

SECOND ANNUAL UN FORUM ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS 2-4 DECEMBER 2013 FINAL PROGRAMME OUTLINE

UNOFFICIAL DOCUMENT FOR WEB, 1 December 2013

ALL SESSION HOURS, ROOMS AND INTERPRETATION MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE/CONFIRMATION

Open non-official Forum session, hosted by the UN Working Group (UNWG) or the Forum Secretariat/OHCHR

Side event organized by external party in consultation with/at the invitation by the UNWG

Side event organized by external party (space provided by Forum Secretariat)

Official Forum session

Abbreviations:

UN Guiding Principles: United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;

UNWG: United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights;

OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Forum Secretariat)

Languages: E (English); S (Spanish); F (French); C (Chinese); A (Arabic); R (Russian)

Hours	Sessions				
FORUM PRE-DAY: 2 December					
7.00 UN Security entrance opens (Palais des Nations, Pregny Gate - 14 Avenue de la Paix)					
08.00 - 09.00	Welcome coffee outside Room IX and XI (Building A, 3rd Floor) – Sponsored by the Governments of Chile and Belgium and the Delegation of the European Union				
09.00 - 12.00	<u>Side event – Room IX</u> E, F, S Platform for tools, innovation and capacity building <i>Hosted by OHCHR and UNWG</i> 1. Business and Human Rights Indicators – London School of Economics and partners 2. Digital Dangers project - University of Washington/Institute for Human Rights and Business 3. Applying the UN Guiding Principles to “Constructive campaigning” for civil society - Global CSR	<u>Side event – Room XI</u> E, F, S Presentation of selected national cases, research and good practice <i>Hosted by OHCHR and UNWG</i> 1. Palm oil industry in Indonesia – Institute for Social and Cultural Rights- Indonesia and Norwegian Centre for Human Rights 2. UN Guiding Principles’ implication for Italian multinational corporations -- Bocconi University 3. Research on ASEAN and cases from South	 <u>Side event – Room XXI</u> 10.00 – 12.00 Introductory training on the UN Guiding Principles (English) <i>Hosted by OHCHR</i>	 <u>Side event – Room XXII</u> 10.00 – 12.00 Introductory training on the UN Guiding Principles (French) <i>Hosted by OHCHR</i>	 <u>Side event – Room XXIII</u> 10.00 – 12.00 Introductory training on the UN Guiding Principles (Spanish) <i>Hosted by OHCHR</i>

Hours	Sessions				
	<p>4. Teaching Business and Human Rights – Columbia University Law School</p> <p>5. Country portal launch (with laptops for testing—option to continue into lunch time) - Danish Institute for Human Rights</p>	<p>and Southeast Asia -- Accountability Counsel</p> <p>4. Indigenous Women in the Americas – Plataforma contra la Impunidad</p> <p>5. Responsible Investment in Myanmar – Government of the United States of America</p> <p>6. Research on policy coherence – Government of Finland</p> <p>7. Engaging companies locally to implement the UNGPs --UN Global Compact Network Germany</p>			
	FORUM PRE-DAY: Continued				
12.00-12.30	Break (Informal networking and light lunch served in advance of regional focus events from 12pm)				

Hours	Sessions				
12.30-14.30	<p><u>Side event – Room XI</u> E</p> <p>“Brown-bag lunch”: Regional focus on UN Guiding Principles dissemination and implementation: Asia</p> <p><i>Hosted by the UNWG Co-sponsored by the Governments of Argentina, Ghana, India, Norway and Russia</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXII</u> E, F</p> <p>“Brown-bag lunch”: Regional focus on UN Guiding Principles dissemination and implementation: Africa</p> <p><i>Hosted by the UNWG Co-sponsored by the Governments of Argentina, Ghana, India, Norway and Russia</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXIII</u> E, S</p> <p>“Brown-bag lunch”: Regional focus on UN Guiding Principles dissemination and implementation: Latin America</p> <p><i>Hosted by the UNWG Co-sponsored by the Governments of Argentina, Ghana, India, Norway and Russia</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room IX</u> E, R</p> <p>“Brown-bag lunch”: Regional focus on UN Guiding Principles dissemination and implementation: Eastern Europe</p> <p><i>Hosted by the UNWG Co-sponsored by the Governments of Argentina, Ghana, India, Norway and Russia</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXI</u> E</p> <p>“Brown-bag lunch”: Regional focus on UN Guiding Principles dissemination and implementation: “Western Europe and Others” group</p> <p><i>Hosted by the UNWG Co-sponsored by the Governments of Argentina, Ghana, India, Norway and Russia</i></p>
14.30-15.00	Break				
15.00-18.00	<p><u>Side event – Room XXI</u> E (others tbc by organizers)</p> <p>Stakeholder pre-Forum session: Civil society</p> <p><i>Self-organized single stakeholder session Organized by the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, International Federation for Human Rights, International Corporate Accountability Roundtable and Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXII</u> E, S (others tbc by organizers)</p> <p>Stakeholder pre-Forum session: Indigenous Peoples</p> <p><i>Self-organized single stakeholder session Organized by Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact and Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXIII</u> E, F, S, R</p> <p>Stakeholder pre-Forum session: States</p> <p><i>Self-organized single stakeholder session Organized by the Governments of Argentina, Ghana, India, Norway and Russia **Invitations circulated to Permanent Missions in Geneva</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room IX</u> E (others tbc by organizers)</p> <p>Stakeholder pre-Forum session: National Human Rights Institutions</p> <p><i>Self-organized single stakeholder session Organized by the International Coordinating Council of National Human Rights Institutions’ Working Group on Business and Human Rights</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XI</u> E</p> <p>Stakeholder pre-Forum session: Business</p> <p><i>Self-organized single stakeholder session Organized by UN Global Compact, International Organisation of Employers, International Chamber of Commerce, Global Business Initiative on Human Rights, and Business for Social Responsibility</i></p>

