
KBANK HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE GUIDELINE

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SECTION 1 OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

The introduction of the *Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework*, outlined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, established new requirements for business. Companies are expected to respect human rights, or in other words avoid infringing upon the rights of others. In practice, this involves adopting a human rights policy to guide a company's operations, and understanding a company's impacts and risks, which should be mitigated and monitored over time. The *Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework* requires companies to carry out a human rights due diligence process in order to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how the company addresses its adverse human rights impacts and risks.

As KBANK's operation could be exposed to human rights related risks, which can negatively impact the business, its reputation, and its stakeholders, the company needs to develop a systematic approach for assessing and addressing human rights risks, mitigating impacts and monitoring and reporting performance, accordingly. For this reason, KBANK has developed a Human Rights Due Diligence process which consist of the following:

- Assessing human rights risks and impacts;
- Integrating and acting on identified risks;
- Tracking performance; and
- Communicating on performance

The aims of the Human Rights Due Diligence Process are to facilitate KBANK to:

- Understand emerging human rights issues in financial sector that could pose a risk to KBANK;
- Understand comprehensive scenario and risk possibilities in the key risk areas of the financial sector through the development of Human Rights Risks Register (to be regularly updated by KBANK);
- Identify potential human rights risks from KBANK's business activities;
- Identify gaps against existing practices and find suitable management approaches to tackle emerging human rights issues and risks;
- Identify preventative and mitigating measures for potential human rights impacts; and
- Disclose status of human rights assessment

This Human Rights Due Diligence process has been designed to be an ongoing and continuous process. It will be applied to all KBANK activities, where potential human rights impacts and/ or risks exist. This includes operational activities (i.e. employment practices) and activities within the value chain (i.e. from early developmental stages such as assessments on projects for credit and loan, customer data privacy and security, and supplier practices). The potential human rights that may be at risk (directly or indirectly) as a result of KBANK's activities are illustrated in Appendix 1.

SECTION 2 KBANK'S HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS



Figure 1: KBANK's Human Rights Due Diligence Process Flow

Overview of Human Rights Due Diligence Process

According to UN Guiding Principles 17, due diligence is expected to be an annual or ongoing process for identifying, assessing, and managing potential human rights risks and impacts. KBANK Human Rights Due Diligence process involves 5 steps, which are outlined below.

2.1 Human Rights Policy Commitment

KBank is expected to actively commit to respecting and protecting human rights in our business relationships in line with the UN guiding principles or another internationally accepted standard, such as; International Labor Organization (ILO) and Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). The designated policy has to be a company-wide commitment for all KBANK's operational sites, business unit, and/or projects. The policy should be disclosed publicly on KBANK's website-please access the policy via this link.

The policy should clearly define the expectations and commitment for our own operations, namely; employees, direct activities, product or services, our suppliers, our business partners, including the actions and procedures we undertake to meet our commitment.

2.2 Assessment and Analysis on Impacts and Possibility of Human Rights Violations

Preliminary identification and understanding of the business, and its operations, are required before conducting the human rights due diligence process.

This step is to identify the potential human right violations. The expected outcome of this process is a list of either relevant risks that exist in the bank's current operation, or potential risks that can

emerge from the bank’s practices or from its value chain. As part of the identification process, potential for complicity¹ with KBANK’s value chain will be considered.

To identify the potential human rights risks, the following review shall be done:

- Review of peers’ human rights issues through company websites, public information, and news update;
- Review of risks within the geography of operation (e.g. country risks); and
- Review of industry’s human rights issues from NGO references such as Human Rights Watch, International Human Rights, ILO, etc.

These potential human rights risks are then grouped by topic (i.e. employment practices, customer practices, etc.).

2.2.1 Development/Update of Human Rights Risk Register

The development of Human Rights Risks Register which will be updated in regular basis will help KBANK be aware of its main business and operational activities to ensure that its activities do not cause any violation of human rights. In other words, understanding such issues will help pre-identify the possible impacts to define appropriate mitigating approaches. Human Rights Risk Register for KBANK looks at the bank’s four main practices, namely, employee practices, project lending practices, supply chain management, and customer practices with these given scopes.

