

# UN Global Compact

## Overview of the UN Global Compact

The UN Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with [ten universally accepted principles](#) in the areas of [human rights](#), [labour](#), [environment](#) and [anti-corruption](#). By doing so, business, as a primary agent driving globalization, can help ensure that markets, commerce, technology and finance advance in ways that benefit economies and societies everywhere.

Never before have the objectives of the international community and the business world been so aligned. Common goals, such as building markets, combating corruption, safeguarding the environment and ensuring social inclusion, have resulted in unprecedented partnerships and openness among business, government, civil society, labour and the United Nations. Many businesses recognize the need to collaborate with international actors in the current global context where social, political and economic challenges (and opportunities) – whether occurring at home or in other regions – affect companies as never before.

This ever-increasing understanding is reflected in the growth of the Global Compact, which today stands as the largest corporate citizenship and sustainability initiative in the world -- with over 4700 corporate participants and stakeholders from over 130 countries.

The Global Compact is a leadership platform, endorsed by Chief Executive Officers, and offering a unique strategic platform for participants to advance their commitments to sustainability and corporate citizenship. Structured as a public-private initiative, the Global Compact is policy framework for the development, implementation, and disclosure of sustainability principles and practices and offering participants a wide spectrum of specialized workstreams, management tools and resources, and topical programs and projects -- all designed to help advance sustainable business models and markets in order to contribute to the initiative's overarching mission of helping to build a more sustainable and inclusive global economy. (See [How to Participate](#).)

The UN Global Compact has two objectives:

1. Mainstream the ten principles in business activities around the world
2. Catalyze actions in support of broader UN goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

With these twin and complementary objectives in mind, the Global Compact has shaped an initiative that provides collaborative solutions to the most fundamental challenges facing both business and society. The Global Compact seeks to combine the best properties of the UN, such as moral authority and convening power, with the private sector's solution-finding strengths, and the expertise and capacities of a range of key stakeholders. The initiative is global and local; private and public; voluntary yet accountable. The Global Compact's has a unique constellation of participants and stakeholders -- bringing companies together with governments, civil society, labour, the United Nations, and other key interests.

The benefits of engagement include the following:

Adopting an established and globally recognized policy framework for the development, implementation, and disclosure of environmental, social, and governance policies and practices.

Sharing best and emerging practices to advance practical solutions and strategies to common challenges.

Advancing sustainability solutions in partnership with a range of stakeholders, including UN agencies, governments, civil society, labour, and other non-business interests.

Linking business units and subsidiaries across the value chain with the Global Compact's Local Networks around the world -- many of these in developing and emerging markets.

Accessing the United Nations' extensive knowledge of and experience with sustainability and development issues.

Utilizing UN Global Compact management tools and resources, and the opportunity to engage in specialized workstreams in the environmental, social and governance realms.

In summary, the Global Compact exists to assist the private sector in the management of increasingly complex risks and opportunities in the environmental, social and governance realms. By partnering with companies in this way, and leveraging the expertise and capacities of a range of other stakeholders, the Global Compact seeks to embed markets and societies with universal principles and values for the benefit of all.

## Key Documents

[UN Global Compact Brochure](#)

[After the Signature - An Introduction to the Global Compact](#)

[The Inspirational Guide to Implementing the Global Compact](#)

[2007 Global Compact Annual Review](#)

[Letter to Global Compact Stakeholders \(January 2008\)](#)

[Letter to Global Compact Stakeholders \(March 2006\)](#)

## Core UN Agencies

[Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)

[United Nations Environment Programme](#)

[International Labour Organization](#)

[United Nations Development Programme](#)

[United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#)

[United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](#)

## The Ten Principles

The UN Global Compact's ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption enjoy universal consensus and are derived from:

[The Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)

[The International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work](#)  
[The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#)  
[The United Nations Convention Against Corruption](#)

The Global Compact asks companies to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti-corruption:

### [Human Rights](#)

[Principle 1](#): Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

[Principle 2](#): make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

### [Labour Standards](#)

[Principle 3](#): Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

[Principle 4](#): the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

[Principle 5](#): the effective abolition of child labour; and

[Principle 6](#): the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

### [Environment](#)

[Principle 7](#): Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

[Principle 8](#): undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

[Principle 9](#): encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

### [Anti-Corruption](#)

[Principle 10](#): Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.