Hours	Sessions
FORUM DAY ONE: 3 December	
07.00	UN Security entrance opens (Palais des Nations, Pregny Gate - 14 Avenue de la Paix)
08.00-09.00	Welcome coffee outside Room XX (Human Rights Council) – Sponsored by the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Brazil and the United States of America, and the Delegation of the European Union
09.00-09.45	<p><u>Opening session – Room XX</u> All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p>Chaired by Forum Chairperson, Makarim Wibisono Opening Remarks by the President of the Human Rights Council, Remigiusz A. Henczel, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay and the Chairperson of the UNWG, Alexandra Guáqueta</p> <p>One representative reports back on main three takeaways from stakeholder-sessions</p>
09.45 – 10.00	Break
10.00-11.30	<p><u>Plenary panel I – Room XX (and by video in Room XVII if necessary)</u> All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p><i>Towards global implementation of the UN Guiding Principles – deepening the involvement of all regions</i> Panel introductions followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Forum Chairperson</p> <p>Alexandra Guáqueta, UNWG (comments on main three takeaways from the regional side events)</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippe Boillat, Council of Europe • Med Kaggwa, African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights • Rafendi Djamin, ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights • María Claudia Pulido, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
11.30-11.45	Break

11.45-13.15	<p>Plenary panel II – Room XX (and by video in Room XVII if necessary) All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p><i>Defending human rights in the context of business operations in complex environments – challenges faced by human rights defenders and the role of States and business</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Moderator: Michael K. Addo, UNWG</p> <p>Keynote introduction: Joseph Stiglitz, Columbia University</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul Arkwright, Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland • Philip Jordan, Total S.A. • Margaret Sekaggya, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders • Marietta Paragas, Shontoug Foundation 					
13.15-13.30	<p>Break</p> <p>***All lunchtime side events are in English only, unless otherwise organized by the submitting organizations***</p>					
13.30-15.00 <i>Lunch session</i>	<p><u>Side event – Room IX</u> <u>E</u></p> <p>Presentation of some projects supported by the UNWG</p> <p>Hosted by the UNWG</p> <p>1. Pillars in Practice: Implementing the UN Guiding Principles in Bangladesh, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe</p> <p><i>Danish Institute for</i></p>	<p><u>Side event --Room XX</u> <u>E, S, F</u></p> <p>Land and human rights defenders in danger</p> <p><i>World Organisation Against Torture, International Federation for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International, Center for International Environmental Law, EarthRights International, Friends of the Earth International,</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXI</u> <u>E</u></p> <p>International legal roundtable: mobilizing lawyers to advance the business and human rights framework</p> <p><i>American Bar Association with Shift Project, International Bar Association, Council of Bars and Law</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXII</u> <u>E</u></p> <p>Shared space:</p> <p>1. Launch of OHCHR training module on Principles for Responsible Contracting</p> <p><i>London School of Economics</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXIII</u> <u>E</u></p> <p>Shared space:</p> <p>1. Public Procurement and Human Rights</p> <p><i>Danish Institute for Human Rights, Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, Norwegian Agency for Public Management and eGovernment, Northern Ireland Human Rights</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XI</u> <u>E</u></p> <p>Business, human rights and conflict: challenges and good practice (from conflict prevention to operating in a conflict-affected area)</p> <p>1. Brief introduction to criteria and indicators for conflict areas – Geneva Academy of</p>

	<p><i>Human Rights</i></p> <p>2. Meeting the challenges of human rights due diligence through effective risk management</p> <p><i>Global Corporate Community of Practice for Business and Human Rights</i></p> <p>3. Awareness and implementation: preliminary thoughts and results from a survey of West Virginia small and medium enterprises</p> <p><i>West Virginia University College of Law</i></p>	<p><i>Global Witness, International Land Coalition, International Union for Conservation of Nature National Committee of the Netherlands, International Service for Human Rights, Forum Asia</i></p>	<p><i>Societies of Europe, Union Internationale des Avocats, Association International des Jeunes Avocats, Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, Human Rights Resource Centre – ASEAN, International Corporate Accountability Roundtable</i></p>	<p>2. Holding corporations to account for their failure to exercise human rights due diligence: experiences in transnational litigation:</p> <p><i>European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights</i></p>	<p><i>Commission, International Corporate Accountability Roundtable</i></p> <p>2. Tax Abuse – a human rights issue</p> <p><i>Lawyers for Better Business/University of Johannesburg</i></p>	<p><i>International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law</i></p> <p>2. Good corporate practice in conflict affected and high-risk areas – The Global Compact</p> <p>3. Challenges posed by joint venture agreements – Constructive Engagement Group</p> <p>4. Role of UNGPs in preventing conflict around natural resources – Quaker UN Office</p>
Hours	Sessions					

FORUM DAY ONE: Continued

<p>15.00-16.30</p>	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track 1) – Room XX</u> All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p><i>Overcoming barriers to effective judicial remedies</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chair: Michael K. Addo, UNWG</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon Minks, Dutch Public Prosecution Service • Richard Meeran, Leigh Day • Brent Wilton, International Organisation of Employers <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elida Cristina, Tz'ununija • Seema Joshi, Amnesty International 	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track 2) – Room XVII</u> E, F, S, R (TBC)</p> <p><i>Protecting and respecting human rights in the digital domain</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chair: Puvan Selvanathan, UNWG</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jermyn Brooks, Global Network Initiative • Dan Bross, Microsoft Corporation • Carly Nyst, Privacy International <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sophie Mueller, European Commission • Sidsela Nyebak, Telenor
<p>16.30-16.45</p>	<p align="center">Break</p>	
<p>16.45-18.15</p>	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track 1) – Room XX</u> All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p><i>Non-judicial remedy: Is practice on the ground delivering effective remedy outcomes?</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chair: Alexandra Guáqueta, UNWG</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loretta Rosales, International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions Working Group on Business and Human 	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track 2) – Room XVII</u> E, F, S, R (TBC)</p> <p><i>Responsible supply chain management in alignment with the UN Guiding Principles</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chair: Margaret Jungk, UNWG</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon Steyne, International Labour Organization • Marcela Manubens, Unilever

