

# Business Conduct Guidelines (BCG)

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## Business Conduct Guidelines (BCG)

The Business Conduct Guidelines contain the basic principles and rules for the conduct of all OSRAM employees<sup>1</sup>. They set out how we meet our ethical and legal responsibility as a company. They apply within the company as well as in relation to our external partners and the general public.

Legal regulations and international treaties on human rights, anti-corruption and sustainability form the basis for the Business Conduct Guidelines. The Business Conduct Guidelines are intended to strengthen awareness of the law and moral standards as an integral part of our entrepreneurial activities. The key message is that only clean business is OSRAM business.

The Business Conduct Guidelines are an essential part of the OSRAM compliance system. OSRAM regards compliance as a basis for all decisions and activities. Especially preventing corruption and other violations of fair competition takes the highest priority for OSRAM. Compliance is not a program; it is the way we conduct business and realize business integrity.

The Business Conduct Guidelines apply worldwide for all OSRAM employees.

<sup>1</sup> The term "OSRAM" includes the OSRAM Licht AG and its subsidiaries; the term "employee" includes both female and male employees, managers and executives.

## A. Basic Behavioral Requirements

### A.1 Behavior which Complies with Law

Observing the law and the legal system in every country where we do business is a fundamental principle for OSRAM. All employees must obey the laws and regulations of the legal systems within which they are operating in addition to applicable OSRAM policies. Violations of the law must be avoided under all circumstances.

Regardless of the sanctions that could be imposed by law, all employees guilty of a violation will be subject to disciplinary consequences because of the violation of their employment duties.

### A.2 Mutual Respect, Honesty and Integrity

We respect the personal dignity, privacy, and personal rights of every individual. We work together with individuals of various ethnic backgrounds, cultures, religions, ages, disabilities, races, sexual identity, world view and gender. Consistent with our corporate principles and with the employment laws of numerous countries in which we work, we do not tolerate discrimination against anyone on the basis of any of these characteristics or harassment or offensive behavior, whether sexual or otherwise personal.

These principles apply to both internal cooperation and conduct towards external partners. We make decisions about those we work with – including personnel, suppliers, customers and business partners – based only on appropriate considerations, not on the basis of inappropriate considerations such as discrimination or coercion.

We are open, honest and stand by our responsibilities. We are reliable partners and make no promises we cannot keep. And we expect our employees to act with integrity.

### A.3 Responsibility for the Reputation of OSRAM

To a substantial degree, the reputation of OSRAM is determined by our actions and by the way each and every one of us presents and conducts himself/herself. Illegal or inappropriate behavior on the part of even a single employee can cause the Company considerable damage.

Every employee should be concerned with maintaining and promoting the good reputation of OSRAM in the respective country.

### A.4 Management, Responsibility and Supervision

The culture of integrity and compliance in an organization starts at the top. All managers must fulfill their duties of organization and supervision. All managers bear responsibility for all employees entrusted to them. All managers must earn respect by exemplary personal behavior, performance, openness, and social competence. This means, among other things, that each manager must emphasize the importance of ethical conduct and compliance, make them regular topics of everyday business and promote them through personal leadership and training. Each manager must also set clear, ambitious and realistic goals and lead by example.

Managers should permit their employees as much individual responsibility and leeway as possible, while making it clear that compliance is required under all circumstances, at all times. All managers shall also be accessible in case employees wish to raise compliance concerns, ask questions or discuss a professional or personal problem.

These responsibilities of managers do not relieve employees of their own responsibilities. We must all work together to comply with applicable laws and OSRAM policies. These specific manager responsibilities are listed here to give employees an idea of the leadership and support they should expect from their superiors.

It is the responsibility of all managers to see to it that there are no violations of laws within their area of responsibility that proper supervision could have prevented. They still remain responsible, even if they delegate particular tasks.

