



Berne, le 27 juin 2014

## **Réponse suisse au questionnaire du Haut-commissariat aux droits de l'homme intitulé « Plans d'action nationaux sur les entreprises et les droits de l'homme »**

### **General comment**

Switzerland appreciates the efforts undertaken by the Working Group in promoting the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (GPs). The present questionnaire is very detailed and touches on various aspects relevant to the implementation of the GPs. Many questions and issues raised are quite obviously relevant in the context of the GPs while other questions and issues seem less relevant.

Switzerland provides information to as many questions as possible. Where an answer is missing, this is due to a lack of clarity of the questions or to the disproportionate time and effort which would have to be invested in order to provide an exhaustive answer. A missing answer does therefore not automatically mean that the issue in question is not addressed by Swiss policies or laws. At the same time, where an answer has been provided, this is not to be interpreted as automatic acquiescence with the relevance of the issue raised in that question for the implementation of the GPs.

A mapping/stock-taking of existing measures to implement the GPs in Switzerland is part of the ongoing work on the development of a Swiss strategy for the implementation of the GPs and, together with the strategy, will be published as soon as the latter has been adopted by the Federal Council.

### **Informations relatives au contact et à la divulgation**

1. Merci d'inclure toute information de contact et détails pertinents au cas où le Groupe de Travail aurait par la suite des questions

Corrina Morrissey, Desk Officer Business and Human Rights, Human Security Division, Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

2. Merci de confirmer si le Groupe de Travail peut inclure le nom du Gouvernement dans la liste de ceux qui ont fournis les informations

Yes, Switzerland can be included in the list.

3. Merci d'indiquer si les informations soumises par le Gouvernement peuvent être rendues publiques ou si elles doivent rester anonymes.

Yes, the information submitted to the Working Group can be made public.

### **Plans d'action nationaux sur les entreprises et les droits de l'homme**

4. Le Gouvernement a-t-il pris des mesures pour mettre en œuvre les principes directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme depuis qu'ils ont été approuvés à l'unanimité par le Conseil des droits de l'homme en juin 2011 ?

Following up on a mandate from the Parliament, the Swiss government is currently developing a national strategy to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The strategy is being developed in consultation with stakeholders from business, civil society and academia and is planned to be adopted by the Federal Council in December 2014.

5. Est-ce que ces efforts incluent un plan pour développer ou mettre à jour un plan national d'action d'Etat relatif aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme et/ou la mise en oeuvre des Principes directeurs des Nations Unies Si non, merci de passer à la question 6.

Yes (see question 4)

a Si oui, et si le plan d'action national a été rendu public, merci de fournir les liens pour tout document pertinent

The strategy will be made public once it has been adopted in December 2014.

b. Si oui, ou s'il y a des plans pour développer un plan d'action national pour mettre en oeuvre les Principes directeurs, quel comité, ministère ou agence gouvernementale est responsable pour superviser ces mesures

The Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs have joint lead on developing the strategy.

c. Si le Gouvernement développe ou met à jour un plan d'action national, quand cette information sera-t-elle rendue publique ?

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#### **Alignement de l'existence des lignes directrices de la responsabilité sociale des entreprises avec les Principes directeurs**

6 Y-a-t-il des politiques nationales spécifiques de responsabilité sociale des entreprises, des programmes ou des réglementations?

Yes, the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs has a CSR concept. Currently a new CSR strategy of the Swiss Government is being developed.

a Si oui, est-ce que ces documents font spécifiquement référence aux problématiques des droits de l'homme et, si c'est le cas, quelles sont les problématiques concernées?

The present CSR concept refers to human rights and this will also be the case for the new CSR strategy presently being developed, which will also include references to the UN GPs that have since been adopted.

b. Qui, au sein du Gouvernement, dirige ces politiques de responsabilité sociale des entreprises et qui est impliqué dans leur développement?

The lead is with the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs that has also developed Switzerland's present CSR policy. Other departments and offices, such as the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs or the Federal Office for the Environment are also participating in developing Switzerland's new CSR strategy.