	<p>Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karin Buhmann, Danish National Contact Point • Laura Safer Espinoza, Fair Food Standards Council <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joris Oldenziel, SOMO and Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Watch • Dwight Justice, International Trade Union Confederation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greg Asbed, Coalition of Immokalee Workers <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jenny Holdcroft, IndustriAll • Liang Xiaohui, China National Textile and Apparel Council and Peking University
18.30-20.00	<p>Reception for all Forum participants Serpentine Bar, Palais des Nations</p>	

Hours	Sessions			
FORUM DAY TWO: 4 December				
08.00 UN Security entrance opens (Palais des Nations, Pregny Gate - 14 Avenue de la Paix)				
<p>08.30-10.00</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p>	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track I)– Room XX E, F, S, R (TBC)</u></p> <p><i>Indigenous peoples and business operations – taking steps towards implementing the UN Guiding Principles</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Pavel Sulyandziga, UNWG</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Anaya, Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples • Eduardo Vega Luna, Defensoría del Pueblo de Peru • Arantza Hernanz, IPIECA and Repsol <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ivan Chernyakhovskiy, Sakhalin Energy and Global Compact • Joan Carling, Asia 	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track II)– Room XXI E,F, S (TBC)</u></p> <p><i>Preventing and addressing trafficking in persons in business</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beate Andrees, International Labour Organization • Philip Hunter, Vérité • Jeffrey E. Tsai, California Department of Justice <p>Commentators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marcel Gomes, Repórter Brazil • Adam Greene, United States Council for International Business 	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track III)– Room XXIII E, F, S (TBC)</u></p> <p><i>Integrating human rights in international investment policies and contracts</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Andrea Saldarriaga, Vale Columbia Center on Sustainable International Investment</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renato Torres, Government of Ecuador • Zachary Douglas, Graduate Institute Geneva • Viviane Schiavi, International Chamber of Commerce <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel Nguiffo, Center for Environment and Development • Elisabeth Tuerk, UN Conference on Trade and 	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track IV)– Room XXII E, F, S (TBC)</u></p> <p><i>Corporate governance and the UN Guiding Principles</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Vanessa Zimmerman, Rio Tinto</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiroshi Ishida, Caux Roundtable, Japan • Hans Petter Graver, Norwegian National Contact Point on the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development Guidelines for multi-national enterprises • Armando Tripodi, Petrobras <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laura Ceresna-Chaturvedi, Cividep • Joane Goddard, Aviva Public

Hours	Sessions			
	Indigenous Peoples Pact		Development	Limited Company
10.00-10.15	Break			
10.15-11.45 <i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i>	<u>Parallel panel (Track I) – Room XX E, F, S, R (TBC)</u> <i>Security and human rights: Aligning key standards with the UN Guiding Principles</i> Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor Chaired by Gare Smith, Foley Hoag LLP Multistakeholder panel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claude Wild, Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs • Mark Wall, Barrick Gold Corporation • Egbert G.Ch. Wesselink, IKV Pax Christi Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abiodun Baiyewu, Global Rights, Nigeria • Francisco Lloreda, Office of the President, Colombia 	<u>Parallel panel (Track II) – Room XXI E,F, S (TBC)</u> <i>Implementing the UN Guiding Principles in the employment and recruitment sector</i> Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor Chaired by John Morrison, Institute for Human Rights and Business Multistakeholder panel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nick Forster, FSI Worldwide • Juliette de Rivero, Human Rights Watch • Fred van Haasteren, International Confederation of Private Employment Services Federation Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rachel Davis, Shift • Felipe Burgueño, Center for Labor Reflection and Action (CEREAL) 	<u>Parallel panel (Track III) – Room XXIII E, F, S (TBC)</u> <i>Financial sector: Towards greater clarity on how the UN Guiding Principles apply</i> Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor Chaired by Bennett Freeman, Calvert Investments Multistakeholder panel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roel Nieuwenkamp, OECD • Liselotte Arni, UBS • Daniel Schydrowsky, Peruvian Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Fund Administrators Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pierre Habbard, Global Unions Committee on Workers Capital • Andreas Missbach, BankTrack 	<u>Parallel panel (Track IV) – Room XXII E, F, S (TBC)</u> <i>Multistakeholder initiatives as drivers of good practice of UN Guiding Principles implementation?</i> Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor Chaired by Michael Posner, New York University Business School Multistakeholder panel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter McAllister, Ethical Trade Initiative • Philip Jennings, UNI Global Union • Amelia Evans, Harvard Law School Institute for Multi-Stakeholder Initiative Integrity Commentators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anne-Marie Buzatu, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces • Mark Hodge, Global Business Initiative

