Export and International Cooperation Institute) as well as via economic and commercial representatives posted in Israeli embassies abroad who are in contact with Israeli companies in their host country.
- The NCP is positively considering taking steps to increase efforts to raise awareness of the Guidelines in the business community through government support programs, government export credit and insurance programs and increased utilization of Israel’s network of economic and commercial representatives abroad. In addition, the NCP is currently working to increase the on-line dissemination of the Guidelines, creating or maintaining links to the Guidelines in

websites of Government Ministries and Agencies which deal directly or indirectly with inward and outward investment.

- Annex 3 (“The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes”): No update is necessary.
- For the period of this report, June 2007-June 2008, direct enquiries have not been received from other NCPs; the business community, employee organizations and other non-governmental organizations, or the public; or governments of non-adhering countries. An inquiry sent in 2006 to the United Kingdom’s NCP by the UNI global union, in which an Israeli subsidiary is mentioned, was concluded without necessitating further involvement of the Israel NCP.

C. Implementation in specific instances

Specific instances were not raised or concluded during the June 2007-2008 cycle.

Specific instances considered by NCPs to date:

No updates

ITALY / ITALIE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- See Annexes 1 and 2 updated.
- Additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees).

There are no updates as far as the Italian National Contact Point is concerned. As described in the past year report, the Italian National Contact Point was created by the national law n. 273/02 which defined its aims, structure and financial resources and attributed to Ministry of Economic Development - General Directorate for Industrial Policy the responsibility of its management. The decree of the 30th July 2004, signed by the Minister of Productive Activities, detailed the content of the above mentioned law, providing for NCP's specific scopes and functions, operational bodies and tasks.

During this year no changes have interested the NCP's organisational structure which continues to be composed by:

1. the General Director of the GDIP, who represents the NCP and has the decision-making powers;
 2. the Advisory Committee, composed by representatives of Ministries⁴ and of the most important trade unions and business associations. This composition is, anyway, flexible: all stakeholders with a legitimate right to attend the Committee works can be authorized, by the General Director, to take part in it;
 3. the Secretariat, which is in charge of assuring the operational functioning of the NCP.
- How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?

National Institutions

The NCP is strongly engaged in involving governmental agencies and institutions in its activity and, in particular, national and regional administrations who may effectively contribute to promote and implement the OECD Guidelines and the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) principles.

At national level, the NCP preserves orderly relationships with the Ministry of Social Solidarity which inherited the project "*CSR - SC Corporate Social Responsibility*" (launched by the previous Ministry of Welfare).

Regional Institutions

One major step towards close cooperation between the Italian NCP and local institutions was taken few months ago. On February 21st, 2008 the Italian NCP and the Lombardy Region - General Directorate for Handcraft and Services undersigned a Protocol of Understanding aiming

⁴ The Ministries attending the works are the following: Economic Development, Foreign Affairs, Environment and Land and Sea Protection, Economy and Finance, Justice, Social Solidarity, Health, International Trade, Agricultural, Food and Forest Policies.

at spreading the OECD Guidelines in Lombardy among small and medium enterprises, handcraft and services.

The Protocol will have duration until 31 December 2010, and provides for a series of activities to be carried out in collaboration between the Parties.

It concerns, among other things: the involvement of private and public bodies on the issues related to the Guidelines, the implementation of pilot projects together with artisan enterprises and SMEs active in different productive fields and the firms' participation to missions abroad.

The NCP and the Lombardy Region rely on the strong attitude of Lombard SMEs to internationalisation and on their sensitivity towards the CSR topics, in order to present the OECD Guidelines as essential recommendations, but also as a valid auxiliary tool in this process.

- How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?

Representatives of national trade unions and business community are permanent members of the NCP Advisory Committee.

- How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?

During the considered period the NCP has strongly intensified the relations with the Italian Chambers of Commerce, which thanks to their proximity to the entrepreneurial system and their capacity to perceive its needs, can be a valid source of information for NCP's activities.

An Agreement between the Ministry of Economic Development and Unioncamere (Italian Union of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Handcraft) was signed to jointly implement actions aimed at a higher promotion of the "Guidelines" among the enterprises operating in different productive sectors. The subscribing parties are committed to start a closer collaboration to set and develop the dissemination and promotion of the "Guidelines" among SMEs.

In particular, the cooperation between Unioncamere and MED aims at developing projects and initiatives for the promotion of the "Guidelines" among enterprises and at drawing an action plan to encourage the adoption of the "Guidelines" from their side.

The Agreement also provides for the involvement of enterprises, operating in different economic sectors, in international missions promoted within the framework of the MED's activities through the NCP. At the same time agreements and collaborations with public and private organisations committed to CSR will be developed.

- Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?

N.A.

B. Information and Promotion

- How have the *Guidelines* been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?

The Italian version of the OECD Guidelines was printed in a publication and diffused during workshops and seminars. In the considered period, about 1.000 copies of them were distributed during NCP's events and sent, without any charges, on people's request.

The OECD Guidelines in the Italian and English language, along with the English version, are available on the Italian Official NCP's website (www.pcnitalia.it)

- How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the *Guidelines* (consultations, distribution of the *Guidelines*, etc.)?

The NCP has carried out wide and heterogeneous promotional initiatives, including development of promotional materials, management of the dedicated website, information of interested counterparts, promotion of initiatives and events, participation to public meetings (forums, fairs, etc), as follows:

Management of the official NCP website (www.pcnitalia.it)

The NCP restructured the website to make it compliant with international standards.

The new website hosts the former contents (information on NCP's structure, organisation and regulation; the OECD Guidelines, both in Italian and English version along with descriptive slides; the list of next initiatives, appointments and meetings; the FAQs; the discussion) and it is integrated with new sections devoted to:

- all the relevant documents on NCP's
- more general information on activities documents or CSR themes;
- the list of institutional links;

From July 2007 to May 2008, - about 4.000, visitors accessed to the website.

NCP newsletter "PCNM@gazine"

To fully promote the activity and inform people about NCP's initiatives and campaigns, three numbers of the periodical newsletter "*PCNM@gazine*" were sent to the enrolled addressees (about 500 addresses).

The NCP sends the newsletter, by e-mail, to central and local national institutions, governmental agencies, chambers of commerce, Italian embassies and consulates, national enterprises (operating in Italy or abroad), labour unions, business associations, NGOs, universities and high training schools, students and privates who required it. The English version of the newsletter is sent to international bodies and NGOs, European Commission and OECD Offices too.

Information documents

To guarantee the widest awareness of the OECD Guidelines, the Italian NCP prepared several materials (notes, articles, informative leaflets), both in Italian and in English language, describing the Italian NCP, its structure, aims and duties and the OECD Guidelines.

Seminars and Workshop

NCP members participated and presented the OECD Guidelines in the following:

- NCP's mission in Istanbul, 10 - 13 June 2007: The event was jointly organised by the Italian National Contact Point and the Turkish institutions with the contribution of Promos, firm of the Chamber of Commerce of Milan. A group of Italian enterprises, interested to meet potential commercial and investment partners, took part in the mission. The mission aimed at outlining an initial common working plan for the circulation of CSR principles and of the OECD Guidelines.

- Training seminar entitled “Internationalisation and globalisation as key factors for the competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises”, (Bologna, 13 June 2007), organised by APRE in collaboration with Aster and API Bologna.
- Seminar: "The Corporate Social Responsibility in the internationalisation processes", (Ancona, 27 June 2007), organised by: CSR Desk of the Chamber of Commerce of Ancona, Ancona Promuove, Ministry of Economic Development, NCP, Centro per l'innovazione e lo Sviluppo Economico. Logos.
- Workshop: "The Corporate Social Responsibility, a development opportunity for the territory", (Schio (VI), 3 July 2007), organised by the CSR Desk of the Chamber of Commerce Vicenza, Italian Center for Social Responsibility, Ministry of Economic Development, City of Schio, Centro Studi sull'Impresa e sul Patrimonio Industriale, NCP and Centro Produttività Veneto.
- Seminar: "Corporate Social Responsibility and internationalisation: what do we mean by Corporate Social Responsibility - CSR (or Responsabilità Sociale d'Impresa- RSI)?", (Milan, 4 July 2007), organised by the CSR Desk of the Chamber of Commerce of Milan and Formaper, in cooperation with Ministry of Economic Development, NCP, Logos and PROMOS.
- Seminar: "The OECD Guidelines for enterprises operating in the international market and the EU programmes for local development and female entrepreneurship", (Padua, 6 July 2007), organised by the Ministry of Economic Development, NCP, Regional Commission for Equal Opportunities, Domani Donna, AIDDA, Logos.
- Workshop on the OECD Guidelines, (Rome, 26 October 2007), organised by SGL Logistica in collaboration with APRE, in the presence of the 18 of the ARPE desks distributed in the national territory, and of the directors of the respective local administrations with which ARPE collaborates, the NCP illustrated the Guidelines items and the advantages deriving to enterprises from adopting them.
- Training course: “The Corporate Social Responsibility: Theoretical and Didactic Aspects”, (Vicenza, 6 November 2007), series of seminars organised for the local secondary school teachers, with a view to inform the school system and, therefore, the students, on the concepts and practices of the corporate responsible conduct. Planned by Centro produttività Veneto. Formazione e Innovazione
- Information day on “The VII Framework Programme for the European Research: opportunities for the Small and Medium Enterprises”, (Rome, 22 November 2007), organised by APRE in collaboration with AeT Ambiente e Territorio, and with the participation of the Ministry of Economic Development – Italian NCP
- Conclusive day of the intensive seminar introducing the Chinese language and culture, within the Programme of international culture, (Genoa, 28 November 2007), organised by CELSO Department of Asian Studies and offered by the Chamber of Commerce of Genoa.
- Seminar entitled "The CSR Governance applied to the Internationalisation Policies and to the Health and Safety: Tools and Praxis", (Forlì-Cesena, 29 November 2007)m, organised by C.I.S.E., within the framework of the activities of the del Sustainable enterprises' Club of the Forlì-Cesena Province, in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and of INAIL.

- Training day entitled “The OECD Guidelines, the Corporate Social Responsibility and the Sustainable Development: the Gender Stakeholders’ contribution”, (Venice, 7 December 2007), organised by Veneto Region and NCP – Ministry of Economic Development
- Workshop on “Business Perspectives and Opportunities in the Environment, Building, Hydro-thermo-sanitarian and ICT Sectors”, (Genoa, 12 February 2008), to discuss the issue in the context of the visit of the Turkish Chambers of Commerce in Italy.
- Seminar on: “The Corporate Social responsibility as a form of governance of the competitiveness between internationalisation and internal management”, (Teramo, 27 February 2008), Università degli Studi di Teramo - Political Sciences Faculty.
- “Internationalisation of the Enterprises – Workshop on Brazil”, (Bologna, 16 April 2008), organised by ICE, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Bologna, Regione Emilia-Romagna, Unindustria Bologna and COFIMP - Formazione e Consulenza to help all enterprises aiming to start a business or a productive investment in that country; to illustrate the advantages that the application of the OECD Guidelines can give to the internationalisation process.
- Workshop on "India : challenges and opportunities for Emilia Romagna SMEs", (5 may 2008), organised by ICE, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Bologna, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico - PCN, Regione Emilia-Romagna, Unindustria Bologna e COFIMP - Formazione e Consulenza.
- Workshop “The Human Resources and the Research: New Development Paths for a Sustainable Logistic in Lazio”, (Rome, 13 May 2008), organised by POLOG in collaboration with RELOADER and with the Ministry of Economic Development - NCP
- Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the *Guidelines* in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, cooperation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?

The NCP commissioned to the University of Bologna, faculty of Economy, a survey on “*The CSR as competitive elements for SMEs: implementation policy and communication instruments to reach consumers*”.

The survey intended to verify if SMEs know the CSR principles and at what extent; how this knowledge is translated into projects and how they communicate it. The survey was concluded in October 2007 and is available on the NCP website.

- Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?

Whenever the NCP introduces the OECD Guidelines and its activities, in a private or public debates or workshops, the “*OECD Risk Awareness Tools for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones*”, along with the “*OECD Policy Framework for Investment*” and the “*Convention on combating bribery of foreign public officials in International Business Transaction*” are presented too.

See Annex 3 updated

- Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?

No enquires were received.

C. Implementation in Specific Instances

Information on instances is provided below.

Up to present, the Italian NCP received five instances. Due to discretion exigencies, they are anonymously called “first instance”, “second instance” and so on.

1. *Date of request*

First instance: April 29, 2003

Second instance: November 7, 2005

Third instance: January 4, 2007

Fourth instance: October 10, 2007

Fifth instance: February 12, 2007

2. *Who raise the specific instance*

First instance: an international NGO;

Second instance: a national labour union.

Third instance: a national labour union

Fourth instance: national labour unions

Fifth instance: a national labour union

3. *OECD Guidelines violated chapters*

First instance: Chap. 1 par. VII, Chap. 2 par. II and V, Chap. 3 par. I, Chap. 5 par. I, IIa, IIb , IV;

Second instance: Chap. 4

Third instance: Chap. 4 and Chap. 9.

Fourth instance: Chap. I, Par. 7 & 8; Chap. II, Par. 2; Chap. II, Par. 7; Chap. II, Par. 8; Chap. II, Par. 10; Chap. IV, Par. 1; Chap. IV, Par. 2c; Chap. IV, Par. 4b; Chap. IV, Par. 7.

Fifth instance: Chap. 5

4. *Involved business activities in a non-adhering countries*

First instance: Yes

Second instance: Yes

Third instance: No

Fourth instance: Yes

Fifth instance: Yes

5. *Sector of activities*

First instance: extractive industry – extraction of natural resources

Second instance: manufacturing sector

Third instance: electricity equipments production

Fourth instance: textile sector

Fifth instance: automotive sector

6. Acceptance or rejection of the instances

First instance: accepted;

Second instance: not accepted (see point 9 for further details)

Third instance: accepted

Fourth instance: accepted

Fifth instance: under evaluation

7. Conclusion of the instances

First instance: not concluded – Parties are exchanging views through the NCP

Second instance: (see point 9 for further details)

Third instance: concluded

Fourth instance: concluded

Fifth: not concluded – Under going preliminary assessment

8. Communicated Results

The results of concluded instances were communicated to all the parties involved.

Results were not communicated to the public since the third instance was concluded with an agreement with the involved enterprise and the fourth instance was concluded since the multi-party case (involving an other NCP) was solved thanks to a mediation process with the Indian Government lead by a former representative of the Government of the other NCP involved.

9. Additional information about this specific instance

The parties agreed with the resolution of the concluded cases.

An objection was presented in relation to the non acceptance of the second instance, the NCP is now evaluating if there are new elements so as to reconsider the instance.

Specific instances considered by NCPs to date

See Annex 4 updated.

D. Other

- How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.

The NCP defined internal procedures to handle the instances accordingly to the core criteria of the Guidelines. However the NCP intends to adopt a flexible and cooperative approach when facing single instances and requests in order to reach the best result.

More in detail here follows the salient aspects of the approach.

- *Visibility*: as already described, the NCP has planned numerous and various meetings and events to promote itself, the Guidelines and the principles of the CSR among citizens, institutions, enterprises, NGOs and associations.
- *Accessibility*: the NCP has adopted all possible measures to facilitate communication: dedicated telephone and fax machine lines, e-mail addresses, the web site.

- *Transparency*: the NCP intends to act in the most transparent way. To reach this goal it constantly updates the information published on its website.

The instances are subjected to a preliminary evaluation and, only if they respect the condition required, the NCP informs the counterparts and the thirds and it starts the investigation. During the investigation phase, the NCP is responsible of keeping the secret on the specific subjects and events involved (respecting the national law on privacy rights) and it can publish, on its website, only some general references.

The involved parties will be periodically informed about any news and changes while the parties not directly engaged will be informed only in the presence of legal obligation.

At the end of the procedure, the level of detail which can be diffused through the final public statement must be agreed with the parties.

- *Accountability*: to guarantee the best treatment of the instances, the NCP created a Committee characterized by the presence of different and various bodies (see Annex 1) able to effectively contribute to solve the question proposed.

In particular circumstances, when specific skills are required, the NCP internal procedure provides for the possibility of forming group of experts to debate and evaluate the instances.

As far as the measures to promote timelessness and efficiency concerns, the Italian NCP decided to arrange the handling of instance without fixing any standard time because the duration of exam could depend on events beyond its control.

Nevertheless, the NCP handles instances in “congruent time” guaranteeing efficiency and accuracy in their management.

- Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?

The Italian NCP presented to the Chair of the Investment Committee, following a request from the latter, a letter summarizing the issues that can arise in multi-party specific instances.

In particular, the Italian NCP wished to confront with other NCPs’ experience as far as the opportunity and criteria for designating a “leading NCP” in multi-party specific instances is concerned. The procedure to be followed by international stakeholders versus National Contact Points, in case of multi-party specific instances required as well further clarification, according to the experience of the Italian NCP.