7. Est-ce que les programmes du Gouvernement, les politiques ou les réglementations concernant la responsabilité sociale des entreprises réfèrent explicitement aux Principes directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ?

The new Swiss strategy on CSR and the Swiss strategy to implement the UN GPs will both make reference to the UN GPs.

a Si OUI, précisez lequel et la manière dont l'un de ces principes directeurs est référencé

Since both the new Swiss CSR strategy and the Swiss strategy to implement the UN GPs are in development, this question cannot be answered in detail at this point.

b Si non, est-ce que le Gouvernement prévoit d'aligner les programmes, politiques ou réglementations de responsabilité sociale des entreprises actuellement existants avec les

Principes directeurs ?

### Rapports et cadre de gouvernance des entreprises

8. Le gouvernement a-t-il déjà établi une politique ou autres perspectives concernant le bilan annuel des entreprises sur la façon dont elles traitent les impacts négatifs potentiels sur les droits de l'Homme, au regard des Principes directeurs?

No.

a Si non, est-ce que vous fournissez des conseils à propos d'un sous-ensemble des problématiques des droits de l'homme, par exemple concernant le droit du travail ou les droits fonciers ? Indiquer lesquels et quels standards spécifiques les entreprises doivent suivre.

Work in progress, it is too early to answer this question.

9. Y-a-t-il des recommandations dans votre pays pour encourager les entreprises à rendre compte de leurs risques et impacts concernant les droits de l'homme ?  
a Si OUI, combien d'entreprises le font habituellement?

Work in progress, it is too early to answer this question.

10. Est-ce que le pays a de quelconques lois qui imposeraient aux entreprises de rendre compte des risques et impacts concernant les droits de l'homme

No.

11 Pour tout ce qui précède, si ces politiques, recommandations ou lois existent, s'appliquent-elles à toutes les entreprises ou seulement à certains types d'entre elles (entreprises d'Etat, sociétés cotées...) ?

12. Pour tout ce qui précède, est ce que le Gouvernement a consulté les entreprises, la société civile, les investisseurs ou toute personne concernée dans le développement de ces politiques, recommandations ou lois ?

General remark with regard to stakeholder engagement: Engagement with relevant stakeholders in the development of policies and laws is a core element of the political system in Switzerland. Projects for federal laws are submitted to a consultation procedure according to the Federal Act on the Consultation Procedure (Consultation Procedure Act, CPA). The consultation procedure has the aim of allowing the cantons, political parties and interested groups to participate in the shaping of opinion and the decision-making process of the Confederation. It is intended to provide information on material accuracy, feasibility of implementation and public acceptance of a federal project. Anyone and any organisation may participate in a consultation procedure and submit an opinion. The consultation documents, a summary of the results of the consultation procedure and the opinions submitted by interested parties are made publicly available.

13 L'engagement à respecter les droits de l'Homme est-il une exigence tacite ou explicite lors de la constitution de l'entreprise, ou lors de la répertorisation en Bourse de l'entreprise?

No.

### Marchés publics

14. Le Gouvernement a-t-il pris des mesures pour intégrer des considérations concernant les droits de l'homme dans les cadres et les processus de marchés publics ?

Switzerland's "Sustainable Development Strategy" provides for the Confederation to set an example with its own consumption and to demand products and to construct buildings that meet high economic, social and ecological requirements. In the framework of public procurement, the purchasing authority only concludes procurement contracts with suppliers which guarantee the respect of labour protection stipulations and working conditions as well as equal treatment of women and men with regard to sala-

ry (Loi fédérale sur les marchés publics, art. 8 al. 1 lit. b and c). If the products are produced abroad, at least the respect of the eight core conventions of the International Labour Organisation must be guaranteed (Ordonnance sur les marchés publics, art. 7 al. 2). In order to facilitate the implementation of these provisions with due respect for the general principles of adjudication (equality of treatment, transparency, competition and economic use of public means), the Federal Commission for Public Procurement of the Confederation, in 2010 adopted recommendations on sustainable public procurement for the benefit of the Confederation's procurement agencies. These recommendations and the observance of criteria pertaining to sustainable development in public procurement in general are evaluated on a regular basis. Switzerland is also actively engaged in discussions on sustainable public procurement in international fora such as the WTO, the OECD and UNEP. Furthermore, Switzerland supports the implementation of sustainable public procurement policies in third countries through its economic cooperation and development activities.