Hours	Sessions					
11.45-12.00	Break					
12.00-13.30 Lunch session	***All lunchtime side events are in English only, unless otherwise organized by the submitting organizations***					
	<p><u>Side event – Room XX E</u></p> <p>Consultation on the feasibility of a global fund to support capacity building on the UN Guiding Principles (Human Rights Council resolution 21/5)</p> <p><i>Hosted by OHCHR</i></p>	<p><u>Side event – Room XXI E</u></p> <p>Shared space: Human rights due diligence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The role of financial institutions in supporting effective human rights due diligence by business <i>Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas</i> Human rights due diligence and impact assessments <i>DLA Piper</i> 	<p><u>Side event – Room XXII E</u></p> <p>Shared space:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plans – State strategies for implementing the UN Guiding Principles <i>Danish Institute for Human Rights and International Corporate Accountability Roundtable</i> Human Rights Impact Assessments: different perspectives on a shared objective <i>BG Group, Danish Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Human Rights and Business, Oxfam</i> 	<p><u>Side event - Room XXIII E</u></p> <p>Shared space: Cases in the extractive sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nairobi Process (oil and gas in Kenya) – Kenya National Human Rights Commission/Institute for Human Rights and Business Extractive industries in Southern Africa – Act Alliance Extractive industries in Philippines – Franciscans International Extractive industries in Palestine – Al Haq 	<p><u>Side event: Room IX E</u></p> <p>Shared space: Legal trends shaping corporate behavior</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Role and relevance of corporate law – City University of Hong Kong and partners Developments in commercial law and practice – Clifford Chance LLP and partners 	<p><u>Side event – Room XI E</u></p> <p>Access to Remedy: Opportunities and challenges for judicial and non-judicial grievance mechanisms</p> <p><i>Moderator: European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Company mechanisms for addressing human rights complaints – CSR Europe Access to Judicial Remedy report launch – International Corporate Accountability Roundtable,, Corporate Responsibility Coalition and European Coalition

Hours	Sessions					
						<p><i>for Corporate Justice</i></p> <p>3. Company-community dialogue facilitation – <i>ACCESS Facility</i></p> <p>4. Non-judicial grievance mechanisms – <i>Rights and Accountability in Development/Minin g Watch Canada</i></p>

<p>13.45-15.15</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p>	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track I)– Room XX E, F, S, R (TBC)</u></p> <p><i>Implementing the UN Guiding Principles in agribusiness</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Daira Gómes, Fundación Centro de Gestión Tecnológica et Informática Industrial</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nirun Phitakwatchara , Thailand Human Rights Commission • Rafael Maldonado, Centro de Acción Legal – Ambiental y Social de Guatemala • Christian Frutiger, Nestlé <p>Commentators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vladimir Evtimov, FAO • Ylva Stiller, Syngenta 	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track II) – Room XXI E, F, S (TBC)</u></p> <p><i>Business respect for the rights of children</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Marta Maurás, UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benyam Dawit Mezmur, UN Committee on the Rights of the Child • Carmelo Angulo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Government of Spain • Porntat Amatavivadhana, Sansiri Public Company Limited <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elana Berger, Bank Information Center • Ursula Wynhoven, UN Global Compact 	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track III) – Room XXIII E, F, S (TBC)</u></p> <p><i>Public finance: Applying the UN Guiding Principles to state-owned financial institutions</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Bonita Meyersfeld, Center for Applied Legal Studies</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaime Gorstejn, Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) • Kamil Zabielski, Norway Export Credit Agency • Juana Kweitel, Conectas <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eleni Kyrou, European Investment Bank • Andrea Shemberg, London School of Economics Investment and Human Rights Project 	<p><u>Parallel panel (Track IV) – Room XXII E, F, S (TBC)</u></p> <p><i>Options for effective human rights reporting</i></p> <p>Multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <p>Chaired by Richard Howitt, European Parliament</p> <p>Multistakeholder panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrea Pradilla, Colombian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, on behalf of the Group of Friends of Paragraph 47, Rio + 20 • Scott Busby, Government of the United States of America • Teresa Fogelberg, Global Reporting Initiative <p>Commentators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caroline Rees, Shift • Amol Mehra, International Corporate Accountability Roundtable
<p>15.15-15.45</p>	<p>Break</p>			

15.45- 17.15	<p>Plenary panel VI – Room XX All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p><i>Priorities and key issues for 2014</i></p> <p>Chaired by Forum Chairperson with High-level multistakeholder panel followed by interventions from the floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mary Robinson, Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice• Aron Cramer, Business for Social Responsibility• Aisha Abdullahi, African Union Commission• William Echikson, Google Corporation• Debbie Stothard, International Federation for Human Rights and Altsean-Burma
17.15- 17.45	Closing remarks by the UNWG

SESSION DESCRIPTIONS – OFFICIAL FORUM SESSIONS

10.00-11.30	<p><u>Plenary panel I</u></p> <p>– Room XX All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p><i>Towards global implementation of the UN Guiding Principles: deepening the involvement of all regions</i></p> <p>Surveys conducted by the Working Group in 2012 indicate that while some States and businesses have begun to implement the UN Guiding Principles, the depth and breadth of implementation is still uncertain. Promoting wider implementation and deepening the involvement of all regions are key strategic objectives for the business and human rights agenda. Regional organizations occupy a strategic space in the global governance architecture, and may play an important part in reinforcing business and human rights standards and ensuring convergence between various implementation efforts. Just as most States are still in the initial phase of implementation of the UN Guiding Principles, so are most regional organizations. Beyond recognizing that regional organizations have an important strategic role to play in advancing dissemination and implementation, it is less clear what practical steps such organizations can and should take to do so. The Forum’s opening plenary session will take a sweeping look at the strategic considerations for moving towards full global implementation of the UN Guiding Principles and explore how the involvement of each region may be strengthened.</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key gaps in effective global uptake of the UN Guiding Principles, opportunities for strengthening dissemination, what roles regional organizations are currently playing, and steps to be taken by regional organizations and mechanisms, States, business and others</p>
11.45-13.15	<p><u>Plenary panel II</u></p> <p>– Room XX All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p><i>Defending human rights in the context of business operations in complex environments – challenges faced by human rights defenders and the role of States and business</i></p>

