****

**Committee**: General Assembly

**Topic**: Corporate Social Responsibility

**Sponsors**: Burkina Faso

**Signatories**: Botswana, Nigeria, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania

This Working Paper on corporate social responsibility,

*Referring* to the *United Nations Global Compact* and Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/26/22 (15 July 2014) on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises,

*Reaffirming* the *United Nations Global Compact*’s ten principles and approach centred around four issue areas being human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption,

*Noting with approval* that the activities of corporations become ever more transnational, as such increasingly providing work, educational and consumption opportunities also for most of the developing world,

*Welcoming* especially the more recent increase of Chinese private investments on the African continent,

*Noting with concern* that despite the efforts, all negative impacts of transnational corporations on the environment and population are not yet erased,

*Emphasising* that, since host countries mostly lack jurisdiction over branches of foreign corporations operating on their territory, an international approach with regard to transnational corporations is warranted,

1. With regard to **Human Rights**,
	1. Draws the attention of all states to the work of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Respect to Human Rights (IGWG), established by Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/26/22 (15 July 2014), whose mandate is to elaborate an international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises,
	2. Encourages all states to support the IGWG’s work, to actively participate in its process by exchanging views, providing expertise and the necessary financing;
2. With regard to **Labour**,
	1. Regrets that following expansion of transnational corporations to other, mostly developing, states, these corporations often only limitedly integrate local people into their operations,
	2. Calls upon capital exporting states as well as their corporations to endeavour that at least half of the people these corporations employ be citizens of the host country, with the latter being represented for at least one tenth in higher organisational positions and management (starting from the second lowest position),
	3. Calls upon capital exporting states as well as their corporations to, in the same spirit, endeavour to invest in vocational training and education of host country citizens for at least ten percent of that branch or subsidiary’s revenue;
3. With regard to the **Environment**,
4. Regrets that often, the expansion of transnational corporations to developing countries is associated with a considerable impact on the environment, affecting the local population’s health, and a decrease of resources available for this local population,
5. Calls upon capital exporting countries and their corporations to endeavour that the latter do not operate by any technologies less environmentally friendly then they do in their home state or pollute more than they do in their home state and, if they do, to compensate this surplus in pollution to the amount necessary to reverse this surplus in pollution,
6. Calls upon capital exporting countries and their corporations to endeavour to affect local resource provisions no more than strictly necessary and to compensate host countries appropriately for any decrease in their rightful resources, being the market price;
7. With regard to **Corruption**,
	1. Regrets that often, given their wealth, foreign corporations easily become entangled in and do not distance themselves from local corruption practices, so hardly fought by the respective governments,
	2. Calls upon capital exporting countries to firmly condemn any corporation that does so, and to provide for active jurisdiction over every such corporate corruption crime abroad and to ensure that their corporations pursue a sound corporate governance distancing themselves from such corruption;
8. With regard to bi- and multilateral **Cooperation**,
9. Encourages states to go further and consider every cooperation on a bilateral, regional, multilateral or international level,
10. Encourages in particular states with increasingly intertwined investment relations to draft an agreement regarding the preceding issues, thereby considering the previous provisions as a minimum declaration of intent.