Finally, the role and legitimacy of “stabilisation clauses” in commercial contracts between multinationals and Host Countries, when examined in the framework of the contents of the Guidelines, were mentioned as specific aspects on which advice from the Investment Committee would be welcomed.

- If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies’ awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?

No statistics are available. The NCP is planning to do a survey on companies’ awareness.

JAPAN / JAPON

A. Institutional Arrangements

- Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, the “Structure of the National Contact Points” from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.

The Annex 1 and 2 were updated as required.

- NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees).

The Japanese NCP is composed of three Ministries, namely Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). MOFA plays the role of coordinating these Ministries and takes responsibility for international affairs of the NCP including the communication with the OECD Secretariat. METI deals with issues on the business side while MHLW does on the labour side.

- How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?

The Japanese NCP involves other government agencies especially in the process of coping with specific instances. For instance, when a specific instance relates to a food business company, the NCP discusses on the matter with Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

- How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?

The Japanese NCP has had consultations on ad hoc basis with Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo, a member of TUAC) and Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren, a member of BIAC) on the function of the NCP, including handling of specific instances. The NCP is now considering the possible involvement of such social partners as a regular basis.

- How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?

The Japanese NCP exchanges views with NGOs on how to deal with problems of specific instances.

- Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?

Not necessary.

B. Information and Promotion

- How have the *Guidelines* been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?

The original text of the Guidelines including the Procedural Guidance and its Japanese translation are available on the website created in the Japanese NCP (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

- How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the *Guidelines* (consultations, distribution of the *Guidelines*, etc.)?

The Japanese NCP has consultations and dialogues with Rengo (a TUAC member), Keidanren (a BIAC member) and NGOs on issues of the Guidelines including specific instances the NCP is handling.

TUAC-Rengo held a symposium on the Guidelines in Tokyo in February 2008 where the Japanese NCP was one of the participants. The issues discussed there include NCP's experiences of the Guidelines, follow-up of G8 Heiligendamm Summit, implementation of the Guidelines by the Japanese NCP, promotion of the Guidelines in South East Asia and OECD-ILO High Level Roundtable 2008.

- Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the *Guidelines* in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?

The Japanese NCP has been distributing the Japanese translation of the Guidelines on various occasions such as press conferences, international economic seminars participated by government officials, business persons, press people, university students, etc.

The Japanese NCP requested Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO), a trade and investment promotion agency to cooperate on the OECD Guidelines, and JETRO provided Web links to the Japanese translation of the summary and full text of the Guidelines, introduction of the Japanese NCP activities including its procedures and promotion.

- Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?

The Japanese NCP has been disseminating the Risk Awareness Tool to the public including enterprises and other stakeholders through providing Web links to the Tool.

- Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair's Summary ("The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes". NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this. If the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is referred to in these programmes, please indicate this separately.

The Japanese NCP has updated the Annex 3.

- Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?

The Japanese NCP has received enquiries from and has communications with other NCPs, the business community, employee organisation, non-governmental organisation and the public including Diet members, regarding the Guidelines, especially on developments of specific instances the Japanese NCP is handling.

C. Implementation in specific instances

- NCPs might want to provide the following information on specific instances that were raised and/or concluded during the June 2007-2008 cycle. Please ensure that the information submitted is suitable for dissemination. Subject to respecting adhering countries' commitments to operate in accordance with the core criteria of visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability, NCPs may provide any information they want (including no information).

No new specific instance was received by the Japanese NCP during the June 2007-2008 cycle, while the Japanese NCP is currently handling four specific instances received earlier.

Specific instances considered by NCPs to date

Annex Table 4 presents a summary table intended to provide basic information about specific instances that have been accepted for consideration by NCPs. NCPs are asked to verify and update this table if necessary.

D. Other

- How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.

From the viewpoint of visibility and transparency, the Japanese NCP provide Web links to the Japanese translation of the summary and full text of the Guidelines, introduction of the Japanese NCP activities including its procedures and promotion. In terms of accessibility and accountability, the Japanese NCP explains its activities to the public including the Diet whenever requested.

- Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?

On a specific instance the Japanese NCP is handling in a non-adherent country where the case is sued and judged in the Supreme Court in that country, as NCP's activities have no legal power by nature, the Japanese NCP is facing difficulty in dealing with such type of instances subject to parallel legal proceedings. It is because, when handling specific instances, the NCP should take into account independence of the judiciary / national sovereignty, and should carefully avoid interference with internal affairs in the country where the instances are raised.

- If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies' awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?

Not necessary.

KOREA / COREE

A. Institutional Arrangements

1. Korean NCP is the Foreign Investment Subcommittee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") led by the Vice Minister for Trade and Energy of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (formally known as the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy). The Committee is composed of members from ten national Ministries, including the Ministry of Knowledge Economy; the Ministry of Strategy and Finance; the Ministry of Labor; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; the Ministry of Environment; the Ministry of Public Administration and Security; the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism; the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; and the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs.

2. Once inaugurated, the new administration reorganized government ministries. The titles of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy and the Ministry of Finance and Economy have changed to the Ministry of Knowledge Economy and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, respectively. Accordingly, the Annexes 1 and 2 have been revised as follows.

Annex 1

Composition of the NCP	Governmental location of the NCP	Other ministries	Comments and notes
Interdepartmental office with several ministries	Foreign Investment Subcommittee (Ministry of Knowledge Economy)	Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Labor, etc.	Ministry titles have been changed

Annex 2

Tel : 82-2-2110-5356 Fax : 82-2-504-4816 Email : fdikorea@mke.go.kr Web : www.mke.go.kr	Secretary of the Committee Foreign Investment Policy Division Ministry of Knowledge Economy 1 Chungang-dong Gwacheon-si Kyonggi-do
--	---

3. Social partners who are not direct constituents of NCP but are related to its activities can freely set forth their opinions. Korean labor groups propose major objections to violations of guidelines, and management groups are freely submitting written opinions on specific issues.

B. Information and Promotion

4. Korean and English versions of 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as 'the Guideline')' and 'OECD Risk Awareness Tools for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones (hereinafter referred to as 'RAT')' can be found at the MKE website (www.mke.go.kr). Handbooks on OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises have been distributed.

5. As of 2008, guideline excerpts are provided on the websites of economic organizations (FORCA, KEF, FKI) to 1) promote voluntary CSR activities of the companies and 2) effectively promote such guidelines.

6. Along with providing information online, Korean NCP is expanding promotion efforts to provide off-line education on such guidelines. During educational programs for foreign invested companies on ways to improve labor-management relations, Korean NCP informed the businesses of such guidelines. In addition, it plans to promote the guidelines by linking them to the education course on improving corporate social responsibility.

7. Annex 3 has been modified as follows:

-The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee, and Inward Investment Promotion Programs

Korea	Trade-Investment Promotion	OECD Guidelines can be found at the MKE(Ministry of Knowledge Economy) website (www.mke.go.kr). MKE promotes trade and investment.
-------	----------------------------	---

8. Korean NCP hopes to utilize its global network by promoting cooperation and sharing information with NCPs in other countries. It has diligently responded to inquiries from NCPs in other countries where head offices of companies operating in Korea are located. In November 2007, Korean NCP visited Japanese NCP to share ideas regarding management.

C. Implementation in specific instances

9. Korean NCP handles specific instances according to Korean NCP rules pertaining to function, organization, interpretation, and arbitration procedures.

10. During the target period, three issues have been raised. Two issues were accepted and dealt with accordingly; the third issue involved a bankruptcy rendering arbitration needless. These three issues were raised by labor unions of involved companies, a labor umbrella organization, or an NGO.

11. Instance A: On June 14, 2007, an issue was raised against a company from an adhering country; the instance was closed on November 29. The instance regarded Chapter Three (Disclosure) and Chapter Four (Employment and Industrial Relations). After review, Korean NCP determined that it was difficult to see this issue as a violation of the guidelines and sent official documents to both sides.

12. Instance B: On September 3, 2007, an issue was raised against the Korean companies that entered into the countries which do not adhere to the guidelines (“Non-adhering countries”). The issue was raised for violating Chapter 1(Concepts and Principles), Chapter 2(General Policies), Chapter 4(Employment and Industrial Relations), and Chapter 6(Combating Bribery). A review is currently underway.

13. Korea is familiar with the review process in such instances having exchanged opinions with related departments within NCP; it has exerted efforts to mediate and arbitrate by taking into consideration expert opinions from the private sector, including those of respected professors.

14. NCPs are required to promote visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability. Korea has published OECD guidelines on government and corporate association websites in order to meet

visibility and accessibility criteria. Furthermore, Korea has enacted and is currently implementing operation regulations based on OECD Procedural Guidance in order to increase transparency and accountability.

15. Annex 4

Please add these instances to your list.

NCP concern	Issue dealt with	Date of notification	Host country	Guidelines Chapter	Status	Final Statement	Comments
Korea	Companies from guidelines adhering countries that are present in Korea	2007	Korea	<input type="checkbox"/> . Disclosure <input type="checkbox"/> . Employment and Industrial Relations	Concluded	Yes	
Korea	Korean companies in non-adhering countries	2007	Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/> . Concepts and Principles <input type="checkbox"/> . Disclosure <input type="checkbox"/> . Employment and Industrial Relations <input type="checkbox"/> . Combating Bribery	Ongoing		

LATVIA / LETTONIE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, the “Structure of the National Contact Points” from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.

See Annex 2

- NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees).

Latvian NCP is OECD Consultative Board - an inter-ministerial institution that co-ordinates Latvia’s co-operation with the OECD. The responsible body for the practical functioning of the NCP is Department of Economic Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?

OECD Consultative Board is represented by the majority of the government ministries and agencies: Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Welfare, Latvian Investment and Development Agency, Competition Council, Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau.

How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?

Employers Confederation of Latvia (LDDK) and Free Trade Union Confederation of Latvia (LBAS) are represented in OECD Consultative Board. LDDK is the largest organisation representing employers’ interests in Latvia. LBAS is the biggest non-governmental organisation in Latvia which protects the interests of professional trade union members and employees in the socio economic field.

- How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?
- Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?

B. Information and Promotion

- How have the *Guidelines* been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?

The summary of the Guidelines as well as the text of the Guidelines are available in Latvian and English on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the *Guidelines* (consultations, distribution of the *Guidelines*, etc.)?

Information on the latest developments related to the Guidelines is shared within the meetings of OECD Consultative Board. The latest OECD Consultative Board meeting was held on 2 April 2008. The members were invited to discuss and make suggestions regarding the Investment Committee's preliminary findings in the Review of NCP Performance DAF/INV/WP(2008)1.

The overall priority of Latvian NCP in the context of promotional work remains the same i.e. to position the Guidelines within the broader framework of CSR initiatives in Latvia. Information on the Guidelines as well as encouragement to consider the events and formats appropriate for the promotion of Guidelines has been distributed to the stakeholders in Latvia.

- Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the *Guidelines* in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?

Latvian NCP is following the overall trends in Latvia on promoting CSR and will continue to seek cooperation with interested parties to promote the Guidelines.

- Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?

No

- Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair's Summary ("The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes". NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this. If the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is referred to in these programmes, please indicate this separately.

See Annex 3

- Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?

No

C. Implementation in specific instances

- NCPs might want to provide the following information on specific instances that were raised and/or concluded during the June 2007-2008 cycle. Please ensure that the information submitted is suitable for dissemination. Subject to respecting adhering countries' commitments to operate in accordance with the core criteria of visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability, NCPs may provide any information they want (including no information).

Latvian NCP has not received request to consider specific instance.

- Date request to consider specific instance was received.
- Who raised the specific instance (e.g. business, trade union, NGO)?
- Which chapters of the Guidelines are cited in the specific instance? If possible, please also cite the specific recommendation(s) covered by the request.
- Does the specific instance involve business activities in a non-adhering country?
- Sector of activity: extractive industry (which industry?); agriculture; other primary sectors; manufacturing (which sub-sector?); financial services; retail distribution; transport; other services.
- Was the request to consider the specific instance accepted or rejected (if possible, describe grounds for not taking up a request)?
- If accepted, date specific instance was concluded.
- Were the results communicated to the public and, if so, how?
- Would the NCP care to contribute additional information about this specific instance -- e.g. How was information gathered on the specific instance? Did all parties agree with the resolution?

Specific instances considered by NCPs to date

Annex Table 4 presents a summary table intended to provide basic information about specific instances that have been accepted for consideration by NCPs. NCPs are asked to verify and update this table if necessary.

D. Other

- How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.
- Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?
- If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies' awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- *Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, the “Structure of the National Contact Points” from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.*

No updates in Annex 1.

There are some updates in Annex 2. Ministry of Economy appointed new NCP – Marius Umbražiūnas.

Details you can find in the box given below.

Investment Policy Division	Tel:	370 5 262 7715
Investment and Innovation Department	Fax:	370 5 263 3974
Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Lithuania	E-mail:	m.umbraziunas@ukmin.lt
Gedimino ave. 38/2	Web:	http://www.ukmin.lt
LT-01104 Vilnius		

- *NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees).*
- *How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?*
- *How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?*
- *How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?*
- *Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?*

The Lithuanian NCP is organized in accordance with the tripartite principle to ensure effective collaboration with trade unions and business community. The NCP works in co-operation with the Tripartite Council – a national body, including representatives of government institutions as well as employee and business organisations.

B. Information and Promotion

- *How have the Guidelines been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?*

The Guidelines are available by following means:

-The Guidelines are translated into Lithuanian;

-The web page for the NCP is created in the web site of the Ministry of Economy (http://www.ukmin.lt/lt/veiklos_kryptys/investicijos/ebpo/). The Lithuanian version of the Guidelines as well as the review of recent developments concerning the scope and application of the Guidelines is available in the NCP web page.

- *How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?*

Collaboration with the Tripartite Council enables the NCP to maintain a close link with all major Lithuanian employees and business community organisations, and the information on the Guidelines is also presented during the meeting of Tripartite Council.

- *Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?*

No conferences or seminars in the period from June 2007 to June 2008.

- *Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?*

We are considering placing the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones on to the NCP web page at the beginning of 2009.

- *Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair's Summary ("The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes"). NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this. If the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is referred to in these programmes, please indicate this separately.*

"Lithuanian Development Agency" operates in the Republic of Lithuania and provides information on the Lithuanian business environment to foreign investors. It has prepared an information package that is passed to all foreign investors considering investing within the territory of Lithuania. The Lithuanian NCP (at the Ministry of Economy) cooperates closely with the "Lithuanian Development Agency".

Investment Promotion Programme for the period of 2008–2013 was adopted by the Government on 19th of December 2007. The goal of the programme is to improve investment environment in Lithuania in general and to establish an efficient system for the promotion of direct investment, focusing on long term development of economy and the prosperity of the society.

Whole text of the Investment promotion Programme can be found at the web page of the Ministry of Economy:

<http://www.ukmin.lt/en/investment/invest-promotion/index.php>

- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*

No enquiries in the period from June 2007 to June 2008.

C. Implementation in specific instances

No specific instances have been brought to attention of the NCP.

D. Other

- *How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.*

Visibility. The Guidelines are readily available, through the website. Lithuanian development agency on its own website also promotes the Guidelines and the NCP.

Accessibility. The NCP has responded to all oral and written enquiries or requests for information received. The NCP can be contacted by phone, e-mail, fax or post.

Transparency. All activities of the NCP have been open and transparent.

Accountability. The NCP is accountable to the government through the Ministry of Economy.

- *Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?*

No.

- *If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies' awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?*

Yes.

LUXEMBOURG

MEXICO / MEXIQUE

A. Institutional Arrangements

The National Contact Point of Mexico (NCP) is a governmental body of the Ministry of Economy, at the Direction General of International Trade Analysis. To take advantage of the acquired expertise this office handles issues related to the parallel agreements to the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on labor and environmental cooperation. Moreover, this branch has negotiated the provisions on standard-related measures, trade remedies' and safeguards and government procurement included in all the Free Trade Agreements signed by Mexico. In addition, this office follows-up on diverse multilateral agreements, including those related with environment and labour.

The NCP works close to other Mexican governmental agencies, trade unions, private sector, Non governmental organizations (NGOs) and stakeholders as necessary.

The contact details of the NCP are the following:

Secretaría de Economía
Atm: Juan Antonio Dorantes Sánchez
Alfonso Reyes # 30, Piso 18
Col. Condesa, C.P. 06179
México, D.F., México
T. (52-55) 5729-9146
F. (52-55) 5729-9352
E-mail: jdorante@economia.gob.mx

B. Information and Promotion

The NCP has developed a Guidelines web page, which can be accessed through the Ministry's home page www.economia.gob.mx, as well as on the home page of the Undersecretariat for International Trade Negotiations www.economia-snci.gob.mx.

The web page includes information of the NCP contact details, the annual reports of the Investment Committee, the Guidelines in Spanish version along with an introductory page and links to the OECD home page, to the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises, as well as to the June 2000 OECD Council Decision.

Communications and brochures have been sent to governmental agencies, trade unions, private sector organizations, stakeholders, NGOs and academic organizations in order to inform them about the Guidelines and the functions and services provided by the NCP.