The core assumption of the risk register is threefold: That information will be collected, recorded and utilized in the identification of specified organizational risks. It then provides guidance on assessing the impact of particular occurrences at different organizational levels. The stated objective is to develop organizational risk-information channels which, depending on the perceived seriousness of the risk, could stretch all the way up to the most senior management and ministerial levels.

The scopes of the assessment are as below.

	Employee Practices	Customer Practices	Project Lending Practices	Supply Chain Management
Scopes	Across Thailand including full time and part time for the activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions • Discrimination • Labor practices 	Business activities across all segmentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal • SME • Corporate 	High human rights risk industry sectors such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power and utilities • Mining • Fishery • Agriculture • Sawmill, logging, and forestry 	Sustainability high risk suppliers such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security and safety • Contractor for construction / maintenance • Transport and logistics • IT services to vendors and suppliers • Recruitment agent

See Appendix 4 for Human Rights Risk Register Template.

¹ Complicity occurs when a business is implicated in a human rights violation that another company, government, group, etc. has caused. This means that business is responsible for activities or actions that extend beyond its own direct business activities.

2.3 Human Rights Risks Assessment

Human rights risk assessment can be done with key representatives from relevant departments and functions who are responsible for managing the identified potential human rights risks. There are several approaches for risk assessment such as workshop approach, update of risk register, etc. The objectives of the assessment are:

- To understand KBANK's operations;
- To identify potential human rights risks and impacts associated with KBANK's operations;
- To determine how identified risks and impacts are currently managed; and
- To identify significant human rights risks and impacts associated with KBANK's operations. Significant in this instances mean high priority risk that requires further action in order to appropriately mitigate the risk.

The procedure to conduct risk assessment is as follows;

- a) Identify all human rights issues associated with functions,
- b) Conduct human rights (inherent risks) assessment- against pre-defined scoring criteria (see below the criteria to be used),
- c) Identify how each inherent risks are being managed through existing mitigation measures and/or controls
- d) Prioritize human rights (residual risks) after considering existing measures

2.3.1 Human Rights Risk Assessment Criteria

The key difference between Human Rights Risk Assessment and traditional risk assessment is that Human Rights Risk assessment assesses risk from the **perspective of the affected stakeholders**, whereby traditional risk assessment most often assesses risk from the **perspective of the company**.

Criteria have been developed to support the risk assessment process based on the **Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework** and **Guiding Principles**. The criteria characterize the nature of risks and/or impact, by assessing the likelihood of the risk occurring and severity of risk.

For likelihood, it will be considered based on the local environment or context – the likelihood of a risk occurring is greater in a high risk operating environment (UN Guiding Principle 19), including locations with following:

- Conflict zone;
- Weak governance;
- A mismatch between local practices and international human rights standards; and
- Legacy issues.

Criteria for likelihood

	Unlikely (1)	Seldom (2)	Some time (3)	Most time (4)
Conflict zones environment	Full protection of human rights	Moderate protection of human rights	Weak or limited protection of human rights	No protection of human rights
Governance	Strong and transparent governance	Moderately transparent governance	Weak management	Very corrupted managements
Mismatch	Fully aligned	Adopted most of international human rights standards into local practices	Adopted a few international human rights standards into local practices	Not aligned
Legacy issues	No past or present allegation of human rights violations	Had 1-2 allegations of human rights violations in the past	Had some allegations of human rights violations in the past	Repeated allegations of human rights violations

For severity, it will be considered based on the scale, scope and irremediable of the risk or impact from the **perspective of affected stakeholders**. Severity is not an absolute value, but is relative to the other human rights risks and impacts that have been identified (UN Guiding Principle 14). Severity is assessed based on:

- **Scale:** How grave the impact is, for instance impacts on the right to life or the the health and safety of individual workers;
- **Scope:** How many people are or will be affected - for example impacts on the livelihoods of entire communities or the freedom of association of an entire workforce;
- **Irremediable nature:** Whether it will be difficult to restore the people impacted to a situation that is equivalent to their situation before the impact – for example where religious and cultural heritage of indigenous people has been destroyed.