15. Le gouvernement a-t-il des exigences relatives aux droits de l'homme concernant les marchés publics ?

cf. answer to question 14

a Si OUI, merci d'indiquer dans quels domaines (par exemple travail des enfants, travail forcé et liberté d'association, discrimination sur le genre, travail des migrants, consentement préalable libre et éclairé), secteurs ou catégories (par exemple privatisation de services publics) ?

cf. answer to question 14

### **Entreprises contrôlées ou appartenant à l'Etat**

16. Les entreprises appartenant à l'Etat sont-elles tenues d'établir un rapport sur les risques et/ou impacts sur les droits de l'Homme?

a. Si oui, sur quelles problématiques sont-elles tenues d'établir des rapports?

17. Les institutions financières détenues ou contrôlées publiquement (par exemple, les agences de crédit à l'exportation ou les banques de développement) ont-elles des politiques de protection se référant aux droits de l'homme?

The Swiss Export Risk Insurance (SERV): As a member of the OECD, Switzerland applies the OECD Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence ("Common Approaches"). Under the heading "Environmental and Social", the Common Approaches also subsume criteria pertaining to human rights and make explicit reference to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The evaluation of these criteria is always project-related and is conducted on the basis of World Bank and IFC benchmarks (in particular the IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability). SERV has internalized the Common Approaches and adopted its environmental, social and human rights compliance policy accordingly. The Common Approaches, and in particular their human rights aspects, are subject to further development. SERV actively participates in the work of the expert group in charge of these discussions. SERV is a so called pure cover Export Credit Agency (ECA) and unlike many other OECD ECAs does not provide direct export credits. Hence its involvement in the export transaction is only punctual and not continuous as in the credit business.

Swiss Investment Fund for Emerging Markets (SIFEM AG): SIFEM is Switzerland's Development Finance Institution and has the mandate to invest mainly in funds and financial intermediaries for the benefit of small and medium enterprises (SME), rapidly growing enterprises and private infrastructure companies in developing and transition countries. By doing so, SIFEM provides long-term access to finance and know-how for these enterprises and contributes to their sustainable growth, the creation of jobs and to poverty reduction.

SIFEM is a company pursuant to the Swiss Code of Obligations and wholly owned by the Swiss Confederation. As such, it is obliged both legally as well as by the Strategic Objectives of the Federal Council to respect the principles of financial, economic, social and environmental sustainability and – with regard to employment creation and working conditions – the Decent Work Agenda of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The evaluation of the sustainability criteria and the ILO Core Labour Standards, on the basis of SIFEM's Responsible Investment Policy, is always done ex-ante and project-related. To this end, the IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability often serve as a benchmark. They include direct references to the UN Guiding Principles on Business

and Human Rights and the International Bill of Human Rights. The implementation of SIFEM's Responsible Investment Policy is rigorously monitored and externally evaluated.

a Si oui, ont-elles des exigences de diligence raisonnable relatives aux droits de l'Homme pour les activités ou les clients bénéficiant d'un soutien financier ou de conseil?

cf. answer to question 17

b Si OUI, quelles sont les questions ou spectres de questions que ces entreprises sont tenues de déclarer?

cf. answer to question 17

### **Entreprises avec des activités à l'étranger**

18. Les ambassades à l'étrangère ont-elles reçu des instructions explicites de la part du gouvernement pour sensibiliser ou conseiller les entreprises domiciliées dans sa propre juridiction qui ont des activités à l'étranger sur les risques et impacts de leurs activités sur les droits de l'homme, au regard des Principes directeurs ?

19. Y-a-t-il une quelconque obligation pour les entreprises de déclarer si elles ont mis en place des procédures de façon raisonnable (par exemple évaluations des risques et des impacts sur les (droits de l'homme) pour déterminer et prendre en charge les impacts humains de leurs filiales, du groupement d'entreprises ou de tout autre entité commerciale intéressée ?