In addition, Mexico participated in the Second Regional Meeting of the Latin American National Contact Points (*Segundo Encuentro Regional de Puntos Nacionales de Contacto de América Latina*), which was organized by the NCP of Argentina. This successful seminar was attended by the NCP's of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Mexico, as well as representatives of TUAC and Trade Unions from several Latin American countries. Participants raised questions to the NCP's regarding the Guidelines and its implementation, which led to interesting discussions, and sharing experiences of their promotion activities and their responses to specific requests. The objective of the meeting was to continue working and exchanging experiences developed at the first meeting held in Santiago, Chile in 2007.

Furthermore, the NCP's held a meeting with the TUAC representative to talk about their activities, including procedures in specific subjects and particular situations such as updated legal proceedings.

The NCP of México offered to host in 2009 the Third Regional Meeting of the Latin American National Contact Points.

C. Implementation in Specific Instances

1. Uniroyal case

After the reported action made by de NCP last year, the Uniroyal case status is as follows:

In 2007, the NCP followed up the case of the Uniroyal National Union (Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de Uniroyal) against the Uniroyal Company. This group of workers requested advice to NCP for the resolution of their conflict concerning the alleged violation of labor laws implemented in the OECD Guidelines (IV.6 Employment and Industrial Relations).

The NCP met a number of occasions and separately with representatives from the company; Uniroyal National Union and from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (STPS), as administrative authority, hearing their points of view on this case. Both the company and the STPS argue that the closure and compensation were conducted in a manner consistent with the law; however, Uniroyal National Union demanded a resolution to violation of theirs labor rights.

After an initial assessment of whether the issues raised merit further examination and response to the party, the NCP of Mexico accepted to consider the specific instance and offered its good offices to assist the parties involved to resolve this issue in accordance with the applicable legal framework.

The NCP received a report from the STPS, prepared by the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration (JFCA), providing the following information about the course of the dispute:

- ✓ The Uniroyal multinational firm closed their plants in Queretaro and Mexico City and ended labor relations with their workers in 2000, accordingly with national law.
- ✓ On August 24, 2000, the Uniroyal National Union, and the Uniroyal Company, signed an agreement to finalize collective and individual work relationships at the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration (JFCA). The JFCA forced the company to pay a legal compensation to unionized workers, as follows: wages of 20 days for each year of service, payment of mandated annual bonus (aguinaldo), seniority benefits (prima de antigüedad), as well as service and recommendation letters, in accordance with the national legislation.
- ✓ The Uniroyal National Union and the Uniroyal Company agreed on the payment of several benefits to workers affected by partial and permanent disability, various benefits to some workers, as well as to return all personal belongings to workers in Queretaro and Tacama plants.
- ✓ The agreement between the employees and the company was finalized in Uniroyal, SA de C.V. facilities. Furthermore, the agreement was ratified by the parties at the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration (JFCA).

✓ However, based in different arguments, some workers claimed the nullification of the agreement without success, and a Federal Court confirmed that after a constitutional trial. Regarding that claim, the NCP performed the following actions:

- With reference to the statement made by former workers, saying that since Michelin took over the company implemented a policy contrary to the Mexican legislation firing 50% of the unionized staff, the NPC's was not able to confirm it with the available information at the Court records.
- Workers mentioned that payments have not been made according to the Law. In this regard, cases claiming the nullity of the agreements were confirmed by a Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration (JFCA), notifying that these were made within the legal framework. In some cases, of the workers who sued in court, Uniroyal Company was sentenced to pay the wages, the seniority benefits, and in all cases, to pay 13% of the Savings Fund, which includes mandated annual bonus in accordance with the national legislation.
- The petitioners claim that Michelin opened a new company called "International Autoparts of Queretaro" in the same plant to avoid national legislation. In this respect, it should be noted that the latter is a company with both assets of "Michelin" and "Uniroyal". This was confirmed in trials referred earlier, as the workers sued the enterprise as "Substitute Company" without success.
- The "International Autoparts of Queretaro" was not a defendant in the trial mentioned above, as it didn't acknowledged the relationship with "Michelin".

During the first months of 2008, the NCP continued the consultation process to report on the status of the OECD Multinational Guideline's implementation in this case. We have requested information to the parties involved, including the status of updated legal proceedings to be considered properly by the NCP. The NCP has remained open to any additional consultations from the involved parties.

D. Other relevant activities

An Inter- governmental analysis is being elaborated to promote the efficiency of the NCP, including a revision of its location, integration and functions. At the same time, the NCP is working to improve its institutional operation, which will be translated into a better functionality, and a more comprehensive and independent vision in accordance to the resources available for its operation.

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

A. Institutional Arrangements

The Ministry of Economic Affairs chairs the National Contact Point (NCP).

Ministry of Economic Affairs
 P.O. Box 20102
 2500 EC The Hague
 T: +31 70 379 6485
 F: +31 70 379 7221
 E: ncp@minez.nl
 Web: www.oesorichtlijnen.nl

Chairman and board	Advisory members	NCP Secretariat
Mr. F.W.R. Evers (ch) Ms. J.F.G. Bunders Mr. H. Mulder Mr. L. de Waal	Ms. H.A.M. van Dongen Mr. W. Bel Mr. H. von Meijenfeldt Mr. C. Rebergen	Mr. T.D. van Hoolwerff Mr. J. van Wijngaarden Mr. M. van Yperen

As was announced in our last annual report, this year our revised NCP was formally established. The NCP now consists of an independent chairman and three independent members who all have backgrounds in the various stakeholder groups of the NCP's work. They are independent in the sense that they have a seat in the NCP in their personal capacity and are by no means bound by the policies and goals of the Dutch Government.

The NCP members are advised by the ministries of Economic Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Social Affairs and Employment, and of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment. The ministry of Economic Affairs, being the ministry responsible for the functioning of the NCP, provides the NCP with secretarial back-up, by means of a Secretariat with two full time employees.

The first meeting chaired by Mr. Evers was held on July 24, and on November 23 the NCP met with its stakeholders (business organisations, labour unions and NGOs) in a meeting held in Amsterdam. Next to a formal introduction of the new NCP members to several major stakeholders, the purpose of the meeting was to have exchange views on and expectations of the NCP and its tasks.

In preparation of the 2008 annual NCP meeting at the OECD, a second stakeholder meeting was organised on June 3.

B. Information and Promotion

In order to promote the guidelines and to make the NCP's work known to the public, the Ministry of Economic Affairs hosts a website (www.oesorichtlijnen.nl), which is currently under reconstruction. A translation of the guidelines, mode of operation, statements on specific instances and relevant links will be published on this site.

In addition more hands-on tools on implementation of the guidelines are provided to the Dutch business community.

Promotion of the guidelines has the constant attention of the Dutch NCP and of the ministry of Economic Affairs. Specifically for the NCP's promotional task, a special communication manager has been appointed at our national CSR knowledge centre "MVO Nederland" (CSR Netherlands) for the development and implementation of a communication strategy, including the website. Special attention will be given to spreading 'best practice' cases to the business society and using these examples to enhance the appeal of the Guidelines. In order to maximise the outreach of this, the NCP makes use of the communication means and media of intermediary organisations in the business community, such as Chambers of Commerce, sector associations and the Dutch Agency for International Business and Cooperation (EVD).

The following activities in 2007-2008 are highlighted:

Last year we reported on how the Agency for International Business and Cooperation (the EVD/ www.evd.nl) provides (potential) entrepreneurs with information on the OECD Guidelines and guidance on challenges that may occur when trying to implement the Guidelines in several emerging markets. In 2006, six country-specific CSR toolkits (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa) were made available on the EVD website. This year toolkits for Ukraine, Morocco and Vietnam were launched and similar toolkits for Turkey, Romania, Ghana and Malaysia are being developed at this moment. The toolkits for India, Indonesia and Morocco are already available in English.

CSR has also been a fixed part of several trade missions to e.g. Brazil, China, the Gulf region, India, Russia, and Vietnam. The OECD Guidelines were actively promoted in each of these trade missions, which certainly boosted businesses' awareness of and familiarity with the Guidelines.

The past year the OECD Guidelines communication manager discussed the Guidelines and the fulfilment of the NCP's role and function with over forty stakeholders (NGOs, business sector organisations, and MNEs). The communication manager gave many presentations on the Guidelines at various occasions and also gave a CSR specific training to employees of the above mentioned EVD.

C. Implementation in specific instances

Since last year's report no new specific instances were submitted. The NCP did however deal with two cases that were already brought in late 2006;

- One instance, which was brought in July 2006, deals with a storage facility of a Philippine subsidiary of a Dutch multinational. The alleged infringements with the Guidelines relate to improper influencing of local decision making processes and violations of environmental and safety requirements. Due to local legal proceedings, the handling of this specific instance was put on hold until the end of February 2008. At the moment of conducting this report, negotiations are being held in order to come to a mediated solution. A fact finding mission of the NCP in the Philippines may be part of this process.
- The other instance the NCP dealt with the past year concerned alleged violations of the Guidelines relating to employment relations. Notifying parties accused an Indian denim manufacturer of malpractices vis-à-vis labour unions in its facilities. A Dutch apparel brand, who was a large purchaser of this Indian company, was accused of violating the OECD Guidelines for not properly exerting its influence so that the Indian company would alter its policies. Unfortunately the conflict escalated and the Indian company tried to sue the Dutch NGOs. This finally led to a separate

mediatory attempt with the NGOs and the Indian company. As this relation was not part of the NCP procedure nor was it within the NCP's competence, the NCP decided to await the results of this mediation process. Happily the parties involved managed to come to a solution, of which withdrawal of the NCP specific instance was part of the deal. Therefore, in its final statement the Dutch NCP gave no comments on the merits of the original specific instance.

An overview of the Dutch NCP statements can be found on www.oesorichtlijnen.nl, under *nationaal contactpunt – verklaringen*.

D. Other/ CSR in the Netherlands

General

On December 2007, the Dutch Government, under the lead of the ministry of Economic Affairs, presented its vision on CSR and on how to address the current issues. The cabinet's motto in today's national CSR discussion is *Inspiration, Innovation and Integration* and it is the cabinet's goal to have every enterprise, whether multinational, small or medium sized, to incorporate CSR in its core business. The cabinet's vision contains ambitions and planned actions in seven main subject areas for the years 2008-2011:

1. Continue to promote knowledge and awareness

Ambition: The government wants all businesses to be aware of the social impact and responsibilities that enterprise entails, and the opportunities that CSR offers.

Actions: CSR Netherlands Knowledge Centre will be strengthened and receive funding for a further three years.

2. Improve transparency and accountability

Ambition: The government aims for the Dutch business sector to rank among the leaders in Europe in the area of CSR transparency.

Actions: Further development of the transparency benchmark (also see below), intensifying the work of the National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines.

3. Focus on CSR initiators

Ambition: By enhancing cooperation between CSR initiators and the authorities, the government wants to activate other players in the field of CSR as much as possible. 'Initiators' refers to the front running companies in the CSR discussion, together with NGOs and the social partners, shareholders, the financial sector and the consumers.

Actions: CSR as part of the Tabaksblat Code (Dutch Corporate Governance Code), better information to consumers.

4. Linkage of CSR to innovation

Ambition: By making CSR part of the innovation policy, bring about a link between CSR and business processes and product development.

Actions: Linking CSR to innovation policy (yet to be developed by the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Innovation).

5. *Strengthen International CSR diplomacy*

Ambition: By actively participating in international forums, work on creating coherent, transparent and workable guidelines for CSR as well as on awareness of the importance of CSR in other countries.

Actions:

- Make CSR part of the bilateral diplomatic economic agenda, for example during trade missions, visits to and from the country. Set up a well-developed CSR agenda for a number of priority countries.
- Work on improving CSR codes and their practical translation at a multilateral level, e.g. OECD, UN Global Compact, ILO and ISO.
- Enhance European cooperation in the area of CSR: Lessons can be learnt from countries such as the UK, Denmark and Sweden, but they are also the players with whom the Netherlands could cooperate in creating broad and internationally supported initiatives in the area of CSR policy.

6. *Set to work with CSR in the supply chain*

Ambition: Together with the leaders, we aim to make CSR generally accepted in the supply chain

Action:

- *Supply Chain Report:* Supply chain responsibility is the buzz word in the CSR world. Therefore, the Dutch Social Economic Council (SER), in which government, employer and labour organisations are represented, was asked to draw a report on this topic. Intensive discussions are already underway in a number of sectors on supply chain issues (e.g. timber, palm oil, soy, fish and biomass). The SER, as part of the request for advice on 'globalisation', will work on achieving a more horizontal approach to supply chain management.
- *Initiative for Sustainable Trade:* As part of this initiative, in June 2007, Minister Koenders (on behalf of the entire Cabinet) together with a number of companies, trade unions and NGOs signed the declaration of intent 'Exploratory Study for the Initiative for Sustainable Trade' (as part of the Millennium Development Goals project). During the coming six months the feasibility of a Dutch Initiative for Sustainable Trade (IDH) will be explored and developed further. The IDH will focus on harmonisation and cooperation through a multi stakeholder approach in the area of standards, quality marks and certification, and functions as a platform for tackling CSR issues together with local companies abroad in their supply chains. The IDH aims to result in clustering, cooperation, interchange and a scaling up of the huge diversity of chain initiatives and cooperative ventures.

7. *The government CSR-proof in 2011*

Ambition: The Netherlands aims to be an internationally prominent example by consistently pursuing sustainability in its business practices and procurement policy.

Actions: Applying sustainable business practices in government procurement, linking up with the government's vision of 'sustainable development' (development of pillar 3 of the policy programme).

The Government's position paper on CSR is available in both Dutch and English on the website of the ministry of Economic Affairs website ... and on request by the Dutch NCP.

Transparency

At the Transparency Benchmark 2007, the annual reports of 171 companies were examined on transparency as regards CSR. Of these companies 98 were listed at the Stock Exchange Market. This fourth Transparency Benchmark deepened the insight into the extent to which Dutch branches and individual companies render account of their CSR policy and helped to identify best practices.

Since the start with the transparency benchmark a general increasing demand for transparency is acknowledged by a growing number of companies and more specifically transparency is mostly embraced by the banking sector, a potentially influential sector in promoting transparency and CSR in general.

Branch targeted CSR advice and best practices

Dutch CSR Knowledge Centre *MVO Nederland* is making great progress in collecting and spreading best practices for specific branches of industry. Many sector organisations and individual enterprises are now connected to MVO Nederland which greatly enhances knowledge sharing and understanding of what CSR means in practice. Therefore, and because of the Centre's key role in helping the Government in achieving its CSR ambitions, the mandate of MVO Nederland has been further renewed and enhanced.

NEW ZEALAND / NOUVELLE-ZELANDE

A Institutional Arrangements

What Is The Composition of the NCP?

The New Zealand National Contact Point (NZNCP) is comprised of officials from the Ministry of Economic Development.

The NZNCP is assisted in implementing the Guidelines by a Liaison Group comprised of representatives from the:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- Department of Labour;
- Ministry for the Environment;
- Treasury;
- New Zealand Council of Trade Unions;
- Engineering, Printing and Manufacturing Union;
- Business New Zealand;
- New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development;
- New Zealand Sustainable Business Network; and
- Overseas Investment Office.

The NZNCP has adopted a coordinated and cooperative approach which involves the Liaison Group in discussions of promotional activities to raise awareness of the Guidelines in New Zealand and of processes for handling specific instances.

The members of the Liaison Group represent the views of their stakeholders to the NZNCP and supply information about the Guidelines to other members of their organisations and their broader sets of stakeholders.

The Liaison Group recently moved from meeting annually to meeting at least twice a year.

How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?

Several key government agencies participate regularly in the Liaison Group, and the NZNCP draws on the expertise and resources of other government agencies as relevant issues arise.

How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the NCP?

The NZNCP consults with business, unions and other social partners as required (either directly or through their representatives on the Liaison Group) and asks these organisations to help promote the Guidelines to their members and other contacts.

How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including NGOs, involved in the functioning of the NCP?

The NZNCP welcomes the input of NGOs and wider civil society. We consult with interested parties, including NGOs, as required and through the Liaison Group.

Information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives

The NZNCP aims to work closely with government agencies and other interested parties to contribute to initiatives that relate to the Guidelines.

There are other New Zealand government initiatives that contribute to the principles set out by the Guidelines. These include the government's procurement policy and the govt³ programme, which is aimed at environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable practice by government agencies and the private sector.

B Information and Promotion

How have the Guidelines been made available in your country?

The Guidelines are available in both written and electronic forms from the NZNCP. The website of the NZNCP includes:

- a link to the Guidelines;
- an introductory guide to the Guidelines and its processes;
- a description of the role of the NZNCP;
- contact details for the NZNCP;
- documents relevant to the Guidelines (including NZNCP meetings and Guidelines-related OECD reports); and
- links to OECD website and websites of other relevant organisations.