Criteria for Severity

	Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)	Critical (4)
Scale	No impact to health and safety: first aid case	Slight impact to health and safety: minor injury or illness (no loss time)	Moderate impact to health and safety: serious injury that needs rehabilitation (loss time injury)	Significant impact to health and safety: physical disability or fatality
Scope	No negative impact to stakeholder	Impact to some stakeholders in particular stakeholder group	Impact to most stakeholders in particular stakeholder group	Impact to all stakeholders in the group
Irremediable Nature	No need to remediate or take less than 6 months to restore the impact	Take between 6 months to 2 years to restore the impact	Take 2-10 years to restore the impact	Impossible to restore or will take longer than 10 years (>10 years) to restore the impact

2.3.2 Human Rights (Inherent) Risk Level

There are two types of risk that can be assessed. Inherent (or gross) risk is the level of risk when there is no mitigation measure or control in place, or if all measures and controls were failing. This is the worst case scenario of all risk. Residual (or net) risk is the level of risk with all the measures and controls are in place.

The assessment of human rights (inherent and residual) risk level will be conducted using a matrix below to determine the significance of the human rights, where the Axis-X is the level of likelihood and Axis-Y is the level of severity.

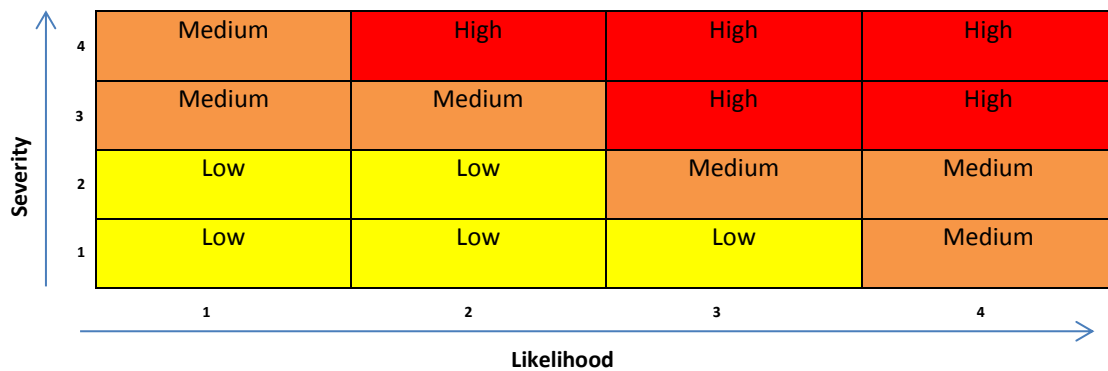


Figure 2: Human Rights Risks Assessment Matrix

2.3.3 Prioritization of Human Rights (Residual) Risks (or Salient Issues)

A key factor to consider when prioritising risks is the ability KBANK to control over the risk, and the degree to which KBANK can influence the behaviour of others including potential complicity. Although some risks and impacts may not be within KBANK’s control, there may be an opportunity to leverage KBANK’s influence to minimize a risk or potential impact (UN Guiding Principle 19).

The mitigations and controls, identified from step 2.2 (c), are to be taken into account in determining the residual risks. As severity of the risk or impact is not an absolute value, but is relative to the other human rights risks and impacts that have been identified (UN Guiding Principle 14), high human rights (residual) risks are to be selected as salient issues.

The salient issues can be identified as high (or medium) human rights residual risks on risk mapping using the matrix in Figure 2.

2.4 Monitoring and Promotion of Human Rights Operations

Upon identification of salient issues (from 2.2.3 above), KBANK shall develop mitigation actions to reduce the likelihood or severity of the adverse human rights risk occurring. The actions to be considered after implementing mitigation actions shall include ongoing monitoring, promotion of human rights, mitigation of impacts, performance tracking of how KBANK will monitor and/or audit, reporting of the outcome, etc.



