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COUNCIL

Sustainability for a Connected Future

SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDICES

Purchaser Guide For Addressing Labor and
Human Rights Impacts in Technology
Procurements

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About GEC

The Global Electronics Council (GEC) is a mission-driven non-profit launched in 2006 and dedicated to creating a more just and sustainable world. We value the tremendous societal good that technology provides, yet recognize that it is also the source of significant negative environmental and social impacts. GEC seeks to address these impacts by leveraging the power of public and private sector institutional purchasers. We provide numerous resources to purchasers to help them procure credible, sustainable, and circular technology products and services. One of our best-known resources is our ecolabel EPEAT, which covers more technology products than any other comparable ecolabel.

About this Supplemental Guidance to the Purchaser Guide for Addressing Labor and Human Rights Impacts in Technology Procurements

Institutional purchasers, both public and private sector, are interested in procuring products which are not only environmentally preferable but have also been produced in a socially responsible manner. Knowing what to ask suppliers regarding how they are addressing negative labor and human rights impacts and what constitutes credible supporting documentation from a supplier is a challenge.

To address this challenge, GEC created the Purchaser Guide for Addressing Labor and Human Rights Impacts in Technology Procurements. This document provides additional information to what is found in the Guide in the form of supplemental appendices including: country-specific labor and human rights legal requirements; further references; and information on how international labor and human rights noted in the Guide align to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The appendices found in this document do not seek to be an exhaustive source.

If you have any questions and/or comments on these supplemental appendices, please contact:

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Appendix II: Labor and Human Rights Regulations Affecting Companies Across Sectors

Laws and regulations are always changing. Below are some useful resources where purchasers and manufacturers can research country-specific labor and human rights legal requirements.

Law Resources	
Business & Human Rights in Law (BHRL)	The BHRL website provides a quick snapshot of international human rights legislative and case law developments related to corporate responsibility, due diligence, and parent company liability.
ILO legal database resources	<p>The ILO has a webpage that contains various legal databases where a purchaser can search for information about legal requirements and the ratification of ILO conventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NORMLEX brings together information on International Labour Standards (such as ratification information, reporting requirements, comments of the ILO's supervisory bodies, etc.) as well as national labor and social security laws. • NATLEX allows users to search for country-specific labor, social security, and related human rights legislation. • CEELEX Labor legislation database is a regional searchable platform that collects relevant legal texts found in the national legal systems of 13 Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries. • LEGOSH is a global database on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) legislation which includes the main framework and elements of OSH legislation, including OSH management and administration, employers' duties and obligations, workers' rights and duties, and OSH inspection and enforcement, among others. • IRLex, the Legal Database on Industrial Relations, provides accessible summaries and legal texts on industrial relations across ILO member states. The ILO Working Conditions Laws Database provides a picture of the regulatory environment of working time, minimum wages and maternity protection in more than 100 countries around the world. • Working Conditions Laws Database includes information on the regulatory environment of working time, minimum wages, and maternity protection in more than 100 countries. • EPLex contains national-level legal information on the regulation of temporary contracts and employment termination at the initiative of the employer and covers over fifty elements pertaining to employment protections.
Library of Congress Law (LOC)	The LOC provides access to legal materials covering virtually every jurisdiction in the world.
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	OSCE's Compendium of Relevant Reference Materials and Resources on Ethical Sourcing and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains online database contains legislation, policies, guidelines, recommendations, reports, studies, and initiatives to prevent human trafficking in supply chains.
United Nations, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	The United Nations, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights website allows purchasers to search human rights information by country.

The chart below details some of the most recent labor and human rights regulations in force.