Hard copies of the Guidelines and a one-page information sheet on the Guidelines and the NZNCP are available on request. The NZNCP also distributes the information sheet in relevant fora.

The websites of several Liaison Group members' organisations have links to the NZNCP website and/or the OECD website.

How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines?

The NZNCP provides information on its website and upon request. The members of the Liaison Group both suggest promotional activities to the NZNCP and themselves promote the Guidelines to their members and other interested parties.

Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned?

Since our 2007 report, the NZNCP has:

- published an article about the Guidelines in the Ministry of Economic Developments' *Business Update* newsletter in August 2007;
- published an article about the Guidelines in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trades' *Business Link* newsletter in August 2007;
- produced a process/information note for specific instances to assist those who may wish to raise a specific instance with the NZNCP; and
- revised our one-page information sheet on the Guidelines and redistributed it to the members of the Liaison Group.

Planned activities include:

- considering, in consultation with the Liaison Group, whether the membership of the Liaison Group needs to be expanded to include a broader range of stakeholders;
- an update and improvement of the NZNCP's website;
- further developing the NZNCP's process for handling specific instances, drawing on the models of other NCPs; and
- publication of a brochure/leaflet on the Guidelines for wider distribution.

Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?

The NZNCP has not raised the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones with any enterprises or stakeholders to date, but will raise it where relevant.

Enquiries of the NCP

Have enquiries been received from:

(a) other NCPs;

One enquiry was received from another NCP regarding the structure of New Zealand's NCP.

(b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public;

The NZNCP has replied to a number of enquiries from individuals and non-governmental organisations relating to how the Guidelines are promoted in New Zealand.

(c) governments of non-adhering countries;

No enquiries have been received from the governments of non-adhering countries.

C Implementation in specific instances

Have specific instance been brought to the attention of your National Contact Point?

One specific instance was brought to the attention of the NZNCP this year.

Who raised the specific instance (e.g. business, trade union, NGO)?

A political party raised the specific instance.

Which chapters of the Guidelines are cited in the specific instance?

The specific instance cited Article II, Sections 1, 2 and 10, and Article V, Section 1.

Does the specific instance involve business activities in a non-adhering country?

Yes, the specific instance concerned business activities in a non-adhering country.

Sector of activity: extractive industry (which industry?); agriculture; other primary sectors; manufacturing (which sub-sector?); financial services; retail distribution; transport; other services.

The specific instance related to activities in the financial services sector.

Was the request to consider the specific instance accepted or rejected (if possible, describe grounds for not taking up a request)?

The request to consider the specific instance was rejected in the initial assessment phase, on the grounds that there was a lack of a sufficient New Zealand link to the instance for it to be considered further by the NZNCP. The multinational is headquartered in an adhering country, and that NCP, which had already examined the instance described, is better placed to consider the additional information provided by the NZ complainant in relation to the instance. The NZNCP concluded that, in this context, any further examination of the complaint by the NZNCP was not warranted and would not contribute to the purposes and effectiveness of the Guidelines. The NZNCP passed the relevant documents to our fellow NCP.

Were the results communicated to the public and, if so, how?

Given that the specific instance was rejected in the initial assessment phase, it has not been communicated beyond the parties themselves and the Liaison Group.

D Other

How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation?

Visibility

The Guidelines are readily available from the NZNCP via the website or contact with the NZNCP. Information is also provided by the members of the Liaison Group to their organisations and wider contacts, including through their websites. Liaison Group members' promotional activities include, for

example, mention of the Guidelines in ‘introduction to sustainability’ workshops for businesses and checking that exporters are aware of the Guidelines during voluntary assessments.

Accessibility

The NZNCP makes Guidelines related information available in hard copy and on our website. We have responded to all received enquiries and requests for information. The NZNCP can be contacted by telephone, e-mail, face or post.

Transparency

The NZNCP makes its activities transparent through posting records of its meetings, and links to the records of the annual NCP meetings, on our website. The NCP consults the Liaison Group, which includes non-government stakeholders, on processes used by the NZNCP.

Accountability

The NZNCP is accountable to the Government, and in turn to Parliament, through the Minister of Commerce.

Annexes

Annex 1

No update is required for Annex 1.

Annex 2

The contact details for the NZNCP require updating. They are:

Standards, Sustainability and Trade Facilitation Team
Competition, Trade and Investment Branch
Ministry of Economic Development
P O Box 1473
Wellington 6140

Telephone: +64 472 0030

Fax: +64 4 499 8508

Email: oeed-ncp@med.govt.nz

Web: <http://oeed-multinat.med.govt.nz>

Annex 3

No update is required for Annex 3.

Annex 4

The NZNCP conducted an initial assessment of a complaint this year. The complaint was not progressed past the initial assessment stage.

Issue dealt with: Activities of a financial institution

Date of Notification: 2 October 2007

Host Country: Papua New Guinea

Guidelines Chapter: Article II: 'General Policies' And Article V: 'Environment'

Status: Concluded

Final Statement: None

Comments: An initial assessment was conducted into a complaint regarding an MNE operating in a non-adhering country. The MNE was headquartered in an adhering country, and that country's NCP had previously considered the specific instance. The NZNCP concluded that there was not a sufficient New Zealand link to the instance, so the complaint did not warrant further examination by the NZNCP. Toward effective operation of the Guidelines, the NZNCP passed relevant documents to the NCP in the country where the MNE is headquartered.

NORWAY / NORVEGE

A. Institutional Arrangements

The current structure of the Norwegian NCP is a tripartite system, consisting of representatives from the labor union, the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (the main representative body for Norwegian employers), the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Norway has a long and solid tradition of a tripartite-system where government institutions, labor unions and employers organizations cooperate.

B. Information and Promotion

- *How have the Guidelines been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?*

The Guidelines are translated into Norwegian and are available on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has published an informative/promotional brochure on the Guidelines that have been distributed to businesses and relevant institutions and agencies. The informational brochure is also available on the Norwegian Governments official web-site: <http://www.regjeringen.no>.

- *Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?*

The Guidelines are promoted in different events. For instance, in connection with presentations and new publications. The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched in January 2008 a booklet on anti-corruption with a section on the Guidelines. This brochure is distributed to all the Norwegian embassies and export promotion offices abroad as well as to the relevant agencies and organisations in Norway. Furthermore, the Norwegian Government is in the process of writing a White Paper on CSR. As a follow-up to the white paper, a more comprehensive CSR strategy with increased promotion of the OECD guidelines may be considered.

- *How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?*

Co-operation is carried out through the NCP. In addition there is a national consultation committee for CSR "Kompakt" in which the OECD Guidelines discussed.

- *Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair's Summary ("The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes". NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this.*

No update.

- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*

(a) No

(b) No

(c) No

C. Implementation in specific instances

One specific instance was concluded with the Norwegian NCP during the June 2007-2008 cycle.

In June 2006 both the Swedish and Norwegian NCPs were contacted by the Norwegian NGO Bellona and the Argentinian NGO Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA) who claimed that the Scandinavian bank Nordea, as partial financier of the Finnish company Botnia's construction of a pulp mill in Uruguay, was not following the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The Swedish NCP, in cooperation with the Norwegian NCP, decided to take the case as a specific instance. The report from Bellona/CEDHA has been assessed in accordance with the rules of procedure prescribed in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The Norwegian NCP and the Swedish NCP concluded the specific instances on January 24 2008 and issued the following statement (See Annex)

D. Other

- *How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.*

Concerning the core criteria for the operation, the Norwegian NCP ensures transparency by releasing press statement on the result of the specific instances. All the three instances handled by the Norwegian NCP have been published on the official web site of the Norwegian government. The statement covers both information on the Guidelines as well as information on the procedure of the instance dealt with. The statements have included the names of the parties involved.

Annex

Statement by the Swedish National Contact Point (NCP) for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises – with the full support of Norway’s NCP – in connection with a complaint from the Argentine environmental organisation CEDHA against Nordea.

Introduction

On 12 July 2006, the Swedish National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (NCP) received a complaint from the Argentine environmental and human rights NGO CEDHA (Center for Human Rights and Environment), that was also signed by the Norwegian environmental organisation Bellona, concerning Nordea’s part-financing of the Finnish company Botnia’s pulp mill project in Uruguay. The same complaint was also sent to the Norwegian National Contact Point. The complaint has been dealt with via consultation between the Swedish and Norwegian Contact Points, but it has been agreed that the main responsibility should lie with the Swedish NCP as Nordea’s head office is in Stockholm. The Norwegian NCP endorses the comments and conclusions expressed in the statement.

Conclusion

The Swedish National Contact Point has not found indications to support the complaints made about Nordea having violated the OECD Guidelines in its part-financing of Botnia’s pulp mill in Uruguay.

This position is founded partly on meetings that have been held with the aim of contributing to a solution by means of discussion and dialogue, and partly on questions and answers that have been exchanged between the parties concerned, with the NCP acting as facilitator and intermediary. Moreover, the International Finance Corporation’s (IFC) environmental study on the project and visits made to Uruguay by trade union organisations have strengthened this assessment. This statement has the full support of the Norwegian NCP.

In its handling of the matter, the Swedish National Contact Point has examined the application of the Guidelines to the financial sector and whether Nordea has independent liability as part-financer and supplier of financial services to the company Botnia. At the annual NCP meeting in Paris in June 2007, the topic for roundtable discussions was the OECD Guidelines and the financial sector. Sweden took on a leading role at the meeting, and it was established that the Guidelines could be applicable. The NCP states that the Guidelines can and should be applied to the financial sector as well as to other multinational enterprises. The NCP considers the following rule in the Guidelines to be of particular interest in this respect:

Chapter 2, paragraph 10

‘Encourage, where practicable, business partners, including suppliers and subcontractors, to apply principles of corporate conduct compatible with the Guidelines’

The Swedish National Contact Point would like to take this opportunity to encourage Nordea and other actors in the financial sector to practise as much transparency and freedom of information as possible. In order to foster greater understanding among the general public for their activities, it is essential that companies be sensitive to the public’s increasing demands for information. The NCP would like to point in

particular to Chapter 2, ‘General policies’, paragraph 7, and Chapter 3, ‘Disclosure’, paragraphs 4e)–f) and 5b)–c).⁵

Nordea says that in the case in question it followed its regular processing routine for project and risk analysis where it – according to the information provided – applied procedures similar to those within the framework of the Equator Principles. In the course of proceedings, Nordea has adopted the Equator Principles (February 2007) and acceded to the UN Principles for Responsible Investments with effect from 1 November 2007.

The NCP considers that this process has illustrated how the Guidelines can contribute to both socially and environmentally responsible international entrepreneurship. It has played a significant role in promoting the Guidelines and has provided an example of how they can be applied even to the financial sector. This process has also shown how valuable good cooperation between National Contact Points can be. To conclude, the NCP would like to underline that it considers it very important that the OECD Guidelines are respected and followed by all actors.

⁵ Chapter 2, ‘General policies’

7. *“Develop and apply effective self-regulatory practices and management systems that foster a relationship of confidence and mutual trust between enterprises and the societies in which they operate.”*

Chapter 3, ‘Disclosure’

4. *“Enterprises should also disclose material information on:*

e. Material foreseeable risk factors,

f. Material issues regarding employees and other stakeholders”

5. *“Enterprises are encouraged to communicate additional information that could include:*

b) Information on systems for managing risks and complying with laws, and on statements of codes of business conduct,

c) Information on relationships with employees and other stakeholders.”

POLAND / POLOGNE

A. Institutional Arrangements

The Polish National Contact Point has been located at the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency (PAIiZ) since 2001. Its address is:

Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency
 Economic Information Department
 ul. Bagatela 12
 00-585 Warsaw, Poland
 www.paiz.gov.pl

PAIiZ is the governmental agency fully owned by the State and reports directly to the Ministry of Economy.

The Polish NCP stays in contact with social partners through correspondence and telephone calls and maintains operational contact with employee organizations (trade unions). Besides, NCP keeps in touch with embassies, foreign companies, NGOs and individuals interested in *the Guidelines*.

NCP also conducts a regular dialogue with business and non-governmental organizations, as well as uses government contacts with business at all levels to promote OECD *Guidelines*. During all promotional activities the Polish NCP highlights support of the Polish government for *the Guidelines*. The NCP also contributes to OECD efforts to raise awareness in non-adhering countries.

B. Information and Promotion

Information

- On April 2008 the new layout of PAIiZ's website was launched. It describes NCP's role and provides the reader with a short introduction to what *the Guidelines* are.
- PAIiZ's website is the main channel of promotion of the Guidelines for Multinational Companies. *The Guidelines* are readily accessible on the PAIiZ web page and through the direct link to the main OECD National Contact Point site .

The NCP also sends out copies of the text of *the Guidelines* (either electronically or in hard copy) to enquirers on request. A hard copy of *the Guidelines* is included with the booklets that NCP distributes to investors.

The site of NCP is available in five languages: Polish, English, French, Russian and German.

- *The Guidelines* are also distributed in a form of a booklet. The booklets are displayed near the conference rooms in the Agency building, thus are available for every investor and other guest visiting PAIiZ.

Promotion

- The Polish NCP stays in contact with business community and trade unions and conducts its informational activities according to the core criteria for the operation of NCPs. NCP answers questions on regular basis from the business, NGOs and social partners. The questions concern both *the Guidelines*, the NCP's procedures and matters connected with special instances. Co-operation with the public includes contacts with individuals such as employees of embassies and ministries, consulting firms, students of law and economics as well as individuals checking on the activities of the NCP and *the Guidelines*.
- On 18th June 2007 the representatives of NCP took part in a roundtable on: "The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Financial Sector" in Paris. That year, the Meeting was devoted to the item: "**The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Financial Sector**".
- In 2007 NCP has started cooperation with CSR.PL and Friedrich Ebert Foundation which resulted in organizing a conference jointly with Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency. **The conference "The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises – Foreign Experience and Perspectives in Poland" took place on 14th November 2007.**

During the conference, the matters related to the operation of the OECD National Contact Point in Poland were discussed, as well as the eventuality of submitting the complaint in case of breaching *the OECD Guidelines* provisions by multinationals.

Among speakers were experts from Poland and abroad, representing the point of view of various social groups, who will share their experience in making use of the *OECD Guidelines*, e.g. Clemens Rode (Friedrich Ebert Foundation), Joanna Mikos (Economic Information Department's Director, PAIiZ), Grzegorz Piskalski (CentrumCSR.PL, Director), Piotr Pyszak (CentrumCSR.PL, Researcher), Krzysztof Zgoda (National Commission of Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarność"), Peter Pennartz (SOMO / OECD Watch, Holland), Annabel Short (Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, Great Britain), Yann Queinnec (SHERPA, France).

The conference was a great success and attracted about one hundred participants. The event provided plenty of opportunities for everyone to get a broader knowledge of *the Guidelines* and the importance of implementing them in Poland. We are very grateful to the support from the outstanding speakers we had pleasure to host.

- **On 7th March 2008**, an NCP representative participated in the meeting "**Corporate Social Responsibility as a public policy. The conclusions and recommendations of interested parties, relating to the development of social business responsibility in Poland**". The meeting was a summary of the results of the Business for Social Responsibility project, financed by the European Commission and the United Nations Development Programme. Also supporting the programme in Poland are the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Polish Confederation of Private Employers and the Responsible Business Forum.

During the meeting the report on "Support for Business for the development of Social Responsibility in Poland" was presented. The document is a summary of the recommendations relating to CSR development in Poland. The report contains results of the dialogue between business and government representatives, non-governmental organisations, the trade unions representatives, the media and the universities.

Among speakers were: Rafał Baniak - Undersecretary in the Ministry of Economy, Radosław Mleczko - Undersecretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Grzegorz Piskalski - Director, CSR.PL, Kamil Wyszowski - Coordinator, Global Compact, UNDP, Nigel Roome - expert and as a moderator Bolesław Rok, UNDP.

The leading subject of the meeting was trust-building among various social groups, especially between business and government. During the discussion almost every group represented at the meeting, agreed that a lack of trust is the main obstacle to the CSR's development in Poland. The participants agreed that, to overcome the obstacle, a **Platform for CSR** should be created. Its establishment was announced by the Undersecretary at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

- The other activity of the NCP was promoting *the Guidelines* individually to representatives of business communities. This kind of promotion included distributing the booklets *with Guidelines* and answering to enquiries about them and the role of the NCP.
- Moreover, the Polish NCP has received enquiries from employee organizations, companies, embassies and the public through telephone, as well as e-mails and during meetings. Enquires submitted concerned *the Guidelines*, the NCP's procedures and activities of the Polish NCP.

C. **Implementation in specific instances**

No specific instance has been held in the described period.

D. **Other**

- The Polish NCP has drawn up the plan of activities for the period of 2008-2009 and significantly increased the budget for promotion of *the Guidelines* in comparison to the previous year.

PORTUGAL

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

This present report of the Romanian National Contact Point is presented to the Investment Committee in accordance with the Common Reporting Framework for Annual Reporting by the National Contact Points for the period June 2007 – June 2008.