Upon monitoring of the mitigation actions, KBANK shall review and revisit human rights policy to ensure that salient issues are well managed and related stakeholders are well informed for KBANK approach and mitigation measures.

APPENDIX 1: POTENTIAL HUMAN RIGHTS AT RISK

Topic	Potential Human Rights at Risk of being Impacted
Employment practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right not to be subjected to forced labour • Right to equality before the law and non-discrimination • Right to access an effective remedy • Right to privacy • Right to freedom of movement • Right to a nationality • Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion • Right to freedom of assembly • Right to work • Right to form trade unions and the right to strike • Rights of minorities • Right to enjoy just and favourable conditions of work • Right to adequate standard of living
Customer practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to privacy • Right to access an effective remedy
Project Lending Practices	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate standard of living • Right to self-determination and natural resources • Right to clean water and sanitation <p>Cultural heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to take part in cultural life, benefit from scientific progress • Right to self-determination and natural resources <p>Health (including impacts link to security operations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to health • Right to clean water and sanitation • Right to liberty and security • Right not to be subjected to torture • Right to freedom of opinion, information and expression • Right to freedom of assembly • Right of detained persons to humane treatment <p>Social (including impacts linked to land acquisition)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to freedom of movement • Right to adequate standard of living • Right to own property • Right to access an effective remedy • Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion • Right to freedom of opinion, information and expression • Right to participate in public life • Right to freedom of association • Right to self-determination and natural resources • Rights of minorities
Supply chain practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As all of above

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS OF IDENTIFIED RISKS ISSUES (EXAMPLES)

Potential Risks (by Topic)	Issues	Definitions
Employment practices	Working conditions	The improvement of working conditions is one of the International Labor Organization's (ILO) principal objectives, in line with the right of every person to just and favorable conditions of work. Relevant issues include: employment of workers without the protection of a labor contracts, unpaid or excessive use of overtime, exclusion of contracted or temporary laborers from benefits or grievance mechanisms, failure to contribute to enroll workers in social security payment systems.
	Remuneration	Everyone, without discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. He or she that works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for themselves and their family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
	Collective bargaining	Collective bargaining is the process by which working people come together and through their trade unions, negotiate contracts with their employers to determine fair conditions of employment. The right to collectively bargain is essential to ensuring that working people have the capacity to improve their living standards, provide for their families and build a strong foundation for their economy.
Customer practices	Data privacy / security	Privacy is a fundamental human right recognized in the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and in many other international and regional treaties. Data privacy underpins human dignity and other key values such as the right to privacy. It has become one of the most important human rights issues of the modern age.
	Information Misuse and Inaccuracy	Information misuse and inaccuracy are one of the major concerns in financial sector. Using customer information without authorization underpins human dignity and the violation of privacy.
	Project lending	Increasingly commercial banks are being asked (e.g. by investors, by civil society) to take into account environmental and social risks in their decision-making, as infrastructure and industrial projects can have adverse impacts on people and on the environment.
Supply chain management	Safety and wellbeing of labour	Safety and well-being of labour at work focus on the promotion of safety and health among all workers and their families through preventive and assistance programs in the areas of workplace to prevent injuries, stress, violence at work drug and alcohol abuse and the promotion of tobacco-free workplaces.