Country/Region	Recent Regulatory Instruments	Regulatory Requirement	Summary of Issues/Concerns
Australia	The Modern Slavery Act (2018)	This Act requires entities based or operating in Australia that have an annual consolidated revenue of more than \$100 million to publicly report annually on the risks of modern slavery in their operations and supply chains and actions taken to address those risks.	Companies perform due diligence to understand the existence of the extent of modern slavery (including slavery, forced labor and wage exploitation, involuntary servitude, debt bondage, human trafficking, and other slavery-like exploitation) both in Australia and globally.
EU	EU Directive 2014/95/EU	Companies with more than 500 employees must disclose due diligence efforts regarding environmental and social matters in their management reports.	Human rights policies, risks, and environmental and social impacts; anti-corruption and bribery and diversity in a company's board of directors.
EU	Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement	Contracting authorities can require certification/labels or other equivalent evidence of social and environmental characteristics.	Establishes that social, environmental, and innovative criteria are principles of procurement on an equal footing with transparency, equal treatment, and non-discrimination.
EU	Directive (2017/821) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017	Establishes supply chain due diligence obligations for European Union importers of tin, tantalum, and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.	The regulation sets importer due diligence obligations for identifying and addressing risks linked to conflict-affected and high-risk areas to reduce the adverse impacts of 3TG sourcing activities. Regulation requirements include: establishing management systems, conducting 3TG source inquiries, third-party audits, and annual public disclosures. Importers also have obligations to make information available to their immediate downstream purchasers.
France	Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law (2017)	Requires companies to establish safeguards designed to ensure that labor rights and other human rights are respected at the production sites from which they source.	Identification and mitigation of salient and adverse human rights impacts. Also includes recourse for remedy for those affected by corporate activities.

Country/ Region	Recent Regulatory Instruments	Regulatory Requirement	Summary of Issues/Concerns
India	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016	Amends the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, to prohibit the engagement of children in all occupations, with limited exception, and to prohibit the engagement of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes.	Hazardous work prohibitions include work in mining, and employers who are found to violate the law may be subject to criminal penalties.
Mexico	Mexican Federal Labor Law Amendments (2019) and Youth Law Decree (2020)	Mexico's Federal Labor law underwent significant reform in 2019 to include new protections for workers' rights, including Decree No. 140 of April 13, 2020, reforms Article 10 and adds section XXII to article 14 of the Youth Law of the State of Mexico.	Worker's rights amendments in 2019 included protection for freedom of association and collective bargaining and provisions to prevent workplace discrimination. Decree No. 140 establishes the right of young people to decent employment with a fair wage and with equal opportunities and treatment for women and men, and for persons with disabilities. ¹
The Netherlands	Child Labor Due Diligence Law (2020)	This law requires companies that sell or supply goods or services to Dutch end-users to examine whether child labor occurs in their supply chains, and to develop a plan of action to address any child labor that is found.	Companies to perform due diligence to understand the existence of child labor in tier one suppliers and beyond.
United Kingdom	Modern Slavery Act (2015)	Requires annual reporting on actions taken to prevent slavery and human trafficking by businesses with over \$36 million turnover.	Prevention of slavery and human trafficking in global supply chains and reparation of victims.
U.S.	Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (2012)	Requires publicly-traded companies on the U.S. stock exchange that are required to file public reports to perform a due diligence investigation and disclose products containing "conflict minerals" defined as tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold (also referred to as "3TG"), which originate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and adjoining countries.	Prevention of funding armed conflict and human rights abuses resulting from the sourcing of conflict minerals from the DRC and adjoining countries.

¹ See: [Mexico - Decreto núm. 140, de 13 de abril de 2020, que reforma el artículo 10 y adiciona la fracción XXII al artículo 14 de la Ley de la Juventud del Estado de México \(ilo.org\)](#).

Country/ Region	Recent Regulatory Instruments	Regulatory Requirement	Summary of Issues/Concerns
U.S.	U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulation Amendment (2015/2019)	Inserts contract clause that prohibits government contractors (and subcontractors) from engaging in human trafficking and closely associated practices (including withholding identity documents & charging employees recruitment fees). There are additional requirements for large overseas awards of contracts.	Requires contractors to notify government when they receive credible information of prohibited practices. Agencies may impose remedies, including termination, for participating in (or failing to correct) prohibited activities. Certain exemptions exist for commercially available off-the-shelf items.
U.S., California State	California Transparency in Supply Chains Act (2012)/SB 675	Requires due diligence reporting on any risk of slavery and human trafficking by companies with a turnover of \$100 million or more.	Prevention of slavery and human trafficking in supply chains of companies.