The Government of Romania has established a National Contact Point for the Guidelines, in order to support the implementation and promotion of the Guidelines in Romania and make them better known to business, labour and other interested parties.

A. Institutional arrangements

In December 2004, Romania became eligible for adherence to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises after a full examination of its foreign direct investment policies.

In February 2005 OECD published the study OECD Investment Policy Review Romania as a result of a collective effort from Romanian officials and experts, the 38 government adherents to the Declaration, the Investment Compact for South-East Europe and the OECD Secretariat.

In April 2005, there was organized the exchange of the official letters between OECD and Romania that constitutes the agreement between the Organisation and the Government of Romania, by which Romania accepted the invitations set in the OECD and the rights and obligations related.

Thus, the Romanian National Contact Point was established by Government Decree No. 420/12 May 2005, published in the Official Journal of Romania No. 411/16.05.2005, as binding element for the application of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The Romanian National Contact Point (RNCP) is responsible for encouraging the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in the national context and for disseminating information on these to the business communities and other interested parties. The Romanian National Contact Point (RNCP) collects the information regarding the national experiences of OECD Guidelines promotion, discusses the questions raised by business community regarding OECD Guidelines and assists their solving. When there are specific issues regarding the business behaviour related to Guidelines implementation, RNCP is responsible for supporting their solving. Any person or company may contact RNCP concerning any Guidelines related request.

The establishment of the Romanian National Contact Point is in accordance with Romania's status of adhering country to the OECD Declaration on International Investments and Multinational Enterprises.

The RNCP includes representatives with decision power from the following authorities:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Education, Research and Youth
- Ministry of Labor, the Family and Equal Opportunities
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing

- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Ministry for Small and Medium-Sized Companies, Trade, Tourism and Liberal Professions
- Romanian Agency for Foreign Investments
- Business Environment Unit
- Institute for Economic Research
- Alliance of Romanian Employers' Association Confederation
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania

The Romanian National Contact Point (RNCP) has a “**bipartite**” structure comprised of government and business representatives through Trade Unions Organizations. On the other hand, most of the legal initiatives (laws, government decrees) have to have the approval of the Economic and Social Council before Government discussion. Within the Economic and Social Council are represented the Unions and businesses as well.

Labor is represented within the RNCP through the Ministry of Labor, Family and Equal Chances and on a consultative basis through the Trade Union upon the situation debated

Also, depending on the issue under debate within the Romanian National Contact Point, the consultation process may be extended to other representatives from governmental and nongovernmental institutions, trade unions and civil society. (e.g. Foreign Investors' Council, OECD Regional Office Bucharest, European Commission Delegation in Bucharest, World Bank Representative Office in Bucharest, Competition Council, Stock Exchange Commission, Authority for State Assets Recovery, EXIMBANK SA, etc).

The Coordination of the Romanian National Contact Point is assured by Minister for Small and Medium-Sized Companies, Trade, Tourism and Liberal Professions, together with the responsible person for the relation between Romania and OECD, assigned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.. The executive function belongs to Government Business Environment Unit and the President of the Romanian Agency for Foreign Investment and the technical secretariat is ensured by the designated persons from the Romanian Agency for Foreign Investment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Headquarter of the Romanian National Contact Point is within the Romanian Agency for Foreign Investments. The contact details are as follows:

Romanian Agency for Foreign Investments, 22 Primaverii Blvd, district 1, Bucharest;

phone: +40 (021) 233 91 62;

fax: +40 (021) 233 91 04;

e-mail: pnc@arisinvest.ro.

Web-site: <http://www.arisinvest.ro/arisinvest/SiteWriter?sectiune=PNC>

B. Information and promotion

According to G.D. No. 420/12 May 2005, the Romanian National Contact Point is implementing and promoting in a pro-active manner the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The Romanian National Contact Point activities since its establishment until present have been focused on the promotion of its role, responsibilities and structure as well as of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The Guidelines have been translated in Romanian language also. The Romanian National Contact Point web page was further improved, presenting in more targeted manner information in **Romanian and English** upon: RNCP's role, responsibilities, structure, Resolution of Issues Related to Implementation of OECD Guidelines, Useful documents and links and Contact coordinates. As useful documents are presented the following:

- *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;*
- *OECD Investment Policy Reviews Romania;*
- *Policy framework for Investment;*
- *OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones.*

During June 2007-June 2008, the Romanian National Contact Point continued the **dissemination and promotion** campaign on its role and responsibilities and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Leaflets dedicated to RNCP presentation and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises were further presented to the representatives of the Romanian embassies abroad and Commercial Offices, the information about OECD Guidelines being thus included in the general presentation about Romanian investment and business climate. The leaflet, as an on going direct marketing form, is part of the promotional materials distributed by the Romanian Agency for Foreign Investment - that ensures the Executive function and Technical Secretariat of the Romanian National Contact Point - within international and national forums, seminars, workshops and other similar events where the Agency is present.

As a new promotional tool, Romanian Agency for Foreign Investment edited in May 2008, a brochure entitled "Frequently Asked Questions - An Overview", where a distinct section is dedicated to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Romanian National Contact Point. The questions and answers refer to:

- What is Romanian NCP?
- What are the main functions of the Romanian NCP?
- What are the contact details of the Romanian NCP?
- What are the Guidelines for multinational enterprises and international investments?
- Which are the issues covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises?
- Where can be found the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and other useful documents?

Considering the value added and best practices included in the OECD Investment Committee documents, there are mentioned, as well, the *Policy framework for Investment* and the *OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones*

Continuing the promotion of the OECD Guidelines and RNCP activity in the academic field, the Technical Secretariat has made in January 2008 a presentation on these issues for the Executive MBA program at

IMD (a business school in Lausanne Switzerland) that included one week training in Romania. The event was attended by 20 executives, high potential leaders in their firms - the CEO's of tomorrow.

Considering the importance of the unions under the OECD Guidelines observance, Romanian National Contact Point made a power point presentation of its duties and OECD Guidelines within the seminar "Decent Work for Metalworkers Capacity-Building for Successful Social Dialogue in Metal Industry in New Member States and Candidate Countries", held in Bucharest on April 14, 2008. Representatives of the most important Romanian and Hungarian unions attended this seminar. (Cartel Alfa – Romanian National Trade Union Confederation, BNS - Romanian National Trade Unions Block, Romanian Trade Union Federation of Steel Workers - FSS METAROM, National Confederation of Hungarian Trade Unions, Hungarian Metalworkers Federation, etc.). The seminar was organised by ILO - International Training Centre and European Federation of Metalworkers, being financed by the European Commission.

C. Implementation in specific instances

Regarding this issue, on the web page dedicated to the Romanian National Contact Point (<http://www.arisinvest.ro/arisinvest/SiteWriter?sectiune=PNC>) are clarified the aspects concerning the resolution process of issues that arise relating to the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in specific instances. The RNCP provides a forum for discussion and assists the business community, employee organizations and other parties concerned to deal with the issues raised in an efficient and timely manner and in accordance with applicable law.

During June 2007-June 2008 there haven't been received any requests to be considered specific instances by the Romanian National Contact Point.

D. Other

The core criteria of visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability for the functioning of the Romanian National Contact Point have been applied to further the effectiveness of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. As a new promotional tool, Romanian Agency for Foreign Investment edited in May 2008, a brochure entitled "Frequently Asked Questions - An Overview", where a distinct section is dedicated to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Romanian National Contact Point.

Romania used each opportunity to share and promote a constructive and proactive high-level dialogue by approaching at the level of investment legislation the very comprehensive OECD document "*Policy Framework of Investments*". It was a challenge for highlighting the sensitive issues necessary for implementing specific policies that have an impact on investments contributing to a better balance of the globalization effects in different regions. Considering the value added information and best practices, Romanian National Contact Point promotes within the private sector representatives and policy debates also the *OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones*.

Romania envisages the preparations for restructuring the RNCP activity according to the European Model of NCP proposed by OECD Watch and according to the steps for the issuing a new Law of Investments.

Also it foresees the editing in the future of a new NCP „booklet”, similar to the one of the OECD Watch, to be sent to the main public and private stakeholders and the Romanian permanent missions abroad.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

A. Institutional Arrangements

The National Contact Point (NCP) is established at the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic. The NCP is since May 2008 chaired by Ms. Karin Jaššová, Director of the Department of Strategic Investments under the Strategy Section.

Department of Strategic Investments
Strategy Section
Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic
Mierová 19, 827 15 Bratislava
Slovak Republic
tel.: + 421 2 4854 1605
fax.: + 421 2 4854 3613
e-mail: jassova@economy.gov.sk

The NCP closely co-operates with Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency (SARIO) as well as with the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic as both are one of the investment aid providers.

B. Information and Promotion

For better understanding the Guidelines can be found on the Ministry of Economy website in the Slovak language. We would like to publish the Guidelines on the SARIO website as well.

In the past the role of the NCP has been neglected as well as any actions related to the NCP. We have to start to develop relations with social partners, including non – governmental organisations.

C. Implementation in specific instances

None specific instance have been submitted to the NCP yet.

D. Other

After the new reorganization and the appointment of the new director of Department of Strategic Investments we will make an effort to make the NCP as effective as possible.

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- *Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, the “Structure of the National Contact Points” from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.*

Slovenia has formally established “National Contact Point” within the Ministry of Economy by governmental resolution and is committed to the success of the Guidelines. The promotion and use of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises has been already an integral part of Slovenian policies on the Corporate Social Responsibility and on trade.

At present we are in a reconstructing phase. The Directorate for entrepreneurship and competitiveness within the Ministry of the Economy is currently following the work of the OECD Investment Committee.

- *NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees)?*

Slovenia accepted the commitment for the organizational structure of National contact point as well as the basic orientations for operation in 2002. However, in order to make NCT more efficient and publicly visible we are contriving its reconditioning.

- *How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?*

The NCP is closely connected to Public agency for entrepreneurship and foreign investments, Slovene export and development bank as well as to Competition protection office. The person responsible for managing NCP ensures the coordination and information sharing among all other relevant Ministries and government agencies. Reports of CIME meetings are circulated to all interested parties.

- *How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organizations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?*

The NCP faces some organizational changes a concrete dialogue with social partners, as well with other stakeholders, is one of our priorities, and it is planned to be reestablished in an upgraded form and fully implemented in due course.

- *How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?*

See previous point.

B. Information and Promotion

- *How have the Guidelines been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?*

Slovenia has translated the Guidelines and informed the business community, employee organizations and other interested public of the facilities and contents of Guidelines. The Guidelines have been publicly accessible through the webpage. The Public Agency for Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investments (JAPTI) provided prospective investors in Slovenia with information on the Guidelines. A link to the “National Contact Point “information and OECD website shall be reestablished soon on the Ministries website: <http://www.mg.gov.si/>.

- *How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?*

Since the NCP faces some organizational changes a concrete dialogue with social partners, as well with other stakeholders, is one of our priorities, and it is planned to be reestablished and fully implemented in an upgraded form in due course. The cooperation will include also the promotion activities, consultations, etc.

- *Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?*

Not pending at this stage.

- *Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?*

Not at the time being.

- *Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary (“The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes”. NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this. If the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is referred to in these programmes, please indicate this separately.*

No.

- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organizations, other non-governmental organizations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*

No.

C. Implementation in specific instances

The Slovenian NCP have not handled any cases yet. However, Slovenia is committed to the success of the Guidelines process and has contributed to the questionnaire on NCPs procedures.

D. Other

- *Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?*

The information has been included above. The restructuring process for reestablishing fully operational NCP has not been concluded yet.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

A. Organisation institutionnelle

a) Structure et localisation du PCN

Le PCN espagnol continue d'être situé au:

Secrétariat Général pour le Commerce Extérieur
Ministère de l'Industrie, du Tourisme et du Commerce
Paseo de la Castellana, 162
28046 Madrid

- téléphone: (+34) 91 349 38 60
- fax: (+34) 91 457 28 63 et (+34) 91 349 35 62
- e-mail: pnacional.sccc@mcx.es

b) Organisation institutionnelle du PCN

Comme déjà rapporté précédemment, le PCN est un service unique du Ministère de l'Industrie, du Tourisme et du Commerce.

c) Quel est le lien entre le PCN et d'autres agences gouvernementales?

Le PCN continue à maintenir des contacts réguliers avec le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Milieu Rural et Marin, le Ministère du Travail et de l'Immigration et le Ministère de la Justice.

d) Quel est le lien entre le PCN et les partenaires sociaux impliqués dans le fonctionnement du PCN?

Les partenaires sociaux (milieux d'affaires: CEOE et Conseil Supérieur des Chambres de Commerce; Syndicats: UGT et CC.OO.) assistent à des réunions du PCN.

e) Quel est le lien entre le PCN et d'autres organisations telles les ONG associées au PCN?

Plusieurs ONG sont convoquées à des réunions du PCN et y assistent régulièrement.

B. Information et promotion

a) Comment les Principes directeurs ont-ils été rendus accessibles?

Les Principes directeurs avaient déjà été traduits en espagnol, en catalan et en galicien, et publiés par le Secrétariat Général au Commerce Extérieur, le PCN ayant aussi édité en espagnol la brochure du TUAC traduite par les syndicats.

Le site web du PCN, www.espnc.es, indépendant de celui du Ministère de l'Industrie, du Tourisme et du Commerce et mis en place l'année dernière, s'est doté d'une nouvelle rubrique de « Questions plus fréquentes » (FAQ).

Ce site est aussi accessible à partir de la page web du Ministère www.comercio.es directement ou sous la rubrique des Investissements Étrangers.

b) Comment la coopération avec les milieux d'affaires, les syndicats, les ONG et les autres publics concernés pour promouvoir les Principes directeurs a-t-elle été organisée?

Comme déjà indiqué dans les rapports précédents, la coopération s'organise par le biais de réunions du PCN auxquelles sont invités les partenaires sociaux (milieux d'affaires, syndicats) et des ONG, ainsi que des représentants de trois autres ministères.

Nous attendons la mise en place prochainement d'un nouveau forum au Ministère de l'Industrie, du Tourisme et du Commerce, la *Commission Consultative sur les Négociations Commerciales Internationales*, où le PCN participera, et qui sera ouvert aux milieux d'affaires, aux syndicats, aux ONG.

D'autre part le PCN participe à divers événements sur le thème de la Responsabilité des Entreprises auxquels il est invité (par exemple à la présentation de l'initiative EITI, ou à l'atelier sur la contribution de l'entreprise énergétique à la consécution des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement en Amérique Latine).

c) D'autres activités d'information et de promotion ont-elles été organisées?

Le PCN a participé à une conférence sur « La Lutte contre la Corruption: les clés pour son introduction » organisée par le Réseau Espagnol du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies, où il a fait une présentation des Principes directeurs et en particulier du chapitre sur la lutte contre la corruption.

Le PCN a continué à participer aux réunions du « Forum des experts en responsabilité sociale des entreprises » organisées par le Ministère du Travail et des Affaires Sociales, jusqu'à la publication de ses conclusions en juillet 2007. Cette participation a abouti à la rédaction d'une recommandation pour que le PCN soit suffisamment doté en moyens techniques et financiers.

Le PCN intervient toujours dans les cours de formation des Conseillers Économiques et Commerciaux espagnols à l'étranger, des stagiaires en commerce extérieur et des analystes des investissements des Ambassades d'Espagne, pour leur fournir des renseignements plus détaillés sur les Principes directeurs, ainsi que dans ceux qui s'adressent aux nouveaux fonctionnaires des corps supérieurs des Ministères de l'Économie et de l'Industrie, du Tourisme et du Commerce. Cette année nous avons aussi participé à la formation des attachés civils auprès des Ambassades d'Espagne.

d) Est-ce que l'Outil de sensibilisation au risque de l'OCDE destiné aux entreprises opérant dans les zones à déficit de gouvernance a été disséminé ou référé par ailleurs dans le cadre d'interactions avec les entreprises et autres parties intéressées?

Non.

e) L'annexe 3 présente le tableau 1 du Rapport du Président 2007 (« Liens entre les Principes directeurs de l'OCDE et les programmes de crédits à l'exportation, de garantie des investissements à l'étranger et de promotion des investissements à l'étranger»). Les PCN sont priés d'actualiser ce tableau.

Annexe inchangée.

f) Des demandes d'information ont-elles été reçues de la part: a) d'autres PCN; b) des milieux d'affaires, des organisations syndicales, d'autres organisations non gouvernementales, du public; c) de gouvernements de pays n'ayant pas adhéré aux Principes directeurs?

Une ONG qui avait précédemment contacté le PCN pour lui apporter diverses informations sur les projets d'une entreprise espagnole en Amérique Latine a continué à fournir des renseignements sur ces activités.

Une autre ONG argentine nous a soumis un questionnaire au sujet de notre organisation interne ainsi que pour connaître les voies de communication avec la société civile qui sont utilisées au PCN espagnol.

Nous avons aussi reçu quelques demandes d'information générale sur le PCN de la part de particuliers.