In particular, the following duties apply to managers:

1. The manager must carefully select employees based on their personal and professional qualifications and suitability. The duty of due care increases with the significance of the task the employee must perform (duty of selection).
2. The manager must give precise, complete and binding instructions to employees, especially with regard to compliance with the law (duty to give instructions).
3. The manager must ensure that compliance with the law is continuously monitored (duty of monitoring).
4. The manager must clearly communicate to employees the importance of integrity and compliance in everyday business. He/she must also communicate that violations of the law are unacceptable and will have employment consequences (duty of communication).

## **B. Treatment of Business Partners and Third Parties**

### **B.1 Fair Competition and Anti-Trust Laws**

Fair competition permits markets to develop freely – with attendant social benefits. Accordingly, the principle of fairness also applies to competition for market share.

Every employee is obliged to abide by the rules of fair competition.

Anti-trust evaluation can be difficult, particularly because the rules can differ from country to country and from case to case. For example, in many places special anti-trust law requirements apply to large companies.

Here are examples of the types of behavior that can lead to a violation of anti-trust laws. Employees may not:

- talk to competitors about prices, output, capacities, sales, bids, profits, profit margins, costs, methods of distribution or any other parameter that determines or influences the Company's competitive behavior with the aim to solicit parallel behavior from the competitor,
- enter into an agreement with a competitor not to compete, to restrict dealings with suppliers, to submit bogus offers for bidding or to divide up customers, markets, territories or production programs, or
- have any influence on the resale prices charged by our purchasers, or attempt to make them restrict the export or import of goods supplied by OSRAM.

Moreover, employees may not obtain competitive intelligence by using industrial espionage, bribery, theft or electronic eavesdropping, or communicate knowingly false information about a competitor or its products or services.

### **B.2 Anti-Corruption: Offering and Granting Advantages**

We compete fairly for orders with the quality and the price of our innovative products and services, not by offering improper benefits to others. As a result, no employee may directly or indirectly offer, promise, grant or authorize the giving of money or anything else of value to a government official to influence official action or obtain an improper advantage. The same applies to a private commercial counterparty in a business transaction in consideration for an improper advantage. Any offer, promise, grant or gift must comply with applicable laws and OSRAM' policies, and must not raise an appearance of bad faith or unsuitableness. This means that no such offer, promise, grant or gift may be made if it could reasonably be understood as an effort to improperly influence a government official or as a bribe to a commercial counterparty to grant OSRAM a business advantage.

The term "government official" is defined broadly to include officials or employees of any government or other public body, agency or legal entity, at any level, including officers or

employees of state-owned enterprises and public international organizations. It also includes candidates for political office, political party officials and employees, as well as political parties.

In addition, employees may not give money or anything of value indirectly (for example, to a consultant, agent, intermediary, business partner or other third party) if the circumstances indicate that all or part of may be directly or indirectly passed on

- to a government official to influence official action or obtain an improper advantage, or
- to a private commercial counterparty in consideration for an unfair advantage in a business transaction.

Employees responsible for hiring consultants, agents, partners in joint ventures or other business partners must take action as appropriate to:

- ensure that those third parties understand and will abide by OSRAM' anti-corruption policies or comparable equivalents,
- evaluate the qualifications and reputation of such third parties, and
- include appropriate provisions in agreements and contracts designed to protect OSRAM.

This applies in particular, but not only if they will have contact with government officials on behalf of OSRAM.

Finally, each investment decision made by the Company – whether it is the purchase of a controlling interest in a company or a minority interest, or a joint venture arrangement – must be based on a prior compliance check.

### B.3 Anti-Corruption: Demanding and Accepting Advantages

Employees are not permitted to use their jobs to solicit, demand, accept, obtain or be promised advantages. This does not apply to the acceptance of occasional gifts of purely symbolic value or meals or entertainment reasonable in value that are consistent with local customs and practices and OSRAM policies. Any other gifts, meals or entertainment must be refused.