	<p>The UN Guiding Principles affirm the duty of States to protect human rights against abuses by business enterprises, and the responsibility of business to respect human rights. The rights to freedom of expression and association form part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and have been affirmed through numerous human rights instruments. The Declaration on Human Rights Defenders affirms that everyone has the right to defend his/her rights or those of other people. Yet stakeholders who speak out publicly about adverse human rights impacts linked to business operations often face harassment and serious risks to their lives and personal integrity. At the same time, advocates of human rights who engage directly with businesses face, in some contexts, threats and stigmatization by activist sectors who oppose direct engagement with businesses. A number of reports by the UN system, civil society organizations and others highlight that the situation is especially challenging for human rights defenders addressing adverse impacts of both private and public development projects. Those representing affected stakeholders, as well as journalists, lawyers, civil society representatives and community leaders themselves often find themselves at risk. The UN Working Group has highlighted the responsibility of States to protect human rights defenders working on corporate accountability issues, and the need for appropriate consultation with human rights defenders by businesses, including when conducting human rights impact assessments. The UN Guiding Principles put these questions squarely on the agenda of States and business. A key question in the panel will be how the UN Guiding Principles can help clarify responsibilities and corresponding actions to address challenges faced by those defending human rights. The focus will be on multistakeholder dialogue for constructive solutions.</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key challenges faced by human rights defenders who are addressing adverse impacts linked to business operations, how the UN Guiding Principles clarify responsibilities, policy options available to States, key human rights due diligence measures for business, and steps to be taken by States, business enterprises and others</p>
15.00-16.30	<p><i>Overcoming barriers to effective judicial remedies</i></p> <p>– Room XX All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p>The UN Guiding Principles affirm that effective judicial mechanisms are at the core of ensuring access to remedy. However, the UN Guiding Principles also point out that legal, practical and procedural barriers can prevent legitimate cases involving business-related human rights abuse from being addressed and result in impunity. Victims of gross human rights abuses, in particular, face considerable -- often insurmountable -- barriers to judicial remedies. The issue of barriers to justice has been the subject of extensive work, including in the context of developing the UN Guiding Principles and by civil society and affected stakeholders. Key legal and practical barriers to justice include complexity of corporate structures; where claimants face a denial of justice in a host State and cannot access home State courts regardless of the merits of the claim; where certain groups are excluded from the same level of legal protection of their human rights that applies to the wider population; the costs of bringing claims; difficulty in ensuring legal representation; inadequate options for aggregating claims or enabling representative proceedings;</p>

	<p>and state prosecutors' lack of adequate resources, expertise and support to meet the state's own obligations to investigate individual and business involvement in human rights related crimes. Guiding questions for the panel: What should states do to address these barriers? What strategies have been employed by affected groups and their representatives to overcome legal and practical barriers? How can business play a role in addressing any underlying governance gaps that can lead to a denial of justice at the national level?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify strategies for overcoming barriers to justice including through technical assistance and capacity building.</p>
	<p><i>Protecting and respecting human rights in the digital domain</i></p> <p>– Room XVII Interpretation: E, F, S, R (TBC)</p> <p>Advances in information and communications technologies (ICT) have contributed positively to the enjoyment of many human rights. However, such technology can also be used in ways that present risks to and adverse impacts on fundamental human rights and freedoms. This panel will address current issues related to privacy and freedom of expression posed by ICT and options for businesses in the sector to mitigate the risk of complicity in adverse human rights impacts. Guiding questions for the panel: How can the UN Guiding Principles help with clarifying respective duties and responsibilities of States and business enterprises and corresponding actions to prevent and address risks of adverse impacts? What good practice options are available to businesses to address the risks of complicity in adverse human rights impacts, especially if faced with conflicting requirements? What are the key considerations for exercising human rights due diligence? How can grievances be addressed effectively? What is the role of industry-led and multistakeholder approaches?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify examples of good State and business practice, opportunities for multistakeholder solutions, opportunities for aligning practices with the UN Guiding Principles, and steps to be taken by States, business and others to ensure effective implementation of the duty to protect and the responsibility to respect human rights in the digital domain</p>
16.45-18.15	<p><i>Non-judicial remedy: Is practice on the ground delivering effective remedy outcomes?</i></p> <p>– Room XX All languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p>The UN Guiding Principles prescribe that both State and business have roles to play to ensure access to effective non-judicial grievance mechanisms as a complement to judicial mechanisms. This panel will take stock of developments of non-judicial grievance mechanisms for business-related human rights impacts – both State and non-State mechanisms – and reflect upon whether current practice is aligned with the criteria set out in the UN Guiding Principles and is contributing to effective remedy outcomes. Guiding questions for the panel: What have</p>

	<p>proven so far to be the most effective strategies for States, business and affected persons in using non-judicial grievance mechanisms? Are remedy outcomes delivered by non-judicial grievance mechanisms human rights compatible and sustainable? What types of non-judicial grievance mechanisms are most trusted by the various stakeholders and why? What measurement tools are emerging in order to measure effective process and outcomes by non-judicial grievance mechanisms? How do non-judicial grievance mechanisms interact with other sanctions by the State or the market, and with judicial processes? What key lessons can be learned from other non-judicial mechanisms, including State-based mechanisms, multistakeholder initiatives and mechanisms operated by financial institutions?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key elements that allow non-judicial grievance mechanisms to operate following the UN Guiding Principles process effectiveness criteria,, identify elements of effective remedy outcomes, and steps to be taken by States, business and other stakeholders to increase access to remedy via non-judicial grievance mechanisms as a complement to judicial mechanisms</p>
	<p><i>Responsible supply chain management in alignment with the UN Guiding Principles</i></p> <p>– Room XVII Interpretation: E, F, S, R (TBC)</p> <p>Businesses with global supply chains may face a range of human rights risks, including those related to the sourcing of raw materials, manufacturing, and assembling of products and delivering them to customers. This panel will explore the impact of the UN Guiding Principles on existing responsible supply chain management practices in various sectors, and seek to identify both challenges faced by all stakeholders, as well as opportunities for effectively aligning practices with the UN Guiding Principles. Guiding questions for the panel: How do the UN Guiding Principles help business effectively address human rights risks and impacts in their supply chains? What can States do to support an environment of responsible supply chains free of human rights abuses? What are the lessons from multistakeholder initiatives? Can collaborative approaches between labour unions and industry actors deliver effective outcomes and help prevent severe impacts, as those witnessed in global supply chains over the past year? What is the current thinking on the effectiveness of audits, including supply chain audit sharing platforms?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify examples of good business practice, opportunities for multistakeholder solutions, opportunities for aligning practices with the UN Guiding Principles, and steps to be taken by States, business and others to ensure effective implementation of the duty to protect and the responsibility to respect human rights in supply chains</p>
<p>08.30-10.00</p> <p><i>Parallel sessions: Groups, sectors and aligning</i></p>	<p><i>Indigenous peoples and business operations – taking steps towards implementing the UN Guiding Principles</i></p> <p>– Room XX Interpretation: E, F, S, R (TBC)</p>