### **Licences**

20. Les sociétés ont-elles besoin de soumettre des évaluations sur l'impact social et environnemental de leurs activités dans le but d'obtenir une licence environnementale ou d'exploitation incluant les questions spécifiques des impacts sociaux et sur les droits de l'homme ?

- a. Si oui, quelle est l'étendue de ces évaluations ?
- b. Si non, pourquoi?

### **Politique d'investissement**

21. Le processus de préparation et de négociation pour les accords internationaux d'investissement (BIT, accords de libre-échange ou accords de partenariat économique avec dispositions sur l'investissement) inclut-il une consultation avec :

a. les ministères / organismes gouvernementaux / institutions (y compris les institutions nationales des droits de l'homme) en charge du suivi des obligations internationales des droits de l'Homme de l'État et le pilier des Principes directeurs sur la responsabilité des entreprises de respecter les droits de l'homme, ou

Switzerland's bilateral investment promotion and protection agreements (BIT) model is regularly updated in order to take into account the latest discussions in international fora and developments in international arbitration. All interested federal departments are consulted, including those in charge of implementing the GPs. In 2012, a working group including experts of the relevant departments examined how aspects related to sustainable development (including environment, labour standards, human rights etc.) could be considered in BIT negotiations more thoroughly. It took into account the work conducted in various international fora, including the OECD, UNCTAD and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20). This work resulted in several new provisions that are included in all ongoing and future BIT negotiations.

b. toute autre personne intéressée qui pourrait informer l'Etat à propos de la pertinence des obligations relatives aux droits de l'homme pour tout accord international d'investissement.

c aucune des propositions précitées.

22 L'équipe responsable de la négociation des contrats État-investisseur avec les investisseurs étrangers a-t-elle été informée par / sur.

a. les ministères / organismes gouvernementaux / institutions (y compris les institutions nationales des droits de l'homme) en charge du suivi des obligations internationales des droits de l'Homme de l'État et le pilier des Principes directeurs sur la responsabilité des entreprises de respecter les droits de l'homme; ou

b. des potentielles implications négatives sur les droits de l'Homme des investissements proposés, y compris des études d'impact effectuées relatives aux (droits de l'Homme.

c. aucune des propositions précitées

23. Est-ce que la politique d'Etat en matière d'investissement se base sur les Principes directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme pour :

a. promouvoir les investissements étrangers?

b. encourager les entreprises locales à investir à l'étranger?

#### **Alignement du développement international et des organismes d'aide**

24 Pour les pays donateurs: Les considérations relatives au commerce (i.e. les entreprises) et aux droits de l'Homme sont-elles intégrées dans vos politiques d'aide au développement ?

The Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) implements a policy very similar to that of the UN. This approach comprises the following three aspects: 1) utilisation of the international framework of human rights as a reference 2) integration of the fundamental principles of human rights, such as equality, universality and indivisibility, and 3) strengthening of the capacities of the holders of rights and of those with obligations – including businesses – to exercise their rights and fulfil their duties.

a. Si OUI, veuillez indiquer quelles options sont incluses, parmi les suivantes ou veuillez préciser les autres le cas échéant. formation générale, formation des procureurs et des juges; formation des agences et du personnel qui supervisent les autorisations environnementales et sociales du gouvernement; formation des petites et moyennes entreprises, dialogues nationaux et locaux multi-acteurs; fonds de réparation pour les victimes; autonomisation des ONG locales qui surveillent le comportement des entreprises; autonomisation des ONG qui travaillent avec les gouvernements et les entreprises ainsi que les victimes, documentation des cas et des meilleures pratiques, examen et formulation de plans d'action nationaux, et les Points de contact nationaux de l'OCDE

The promotion of human rights is an important part of the SDC programme on governance. It supports projects and programmes to promote civil and political rights in various countries. The conditions for support are in particular access to justice (e.g. legal assistance, support local NGOs, support for the implementation of alternative mechanisms for settling conflicts). The SDC supports in particular the governments of partner countries with a view to strengthening their regulatory capacities and respect for human rights. These projects contribute to placing these governments in a better position to prevent violations of human rights being committed by businesses.