### B.4 Political Contributions, Charitable Donations and Sponsoring

OSRAM does not make political contributions (donations to politicians, political parties or political organizations).

As a responsible member of society, OSRAM makes monetary or product donations for education and science, art and culture, and social and humanitarian projects.

Sponsorships for which OSRAM receives advertising are not considered donations, nor are contributions to industry associations or fees for memberships in organizations that serve business interests. Some donations are always prohibited, including donations

1. to individuals and for-profit organizations;
2. paid to private accounts;
3. to organizations whose goals are incompatible with OSRAM' corporate principles; or
4. that would damage OSRAM' reputation.

All donations must be transparent. This means, among other things, that the recipient's identity and planned use of the donation must be clear and the reason and purpose for the donation must be justifiable and documented. Quasi-donations, meaning donations which appear to be compensation for a service but are substantially larger than the value of the service, are prohibited as violating the principles of transparency.

Sponsoring means any contribution in money or in kind by OSRAM towards an event organized by a third party in return for the opportunity to advertise the OSRAM brands

by, for example, displaying the OSRAM logo, being mentioned in the opening or closing addresses, or the participation of a speaker on a discussion panel, as well as tickets to the event.

All sponsoring contributions must be transparent, pursuant to written agreement, for legitimate business purposes, and commensurate with the consideration offered by the event host. Contributions may not be promised, offered or made to secure unjustified competitive advantages for OSRAM or for other improper purposes, and they may not be made towards events organized by individuals or organizations that have goals incompatible with OSRAM' corporate principles or that would damage OSRAM' reputation.

## **B.5 Government Procurement**

OSRAM competes for contracts from government entities and government-owned businesses around the world. In all of OSRAM' dealings and interactions with governments, we act in a manner that is transparent, honest and accurate.

We comply with all applicable laws and regulations related to government procurements, including laws prohibiting efforts to improperly influence government officials.

## **B.6 Anti-money Laundering**

Money laundering is the process of disguising the nature and source of money connected with criminal activity – such as terrorism, drug trafficking or bribery – by integrating “dirty money” into the stream of commerce so that it appears legitimate or its true source or owner cannot be identified.

It is OSRAM' objective to conduct business with reputable customers, consultants and business partners who are involved in lawful business activities and whose funds are derived from legitimate sources. We do not facilitate money laundering. All employees must abide by applicable anti-money laundering laws and OSRAM' procedures designed to detect and deter suspicious forms of payment or customers or other transactions that could involve money laundering. To avoid problems in this area, employees must be attentive to and report suspicious behavior by customers, consultants and business partners. Employees must also follow all accounting, record-keeping and financial reporting requirements applicable to cash and payments in connection with other transactions and contracts.

## **B.7 Trade Controls**

OSRAM complies with applicable export controls and customs laws and regulations in the countries where it does business. Export controls generally apply to the transfer of goods, services, hardware, software or technology across certain national borders, including by email. Export control laws may be triggered in connection with direct or indirect exports to or imports from sanctioned countries or parties, who, for example, may be designated based on national security grounds or because of participation in criminal activity. Violations of these laws and regulations may lead to serious penalties, including fines and governmental withdrawal of simplified import and export procedures (interruption of seamless supply chain).

Employees involved in the import and export of goods, services, hardware, software or technology as described above must follow applicable economic sanctions, export control and import laws and regulations and any related policies and procedures established by the business in which they work.

## **B.8 Working with Suppliers**

OSRAM as a company expects its suppliers to share OSRAM' values and comply with all applicable laws. Furthermore, OSRAM expects its suppliers to act in accordance with the following principles, similarly adopted by OSRAM, concerning responsibilities vis-à-vis stakeholders and the environment:

- Comply with all applicable laws,
- Prohibit corruption,
- Respect basic human rights of their employees,
- Comply with laws prohibiting child labor,
- Take responsibility for the health and safety of their employees,
- Act in accordance with applicable statutory and international standards regarding environmental protection, and
- Promote compliance among their suppliers.