Appendix III: Useful Resources

Provided below are references, with links to useful information, that correspond to the Guide's procurement questions and supporting documentation. This list references some of the most widely recognized resources and is not intended to be comprehensive.

Communicating Labor and Human Rights Expectations

Industry Codes of Conduct and labor and human rights standards	
Electronics Watch Code	The Electronics Watch Code sets out standards for the production of goods based on international labor and other standards relevant to electronics manufacturing. Because international labor conventions generally lack specificity for implementation purposes, the Code also contains a set of sub-standards for each main standard that describes specific practices that are violations.
ISO 26000	ISO 26000 , Guidance on Social Responsibility, is not for accreditation use but can guide organizations with seven core social responsibility subjects which include: organizational governance (subclause 6.2); human rights (subclause 6.3); labor practices (subclause 6.4); and community involvement and development (subclause 6.8).
ISO 45001	ISO 45001 is an international standard that specifies requirements for an Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) management system and includes guidance for use. ISO 45001 replaces the OHSAS 18001, Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series.
Joint Audit Co-operation (JAC) Supply Chain Sustainability Guidelines	The JAC process (an association of telecom operators in Europe and the U.S.) is a coordinated on-site audit program in the area of Corporate Social Responsibility based on common verification, assessment and development methodology, including follow-up of corrective action plans with the objective of raising social, environmental, and ethical standards within the ICT supply chain.
RBA Code	The RBA Code of Conduct is a set of social, environmental, and ethical industry standards. The standards set out in the Code of Conduct reference international norms and standards including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO International Labor Standards, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ISO and SA standards, and many more. While the Code of Conduct originated with the electronics industry in mind, it is applicable to - and used by - many industries beyond electronics. Version 7.0 of the Code of Conduct went into effect on January 1, 2021.
SA8000	SA8000 is an accredited certification for human rights and labor rights, used in workplaces across the globe.

International Labor and Human Rights framework	
ILO Core Conventions	The ILO sets comprehensive international labor standards through the adoption of conventions and recommendations covering a broad spectrum of subjects. The Core Conventions (expressed in eight conventions) cover the following issues: the effective abolition of child labor; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; the elimination of discrimination in respect to employment and occupation, and equitable and safe working conditions.
ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration) (2017)	The MNE Declaration provides direct guidance to enterprises on social policy and inclusive, responsible, and sustainable workplace practices.
United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	The Guiding Principles were unanimously endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council in 2011 and are now the authoritative global reference point on business and human rights. They are based on the three pillars of the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework, which recognizes the complementary but distinct roles of countries/states and businesses in protecting and respecting human rights.
United Nations, General Assembly	The Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises ² clarifies and provides practical measures to prevent and address business-related human rights abuse in conflict and post-conflict regions.
The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct in a variety of areas including employment and industrial relations, human rights, and the environment.

Risk Screening

Risk Assessment Tools	
RBA Risk Assessment Platform	RBA's Risk Assessment Platform is the first step in the RBA Risk Assessment Model, which can be utilized by RBA Members for Due Diligence efforts. It introduces a new rating model with a dynamic scoring method that provides a high-quality risk analysis and a confidence score for each supplier site evaluated. RBA members are encouraged to share audit information of their suppliers. Members can use shared audit results to screen for high-risk suppliers and monitor labor and human rights performance through the use of this shared audit feature.
RBA Self-Assessment Questionnaire	The RBA Self-Assessment Questionnaire helps members identify the greatest social, environmental, and ethical risks in their supply chains so they can take action to remedy existing Code of Conduct violations and put in place systems to prevent violations from occurring in the future.

² U.N. General Assembly, Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Business, human rights and conflict-affected regions: towards heightened action, 75th session (21 July 2020) A/75/212.