Potential Risks (by Topic)	Issues	Definitions
	Child labour and forced labour	<p>Child labour refers to work for children under the age of 18 that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally dangerous or harmful and that interferes with their schooling. Forced labour and child labour are closely linked. They occur in the same geographical areas, the same industries and are mainly caused by poverty and discrimination, and up to half of all people in forced labour are children.</p> <p>Forced labour is any work or service performed against a person's will under the threat of punishment. Found increasingly in the private economy in labour intensive and under-regulated sectors such as construction, agriculture, fisheries, domestic work, and mining as well as in prostitution.</p>
	Migrant labour	<p>According to the "United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families" migrant laborers are defined as follows:</p> <p>"A person who is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national."</p> <p>The human rights risk relates to migrant labor are for example, exploitation and the abuse of worker rights due to poor management. Employees may be recruited from their home countries to host countries through a network of labor contractors and a sponsorship system against their will through human trafficking. Recruitment agencies can offer valuable service, but some of the less reputable firms can render workers vulnerable to being in bonded forced labor as they become trapped by debt incurred to pay recruiters, by visa and work permit regulations that bind them to a particular workplace, and by limited access to host country law enforcement.</p>

APPENDIX 3: THAI DEFINITION FOR BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

สิทธิมนุษยชน หมายถึง อิสรภาพและการคุ้มครองพื้นฐานที่ทุกคนพึงจะได้รับในฐานะมนุษย์ โดยทั่วไปแล้ว สิทธิมนุษยชนสามารถแบ่งเป็น 2 ประเภท คือ สิทธิพลเมืองกับสิทธิทางการเมือง และสิทธิทางเศรษฐกิจ สังคม และวัฒนธรรม ตราสารสิทธิมนุษยชนระหว่างประเทศ (International Bill of Rights) ประกอบไปด้วย ปฏิญญาสากลว่าด้วยสิทธิมนุษยชน (Universal Declaration of Human Rights: UDHR) กติการะหว่างประเทศว่าด้วยสิทธิพลเมืองและสิทธิทางการเมือง (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: ICCPR) และกติการะหว่างประเทศว่าด้วยสิทธิทางเศรษฐกิจ สังคม และวัฒนธรรม (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: ICESCR)

ข้อ	สิทธิมนุษยชน	UDHR/ ICCPR/ ICESCR
1	Right to life ทุกคนมีสิทธิในการมีชีวิต มีเสรีภาพ และมีความมั่นคงปลอดภัย	UDHR 3; ICCPR6
2	Right to liberty and security (including freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile) ทุกคนมีสิทธิในเสรีภาพและความปลอดภัยของร่างกาย จะถูกจับกุมหรือควบคุมโดยอำเภอใจไม่ได้ จะถูกลิดรอนเสรีภาพของตนไม่ได้ ยกเว้นโดยเหตุและโดยเป็นไปตามกระบวนการที่บัญญัติไว้ในกฎหมาย	UDHR 3 and 9; ICCPR 9
3	Right not to be subjected to slavery, servitude or forced labor ไม่มีใครมีสิทธิที่จะมาเอาเราไปเป็นทาส หรือปฏิบัติต่อเราเยี่ยงทาส	UDHR 4; ICCPR 8
4	Right not to be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman and/or degrading treatment or punishment ไม่มีใครมีสิทธิที่จะทรมานเรา หรือลงโทษเราอย่างโหดร้ายไร้มนุษยธรรม	UDHR 5; ICCPR 7
5	Right to recognition as a person before the law ทุกคนเป็นมนุษย์คนหนึ่ง ที่มีความเท่าเทียมกับคนอื่น จึงควรเคารพความเป็นบุคคล ของกันและกันตามกฎหมาย	UDHR 6; ICCPR 16
6	Right to equality before the law, equal protection of the law, non-discrimination ทุกคนเท่าเทียมกัน ตามกฎหมาย และมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับ ความคุ้มครอง โดยกฎหมาย อย่างเท่าเทียมกัน	UDHR 7; ICCPR 26
7	Right to freedom from war propaganda, and freedom from incitement to racial, religious or national hatred การโฆษณาชวนเชื่อใดๆ เพื่อการสงคราม การสนับสนุนให้เกิดความเกลียดชังในชาติ เผ่าพันธุ์ หรือศาสนา ซึ่งยั่วยุให้เกิดการเลือกปฏิบัติ การเป็นปฏิปักษ์ หรือการใช้ความรุนแรง เป็นสิ่งต้องห้ามตามกฎหมาย	UDHR 7; ICCPR 20