## C. Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

It is the duty of OSRAM employees to make business decisions in the best interest of OSRAM, not based on their own personal interests. Conflicts of interest arise when employees engage in activities or advance personal interests at the expense of OSRAM' interests.

Employees must inform their supervisor of any personal interest they could possibly have in connection with the execution of their professional duties.

Employees are not permitted to use, for their own personal contracts or orders, companies with which they have business dealings as part of their activities for OSRAM if they could derive any advantage from the personal contract or order. This is particularly applicable if the employee exercises or is capable of exercising a direct or indirect influence upon whether that company receives a contract from OSRAM.

A conflict can take the form of a business relationship with, or an interest in, a competitor or customer of OSRAM, or participation in sideline activities that prevent employees from being able to fulfil their responsibilities at OSRAM. It is important that all employees recognize and avoid conflicts of interest, or even the appearance of a conflict of interest, as they conduct their professional activities. A conflict may also arise in case a close relative acts in such a manner.

### C.1 Competing with OSRAM

An employee may not operate or assist a company that competes with OSRAM or engage in any competing activities.

### C.2 Sideline Work

Employees may not engage in sideline work that competes with OSRAM. Before employees may engage in other sideline work for remuneration they must notify the line manager and seek written permission. Occasional writing activities, lectures, and comparable occasional activities are not considered sideline work. Permission will not be granted if it is detrimental to the interests of OSRAM. Permission may be refused if employees have dealings in the course of their official OSRAM' duties with the company in question. Previously granted permission may be revoked on these grounds as well.

### C.3 Interests in Companies

Employees who directly or indirectly hold or acquire a stake in a competitor company must disclose this fact to their personnel department if this stake gives them the opportunity to exert influence on the management of that company. It can be assumed, as a general rule, that the possibility of exerting influence on the management exists when a stake exceeds 5% of a competitor company's total capital.

Employees who directly or indirectly hold or acquire an interest in a OSRAM business partner or a company in which OSRAM has ownership shares also have to disclose this fact to the personnel department responsible, if they have dealings with the business partner or company in the course of their official duties or if they will hold a position in

that company. For shares in listed companies, this applies only if the interest exceeds 5% of total equity.

Once an interest in a third company has been disclosed, the Company may take suitable measures to eliminate any conflict of interest

## **D. Handling of Company Property**

There are many devices and pieces of equipment in OSRAM offices and workshops, such as telephones, copying machines, computers, software, Internet/Intranet, machines and other tools, including e-mail and answering machine systems. These are only to be used for Company business and not for personal gain. Exceptions, and payment if applicable, can be agreed upon locally, provided that the use of OSRAM property does not:

- relate to any illegal activity,
- cause an actual or perceived conflict of interest, or
- lead to significant added costs, disruption of OSRAM business or other adverse effects for the Company, including by interfering with an employee's assigned duties or the assigned duties of other employees.

In no case may information be retrieved or transmitted that furthers or incites racial hatred, glorification of violence or other criminal acts, or contains material which is sexually offensive within the respective culture.

Employees are not permitted without the consent of their supervisor to make records, files, video or audio recordings, or reproductions using OSRAM equipment or facilities if the activity is not directly related to Company business.

## **E. Handling of Information**

### **E.1 Records and Financial Integrity**

Open and effective communication requires accurate and truthful reporting. This applies equally to relationships with investors, employees, customers and business partners, as well as with the public and all governmental offices.

OSRAM is also required to maintain sound processes and controls so that transactions are executed according to management's authorization. OSRAM must also prevent and detect unauthorized use of OSRAM assets. All OSRAM employees are required to make sure that the OSRAM books and records they create or are otherwise responsible for are:

- complete,
- accurate,
- honestly reflect each transaction or expenditure, and
- are timely and in accordance with applicable accounting rules and standards

whether or not the information will be included in a public filing or provided to a government agency. Such books and records include all data, certifications and other written materials provided for financial reporting and disclosure purposes as well as materials collected for other purposes. These also include internal expense records (such as expense account reports).

