

JCI Best Business Plan (BBP) Competition Entry Form

Argentina Armenia Australia Austria angladesh

Belgium Benin Bolivia Bosnia Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cameroon Canada Catalonia

Chad Colombia Comoros

India Indonesia Irelanc Israe Italy Japar Kenya Korea Latvia Lebanor Lithuania Luxembourg Macao, China Macedonia (FYR) Madagasca Malaysia

> Mexico Monaco Moldova Mongolia Morocco zambique Namibia Nepa therlands v Zealano Nige Nigeria Norway Pacific

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Sri Lanka Suriname Sweden witzerland Syria

Taiwan Tanzania

Thailand Togo Tunisia Turkey

Uruguay Venezuela Vietnam West Indies

Zambia

Zimbabwe

United Arab Emirates Uganda Ukraine

United Kingdom United States of America

Congo Cote d'Ivoire Cyprus Denmark ican Republic

Dutch Caribbean Ecuador Estonia Finland France Gabon Germany Ghana Greece Guatemala Guinea Haiti Honduras Hong Kong, China Hungary Iceland

Domin

Nome e Cognome del Candidato:		Data di	
Nascita:			
Nota: I concorrenti oltre	e 40 anni di età nell'anno in cui il concorso si s	svolge, non sono	
ammissibili al BBP Cor	npetition.		
ndirizzo:			
Mohile			
City:	State or Province:	Fax:	
Country:	Postal or Zip Code:		
Email (obbligatoria):			

1. How will your enterprise benefit JCI, the community or the world? (Max. 150 words)

(Come la Vostra impresa apporterà benefici alla JCI, alla comunità o al mondo?)



2. What are its innovative characteristics? (Max. 150 words)

(Quali sono le sue caratteristiche innovative?)

3. How will it ensure quality? (Max. 150 words)

(Come garantirà la qualità?)

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Belarus Belgium Benin Bolivia

Guinea

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Mauritius Mexico Monaco Moldova

Mongolia Morocco Nazambique Namibia Netherlands Netherlands Netwe Zealand Niger Nigeria Norway Pacific Pakistan Paraguay Peru Philippines Poland Portugal Puerto Rico Romania Russia Rwanda Scotland

> Slovakia Slovenia outh Africa Sri Lanka Suriname Sweden witzerland Syria Taiwan

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Uruguay Venezuela Vietnam

West Indies

Zimbabwe

United Arab Emirates Uganda Ukraine United Kingdom United States of America

Haiti Honduras Hong Kong, China Hungary Iceland India

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4. How will it excel over the competition? (Max. 150 words)

(Come eccellerà sui propri competitors?)



5. How does your company comply with the UN Global Compact Ten Principles during the daily activities? (Max. 150 words)

(Come l'azienda perseguirà i dieci principi dello UN Global Compact durante la propria attività quotidiana?)

6. How will your local community benefit from the activities of your enterprise? (Max. 150 words)

(Come la sua comunità locale trarrà benefici dalla'ttività dell'azienda?)

Argentina Armenia Australia



Information about UN Global Compact

WHAT IS IT?

The Global Compact is a framework for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. As the world's largest, global corporate citizenship initiative, the Global Compact is first and foremost concerned with exhibiting and building the social legitimacy of business and markets.

Business, trade and investment are essential pillars for prosperity and peace. But in many areas, business is too often linked with serious dilemmas - for example, exploitative practices, corruption, income equality, and barriers that discourage innovation and entrepreneurship. Responsible business practices can in many ways build trust and social capital, contributing to broad-based development and sustainable markets.

The Global Compact is a purely voluntary initiative with two objectives:

- Mainstream the ten principles in business activities around the world
- Catalyse actions in support of broader UN goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

To achieve these objectives, the Global Compact offers facilitation and engagement through several mechanisms: Policy Dialogues, Learning, Local Networks, and Partnership Projects.

The Global Compact is not a regulatory instrument – it does not "police", enforce or measure the behavior or actions of companies. Rather, the Global Compact relies on public accountability, transparency and the enlightened self-interest of companies, labour and civil society to initiate and share substantive action in pursuing the principles upon which the Global Compact is based.

The Global Compact involves all the relevant social actors: governments, who defined the principles on which the initiative is based; companies, whose actions it seeks to influence; labour, in whose hands the concrete process of global production takes place; civil society organizations, representing the wider community of

Zimbabwe

Argentina



stakeholders; and The United Nations, the world's only truly global political forum, as an authoritative convener and facilitator.

THE TEN PRINCIPLES

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

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- <u>The United Nations Convention Against Corruption</u>

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

Human Rights

- <u>Principle 1</u>: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
- Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour Standards

- <u>Principle 3</u>: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- <u>Principle 4</u>: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
- Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and
- <u>Principle 6</u>: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

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Environment

Argentina Armenia Australia Austria Bangladesh

- <u>Principle 7</u>: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
- <u>Principle 8</u>: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
- <u>Principle 9</u>: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption

<u>Principle 10</u>: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

For more information, access www.unglobalcompact.org

To see the 2008 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between JCI and the UN Global Compact, access <u>http://www.jci.cc/about/en/externalrelations/formalrelations</u>