ข้อ	สิทธิมนุษยชน	UDHR/ ICCPR/ ICESCR
8	Right to access to effective remedies ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะร้องขอความช่วยเหลือต่อศาล หากสิทธิของเราถูกละเมิด หรือได้รับการปฏิบัติที่ไม่เป็นธรรม	UDHR 8; ICCPR 2
9	Right to a fair trial หากเราต้องขึ้นศาล เราก็มีสิทธิที่จะได้รับ การพิจารณาคดีที่เป็นธรรม	UDHR 10; ICCPR 14
10	Right to be free from retroactive criminal law บุคคลย่อมไม่ต้องรับผิดทางอาญาเพราะกระทำหรืองดเว้นกระทำการใดซึ่งในเวลาที่กระทำไม่เป็นความผิดอาญาตามกฎหมายภายในหรือกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ และจะลงโทษให้หนักกว่าโทษที่มีอยู่ในขณะที่ได้กระทำ ความผิดอาญาไม่ได้ หากภายหลังการกระทำ ความผิดนั้นได้มีบทบัญญัติของกฎหมายกำหนดโทษเบาลง ผู้กระทำผิดย่อมได้รับประโยชน์จากบทบัญญัตินั้น	UDHR12 ; ICCPR 15
11	Right to privacy ไม่มีใครมีสิทธิที่จะมาท้าวทักทาย ความเป็นส่วนตัวหรือครอบครัวของเรา หรือทำลายชื่อเสียงของเรา	UDHR 12; ICCPR 17
12	Right to freedom of movement and residence ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะเดินทาง และเลือกที่อยู่อาศัยได้อย่างเสรี	UDHR 13; ICCPR 12
13	Right to seek asylum from prosecution in other countries หากชีวิตของเราตกอยู่ในอันตราย ภายในประเทศของเราเอง เรามีสิทธิที่จะหนีภัยไปอยู่อาศัยในประเทศอื่น	UDHR 14
14	Right to have a nationality ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะมีสัญชาติของตัวเอง	UDHR 15
15	Right to adequate standard of living ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับอาหาร เครื่องนุ่งห่ม ที่อยู่อาศัย ยารักษาโรค และการบริการสาธารณสุขที่จำเป็นสำหรับการดำรงชีวิตที่ดี	UDHR 25; ICCPR 24
16	Right of protection for the child and mothers แม่และเด็กมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับการดูแล ปกป้องและช่วยเหลือ	UDHR 25; ICCPR 24
17	Right to marry and form a family ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะแต่งงาน สร้างครอบครัว โดยความยินยอม พร้อมใจกันทั้งสองฝ่าย	UDHR 16; ICCPR 23; ICESCR 10
18	Right to own property ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะเป็นเจ้าของสิ่งของของตนเอง และไม่มีใครมีสิทธิที่จะเอาทรัพย์สินของเราไปโดยที่เราไม่อนุญาต	UDHR 17; ICESCR 15
19	Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion ทุกคนมีอิสรภาพแห่งความคิด และมีอิสรภาพที่จะเลือกนับถือศาสนา	UDHR 18; ICCPR 18
20	Right to freedom of opinion, information and expression ทุกคนมีอิสรภาพที่จะพูดหรือแสดงออก ในสิ่งที่เราคิด และแบ่งปันความเห็นของเรา ให้คนอื่นได้ทราบ	UDHR 19; ICCPR 19