C. Mise en oeuvre dans des circonstances spécifiques

Le PCN n'a été saisi d'aucun cas spécifique pendant la période 2006-2007.

D. Divers

a) Comment les caractéristiques du PCN prévues par les Principes directeurs pour renforcer leur efficacité (visibilité, accessibilité, transparence, légitimité) ont-elles été appliquées dans le cas de votre pays? Veuillez fournir des exemples pour illustrer ces différents points.

Les quatre critères (visibilité, accessibilité, transparence et légitimité) de fonctionnement du PCN sont assurés par les contacts maintenus autant avec les partenaires sociaux et les ONG qu'avec d'autres départements de l'Administration, ainsi que par le site web www.espnc.es.

b) Souhaitez-vous fournir d'autres informations sur la nature et les résultats de l'activité du PCN? Y compris des expériences utiles éventuelles et/ou des difficultés rencontrées en faisant le travail du PCN ?

Les activités du PCN se déroulent de façon satisfaisante grâce aux bonnes relations établies avec d'autres Ministères, les partenaires sociaux et un nombre croissant d'ONG.

c) Si le PCN dispose d'enquêtes ou statistiques documentant la sensibilisation des compagnies aux Principes directeurs, souhaiteriez-vous incorporer cette information dans votre rapport ?

Nous ne disposons pas de ce genre de documents.

SWEDEN / SUEDE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- *Composition*

Tripartite: government, business organisations and trade unions. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Department for International Trade Policy, chairs the Swedish National Contact Point (NCP) and has the ultimate responsibility for its work and its decisions.

Participants in the Swedish NCP:

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Department for International Trade Policy

Department for Development Policy

Ministry of Employment

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Enterprise

- *Organisations:*

IF Metall

Unionen - Swedish Union of Clerical and Technical Employees in Industry and Swedish Salaried Employees

Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees (TCO)

Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO)

Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO)

Confederation of Swedish Enterprise (Svenskt Näringsliv)

Swedish Trade Federation (Svensk Handel)

- *The NCP relation to other government agencies*

No changes since last year.

The NCP is open for cooperation with any interested agency. Through the initiative Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility (which aims at promoting the OECD Guidelines and the principles set forth in the UN Global Compact) an ongoing dialogue is held with several government agencies on issues relating to the OECD Guidelines.

- *Involvement of social partners (business community and employee organisations)*

No changes since last year.

The principal parties are involved in the NCP.

- *Other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs)*

No changes since last year.

Since the launch of the Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility in 2002, NGO's have shown an increased interest in the OECD Guidelines and the work of the NCP. The Swedish Partnership organise seminars and work-shops sometimes together with NGO and sometimes when NGO participate.

Members of the NCP regularly attend seminars and conferences where they inform about and discuss the OECD Guidelines and the work of the NCP with NGO's.

- *How the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its networks?*

The Swedish NCP and the Swedish Partnership have a very close relationship with the UN Global Compact and its local networks, and Sweden is the biggest donor to the Global Compact. Point of departure for the Partnership is the UN Global Compact and the Guidelines. Sweden considers that the two instruments complement and reinforce each other. The Partnership has close contacts with the Nordic Global Compact Network and the Swedish NCP-chair participate in annual Global Compact Network meetings. In November 2007, there was a Nordic Global Compact Network meeting in Stockholm and the Partnership cooperated with the organisation of the meeting. The Partnership cooperates with the UN Special rapporteur John Ruggie and has financed parts of his missions. The Partnership has also organised visits to Sweden and a meeting between the Swedish Trade Minister and SGSR John Ruggie.

B. Information and Promotion

- *The availability of the OECD Guidelines in Sweden*

The OECD Guidelines and selected parts of the commentary have been translated into Swedish and fitted into a handbook. The handbook has been printed in 10 000 copies and have been distributed to all Swedish embassies, the Swedish Parliament, the members of the organisations represented in the NCP and to various interested organisations and companies and on request. All companies applying for officially supported export credit guarantees are also given information about the Guidelines. The Swedish NCP has revised the handbook 2006.

The handbook is posted on the Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility's web page where there are also links to the UN, OECD Investment Committee's (IC's) web page and to the OECD Guidelines and the commentary in Swedish and English.

The handbook and/or a short information note on the OECD Guidelines have been available at the seminars organised by the Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility. Since the launch of the Partnership in March 2002, almost 50 seminars have been held. The seminars are attended by an average of 100 representatives from a wide range of actors, for example from the business sector, NGO's, the Government Offices and trade- unions.

- *Co-operation on promotion of the OECD Guidelines*

The Swedish NCP is a tripartite body constituted of representatives from the business sector, trade unions and the government. Meetings in the NCP provide valuable input for the position of Sweden to the Investment Committee and the co-operation is fundamental for the promotion of the OECD Guidelines.

The Swedish NCP held various formal meetings between June 2007 and May 2008. The meetings were held in preparation for the IC-meetings, but addressed as well various other issues related to ongoing

national and international Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, for example seminars and workshops. Due to a specific instance the NCP have met on several occasions.

Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility

The Swedish Government actively encourages Swedish business to behave responsibly by striving to comply with the OECD Guidelines. The Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility was launched by the then Prime Minister in March 2002 and is an effort to encourage Swedish companies to become ambassadors for human rights, core labour standards, anti-corruption and a sound environment, all over the world. The point of departure is provided by the OECD Guidelines and the ten principles set forth in the UN Global Compact.

The Partnership is a crosscutting function within the Government Offices, based in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs but working closely with other Departments and Government Agencies. The aim is to bring clarity to the debate on CSR, highlight good examples, bring different actors and stakeholders together as well as assist individual companies.

The Partnership carries on information work on e.g. international developments in CSR, international systems of rules and conventions and practical experience and research results. The Partnership is also organising and facilitating a wide range of activities such as counselling, in-house training, network building, seminars and workshops. Almost 50 seminars and over ten workshops have been held since the launch in 2002. The seminars and workshops highlight specific geographical or thematic issues such as Core Labour Standards, Business in Conflict, Reporting on non-financial information, Business in China, Corruption, Business and human rights, Corporate responsibility and business law and Socially Responsible Investment. The OECD Guidelines are a very effective tool in this context.

In March 2008 the Norwegian NCP chair hosted a Nordic NCO-meeting in Oslo, in which the chairperson of the Swedish NCP participated.

- *Other information and promotion activities (seminars and/or conferences on the OECD Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)*

The following are examples of other information and promotion activities that have been taken place:

The Chairperson of the NCP has participated in a range of activities to talk about the Government's role in promoting CSR and how the OECD Guidelines can be an effective tool in this context. In December 2007, the chair participated in a workshop in Kampala, Uganda, promoting the OECD Risk Awareness Tool.

Parties of the NCP are actively engaged in promoting the OECD Guidelines as a part of their regular activities.

The Swedish Trade Federation is a private organization for importers, traders, wholesaler and retailers. Ethics in trade and responsible business management are key topics in their dialogue with members and potential suppliers to Swedish companies and the Swedish market. The Federation is actively promoting the Guidelines in their activities for member companies and in seminars abroad for foreign companies.

During 2007/2008 the Board of Directors of the Swedish Trade Federation has been focusing on questions concerning climate change, sustainability and responsible business management and a half-day seminar was arranged to get more deepened knowledge. Certain member companies, presented their work in the field of sustainability and CSR, demonstrating best-practices.

The Swedish Trade Federation has carried out several activities for the Swedish SMEs in the area of CSR. The Federation has arranged seminars and break-fast meetings, with a focus on how to practically incorporate ethical and environmental practices in the day-to-day business.

The Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO) and the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (Saco) participated during 2007 in the OECD/TUAC Working Group on Global Trade and Investment and their regularly consultations with the OECD Investment Committee concerning issues related to the OECD GL and in the NCP Annual Meeting 2007 in Paris.

The Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO) and the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (Saco) participated in the European Commission Conference in Brussels on CSR at the global level: what role for the EU?

The Confederation of Swedish Enterprises has information on CSR, including the importance of the OECD Guidelines, listed on its website

The Saco representative in the Swedish NCP gave a lecture on Core Labour Standards and the OECD GL at Volvo Trucks Globalisation Conference in Gothenburg during October 2007.

The Swedish Association of Graduate Engineers arranged, as a part of the European joint trade union project *Making Offshore Outsourcing Sustainable (MOOS)* supported by the European Commission, a seminar for trade union representatives within the financial sector during October 2007.. The seminar focused on trade union perspectives on company's offshore outsourcing projects and the situation in target countries.

The Saco representative in the Swedish NCP gave a lecture on Corporate Conduct, Social Dialogue and rules for Multinational Enterprises at the China-Sweden CSR Training program hosted by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce in Beijing during April 2008.

The Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board provides all its customers with information on the rules on bribery in accordance with their commitments in the OECD Recommendation on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits, and on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' (MNE's) and the Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility.

The former Swedish Minister for Trade had a central role in the Global Compact Leader Summit in July 2007 in Geneva where he - among other issues – was discussing and promoting what governments can do.

The Ambassador and Head of the Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility has participated in:

- a Swedish Delegation to China, led by the Prime Minister and including the Trade Minister and the Minister of Environment. During the visit there was a number of CSR activities carried out as follow-up to the MoU that was signed between the Swedish and Chinese governments last year – the Trade Minister inaugurated together with Chinese Minister Chen Denming a website in Chinese and English for the companies on CSR (including the Guidelines in Chinese), there was a one week long education in CSR taking place and a Swedish-Chinese seminar on CSR at which the Prime Minister, the Trade Minister and Charlotte Petri Gornitska, International Save the Children, were speaking
- a number of presentations and lectures at seminars and at international meetings

The Swedish Partnership has also initiated a new reference group for discussing CSR-related issues with various stakeholders. The members of the Swedish NCP will be included in this group together with Swedish Global Compact companies. The reference group will hold its first meeting in May 2008.

The Swedish Government launched a national action plan for human rights, 2006-2008, which sets out a coherent approach to human rights issues in Sweden. The communication contains a number of measures aimed at promoting respect for human rights, one is corporate social responsibility.

In June 2005 the Ministry for Foreign Affairs launched an Action Plan against corruption. The plan was updated in 2007 and again circulated to all departments at the Ministry and to all missions abroad. The main objectives of the Plan are to raise awareness among all employees about the negative consequences of corruption and to ensure that there is no corruption in the activities of the Ministry and its missions. Fight against corruption is included as a subject in many training courses for employees, in particular for those to be posted abroad. In 2007, Sweden joined a few other countries in financing the originally Danish anti corruption web portal, www.business-anti-corruption.com. Parts of the portal have been translated into Chinese and were presented at the recent seminar in Peking mentioned above.

During 2006-2007 Sweden held the presidency of the Council of Baltic Sea States. During that period anti-corruption seminars for companies were organized in cooperation with local business schools and business organizations in St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Stockholm and Tallinn. The anti-corruption web portal was presented at all the seminars.

The Swedish Minister of Education founded in November 2006 a Council of Globalization. The Council is founded in order to deepen the knowledge and broaden the official discussion on how Sweden can have an active role on the global arena. The Council consists of a wide range of representatives, from journalists to executives and governmental ministers. In order to produce a successful working strategy, one core principle of the Council consists of guarding the ideas of Corporate Social Responsibility. As a part of this, the OECD guidelines are hence a part of the work of the Council.

- *The OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak governance zones*

The Swedish government strongly support the tool and want to disseminate it to all important actors such as companies, NGO and trade unions. The Swedish Minister for Trade has strongly emphasized the importance of the tool in the Swedish Parliament. The government has translated the tool into Swedish, which can also be found at the web site of the Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility and the NCP has been using the tool in its promotion activities. The chair participated in a workshop in Uganda in December 2007 in order to promote it.

- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCP:s; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*

- a) The Swedish NCP has been in contact when necessary with other NCPs through meetings at the OECD, supplemented by informal contacts.
- b) Many enquiries, in particular since the launch of the Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility in March 2002 and after the two specific instances was received in February 2003. In 2007 the NCP was handling a specific instance, which attracted attention. NGO's, academics and academic institutions, business and others have contacted the NCP to learn more about the OECD Guidelines, the role of the NCP and the specific instance and the risk assessment tool.

c) The NCP has not received any official enquiries from the governments of non-adhering countries.

C. Implementation in specific instances

On 12 July 2006 CEDHA and Bellona reported Nordea to the Swedish NCP for the OECD guidelines. The same report was sent to the Norwegian NCP as well. The report alleges that Nordea, as part-financer of the Finnish company Botnia's construction of a pulp mill in Uruguay, was not following the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The Swedish and Norwegian NCP have dealt with the report jointly. Their respective chairmen also participated in a meeting of the Finnish NCP, when the related report concerning Botnia was dealt with.

Nordea's legal domicile is Sweden. This instance was therefore formally treated by the Swedish NCP. The Swedish NCP, with the support of the Norwegian NCP, decided to take up the report and it was assessed in accordance with the rules of procedure prescribed in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The issue was finalized and a statement issued in January 2008, in which the Swedish National Contact Point declared it had not found indications to support the complaints made about Nordea having violated the OECD Guidelines in its part-financing of Botnia's pulp mill in Uruguay. It also referred to the annual NCP meeting in Paris in June 2007, at which the topic for roundtable discussions was the OECD Guidelines and the financial sector. Sweden took on a leading role at the meeting, and it was established that the Guidelines could be applicable. The NCP stated that the Guidelines can and should be applied to the financial sector as well as to other multinational enterprises.

D. Other

- *How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of OECD Guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.*

Visibility: The Swedish Partnership for Global Responsibility has been of great importance for the promotion of the OECD Guidelines and there is an interest among Swedish companies, trade unions, NGO's and others. Whenever the chairperson of the NCP participates in seminars and conferences she informs about the OECD Guidelines, the NCP and the possibilities these give.

Accessibility: Members of the NCP (representing the business sector, union and the Government) participate in different groups, which is an asset in the work in the NCP and the effective implementation of the OECD Guidelines.

Accountability: The close collaboration between different actors within the NCP assures that different interests are being considered in the work of the NCP.

Transparency: Relevant information is posted on the web page, www.ud.se/ga.

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

1. **Organisation institutionnelle**

- *Où est situé le PCN ?*

Secrétariat d'État à l'économie (SECO)
Secteur Investissements internationaux et entreprises multinationales
Point de contact national
Effingerstrasse 1
CH-3003 Berne

Tél. (+41) (0)31 323 12 75
Fax (+41) (0)31 325 73 76
Courriel : afin@seco.admin.ch
Internet : www.seco.admin.ch

- *Quelle est la composition du PCN ?*

Le Point de contact national suisse est assuré par le Secteur Investissements internationaux et entreprises multinationales du Secrétariat d'État à l'économie (SECO).

- *Quel est le lien entre le PCN et d'autres agences gouvernementales ?*

Le PCN suisse est en contact régulier, formel et informel, avec les unités administratives compétentes pour les divers aspects couverts par les Principes directeurs. Lorsque des circonstances spécifiques sont soumises au PCN, un groupe de travail ad hoc est constitué, avec la participation des unités habilitées à traiter des questions soulevées. En font partie des spécialistes à la fois du domaine traité (par ex. relations de travail, droits de l'homme, environnement) et du pays concerné.

- *Quel est le lien entre le PCN et les partenaires sociaux (des milieux d'affaires et des organisations syndicales) impliqués dans le fonctionnement du PCN ? Quel est le lien entre le PCN et d'autres organisations telles les ONG associées au PCN ?*

La coopération avec les partenaires sociaux et d'autres organisations intéressées a lieu autant par des contacts directs qu'en faisant appel à un « Groupe de liaison pour les Principes directeurs de l'OCDE ». La dernière rencontre de ce groupe, en mai 2008, a réuni une bonne dizaine d'organisations de partenaires sociaux et de la société civile, ainsi que plusieurs unités administratives. Le groupe continuera de se réunir, dans la règle, une fois par an et, entre les réunions, restera en contact par voie électronique. Si besoin, des séances extraordinaires seront également convoquées.

- *Souhaiteriez-vous fournir d'autre information concernant le lien entre le PCN et d'autres initiatives (i.e. le **Pacte Mondial de l'ONU** et les organisations locales affiliées)?*

En mars 2006, les entreprises suisses alors membres du Pacte Mondial de l'ONU ont fondé un réseau suisse de celui-ci⁶, avec lequel le PCN suisse entretient d'étroits contacts, portant principalement ses efforts sur la sensibilisation des entreprises aux complémentarités et aux spécificités des deux instruments en matière de responsabilité sociétale des entreprises. Ce réseau local suisse du Pacte Mondial est pris en charge par les entreprises qui en sont membres. Au cours de 2007, une plate-forme d'apprentissage du Pacte Mondial pour petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) suisses a notamment été mise en place⁷.

Sur le plan de la promotion des Principes directeurs, le PCN suisse travaille au renforcement des liens avec d'autres initiatives importantes de responsabilité sociétale des entreprises, ainsi qu'à la mise en œuvre par les entreprises, dans leurs champs respectifs d'activités, des recommandations émises.

