OECD’S BUSINESS & HUMAN RIGHTS GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

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Indigenous People’s Rights
Supply Chain Responsibility
OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

• Comprehensive, multilateral agreement on Business & Human Rights
• Recommendations to Multinational Enterprises
• Binding legal obligation for 47 Governments: set up National Contact Point
• = Globally active Business & Human Rights complaints mechanism
• ‘Firm expectation’ of company behaviour: ethically compelling: not legally binding, but not optional
Impacts NCP System – 15 years

- Approx. 50% cases concern Human Rights (2011-2015)
- Approx. 50% of accepted cases -> agreement between parties
- Approx. 36% of accepted cases: policy changes company
- Impacts such as
  - Compensation Indigineous People
  - Ending child labor/ forced labor
  - Health & safety improved
  - Better Human Rights Due Diligence
  - Reinstated workers
To date over 360 cases have been handled by National Contact Points (NCP), addressing impacts from business operations in over 100 countries and territories.

- **Both Adherents to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and host countries of business operations in NCP cases (i.e. countries where the impact arose)**
- **Adherents to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**
- **Countries in the process of adhering to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**
- **Host countries of business operations in NCP cases**

Source: Implementing the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: The National Contact Points from 2000 to 2015

mneguidelines.oecd.org
Sectoral Human Rights Due Diligence Guidance
- EU: leadership role in NCP’s and Due Diligence
- 9 EU NCP’s do not fully function
- Encourage Strengthening NCP’s and Peer Reviews
- Not all EU members are OECD GL adherents (4)
- Trade & Investment Agreements