<p><i>standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 1</i></p>	<p>Together with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the UN Guiding Principles provide an authoritative guide for States, business enterprises and indigenous peoples to respect international standards and enhance their practices with regard to preventing and addressing adverse business-related impacts on the human rights of indigenous peoples. As highlighted by the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights in its recent report to the General Assembly, indigenous peoples are often disproportionately adversely affected by business activities. While indigenous peoples are affected by the operations of various business sectors, their rights associated with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) are largely not realized. This panel will address some of the key issues associated with FPIC, human rights due diligence and access to remedy. Guiding questions for the panel: How are States meeting the requirements of FPIC? What good practice examples of business implementation of indigenous peoples’ right to FPIC exist? What are the key considerations for human rights due diligence by business operating on the land of indigenous peoples, especially in the extractive and agricultural sectors? What are the key challenges faced by indigenous peoples themselves and what innovative and successful advocacy strategies are being employed? How should the rights of indigenous women specifically be addressed? How can the effectiveness of remedy mechanisms available to indigenous peoples, including judicial and non-judicial mechanisms and extraterritorial remedies be ensured?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key lessons on implementation of human rights due diligence, FPIC provisions and access to remedy in the context of business operations affecting indigenous peoples and steps to be taken by States, business and others</p>
<p>10.15-11.45</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 1</i></p>	<p><i>Security and human rights: Aligning key standards with the UN Guiding Principles</i></p> <p>– Room XX Interpretation in all languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p>Areas affected by conflict and insecurity present particular challenges for States and business with respect to protecting and respecting human rights. The UN Guiding Principles recognize that such operating environments may present business with heightened risk of involvement in human rights abuses committed by other actors, for example abuses committed by security forces, and that increased due diligence is necessary to identify and address human rights risks. Business, in the extractive sector for example, often operate in complex environments where protection of assets and personnel safety are vital concerns, and thus frequently make use of private or public security forces. At the same time, in many countries concerns have been raised about abuses committed by public and private security forces in connection with protection of business operations. In response, initiatives such as the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Providers have been developed to set operating standards and guide business enterprises including security companies in meeting their respective duties and responsibilities to prevent and address abuses. Guiding questions for the panel: What are ways to prevent adverse human rights impacts associated with security in various industries, including the extractive sector? What are the implications of the UN Guiding Principles for the sector and the contribution of initiatives such as the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Providers? What good practices and lessons learned can be drawn from State, business, and civil society experiences, including from field level implementation? How can State and business accountability be enhanced, in</p>

	<p>alignment with the UN Guiding Principles and the existing international human rights and humanitarian law obligations, on which the UN Guiding Principles are based?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify the contributions and challenges of multistakeholder initiatives such as the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in preventing and addressing adverse business human rights impacts in complex environments, key practical human rights due diligence measures and ways to ensure effective remedy for human rights abuses in such contexts, and opportunities for strengthened accountability and alignment between key relevant standards and the UN Guiding Principles.</p>
<p>13.45-15.15</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 1</i></p>	<p><i>Implementing the UN Guiding Principles in agribusiness</i></p> <p>– Room XX Interpretation: E, F, R, S (TBC)</p> <p>This panel will address challenges and opportunities in the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles in the agribusiness sector. The discussions will also focus on ways in which emerging international standards, such as the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land Fisheries and Forest, contribute to preventing and mitigating adverse business impact, to “greening” commodities, to promoting sustainability more broadly, and to fostering more inclusive rural development. Guiding questions for the panel: What are the key human rights issues in the agribusiness sector throughout the world? How are the UN Guiding Principles and other international standards being applied in this area? What are the key human rights due diligence considerations for businesses in the sector? What are the most challenging issues? What innovations in corporate practice, public policy and civil advocacy have emerged to address local issues? How does the business and human rights agenda link to sustainable development?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key challenges and opportunities for implementation of the UN Guiding Principles in the agribusiness sector, current implementation practices, and steps to be taken by States, business and others</p>
<p>08.30-10.00</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 2</i></p>	<p><i>Preventing and addressing trafficking in persons in business</i></p> <p>– Room XXI Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>Business enterprises may face risks associated with human trafficking at diverse levels and in a range of sectors. Trafficking in persons can be committed by non-State actors, businesses and their business partners, including suppliers, sub-contractors, labour brokers or private recruitment agencies motivated by the opportunity to derive economic benefits from readily exploitable labour. Businesses can also find themselves involved with trafficking through their supply chains. This panel will discuss existing challenges related to human trafficking and</p>