B. Information et promotion

- *Comment les Principes directeurs ont-ils été rendus accessibles ?*

Les Principes directeurs ont été publiés par le Gouvernement fédéral dans les trois langues officielles. De son côté, le Secrétariat d'État à l'économie les a publiés, également dans les trois langues officielles, sur son site internet. Un site spécialisé offrant de plus amples informations sur les Principes directeurs sera ouvert aux usagers au milieu de 2008.

- *Comment la coopération avec les milieux d'affaires, les syndicats, les ONG et les autres publics concernés pour promouvoir les Principes directeurs a-t-elle été organisée ?*

En 2007/08, les contacts entre le PCN et les organisations intéressées se sont maintenus à un bon niveau. Le thème « Emploi et relations professionnelles : promouvoir un comportement responsable des entreprises dans une économie mondialisée » fut un point saillant de la rencontre annuelle du «Groupe de liaison », par ailleurs consacrée au rapport annuel et aux perspectives du PCN suisse.

A côté du « Groupe de liaison », des rencontres et échanges ont eu lieu avec des associations économiques, des syndicats et des ONG. En outre, les Principes directeurs ont de nouveau été présentés lors de plusieurs manifestations publiques et privées. Par exemple, lors d'une manifestation spécialement organisée pour eux en novembre 2007, des représentants de la Fédération des groupes industriels et de services en Suisse (SwissHoldings) ont pu se familiariser avec les Principes directeurs et leur mécanisme de mise en œuvre.

En 2007/08, le thème « Performance des PCN » a fourni au PCN suisse l'occasion de procéder à une évaluation approfondie des huit années d'expérience écoulées depuis la révision des Principes directeurs, et d'en refléter les résultats dans ses réponses au questionnaire du Comité de l'investissement de l'OCDE.

- *D'autres activités d'information et de promotion ont-elles été organisées ?*

Les Principes directeurs et le rôle des PCN ont été mis en exergue dans le cadre d'un certain nombre de manifestations et lors de discours prononcés par des ministres ou autres hauts

⁶ <http://www.unglobalcompact.ch/fr/index.html>;

⁷ <http://www.unglobalcompact.ch/fr/3-aktivitaten-kmu.html>

représentants du Gouvernement suisse. Les missions économiques et visites diverses de hauts représentants du gouvernement à l'étranger, principalement dans les pays en développement, donnent régulièrement l'occasion de promouvoir cet instrument.

Pendant l'année sous revue, des manifestations d'information et de prévention en relation avec les Principes directeurs ont été organisées avec le concours du PCN suisse, consacrées en particulier à la lutte contre la corruption, au thème droits de l'homme et économie, à la protection de l'environnement et au changement climatique, aux conflits du travail et aux problèmes dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de différents acteurs économiques suisses.

Lors du sommet des dirigeants du Pacte Mondial de l'ONU, tenu à Genève en juillet 2007, la Suisse a participé à la table ronde ministérielle sur le « rôle des gouvernements dans la promotion d'une entreprise citoyenne responsable » (en relation avec les Principes directeurs).

En outre, les visites en Suisse de délégations officielles étrangères ont, dans certains cas, permis de présenter les Principes directeurs et d'expliquer la fonction du PCN. Ces questions furent également intégrées dans des cours de formation pour le personnel des représentations suisses à l'étranger.

Par ailleurs, l'Union syndicale suisse (le premier syndicat du pays), avec le soutien du gouvernement suisse, a poursuivi ses efforts de promotion des Principes directeurs dans des pays du sud-est de l'Europe. Elle a aussi présenté les Principes directeurs à ses propres secrétaires régionaux.

- *Est-ce que l'Outil de sensibilisation au risque de l'OCDE destiné aux entreprises opérant dans les zones à déficit de gouvernance a été disséminé ou référé par ailleurs dans le cadre d'interactions avec les entreprises et autres parties intéressées?*

L'Outil de l'OCDE de sensibilisation au risque, destiné aux entreprises opérant dans les zones à déficit de gouvernance, a été diffusé en 2006 auprès des membres du « Groupe de liaison » et à d'autres organisations, ainsi qu'à des entreprises intéressées par le sujet. Cette question et la mise en œuvre de l'instrument ont été suivis par le PCN suisse en 2007/08, notamment dans le contexte des travaux du rapporteur spécial de l'ONU *sur la question des droits de l'homme et les sociétés transnationales et autres entreprises* (Prof. John Ruggie).

- *Des demandes d'information ont-elles été reçues de la part a) d'autres PCN ; b) des milieux d'affaires, des organisations syndicales, d'autres organisations non gouvernementales, du public ; c) de gouvernements de pays n'ayant pas adhéré aux Principes directeurs ?*

En 2007/08, le PCN suisse a participé à plusieurs échanges de demandes et d'informations avec d'autres PCN, que ce soit dans le cadre de consultations concernant l'ensemble des PCN ou qu'il s'agisse de points particuliers, de nature bilatérale (Par ex.: Australie, Corée, Japon, Royaume-Uni, Suède).

En outre, des requêtes émanant des milieux d'affaires, organisations syndicales et autres organisations non gouvernementales, de la presse, des milieux universitaires et étudiantins, ainsi que du public parviennent assez régulièrement au PCN suisse. Notre PCN continue aussi à contribuer à des prises de position et réponses du Gouvernement suisse dans lesquelles les Principes directeurs interviennent à côté d'autres aspects, par exemple dans le contexte d'initiatives parlementaires ou dans celui des travaux du Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations unies sur les droits de l'homme et les entreprises.

En mars 2008, le PCN suisse organisait pour la première fois une présentation spéciale des Principes directeurs et de la fonction du PCN suisse à une délégation officielle chinoise (du Ministère du travail).

C. Mise en œuvre dans des circonstances spécifiques

A plusieurs occasions en 2007/08, le PCN suisse est intervenu à des stades préalables à des circonstances spécifiques, en fournissant des informations et des explications. De plus, le PCN a reçu un certain nombre de représentants de syndicats ou d'ONG étrangers. On relèvera ici:

A l'automne 2007, le PCN suisse a offert sa médiation dans un cas spécifique relevant de la compétence du PCN coréen (*le recours était aussi adressé en priorité au PCN suisse*). Lors d'un conflit du travail, des syndicalistes coréens avaient entrepris une grève de la faim devant le siège de l'entreprise en Suisse. La médiation du PCN suisse a contribué à apaiser la situation.

Quant à la mine de charbon « El Cerrejon » en Colombie, deux recours – portés en automne 2007 l'un devant le PCN Australien, l'autre devant le PCN suisse – faisaient grief à la société propriétaire de violer les Principes directeurs, en particulier leur chapitre II (droits de l'homme). Le cas a été saisi par les deux PCN, qui coordonneront autant que possible leurs efforts lors de son traitement. Les rapports intermédiaires déjà rendus publics par les entreprises dans cette affaire sont accessibles sur les sites internet respectifs de celles-ci.

Une requête concernant un conflit du travail en Russie a été présentée au PCN suisse. La première évaluation est en cours.

Dans deux cas relatifs au comportement d'une entreprise suisse dans un autre État partie aux Principes directeurs – affaires soumises aux PCN locaux –, un échange d'information a eu lieu entre PCN.

D. Divers

- *Comment les critères d'action des PCN prévus par les Principes directeurs pour renforcer leur efficacité (visibilité, accessibilité, transparence, légitimité) ont-ils été appliqués dans le cas de votre pays ? Veuillez fournir des exemples pour illustrer ces différents points.*

Le PCN a poursuivi son travail en faveur des Principes directeurs, essentiellement à deux niveaux. Tout d'abord dans le cadre de l'action de l'État, en promouvant l'instrument de façon systématique, par exemple auprès des clients de l'Assurance suisse contre les risques à l'exportation, dans le cadre des mesures de lutte contre la corruption ou dans le contexte de projets de la coopération économique au développement qui impliquent des entreprises. Deuxièmement, le PCN adopte une approche aussi positive et constructive que possible dans tous les cas de requête d'informations, de présentations et de circonstances spécifiques.

- *Souhaitez-vous fournir d'autres informations sur la nature et les résultats de l'activité du PCN, y compris des expériences utiles éventuelles et/ou des difficultés rencontrées en faisant le travail du PCN ?*

Le PCN suisse s'emploie aussi à promouvoir les Principes directeurs dans des situations concrètes ne faisant pas l'objet d'une demande de traitement en tant que circonstance spécifique ou échappant, pour l'une ou l'autre raison, au strict mandat du PCN.

Illustration d'un tel engagement de notre PCN, le souci qu'il met à rappeler l'importance de la mise en œuvre des Principes directeurs à des entreprises suisses dont l'attitude à l'étranger, selon les informations obtenues (par ex. d'une représentation diplomatique), pourrait être en désaccord avec cet instrument. En 2007/08, des interventions dans ce sens (« *proactive approach* ») de notre PCN se sont à nouveau soldées par des efforts accrus des entreprises approchées.

TURKEY / TURQUIE

A. Institutional Arrangements

- See Annex 1 – 2 for institutional arrangements.

B. Information and Promotion

- The Guidelines had been translated to Turkish in 2001 and the text had been distributed and published on the internet. In 2005 both the Guidelines and a manual prepared by the NCP have been reprinted. Also the guidelines and the relevant documents, currently accessible through the treasury website, are promoted via the investment portal of Turkey.
- In the year 2004 the NCP of Turkey asked for the help of the business organisations- that are members to BIAC- , a trade union- member to TUAC- and an NGO aiming at promoting ethical values in the Turkish business life in order to ensure better promotion of the Guidelines. All the parties accepted to give their full support and since then the NCP has got direct contact with all, providing documents or participating at activities upon request.
- During the 1 year period between June 2007-May 2008 the NCP:
 - informed participants of the joint seminar on “FDI and National Security” held with Kazakh officials and Gazi University,
 - organised a seminar for the newly recruited assistant experts of the Undersecretariat of Treasury; another seminar for Treasury Experts and Auditors,
 - organised a seminar university students,
 - also, participants of the “ Energy Law and Competition Law” certificate programmes have been informed of the Guidelines.
- The OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones has not been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?
- See Annex 3 for update.
- No enquiry has been received.

C. Implementation in specific instances

No specific instance was raised during June 2007-June 2008 period

Specific instances considered by NCPs to date

No update is necessary for the Annex Table 4.

D. Other

The NCP tries to guarantee the core criteria through facilitating the access of the public to all relevant documents.

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

A. Institutional Arrangements

- *Annexes 1 and 2 to this questionnaire show, respectively, the “Structure of the National Contact Points” from the 2007 NCP Chair’s Summary and the list of National Contact Points (providing contact details) that is available on the OECD Guidelines website. NCPs are asked to update these tables if necessary.*

See attached revised /updated Annexes 1 and 2.

- *NCPs may wish to provide additional information regarding institutional arrangements (e.g. regarding the composition of the National Contact Point; advisory committees).*
- *How does the NCP relate to other government agencies?*
- *How does the NCP relate to social partners (business community and employee organisations) involved in the functioning of the National Contact Point?*
- *How does the NCP relate to other interested parties, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), involved in the functioning of the NCP?*
- *Do you also wish to provide any information on how the NCP relates with other initiatives such as the UN Global Compact and its local networks?*

The UK NCP is bipartite, consisting of officials from the Department for Business, Enterprise, and Regulatory Reform (BERR), and the Department for International Development (DFID). BERR acts as secretariat for the NCP and full contact details are:

UK National Contact Point
Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR)
Europe, International, Trade, Development (EITD)
Bay 4133
1 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0ET
T: 020 7215 5756
F: 020 7215 2234
E: uk.ncp@berr.gsi.gov.uk
Website: <http://www.berr.gov.uk/sectors/sustainability/> **[MAY NEED TO AMEND]**

The NCP participates in the Government-wide Inter-Departmental Group on Corporate Social Responsibility. Through these contacts the NCP ensures that the Guidelines feature prominently in wider UK policy on corporate social responsibility. In addition, the Minister for Trade has undertaken to meet the APPG (All Party Parliamentary Group) Great Lakes and Joint Working Group on the Great Lakes and Genocide Prevention on a regular basis, and most recently met them on 25 March (2008).

The NCP Steering Board oversees the work of the NCP, and includes External members drawn from outside Government, selected for their experience in business, employee relations, and

issues of concern to NGO's. Other Government Departments and agencies with an interest in the OECD Guidelines are also represented (Attorney General's Office, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Department for Constitutional Affairs, Department for International Development, Department for Work and Pensions, Exports Credit Guarantee Department, Foreign Office, UK Trade and Investment and the Scottish Executive). The Board met for the first time on 22 May 2007, and has subsequently met quarterly.

The NCP promoted other corporate social responsibility initiatives such as the Global Compact, EITI and the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for MNEs when promoting the Guidelines.

Following a strategy refresh (March 2008), the FCO refocused its objectives, which has meant that they are no longer a member of the NCP. BERR has therefore assumed some of the responsibilities on the Guidelines previously shared with the FCO. However, new arrangements will ensure that the NCP continues to be able to draw upon the resources and knowledge of posts overseas. The FCO will continue to be represented on the NCP Steering Board. The UK Government is fully committed to this important work, and has increased the NCP resources. From March 2008, 2 BERR officials are now working full time, plus 20% of DFID official on the Guidelines.

B. Information and Promotion

- *How have the Guidelines been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?*

The Guidelines are readily accessible on the UK NCP webpages on the main BERR website which has direct links to the full text on the OECD site. The NCP also sends out copies of the text of the Guidelines and Commentaries (either electronically or hard copy) to enquirers on request. The texts have also been deposited in the UK Parliamentary libraries.

- *How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?*

The NCP continues to work with the CBI, TUC and NGOs to publicise the existence of the Guidelines and the role of the NCP. They continue to disseminate information to their members.

The external members on the Steering Board that overviews the NCP represent trade unions, business and NGO's. These members have a clear remit from their constituencies to raise concerns and suggest improvements. The NCP provides the Steering Board members an update of cases quarterly (on a confidential basis) and responds to any questions raised.

In addition, the NCP met with the TUC twice during this period. The TUC continues to promote the Guidelines in various fora inside and outside the trade union world; the TUC website retains information about the Guidelines.

The CBI support the Guidelines as an International Code of Conduct and provides a link to the relevant section of the OECD website. They also promote the website among other CSR initiatives in regional events.

The NCP met with various NGOs to explore options for raising awareness of the Guidelines among NGOs. Options being explored include a possible NGO-led event that will promote the

Guidelines.

- *Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?*

A new BERR official was recruited to the NCP in March 2008, and one of his first tasks is to formulate a communications plan to raise the awareness of the OECD Guidelines.

During the year, presentations have been given on the Guidelines, or including references to the Guidelines for a number of organisations or events, for example:

- UK-NCP participated in panel discussion on the model European NCP, highlighting both similarities and differences between the model and the revamped UK NCP at OECD-Watch event in Brussels (June 2007).
 - The Economic Councillor in Moscow wrote to 12 key British Investors in Russia about the Guidelines. The Embassy also organised a series of meetings to promote the Guidelines and gauge awareness of them.
 - Wider presentations on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) or anti-bribery regularly included references to the OECD Guidelines.
 - The FCO gave a presentation on corruption at the UK network of the Global Compact event in Edinburgh which included references to the Guidelines (September 2007).
 - The NCP promoted the Guidelines at the Chatham House annual CR event. Over a 100 copies of the Guidelines were distributed during the first day of this event (13-14 March 2008).
 - A meeting was hosted by the UK NCPs (and the FCO) at the request of Richard Solly (Secretary of the London Mining Network) for groups involved with the London Mining Network. Copies of the OECD Guidelines were also distributed to attendees, who were also made aware of the UK National Contact Point (NCP) website for the OECD Guidelines (April 2008).
 - Work continues to raise awareness to officials at the relevant Departments and to overseas Embassies e.g. NCP produced information sheets on the OECD guidelines for BERR sector relationship managers in Business Relations Directorate to distribute to their various sectors emphasising the importance of the Guidelines (May 2008).
- *Has the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones been disseminated or otherwise referred to in the context of interactions with enterprises and stakeholders?*

A consultant has been contracted to recommend options for using the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the OECD Risk Assessment Tool to promote responsible business conduct, particularly in countries with weak governance. The NCP is currently working with the team in DFID responsible for conflict and resources to establish the best way to use and promote

the tool. The NCP will approach key Embassies and DFID country offices to request they provide a link to the Risk Awareness Tool on their websites. The NCP has provided £10K to the OECD to support the web portal.

- *Annex 3 to this questionnaire presents Table 1 from the 2007 NCP Chair's Summary ("The OECD Guidelines and Export Credit, Overseas Investment Guarantee and Inward Investment Promotion Programmes". NCPs are asked to update this table. If no update is necessary, please indicate this. If the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is referred to in these programmes, please indicate this separately.*

See attached revised / updated Annex 3.