Risk Assessment Tools	
Responsible Sourcing Tool	The Responsible Sourcing Tool is an online resource that provides information, analysis, and practical guidance to identify human trafficking risks. The Tool is a collaborative effort of the U.S State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Verité, Made in a Free World, and the Aspen Institute.
U.S. Department of Labor, Comply Chain: Business Tools for Labor Compliance in Global Supply Chains (Comply Chain)	Comply Chain is an app for companies and industry groups seeking to develop robust social compliance systems for their global production. Comply Chain provides a practical, step-by-step guide on critical elements of social compliance. The app contains training, resources, and many examples of specific good practices that companies, industry groups, and multi-stakeholder initiatives have implemented.
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Minerals Information Center (NMIC)	The USGS NMIC provides statistics and information on the worldwide supply of, demand for, and flow of minerals. When assessing mineral sourcing risks, the statistics on the countries of origin for specific minerals can be considered relative to the risk of labor and human rights violations in those countries.
World Justice Project Rule of Law Index	The World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index is an annually issued report that measures, scores, and ranks many countries' and jurisdictions' implementation of the rule of law based on eight factors: Constraints on Government Powers; Absence of Corruption; Open Government; Fundamental Rights; Order and Security; Regulatory Enforcement; Civil Justice; and Criminal Justice.

Sources of information on labor and human rights risks	
Global Slavery Index, Walk Free	The Walk Free Global Slavery Index provides a country by country ranking of the number of people in modern slavery, as well as an analysis of the actions governments are taking to respond and the factors that make people vulnerable.
Human Rights and Business Country Guides (Danish Institute of Human Rights)	Country-specific Guides that provide a comprehensive overview of the ways in which businesses do or may impact human rights in a local context.
International Labour Organization (ILO) resources	The ILO has a wide array of labor and human rights publications and resources freely available on their website including an annual Global Wage Report, statistics on forced labor, modern slavery and human trafficking, and more.
KnowTheChain	KnowTheChain benchmarks corporate practices as a tool for companies to identify and share best practices for addressing forced labor risks within global supply chains, and for Purchasers to compare companies on 22 indicators across seven themes.

Sources of information on labor and human rights risks	
U.S. Department of Labor (U.S. DOL)	U.S. DOL produces annual " Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor " that focuses on the efforts of certain U.S. trade beneficiary countries and territories to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. DOL also produces a List of Goods produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor.
U.S. Department of State (DOS) annual Country Reports	The annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, also called "Human Rights Reports," cover internationally recognized individual, civil, political, and worker rights as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements. Search the U.S. State Department for recent and archived reports. The DOS also produces the "Trafficking in Persons Report" (TIP Report), which is an annual report that ranks governments based on their perceived efforts to acknowledge and combat human trafficking.
World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)	The WGI provides aggregate and individual governance indicators for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996-2019, for six dimensions of governance.

Assessments

Conducting labor and human rights audits at facilities	
Forética SGE 21 (Latin America)	SGE 21 is a standard used to establish, implement, and evaluate an organization's Ethical and Socially Responsible Management System.
The Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Validated Assessment Program (VAP)	The VAP is an independent third-party audit, based on the RBA Code of Conduct, laws, and regulations which, through an optional Audit Cooperation Program , allows for companies to collaboratively share supplier audits to reduce the burden on supply chain companies.
Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) Best Practice Guidance	The SMETA , a social auditing standard founded on the ILO conventions, is used to assess a supplier's working conditions across the areas of labor, health and safety, environment, and business ethics. The SMETA site has a number of guidance documents for conducting audits .

Corrective Action

Example non-conformances action plans and timelines for corrective action	
SMETA's Corrective Action Plan format and guidance	An example Corrective Action Plan can be downloaded from the SEDEX website.
RBA Validated Assessment Program (VAP) CAP Management	RBA members that use the VAP follow certain timelines and requirements for addressing and closing non-conformances.