### **E.2 Confidentiality**

Confidentiality must be maintained with regard to OSRAM' internal confidential or proprietary information that has not been made known to the public. Non-public information from or concerning suppliers, customers, employees, agents, consultants



and other third parties must also be protected in accordance with legal and contractual requirements.

Confidential or proprietary information may include, in particular:

- details concerning a company's organization and equipment, prices, sales, profits, markets, customers and other matters of business,
- information on manufacturing or research and development, and
- internal reporting figures.

The obligation to maintain confidentiality extends beyond the termination of the relevant relationship, since the disclosure of confidential information could cause harm to OSRAM' business, clients or customers no matter when it is disclosed.

### E.3 Data Protection and Data Security

Access to the Intranet and Internet, worldwide electronic information exchange and dialogue, and electronic business dealings are all crucial to the effectiveness of each and every one of us, and for the success of the business as a whole. However, the advantages of electronic communication are tied to risks in terms of personal privacy protection and data security. Effective foresight with regard to these risks is an important component of information technology management, the leadership function, and also the behavior of each individual.

Personal data may only be collected, processed, or used insofar as it is necessary for pre-determined, clear, and legitimate purposes. In addition, personal data must be maintained in a secure manner and appropriate precautions should be taken when transmitting it. High standards must be ensured with regard to data quality and technical protection against unauthorized access. The use of the data must be transparent for those concerned and the rights of those concerned must be safeguarded with regard to use and correction of information and, if applicable, to objections pertaining to blocking, and deletion of information.

In some jurisdictions (such as the European Union) there are strict laws and regulations pertaining to the collection and use of personal data, including data on others, such as customers or business partners. All employees must abide by such laws, to the extent they are applicable, to protect the privacy of others.

### E.4 Insider Trading Rules

People who have inside information with regard to OSRAM or another company, such as a customer, supplier or joint venture partner whose securities are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or an organized securities market, are not allowed to trade in these companies' securities or in financial instruments the prices of which depend directly or indirectly on these companies' securities (insider securities).

Inside information is any specific information which is not public knowledge relating to OSRAM or such other issuer of insider securities, which, if it became publicly known, would likely have a significant effect on the price of the insider security. Such likelihood exists if a reasonable investor would view the information as likely to have an impact on the price of the security. It would also exist if a reasonable investor would take the information into account in making an investment decision.

Inside information may be acquired as a result of an employee's position and responsibilities or inadvertently, and includes non-public information about such things as:

- financial results,
- financial plans or budgets,
- dividend changes,
- significant mergers or acquisitions,
- divestitures,

- particularly important contract awards or strategic plans,
- major developments in litigation,
- technical or product developments,
- major management changes, joint ventures and major business agreements, or
- business relationships.

In order to avoid even the appearance of a violation of the insider trading rules by the members of the uppermost management level, these individuals may generally effect no transactions in OSRAM' securities in the time from two weeks prior to the end of a quarter or fiscal year until two days subsequent to publication of quarterly or fiscal-year-end results. The same applies to employees of OSRAM whose activities or function gives them access to financial results or other material information that is not yet public.

Inside information must not be disclosed or made available to a third party without authority to do so. The disclosure of inside information is unauthorized whenever it is made outside the normal scope of an insider's work functions or professional duties, or in fulfilling other duties on behalf of the issuer. This applies both to information disclosed within OSRAM and to information disclosed outside OSRAM, including to journalists, financial analysts, customers, consultants, family members, or friends.

Furthermore, employees must always make sure that insider-relevant information is secured or kept under lock and key so that unauthorized persons cannot gain access to it.

Persons who have inside information are not allowed to recommend that a third party acquire or dispose securities for which that information is relevant, or to otherwise induce a third party to do so.