- *Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?*
 - a) The UK NCP has contact when necessary with other NCPs through meetings at the OECD, supplemented by informal contacts.
 - b) The UK NCP has received a number of enquiries, the majority of which have been from the business community. The NCP has also received enquiries from NGOs, academics and members of the public and corporate lawyers, which were not just from the UK.
 - c) The UK NCP has received no official enquiries from the governments of non-adhering countries.

C. Implementation in specific instances

NCPs might want to provide the following information on specific instances that were raised and/or concluded during the June 2007-2008 cycle. Please ensure that the information submitted is suitable for dissemination. Subject to respecting adhering countries' commitments to operate in accordance with the core criteria of visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability, NCPs may provide any information they want (including no information).

- *Date request to consider specific instance was received.*
- *Who raised the specific instance (e.g. business, trade union, NGO)?*
- *Which chapters of the Guidelines are cited in the specific instance? If possible, please also cite the specific recommendation(s) covered by the request.*
- *Does the specific instance involve business activities in a non-adhering country?*
- *Sector of activity: extractive industry (which industry?); agriculture; other primary sectors; manufacturing (which sub-sector?); financial services; retail distribution; transport; other services.*
- *Was the request to consider the specific instance accepted or rejected (if possible, describe grounds for not taking up a request)?*

- *If accepted, date specific instance was concluded.*
- *Were the results communicated to the public and, if so, how?*
- *Would the NCP care to contribute additional information about this specific instance -- e.g. How was information gathered on the specific instance? Did all parties agree with the resolution?*

The NCP has produced and published a new paper outlining how it manages specific instances from acceptance, through mediation, to investigation and final assessment. This process paper is published and available to ensure a fair and transparent process for managing specific instances.

A great deal of activity has been going on to improve the implementation of the Guidelines, including agreeing the review process, and the process for making complaints, which were published on the revamped NCP website in May 2008.

Specific instances considered by NCPs to date

Annex Table 4 presents a summary table intended to provide basic information about specific instances that have been accepted for consideration by NCPs. NCPs are asked to verify and update this table if necessary.

See attached revised / updated Annexe 4.

D. Other

- *How have the core criteria for the operation of NCPs (visibility, accessibility, transparency, and accountability) been applied in your country to further the effectiveness of guidelines implementation? Please provide examples that illustrate this.*

Visibility: The NCP has proactively promoted the Guidelines and its role through, for example, presentations to interested parties, through webpages, and inclusion in publications of other government departments. The NCP has attempted to mainstream the Guidelines into other related areas of UK CSR policy.

Accessibility: The UK NCP has widely advertised its telephone, fax and e-mail details, for example in their website and leaflets. The UK NCP has its own e-mail account (uk.ncp@berr.gsi.gov.uk) so that it can be accessed by those working in the NCP rather than just one individual.

Transparency: The UK NCP has provided details of its activities on its webpages, to other NCPs at OECD meetings in Paris, and in discussions with business, trade unions, NGOs and other interested parties.

Accountability: The UK NCP has kept UK Ministers and the UK Parliament informed of its activities, for example by answering Parliamentary Questions. When the NCP issues final statements with regard to Specific Instances these are approved by Ministers and are subsequently deposited with Parliament. The NCP has always taken the opportunity to update fellow NCPs on its activities at relevant OECD meetings.

- *Do you wish to provide any other information on the nature and results of NCP activities, including on any useful experiences and/or difficulties encountered in carrying out the duties of the NCP?*

The UK NCP has started using active mediation to resolve cases. It has this year conducted mediation on one case, and contracted out mediation to a professional mediator on another. We will learn from these for the management of future cases.

- *If the NCP disposes of surveys or statistics documenting companies' awareness of the Guidelines, do you wish to make this information available in your report?*

No.

UNITED STATES / ETATS-UNIS

A. Institutional Arrangements

The United States of America National Contact Point (U.S. NCP) is located in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs' Office of Investment Affairs at the Department of State. The U.S. NCP regularly consults with officers of the Departments of Commerce, Treasury, and Labor, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the Environmental Protection Agency through an active interagency working group. The Director of the Office of Investment Affairs convenes meetings of the interagency committee to discuss Guidelines issues as needed. The State Department's Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy provides a vehicle for advice by business, labor, and civil society organizations. These organizations, international financial institutions, and other international organizations are consulted on an ad-hoc basis.

The contact information for the U.S. NCP is:

Mr. Wesley S. Scholz
Director
Office of Investment Affairs
Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs
Department of State
2201 C St NW
Washington, DC 20520
U.S.A.
Telephone: 202 736-4274
Fax: 202 647-0320
E-mail: usncp@state.gov

B. Information and Promotion

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are available via the Department of State's internet web page for the Office of Investment Affairs: (http://www.state.gov/www/issues/economic/ifd_oia.html). The U.S. NCP website contains information on the Guidelines, key documents, and appropriate links (<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/oeed/>). An NCP booklet is available on the U.S. NCP website. The booklet outlines the Guidelines and the role and procedures of the NCP, and is presented in a brief and easily readable format.

The Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy is a formal advisory body through which issues relating to international economic policy, including the OECD Guidelines and the NCP, are addressed with the private sector. However, officials from the relevant government agencies maintain informal contacts with representatives of business and labor groups and non-governmental organizations interested in the Guidelines.

In addition to the stakeholders referenced above, the U.S. NCP and representatives of interested agencies maintain contact with other persons and organizations interested in responsible business conduct, including research institutes, universities, private firms, the international financial institutions, students, and others who have contacted the U.S. NCP for more information about the Guidelines. Most of these inquiries are received by telephone or E-mail.

In the past the Under Secretary of State for Economic, Energy, and Agricultural Affairs and the Assistant Secretary for Economic and Energy Affairs have addressed the OECD Guidelines in remarks before business, labor, and financial audiences, other U.S. Government agencies, foreign diplomats, academics, and other interested civil society organizations. The Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) promotes the OECD Guidelines when it addresses topics related to human rights, labor, and corporate social responsibility. DRL also references the OECD Guidelines in its human rights reports, and referred to the Guidelines in its contact with a number of U.S. firms and associations in relation to its work on codes of conduct

The U.S. NCP provides information about the OECD Guidelines to the Economic and Commercial Training Division of the National Foreign Affairs Training Center, where Foreign Service diplomatic, economic, and commercial officers receive advanced economic training for overseas assignments. The Department of Commerce includes the OECD Guidelines in its training of Foreign Commercial Service officers. The NCP collaborates with the Export-Import Bank of the United States on the provision of information on the Guidelines to applicants for the Bank's financing programs in support of U.S. business activities abroad.

Examples of promotional activities conducted by the U.S. Government during 2007-2008 include:

- An April 2008 presentation by representatives of the U.S. NCP's office at a U.S. Council for International Business Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Roundtable highlighted the Guidelines' contribution to the overall responsible business conduct field and the U.S. NCP's work.
- The Guidelines were referenced in remarks by Department of State Office of Economic Policy and Public Diplomacy Senior Coordinator Nancy Smith-Nissley in her April, 2008 speech entitled "The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Global Risk Management and Foreign Policy Development" at Cornell University's Johnson Graduate School of Management.
- The Guidelines were discussed in a March 2007 meeting between representatives from the U.S. NCP's office and officials from a number of Kazakhstan's business and non-governmental organizations, including Akniet, IBC Group Ltd. and the Independent Entrepreneurs Association of the West Kazakhstan Oblast.
- The Guidelines were a topic during State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Intergovernmental Corporate Social Responsibility Forum in San Francisco, CA on October 25, 2007.
- The Guidelines were included in a background paper on U.S. corporate social responsibility initiatives in Africa for Department of Commerce Deputy Assistant Secretary for Africa, Middle East, and South Asia Holly Vineyard, who spoke on a panel at the 2007 US-Africa Business Summit called "Beneficiation: Moving up the Value Chain" in South Africa on November 16-17, 2007.

Greater public attention to globalization and corporate responsibility has created new opportunities for the promotion of the OECD Guidelines. The U.S. NCP references the OECD Guidelines in its daily work on issues of corporate social responsibility and good governance. This is an ongoing process in economic and commercial advocacy efforts, in bilateral relations, and in the Department of State's annual call for nominations for the Secretary of State's Award for Corporate Excellence (ACE), which is based on the Guidelines. We also promote the Guidelines and in our discussions with civil society groups, international financial institutions, and multilateral bodies, including the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the G-8.

C. Implementation in specific instances

During the June 2007 to June 2008 Annual Report period, the U.S. NCP received a number of public inquiries about the OECD Guidelines. Inquiries were received from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), legal associations, academic institutions, and individuals.

In terms of routine procedures, the U.S. NCP responds to questions about specific instances in relation to the Guidelines. If a specific instance involving the Guidelines is brought to the US NCP, the U.S. NCP consults the parties and makes an initial assessment of whether its involvement is appropriate. If an initial assessment justifies further involvement of the U.S. NCP, the US NCP follows up with the interested parties, offering its good offices. The NCP keeps each side informed of its contacts with the other, and generally shares documents between parties.

The U.S. NCP did not receive any new specific instances in the 2007-2008 reporting period.

During the June 2007 to June 2008 period, the U.S. NCP continued to monitor two specific instances raised in labor union submissions from the 2006-2007 reporting period. Both of these instances raised issues related to Chapter IV of the Guidelines on Employment and Industrial Relations.

In another specific instance dating from the 2005-2006 reporting period concerning Chapter IV of the Guidelines on Employment and Industrial Relations, the U.S. NCP determined that the activities in question occurred entirely within the territory of another National Contact Point, and that NCP has agreed to take the lead on the specific instance, with the U.S. NCP cooperating as necessary. The U.S. NCP continues to monitor the issue through periodic updates from the NCP in question.

In addition to the information above, there is one additional instance from 2003 that the U.S. NCP continued to monitor during the 2006-2007 reporting period.

This instance involves issues raised by NGOs which relate to Chapters I (Concepts and Principles), II (General Policies) and V (Environment) of the Guidelines regarding the activities of an international consortium. This instance was also raised with the NCP of the home country of the managing partner of the consortium, and the NCP of one of the countries within which the activities of the consortium takes place. By agreement among the three NCPs, the NCP of the home country of the managing partner took the lead. Throughout the process the U.S. NCP received periodic updates which informed on the progress being made. Early in the 2006-2007 period the U.S. NCP was informed by one of the parties to the specific instance that the NCP taking the lead in the specific instance would soon be issuing a final report. Late in the 2007-2008 reporting period, the U.S. NCP was informed by the lead NCP that a decision in the matter had been reached, but that the parties involved had made a provisional request for review under the lead NCP's review procedures. The lead NCP subsequently initiated and completed its review. The U.S. NCP continues to monitor the situation and is awaiting the release of the final report.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION / COMMISSION EUROPEENNE

A. Institutional Arrangements

The European Commission is not formally a “National Contact Point” (NCP). However, it is committed to the success of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the process initiated by the 2000 review. The promotion and use of the OECD Guidelines is part of Community policies on CSR and on trade.

It is DG Trade Unit B1, responsible for investment issues and overall coordination of corporate social responsibility for DG Trade, that follows the work of the OECD Investment Committee. The delegate to the Investment Committee is Mr Wolfgang Iglér. Mrs Adeline Hinderer follows specifically aspects related to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Unit B1 ensures the coordination and information of all other relevant Commission Directorate Generals (DGs) on issues related to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (mainly DGs Enterprise, Employment and Social affairs, Development, External Relations, Health and Consumer Safety and Environment), including relevant OECD papers and initiatives. Some aspects are discussed within the interservice group on corporate social responsibility involving various relevant DGs.

Contact persons:

Mr Wolfgang Iglér
European Commission
CHARL 6/ 156
B-1049 Brussels
+32 2 296 63
+32 2 299 24 35
wolfgang.igler@ec.europa.eu

Ms Adeline Hinderer
European Commission
CHARL 6/160
B-1049 Brussels
+32 2 296 63 63
+32 2 299 24 35
adeline.hinderer@ec.europa.eu

B. Information and Promotion

a) *Availability of the Guidelines*

How have the Guidelines been made available in your country (translation, creation of a webpage or website, etc.)?

Links to the OECD web pages on the OECD Guidelines exists on the Directorate General for Trade website, both under investment and corporate social responsibility.

b) *Cooperation with relevant actors*

How is co-operation with the business community, trade unions, NGOs and the interested public carried out, with respect to information on, and promotion of, the Guidelines (consultations, distribution of the Guidelines, etc.)?

The various services of the European Commission have frequent contacts with stakeholders on various corporate social responsibility aspects, including in the context of the European Alliance

on CSR, a political umbrella for new or existing CSR initiatives by large companies, SMEs and their stakeholders.

DG Trade has a regular dialogue with civil society on the policy areas it deals with. Non-governmental organisations, trade unions, enterprises and business federations attend these meetings. Member States' representatives can also attend.⁸ Contacts with relevant stakeholders have also taken place on an informal basis at various levels.

c) Publicising the Guidelines

Have other information and promotion activities been held or planned (seminars and/or conferences on the Guidelines in general or on specific subjects, informative publications, co-operation with investment promotion agencies, departments of education, business schools, etc.)?

The European Commission adopts a coherent and broad approach to CSR issues and has drawn attention to the role of the OECD Guidelines in several Communications on related topics, such as CSR, decent work, the social dimension of globalisation, conflict prevention, and sustainable development.⁹

Representatives of the European Commission usually refer to the OECD Guidelines for multinational Enterprises when they intervene in conferences and seminars devoted to the international aspects of CSR.

The European Commission (Employment, social affairs and equal opportunity DG) organised on December 7th, 2007 a conference entitled "CSR at the global level: what role for the EU"¹⁰. The OECD Guidelines were touched upon several times in the conference, including during the first session devoted to the strengthening of CSR principles at global level. This enabled to foster a debate among representatives of the OECD, the ILO, and the Global Reporting Initiative under the Chairmanship of John Ruggie, UN Secretary General Special Representative on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

⁸ More information is available on <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/civilsoc/index.cfm>

⁹ 'Implementing the partnership for growth and jobs : making Europe a pole of excellence on corporate social responsibility' (COM/2006/0136). Text available on http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006_0136en01.pdf

'Promoting decent work for all: The EU contribution to the implementation of the decent work agenda in the world' (COM(2006)249). Text available on http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/news/2006/may/com_2006_249_en.pdf

"The Social Dimension of Globalisation - the EU's policy contribution on extending the benefits to all", http://trade-info.cec.eu.int/doelib/cfm/doelib_section.cfm?sec=169&lev=2&order=date

"Corporate Social Responsibility: a business contribution to Sustainable Development" COM(2002) 347 final, http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/soc-dial/csr/

"Conflict prevention", COM (2001) 211 final, 11 April 2001 http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cpcm/cp.htm
"The European Union role in promoting human rights and democratisation in third countries", COM (2001) 252 final, 8 May 2001; http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/human_rights/intro/index.htm

"A sustainable Europe for a better world : a European Union strategy for sustainable development", COM (2001) 264 final, 15 May 2001; http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0264en01.pdf

¹⁰ Programme and presentations made at the conference are available under <http://www.destree.be/conferences/csr>

The Commission has also published an updated Compendium on National Public Policies on CSR in the European Union (2007), which outlines national CSR policies from different MS¹¹. This compendium is based on information received from the Member State representatives of the High-Level Group on Corporate Social Responsibility and other sources. It has a section on trade and export policies which includes information on NCPs and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Finally, a link to the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones is available on the pages related to CSR on the web site of the Commission Directorate General for Trade. The tool has also been circulated with all Directorates involved in the CSR interservice group.

d) Answering enquiries

Have enquiries been received from (a) other NCPs; (b) the business community, employee organisations, other non-governmental organisations, or the public; or (c) governments of non-adhering countries?

Over the reporting period, the European Commission has received written questions that had a link with the OECD Guidelines from Members of the European Parliament.

e) Relations with Third Countries

The European Commission is in favour of increased international dialogue and cooperation on corporate social responsibility. The Commission addresses sustainable development and corporate social responsibility issues in the context of both its formal and informal contacts with third countries. These include negotiations of bilateral agreements or meetings in which the Commissioners or Commission officials participate.

In the context of the free trade agreements between the EU and its trading partners, the European Commission seeks to establish both an exchange of information and cooperation on corporate social responsibility and accountability, including on the effective implementation and follow-up of internationally agreed guidelines.

The European Commission has also worked with countries involved in the G8 on the inclusion of CSR in the upcoming G8 statement related to the World Economy. The Commission is also actively involved in the Investment Working Group of the Heiligendamm Process in which G8 and G5 countries corporate social responsibility is discussed among other issues.

C. Implementation in specific instances

The European Commission is not a NCP and does not handle individual cases. The Commission welcomes new exchanges on specific instances as a regular agenda item of the Committee or Working Party. The Commission hopes this will help reinforce the Guidelines implementation mechanism thanks to exchanges and review among peers.

D. Other

All additional information has been included above.

¹¹ Available on http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/soc-dial/csr/pdf/csrnationalpolicies2007_en.pdf