



Common Demands on the electronics industry (update)

The GoodElectronics Network accommodates networks, organisations and individuals that are concerned about human rights, including labour rights, and sustainability issues in the global electronics supply chain, including but not limited to trade unions, grass roots organisations, campaigning and research organisations, academia, and activists.

The GoodElectronics Network has a vision of a global electronics industry characterised by compliance with the highest international human rights and sustainability standards. Labour rights and environmental norms are respected throughout the entire production cycle, from the mining of minerals used in electronics products, to the manufacturing phase, and the recycling and disposal of electronics waste, both on the level of companies' own operations and in the supply chain.

To further this vision, the GoodElectronics Network has formulated demands on the electronics sector. These demands apply throughout the entire production cycle, from the mining of minerals used in electronics products, to the manufacturing phase, and the recycling and disposal of electronics waste, in each company's own operations, those of their contractors and subcontractors, and in their supply chain.

The GoodElectronics Network demands the electronics sector to:

- ③ **Be fully transparent and accountable** to the public, in particular to workers, communities, governments and consumers. Make information regarding each company's production locations, contractors, suppliers, production processes and products and by-products freely and publicly accessible.
- ③ **Engage** relevant stakeholders in decision-making regarding actions and developments that may affect workers, communities and the environment, on the basis of equality, in a timely manner, applying the principle of free prior informed consent (where applicable)¹.

¹ The right to free prior and informed consent (FPIC) is the right of peoples and communities "to give or withhold free, prior and informed consent to actions that affect their lands, territories and natural resource".



In the field of human rights:

- ③ **Comply** with the highest internationally recognised human rights standards and labour standards, including the International Labour Organization Core Conventions and Additional Standards.²
- ③ **Commit** to the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework regarding the corporate responsibility to respect human rights and the access to effective judicial or non-judicial remedy for victims of corporate related human rights abuses by applying the Guiding Principles for implementation of the Framework.
- ③ **Implement** international standards the Core Labour Standards of ILO (International Labour Organization)
 - Freedom of association and collective bargaining (ILO Conventions 87, 98, expanded by 135);
 - No forced labour (ILO Conventions 29 and 105);
 - No discrimination (ILO Convention 100 and 111);
 - No child labour (ILO Convention 138 and 182).
- ③ **Implement** additional ILO standards
 - Living wage (ILO Tripartite Declaration of principles, art. 34);
 - Compliance with the maximum number of working hours (48+12) ILO Convention 1;
 - Security of employment (ILO Tripartite Declaration of principles, art. 24-28);
 - Healthy and safe working conditions (ILO Convention 155);
 - Social security (ILO Convention 102).
- ③ **Eliminate** all forms of precarious employment such as casual, temporary, irregular and/or agency work that leave workers in a vulnerable position, including abuse of and excessive use of fixed term contracts, dispatched workers, workers on probation, interns and students, migrant workers, etc.
- ③ **Employ** workers directly and on a regular basis.
- ③ **Facilitate** workers and management to receive training on human rights and international and national labour law as applicable in their respective countries provided by independent parties. Provide workers with employment-related information in their language.
- ③ **Ensure** the establishment and the functioning of effective mechanisms to settle disputes and grievances, freely accessible to all categories of workers. Protect workers who claim their rights.

² Such as the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (1977) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Corporations.





- ③ **Respect and support** human rights defenders who address human rights and environmental abuses.
- ③ **Cover** workers' free universal medical health care, medical treatment and compensation for work-related accidents, diseases and illnesses, both and physical and psychological, including those that become manifest after the worker has stopped working with the company.
- ③ **End** gender exploitation and ensure gender equality. Provide for adequate services for women workers including clean rest rooms, safe transport, etc.
- ③ **End abuse** of migrant labour. No retention of passports or other personal documents; freedom of movement; settlement of claims to wage, compensations, labour disputes before repatriation.
- ③ **Facilitate** workers' access to social services, including social protection schemes, such as social security and pension funds, decent housing, education, child day care centres, etc.

Regarding environmental sustainability:

- ③ **Comply** with the highest internationally recognised environmental standards³
- ③ **Abandon** the 'design for obsolescence' and commit to the green, toxic-free and democratic design of electronics products.
- ③ **Make sure** minerals used in electronics products are sourced responsibly.⁴
- ③ **Adhere** to the principle of individual producer responsibility: obsolete products are taken-back and recycled responsibly.⁵

³ Including the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

⁴ Take into account the makeITfair List of Principles on the Extractive Phase of the Electronics Supply Chain - http://makeitfair.org/companies/list-of-principles-2010/at_download/file.

⁵ No export of electronics waste to countries lacking adequate recycling methods in full compliance with the Basel Convention and the Basel Ban Amendment; no prison labour, no landfill, no incineration; implementation of EU directives ROHS and WEEE regarding e-waste, where applicable.