Reporting

Guidance reporting	
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Labor and Human Rights Standards	<p>The GRI is an international, multi-stakeholder, and independent non-profit organization that has developed reporting guidelines for economic, environmental, and social sustainability issues. The GRI 400 series of standards deal with labor and human rights issues including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety • GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity • GRI 407: Freedom of association and collective bargaining • GRI 408: Child Labor • GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor • GRI 412: Human rights assessment, which establishes expectations of responsible business conduct and disclosure.
Guidance on addressing raw minerals extraction	
European Partnership for Responsible Mining (EPRM)	The EPRM is a multi-stakeholder partnership with the objective to increase the proportion of responsibly produced minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs), and to support socially responsible extraction of minerals that contributes to local development.
Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Materials, Metals, and Sustainable Development (IGF)	IGF's Mining Policy Framework (MPF) sets out concrete objectives and processes for good governance in the mining sector.
OECD, Integrating Responsible Business Conduct into Public Procurement	OECD's " Integrating Responsible Business Conduct in Public Procurement," a report issued in December 2020, reviews public procurement practices around the world and identifies good practices and ways to increase the impact of public procurement strategies to promote responsible business conduct.
OECD Resources for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains	The OECD offers resources to help industries meet responsible mineral sourcing expectations, including the OECD Due Diligence Guidance ³ that provides detailed recommendations to help companies respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral purchasing decisions and practices. This Guidance is for use by any company potentially sourcing minerals or metals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The OECD Guidance is global in scope and applies to all mineral supply chains.
Resolve, Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA)	The PPA is a multi-sector initiative that supports projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the surrounding Great Lakes Region of Central Africa that improve the due diligence and governance systems needed for ethical supply chains.

³ OECD, Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, 3rd edition, Paris, 2016.

Guidance on addressing raw minerals extraction

Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI)	RMI , co-founded in 2008 by the RBA members and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative, provides companies with tools and resources to make sourcing decisions that improve regulatory compliance and support responsible sourcing of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas and engage in initiatives aimed at improvement.
Voluntary Principles	The Voluntary Principles Initiative is a membership-based global multi-stakeholder platform dedicated to sharing best practices and mutually supporting the implementation of the Voluntary Principles that guide extractive industries and energy companies on providing security for their operations while respecting human rights.

Continuous Improvement and External Collaboration

Corporate and Social Responsibility Management

csrCloud	csrCloud is a cloud-based platform that businesses can use to manage and document CSR due diligence. It is fully aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
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Worker Support

RBA Worker Voice Platform	RBA's Worker Voice Platform includes worker surveys tool, audit support, a worker mobile learning app, and worker grievance reporting mechanism.
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Other organizations that collaborate with IT companies to address challenging issues	
BSR	BSR is a global nonprofit organization that works with its network of more than 250 member companies (many of which are IT companies) to advance sustainability practice and performance.
Electronics Watch	Electronics Watch is an independent monitoring organization that helps public buyers work together to protect the rights of workers in their electronics supply chains. Affiliates to Electronics Watch use contract performance conditions to create demand for supply chain transparency and decent working conditions in manufacturing and mining tiers.
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	EITI is a multi-stakeholder non-profit organization that has established a global standard in 55 countries to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas, and mineral resources by requiring disclosure of information along the extractive industry value chain from the point of extraction to how revenues make their way through the government and how they benefit the public.
Fair Labor Association (FLA)	FLA is a multi-stakeholder effort dedicated to protecting workers' rights around the world. Companies that join the FLA commit to ten Principles of Fair Labor and Responsible Sourcing (and/or Production) and agree to uphold the FLA Workplace Code of Conduct in their supply chain.
Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GI)	GI offers an Interactive Map of initiatives and organizations partnering with the private sector to combat human trafficking including forced labor, child labor, and other forms of modern slavery.
Green America, Center for Sustainability Solutions: Clean Electronics Production Network (CEPN)	CEPN is a multi-stakeholder effort to address complex workplace health and safety challenges in the electronics supply chain.
Resolve's Solutions for Hope (SFH)	SFH web platform supports companies, civil society organizations, and governments working together to responsibly source minerals from regions experiencing conflict where market access is limited by opaque supply chains.
Verité	Verité partners with corporations, governments, and NGOs to identify and remedy labor rights violations in supply chains. Their website contains publicly available resources including research publications, tools, and training.
Worker-driven Social Responsibility (WSR) Network	WSR Network is a collaborative platform for expanding, promoting, and replicating principles for "workers' voice" empowerment into global supply chains.