	<p>forced labour in global supply chains and possible ways and means to address them effectively. Guiding questions for the panel: How can the UN Guiding Principles help clarify responsibilities and necessary action for preventing and addressing trafficking in supply chains? What due diligence measures are required? What good practices exist for combating trafficking and forced labour in supply chains? What tools (benchmarks and indicators) for ensuring trafficking-free supply chains exist? How can grievances effectively be addressed in the context of human trafficking in business operations?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify existing good practice and concrete experiences of preventing and addressing trafficking in business, available tools, and steps to be taken by States, businesses and others</p>
<p>10.15-11.45</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 2</i></p>	<p><i>Implementing the UN Guiding Principles in the employment and recruitment sector</i></p> <p>– Room XXI Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>This panel will complement the discussions in the preceding panel on preventing and addressing trafficking in global supply chains by addressing the role of the employment and recruitment sector specifically in respecting the rights of migrant workers and the role of the State in meeting its duty to protect in this domain. The employment and recruitment sector is characterized by the prevalence of numerous small and medium sized actors. A core issue for the sector is the recruitment and placement of low-wage migrant workers who constitute a global workforce providing essential services in domestic work, care-giving, construction, agriculture, manufacturing and service provision. While the sector contributes to employment and economic opportunity, accounts of exploitation, human trafficking, debt bondage and other severe human rights abuses are also common. Guiding questions for the panel: What are the key business and human rights challenges for the sector? What policy options are available to Governments, both in home and host countries? What are key guidance and tools for actors in the sector to meet their responsibility to respect human rights? What are existing good practices?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key challenges and opportunities for implementing the State duty to protect and the business responsibility to respect human rights in the employment and recruitment sector domain, effective legal and policy measures for States, good practice and policy options for business actors, and steps to be taken by States, business and others</p>
<p>13.45-15.15</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p>	<p><i>Business respect for the rights of children</i></p> <p>– Room XXI Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>This session will discuss the application of the UN Guiding Principles in the context of the rights of children, addressing both the State duty to</p>

<p><i>Track 2</i></p>	<p>protect and the responsibility of business to respect children’s rights. In the context of the State duty to protect, in February 2013 the Committee on the Rights of the Child released its General Comment Number 16 on State Obligations regarding the Impact of the Business Sector on Children’s Rights (CRC GC16). This General Comment is the first time a United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body has developed a comprehensive set of standards for States to follow in the context of the business sector. With regard to clarifying business responsibility for impacts on children, in March 2012, UNICEF, Save the Children and the UN Global Compact launched the Children’s Rights and Business Principles, the first comprehensive set of principles to guide business on the full range of actions they should take to prevent and address any adverse impact on children’s human rights, as well as measures all businesses are encouraged to take to help support children’s rights. Guiding questions for the panel: What lessons can we draw from the past on how business activities may impact the rights of children? What are the key challenges faced by stakeholders for preventing and addressing such adverse impacts? What are the key due diligence considerations businesses should take in order to effectively prevent and address adverse impacts on children’s rights? How is business addressing the challenge? How have States have played an effective role in protecting children’s rights from business-related impacts, and where is more attention needed?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key challenges and opportunities for effective State and business implementation of their respective duties and responsibilities with regard to preventing and addressing adverse impacts on children’s rights resulting from business activity and steps to be taken by States, business and others</p>
<p>08.30-10.00</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 3</i></p>	<p><i>Integrating human rights in international investment policies and contracts</i></p> <p>– Room XXIII Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>This panel will discuss implementation of the UN Guiding Principles in the context of international investment, with special emphasis on international investment agreements, treaties and contracts, and investment arbitration. The panel will present the current challenges faced by different actors involved in dealing with investment treaties, arbitration and contracts and discuss how the UN Guiding Principles can contribute to addressing these challenges in a positive way. Guiding questions for the panel: What are the key human rights concerns in the context of international investment policies and practices? How can the UN Guiding Principles help improve the current situation? What current trends and practices exist? What are the options available to relevant practitioners: arbitrators; government officials currently engaged in negotiating investment contracts and treaties or involved in efforts to improve such negotiations; external advisors to state and business on these issues; and business representatives and civil society organizations engaged in advocating for improvements in the investment regime?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key challenges and opportunities for integrating human rights in international investment policies and practices and steps to be taken by States, business and others</p>
<p>10.15-11.45</p>	<p><i>Financial sector: Towards greater clarity on how the UN Guiding Principles apply</i></p>

<p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 3</i></p>	<p>– Room XXIII Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>The operations of the financial services sector have significant implications for all other business sectors and may impact on the enjoyment of human rights in a number of ways. This panel will reflect on the application of the UN Guiding Principles to the financial sector and the implications of the corporate responsibility to respect human rights for the sector, including exploring possible good practice options. Guiding questions for the panel: How are the UN Guiding Principles informing new guidance for the finance and investment industry on how to meet its responsibility to respect human rights? Where are the gaps in implementation, and what can be done to address them? To what extent are financial institutions integrating human rights due diligence into existing processes? What are the challenges that must be addressed to ensure effective implementation of the UN Guiding Principles in the sector and what roles should States, industry, and multistakeholder initiatives each play? How can financial sector guidance address incentives and disincentives when they interact with other business partners? What are the broader challenges still ahead?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify key trends of applying the UN Guiding Principles to the financial sector, the key challenges ahead for ensuring effective implementation of the UN Guiding Principles in the sector, and steps to be taken by States, business enterprises and others</p>
<p>13.45-15.15</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 3</i></p>	<p><i>Public finance: Applying the UN Guiding Principles to state-owned financial institutions</i></p> <p>– Room XXIII Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>State-owned financial institutions, including commercial banks, export credit agencies, insurance companies, state-owned pension funds and development banks control vast financial resources and play a significant role in providing long-term finance for riskier projects and investing in social projects, two sectors that private banks and the capital markets do not adequately serve. While the UN Guiding Principles apply to such institutions, there is a need for more clarity on what the responsibility to respect human rights means for state-owned financial institutions and how the UN Guiding Principles should be operationalized in this context. Guiding questions for the panel: How do the three pillars of the UN Guiding Principles apply to state-owned financial institutions in practice? What are the due diligence procedures being applied by state-owned financial institutions? What are the key gaps and challenges with regard to implementing due diligence processes in these institutions? How do the responsibilities of state-owned financial institutions apply when extending services to projects in other countries? What are the roles of financial regulators? What good practice examples exist?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Contribute to greater clarity on how the UN Guiding Principles apply to state-owned financial institutions, identify good practice examples and key challenges for advancing implementation, and steps to be taken by States and other stakeholders</p>