Moreover, many Swiss projects in specific fields (e.g. rural development and access to land, decent working conditions, etc.) directly or indirectly promote respect for human rights by companies.

#### **Alignement des politiques de développement**

25. Les projets nationaux et locaux de développement se réfèrent-ils aux Principes directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme pour identifier et prendre en compte les potentiels impacts négatifs sur les droits de l'homme des politiques menées par le gouvernement et leurs programmes ?

National and local development programmes are based on cooperation strategies based on the individual contexts with the alignment to national policies and development objectives (OECD Paris Principles). These refer in general to human rights issues, but do not necessarily refer specifically to the UN GPs. Only in contexts and domestic laws where the UN GPs are implemented, development programs do explicitly take them into account.

26 Le financement des banques nationales de développement ou de toute autre institution financière exige-t-elle des bénéficiaires pour qu'ils mènent de façon raisonnable l'évaluation des risques et impacts sur les droits de l'homme ?

cf. answer to question 17 with regard to SIFEM AG

### Recours judiciaires

27. Les sociétés peuvent-elles être tenues pénalement responsables pour des violations des droits de l'homme selon les lois applicables dans le pays où elles sont situées? (si oui, y-a-t-il eu des affaires qui ont été portées devant les tribunaux nationaux) ?

In criminal proceedings against business undertakings, jurisdiction lies with the authorities at the place where the company's registered office is located (Criminal Procedure Code [CrimPC]<sup>1</sup> art. 36, para. 2). Hence, prosecution can be brought in Switzerland only against those companies that are also domiciled in Switzerland.

Swiss law provides for the criminal liability of legal persons at articles 102 Criminal Code (CrimC)<sup>2</sup>. A company has subsidiary criminal liability (para 1) for all crimes and offences when an offence cannot be attributed to a particular individual owing to an organizational failure in the company. In addition, a company carries the primary criminal responsibility for certain serious offences, including bribery of domestic or foreign public officials and money-laundering, regardless of the criminal liability of natural persons, if the company failed to take all reasonable and necessary organizational measures to prevent the offence.

Thus, for example, in November 2011, a company domiciled in Switzerland was fined because persons in positions of responsibility had not taken all necessary and reasonable organisational measures to prevent the payment of bribes to foreign officials abroad.

28. Les tribunaux nationaux permettent-ils de déposer une requête contre des sociétés pour des violations alléguées des droits de l'homme qui auraient été commises à l'étranger (affaires pénales ou civiles) ?

Civil proceedings:

Regarding tortious acts, Swiss courts at the "domicile" of a company have jurisdiction. The domicile of a company is located where it has its (a) statutory seat, (b) central administration or (c) principal place of business (Lugano Convention [LC] art. 2, para. 1, and 60).

When the company is not domiciled in Switzerland, Swiss courts have jurisdiction if the tortious act committed abroad caused injury in Switzerland (art. 129 Private International Law Act [PILA]; art. 5 nr. 3 LC).

Other courts in Switzerland may also have jurisdiction, e.g. at the place where a branch office is located in Switzerland, or where the bringing of action in another country is not possible or cannot reasonably be expected and the facts on which the claim is based have a sufficient connection with Switzerland (jurisdiction by necessity; art. 3 PILA).

If Swiss law is applicable, the tortfeasor (i.e. the company, subsidiary or supplier that commits the tort abroad) bears liability. If a group of companies is implied, the parent company may be held liable where no organisational separation has been made between the parent company and the tortfeasor subsidiary (so-called "piercing of the corporate veil"; Civil Code [CC]<sup>3</sup> art. 2).

Criminal proceedings:

See answers to questions 27 and 29.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20052319/index.html>.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19370083/index.html>.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19070042/index.html>.

29. Le Gouvernement fournit-il une assistance (financière ou autre) aux victimes de violations alléguées des droits de l'homme qui sollicitent un recours judiciaire devant les tribunaux ?