Additional Institutional Procurement Resources

Better Buying Institute	The Better Buying Institute focuses on transforming industry-wide buyer purchasing practices that impact suppliers' working conditions. Suppliers rate buyers in seven key areas of purchasing practices and issues an Index Report , so that buyers' practices can be improved and suppliers better supported in providing safe and fair conditions for workers.
Business & Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC)	The BHRRC website provides a global business and human rights knowledge hub that delivers up-to-date and comprehensive news in eight languages, resources, and guidance.
Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB)	The CHRB provides an open and public benchmark of corporate human rights performance, which includes IT companies.
Electronics Watch Contract Conditions	Electronics Watch Contract Conditions support the inclusion of social responsibility in the electronics supply chains by providing contract clauses tailored for specific countries. The Contract Conditions are consistent with Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement and reflect international guidance for public procurement, and business and human rights, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises.
European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ)	The ECCJ website provides news about European laws and activities for corporate accountability and transparency and justice for victims of corporate malpractice.
The U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR)	The FAR is used in federal procurements and contains rules that pertain to human rights including but not limited to: Subpart 22.17 - Combating Trafficking in Persons; Subpart 22.15 - Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor; and Subpart 22.8 - Equal Employment Opportunity.
International Learning Lab on Public Procurement and Human Rights	Learning Lab is a network of institutional purchasers, NGOs, national human rights institutions (NHRIs); and relevant academics to share labor and human rights experience, generate knowledge about public procurement law and policy and human rights; produce and disseminate tools and guidance; and promote coherence between procurement and human rights in international and regional frameworks and initiatives. The Learning Lab's global network has three hubs, one of which is for electronics.
Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems (MAPS)	MAPS is an international standard and a universal tool to evaluate any public procurement system. The MAP assessment methodology is available here .
OECD Public Procurement Toolbox	The OECD Public Procurement Toolbox is an online knowledge-sharing platform supporting the implementation of the 2015 OECD Recommendation on Public Procurement. It contains evidence-based tools and advice as well as country examples showcasing practices that have been successfully tested in various countries, including incorporating social considerations into procurement.

The One Planet Network	The One Planet Network Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) program is a voluntary global multi-stakeholder partnership that aims to promote and accelerate the implementation of sustainable public procurement globally as a way to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA)	The WBA works in collaboration with other organizations to rank and measure the world's most influential companies on their contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The chart below shows how some international labor and human rights, applicable to this Guide, align to the UN Sustainable Development Goals:

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ⁴	Related human rights ⁵
<p>1. No Poverty</p> <p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</p> <p>Targets include eradicating extreme poverty; implementing social protection measures; and ensuring equal access of men and women to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to an adequate standard of living [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 27] • Right to social security [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26] • Equal rights of women in economic life [CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1)]
<p>2. Zero Hunger</p> <p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Targets include ending hunger and malnutrition; improving agricultural production, sustainable and resilient food production; correcting trade distortions, and ensuring functioning food commodity markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate food [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 24(2)(c)]
<p>3. Good Health and Well-Being</p> <p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.</p> <p>Targets include reducing maternal mortality; ending preventable child deaths; ending or reducing AIDS and other diseases; universal health coverage, affordable essential medicines, sexual and reproductive health care; vaccine research, and access to medicines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12]; and children [CRC art.24]