Managers can be held personally liable for damages in some cases if an employee violates insider trading rules and proper supervision could have prevented the violation.

Additional or special insider trading rules and local law have to be complied with, as applicable.

## **F. Environment, Safety and Health**

### **F.1 Environment and Technical Safety**

Protecting the environment and conserving natural resources are high priorities for our Company. Through management leadership and employee commitment, OSRAM strives to conduct its operations in a manner that is safe for the environment and continually improves environmental performance. A worldwide environmental management system has been implemented by OSRAM to ensure observation of the law and sets high standards for this purpose.

Beginning at the product development stage, environmentally compatible design, technical safety and health protection are fixed as targets.

All employees must contribute to these goals through their own behavior.

### **F.2 Work Safety**

Protecting the health and safety of employees in the workplace is a high priority for OSRAM. It is the responsibility of everyone to foster OSRAM' efforts to conduct its operations in a safe manner. The responsibility vis-à-vis employees requires the best possible accident-prevention measures, and applies to:

- the technical planning of workplaces, equipment and processes,
- safety management, and
- personal behavior in the everyday workplace.

The work environment must conform to the requirements of health-oriented design.

All employees must constantly be attentive to work safety.

## **G. Complaints and Comments**

All employees may lodge a complaint with their supervisor, their compliance officer, personnel manager or some other person/unit designated for this purpose or with an existing internal works council.

Circumstances which point to a violation of the Business Conduct Guidelines are to be reported to the Chief Compliance Officer, the responsible Compliance Officer or the whistleblowing system "Tell OSRAM".

All complaints can be submitted both confidentially and anonymously, and all complaints will be investigated. Corrective measures will be implemented if necessary.

All documentation will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law. No reprisal of any kind against complainants will be tolerated.

## **H. Compliance Implementation and Monitoring**

The management of OSRAM throughout the world shall actively foster the widespread distribution of the Business Conduct Guidelines and see to it that they are implemented.

Compliance with the law and observance of the Business Conduct Guidelines shall be monitored worldwide in all OSRAM companies on a regular basis. This shall be done in accordance with applicable national procedures and legal provisions.

An extensive compliance organization is in place at the level of OSRAM Licht AG and its subsidiaries to ensure that the OSRAM compliance system is enforced.

## Further Information and Contacts

Integrity is at the heart of all our actions. These Guidelines define what “integrity” means for our business. But they can’t tell the whole story or answer every question.

OSRAM’ Compliance Intranet Web Site provides additional information that add content-related specifics to these Guidelines.

If an OSRAM employee is not sure what the right thing to do is in a specific case, there are many sources of information available to help. He/she may contact his/her supervisor, the responsible Compliance Officer and the employees of the Corporate Compliance Office.

Moreover, if an employee has discovered a case of possible misconduct, various options are available to report it. These include not only an employee’s supervisor and compliance officer but also the whistleblowing system “Tell OSRAM”, available via Internet <https://www.bkms-system.net/Tell-OSRAM>.

## Appendix

### Conventions and Recommendations of International Organizations

In addition to the laws and regulations of individual countries, there are a number of Conventions and Recommendations from international organizations which are noteworthy. Although these documents are primarily addressed to Member States and not directly to companies, they nevertheless function as important guidelines for the conduct of multinational companies and their employees. OSRAM supports the requirements of these conventions and recommendations.

OSRAM therefore expects its employees, suppliers and business partners around the globe to recognize and apply particularly the standards of the:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950)
- ILO (International Labor Organization) Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (1977) and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (1998) (specially with following issues: elimination of child labor, abolition of forced labor, prohibition of discrimination, freedom of association and right to collective bargaining)
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2000)
- “Agenda 21” on Sustainable Development (final document of the basic UN-conference on environment and development, Rio de Janeiro (1992))
- UN Convention Against Corruption (2005).

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