Civil proceedings:

The Swiss Civil Procedure Code (CPC)<sup>4</sup> provides in art. 117 ff. that any person (regardless of its domicile or its nationality) is entitled to legal aid if: (a) he or she does not have sufficient financial resources; and (b) his or her case does not seem devoid of any chances of success.

Legal aid comprises: (a) an exemption from the obligation to pay advances and provide security; (b) an exemption from court costs; (c) the appointment by the court of a legal agent under the legal aid system if this is necessary to protect the rights of the party concerned, and in particular if the opposing party is represented by a legal agent; the legal agent under the legal aid system may be appointed prior to the court hearing in order to prepare the proceedings. Legal aid may be granted for all or part of the case. No court costs are charged for proceedings relating to the granting of legal aid, except in cases of bad faith or vexatious conduct.

Switzerland is also party to various international instruments, such as the Convention of 25 October 1980 on International Access to Justice, which provides that nationals of any Contracting State and persons habitually resident in any Contracting State are entitled to legal aid for court proceedings in civil and commercial matters in each Contracting State on the same conditions as if they themselves were nationals of and habitually resident in that State. This applies also to legal advice, provided the person seeking advice is present in the State where advice is sought. The Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters allows mutual judicial co-operation in order to obtain evidence in another State, or to perform some other judicial act abroad.

Criminal proceedings:

Beside several other procedural rights (art. 117 CrimPC), victims have at certain conditions the right to constitute private claimant in a criminal proceeding (art. 118 CrimPC). This status grants legal aid to the victim as private claimant (art. 136 CrimPC). In addition, according to the Federal Law on the assistance to victims of criminal offences<sup>5</sup>, victims can get assistance at counselling services all over the country in medical, psychological, social, financial or legal matters (art. 2ss). Immediate help is free. Assistance on a longer period of time is also free if the victim's personal situation calls for it. Victims can also get compensation from the state for the financial and moral damage they have suffered, if they cannot obtain such compensation of the offender (for instance because the offender is unknown or without financial means). Compensation for material damage is limited to 100'000 francs and takes into account the damage suffered and the financial means of the victim. Victims get no compensation from the state for material damage if their financial means exceed a limit set by law. Compensation for moral tort is granted regardless of financial means: requirements are that the victim has to deal with severe personal suffering (art. 19ss). Finally, victims can obtain assistance according to this law whether the offence has been perpetrated in Switzerland or abroad (art. 3 al. 2 and 17).

### Recours extrajudiciaires

30. Le Gouvernement fournit-il un soutien aux mécanismes et griefs extrajudiciaires (par exemple les points de contact nationaux de l'OCDE si applicables) qui permet l'accès pour les victimes des impacts négatifs des entreprises sur les droits de l'homme ?

Yes. In addition, companies concerned by grievances brought to the attention of the Swiss National Contact Point are encouraged to participate in these proceedings.

a Si oui Les entreprises sont-elles encouragées à recourir aux mécanismes et griefs

31 L'organe national de protection des droits HP l'homme facilite-il le règlement de différends les enquêtes ou les surveillances des affaires alléguées des violations des droits de l'homme impliquant une entreprise ?

Switzerland does not have a National Human Rights Institution according to the Paris Principles. However, the Swiss Centre of Expertise in Human Rights includes an entity specialising on business and human rights, but its mandate doesn't cover the involvement in individual complaints or cases.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20061121/index.html>.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20041159/index.html>.



32 Y-a-t-il d'autres agences ou ministères impliqués dans la promotion ou le soutien des règlements des différends entre les entreprises et les consommateurs, travailleurs ou communautés locales ?

The SDC supports projects and programmes concerning legal assistance, support local NGOs, support for the implementation of alternative mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts.

### **Initiatives multipartites**

Switzerland is a member of and / or supports numerous multi-stakeholder initiatives, amongst them the following:

- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs)
- International Code of Conduct for Private Security Providers (ICoC)
- In the framework of its economic development cooperation, Switzerland provides support to multi-stakeholder processes to define and strengthen voluntary sustainability standards for particular value chains (cotton, coffee, cocoa, tropical timber, soy, biofuels)