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ⁴	Related human rights ⁵
<p>4. Quality Education</p> <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.</p> <p>Targets include improving vocational skills; equal access to education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to work, including technical and vocational training [ICESCR art. 6]
<p>5. Gender Equality</p> <p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <p>Targets include eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls; ensuring the full participation of women; and equal access of women to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate food [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 24(2)(c)]
<p>6. Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p> <p>Targets include ensuring universal and equitable access to safe, affordable drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene for all; reducing pollution; increasing water-use efficiency; and promoting participatory management of water and sanitation services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to safe drinking water and sanitation [ICESCR art. 11] • Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12] • Equal access to water and sanitation for rural women [CEDAW art. 14(2)(h)]
<p>7. Affordable Clean Energy</p> <p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</p> <p>Targets include ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to an adequate standard of living [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11] • Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]

⁴ Adapted from UN Human Rights, Office of the High Commissioner, "Sustainable Development Goals," available as of 01/22/2021 at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/MDGs/Post2015/SDG_HR_Table.pdf.

⁵ This table is intended for illustrative purposes only. This list of labor and human rights is not intended to be comprehensive.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ⁴	Related human rights ⁵
<p>8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p>Targets include promoting sustained economic growth; improving resource efficiency in production and consumption; full and productive employment and decent work for all; eradicating forced and child labor and trafficking; protecting labor rights including those of migrant workers; and increasing access to financial services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to work and to just and favorable conditions of work [UDHR art. 23; ICESCR arts. 6, 7, 10; CRPD art. 27; ILO Core Labor Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work] • Prohibition of slavery, forced labor, and trafficking of persons [UDHR art. 4; ICCPR art. 8; CEDAW art. 6; CRC arts. 34-36] • Equal rights of women in relation to employment [CEDAW art. 11; ILO Conventions No. 100 and No. 111] • Prohibition of child labor [CRC art. 32; ILO Convention No. 182] • Equal labor rights of migrant workers [CMW art. 25]
<p>9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</p> <p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.</p> <p>Targets include affordable and equitable access to quality infrastructure; employment generating industrialisation; access to financial services and markets; innovation and technology transfer, and increasing access to ICT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)] • Right to access to information [UDHR art. 19; ICCPR art. 19(2)] • Right to adequate housing, including land and resources [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11]
<p>10. Reduce Inequalities</p> <p>Reduce inequality within and among countries.</p> <p>Targets include promoting higher growth rates for the bottom 40 per cent; promoting social, economic and political inclusion; reducing inequalities in opportunities and outcomes; ensuring social protection for all; securing participation in economic decision making; facilitating migration, and reducing transaction costs for migrant remittances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to equality and non-discrimination [UDHR art. 2; ICESCR art. 2(2); ICCPR arts. 2(1), 26; CERD art. 2(2); CEDAW art. 2; CRC art. 2; CRPD art. 5; CMW art. 7; DRtD art. 8(1)] • Right to participate in public affairs [UDHR art. 21; ICCPR art. 25; CEDAW art. 7; ICERD art. 5; CRPD art. 29; DRtD art. 8(2)] • Right to social security [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR arts. 9-10; CRPD art. 28] • Promotion of conditions for international migration [CMW art. 64] • Right of migrants to transfer their earnings and savings [CMW art. 47(1)]

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ⁴	Related human rights ⁵
<p>11. Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <p>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</p> <p>Targets include ensuring access to housing, basic services and public transport for all; participatory planning of human settlements; safeguarding cultural and natural heritage; and strengthening resilience to disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate housing, including land and resources [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11] • Right to participate in cultural life [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 15; ICERD arts. 5, 7; CRPD art. 30; CRC art. 31] • Accessibility of transportation, facilities and services particularly of persons with disabilities [CRPD art. 9(1)], children [CRC art. 23], and rural women [CEDAW art. 14(2)] • Protection from natural disasters [CRPD art. 11]
<p>12. Responsible Consumption and Production</p> <p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Targets include achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; improving waste management; promoting sustainable public procurement; ensuring access to information; and building capacity for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12] • Right to adequate food and the right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11] • Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural resources [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]