<p>08.30-10.00</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 4</i></p>	<p><i>Corporate governance and the UN Guiding Principles</i></p> <p>– Room XXII Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>The second pillar of the UN Guiding Principles places substantial emphasis on internal corporate governance. The responsibility to respect human rights requires business to develop, implement, and verify internal policies and procedures to avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts, either in their own activities or by linkage through their business relationships. Those policies and procedures extend to all company functions and implicate a range of business processes. The UN Guiding Principles thus establish key parameters for business to demonstrate how they meet their responsibility to respect. They also provide benchmarks for other stakeholders, including affected stakeholders, investors, civil society, and government regulators, to assess the effectiveness of businesses’ human rights governance structures and performance. Guiding questions for the panel: What lessons can be learned from existing firm management and internal control systems for identifying, assessing, and measuring actual and potential human rights impacts? How can those processes be effectively integrated into broader governance frameworks? How are regulators requiring or incentivizing the integration of human rights into corporate governance? What tools have been innovated by civil society organizations to assess corporate human rights performance? How are investors attributing value and cost to implementing human rights policies and procedures?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify and evaluate key corporate management and controls systems as channels for effective implementation of the second pillar of the UN Guiding Principles; examine innovative tools and approaches by State regulators, investors, civil society and affected stakeholders for assessing the effectiveness of corporate human rights performance; and evaluate points of convergence and key remaining challenges for integrating human rights due diligence into business practice and external oversight.</p>
<p>10.15-11.45</p> <p><i>Groups, sectors and aligning standards</i></p> <p><i>Track 4</i></p>	<p><i>Multistakeholder initiatives as drivers of good practice of UN Guiding Principles implementation?</i></p> <p>– Room XXII Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>A multitude of regionally focused, industry-, sector- or issue-specific multistakeholder initiatives have emerged in the business and human rights domain. These can take a variety of forms, but include efforts where stakeholders from across several categories, including industry organizations and business enterprises, non-governmental, multilateral, State and other organizations establish initiatives to, inter alia, define standards for business practice, monitor and assess compliance, certify good practice and encourage stakeholder dialogue. It is generally observed that they may be important platforms for promoting good practice, but it is less understood how they actually may ensure effective</p>

	<p>protection and respect of human rights. Guiding questions for the panel: How can multistakeholder initiatives contribute to advancing effective implementation of the UN Guiding Principles, including with regard to implementation of the third pillar of access to remedy for affected stakeholders? What are some of the downsides of a multi-stakeholder approach? What makes an issue appropriate for a multistakeholder approach, and which issues are better dealt with by single actors?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify lessons of how multistakeholder initiatives may help advance implementation of the UN Guiding Principles, opportunities for progress, and actions to be taken by States, business enterprises and other stakeholders</p>
<p>13.45-15.15</p> <p><i>Parallel panels: Aligning practices and standards</i></p>	<p><i>Options for effective human rights reporting</i></p> <p>– Room XXII Interpretation: E, F, S (TBC)</p> <p>Human rights reporting is a key element of both the first and second pillars of the UN Guiding Principles. States may, for example, encourage or require due diligence reporting of a specific set of business that have a high likelihood of being involved directly in, or contributing to, human rights impacts. Likewise, States may encourage or require business to include information regarding human rights impacts and performance in their sustainability or integrated reports. Business enterprises, in order to implement the UN Guiding Principles, are expected to be prepared to communicate how they are meeting their responsibility to respect human rights. There is evidence that investors, including socially responsible investors, are increasingly recognizing that social and community risks are material risks for business enterprises. Guiding questions for the panel: What forms of corporate human rights reporting introduced by Governments exist? How do reporting requirements work in practice and how do they shape corporate conduct to introduce both the prevention and remedy elements of the UN Guiding Principles in their operations? Are voluntary reporting provisions effective? What does comprehensive human rights reporting by business entail? How can States and business balance the calls for transparency with the need to protect privacy of affected individuals? How are existing non-financial reporting initiatives aligning with the UN Guiding Principles? What type of reporting standards are needed and how can they be made effective?</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify current forms of Government-introduced human rights reporting for business and how they work, assess how current non-financial reporting initiatives are aligning with the UN Guiding principles and how company reporting standards for human rights can be made effective, and identify steps to be taken by States, business enterprises and other stakeholders.</p>
<p>15.45-17.15</p>	<p><u>Closing plenary session</u></p> <p><i>Priorities and key issues for 2014</i></p>

	<p>– Room XX Interpretation in all languages: E, F, R, S, A, C</p> <p>Informed by the preceding three days of discussions on trends and challenges in implementation of the UN Guiding Principles, the closing session will focus on key issues, opportunities and priorities for stakeholders in the year to come with a view to ensuring wide and effective dissemination and implementation.</p> <p>Expected outcome: Identify the key business and human rights issues for 2014, opportunities for promoting wide and effective implementation of the UN Guiding Principles and enhancing multistakeholder dialogue and cooperation, and perspectives on key priorities for States, business enterprises and other stakeholders</p>
17.15-17.45	Closing remarks by the UN Working Group