ข้อ	สิทธิมนุษยชน	UDHR/ ICCPR/ ICESCR
21	Right to freedom of assembly ทุกคนมีอิสรภาพที่จะชุมนุมเพื่อร่วมกันทำงานที่สร้างสรรค์	UDHR 20; ICCPR 21
22	Right to freedom of association ทุกคนย่อมมีสิทธิในเสรีภาพในการรวมกันเป็นสมาคม รวมทั้งสิทธิที่จะก่อตั้งและเข้าร่วมสหภาพแรงงานเพื่อปกป้องประโยชน์ของตน	UDHR 20; ICCPR 22
23	Right to participate in public life ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะมีส่วนร่วมในการปกครองประเทศ มีสิทธิที่จะเลือกผู้นำประเทศโดยการออกไปลงคะแนนเสียงเลือกตั้งผู้แทนตามความชอบ ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะเข้าถึงและได้รับบริการสาธารณะ ในประเทศของเราอย่างเสมอภาค	UDHR 21; ICCPR 25
24	Right to social security, including social insurance ทุกคนในฐานะสมาชิกของสังคม มีสิทธิที่จะได้รับประโยชน์ทางเศรษฐกิจ สังคม และวัฒนธรรม ซึ่งจำเป็น ต่อการดำรงชีวิตอย่างมีศักดิ์ศรี	UDHR 22; ICESCR 9
25	Right to work ทุกคนมีสิทธิในการทำงาน	UDHR 23; ICESCR 6
26	Right to enjoy just and favorable conditions of work (including rest and leisure) ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะหยุดพักผ่อน และผ่อนคลายจากการทำงานเป็นครั้งคราว	UDHR 23 and 24; ICESCR 7
27	Right to form trade unions and join the trade unions, and the right to strike ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับ ค่าตอบแทนจากการทำงานที่ยุติธรรม และมีสิทธิรวมกลุ่มเพื่อผังก่าลัง ในการปกป้องผลประโยชน์ในการทำงาน	UDHR 23; ICESCR 8
28	Right to an adequate standard of living (housing, food, water and sanitation) ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับอาหาร เครื่องนุ่งห่ม ที่อยู่อาศัย ยารักษาโรค และการบริการสาธารณสุข ที่จำเป็นสำหรับการดำรงชีวิตที่ดี	UDHR 25; ICESCR 11
29	Right to health ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับการดูแลจากสังคมเมื่อเราว่างงาน เจ็บป่วย พิการ หรือแก่ชรา แม่และเด็กมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับการดูแลรักษาช่วยเหลือเป็นพิเศษ	UDHR 25; ICESCR 12
30	Right to education ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะได้รับการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน และมีสิทธิที่เท่าเทียมกันที่จะได้รับการศึกษาในระดับที่สูงขึ้นไป	UDHR 26; ICESCR 13 and 14
31	Right to take part in cultural life, benefit from scientific progress, material and moral rights of authors and inventors ทุกคนมีสิทธิที่จะเข้าร่วมในวัฒนธรรมของชุมชนมีสิทธิที่จะหาความเพลิดเพลินกับศิลปะ และมีสิทธิ ที่จะได้รับประโยชน์จากความก้าวหน้าทาง วิทยาศาสตร์ เมื่อเราคิดค้นสิ่งประดิษฐ์ใหม่ๆ ได้ ความคิดและสิ่งประดิษฐ์ของเรา จะได้รับการคุ้มครองโดยกฎหมาย ไม่มีใครมีสิทธิที่จะมาขโมยความคิดของเรา หรือลอกเลียนแบบสิ่งประดิษฐ์ที่เราทำขึ้นโดยที่เราไม่อนุญาต	UDHR 27; ICESCR 15

ข้อ	สิทธิมนุษยชน	UDHR/ ICCPR/ ICESCR
32	Right to self-determination and natural resources ทุกคนมีสิทธิเสรีภาพในการกำหนดวิถีชีวิตตนเองและการใช้ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ	UDHR 21; ICCPR 1; ICESCR 1
33	Right not to be subjected to imprisonment for inability to fulfil a contract บุคคลจะถูกจ คุกเพียงเพราะเหตุว่าไม่สามารถปฏิบัติตามสัญญาไม่ได้	ICCPR 11
34	Right of aliens due process when facing expulsion คนต่างด้าวผู้อยู่ในดินแดนของรัฐภาคีแห่งกติกาโดยชอบด้วยกฎหมายจะถูกไล่ออกจากรัฐนั้นได้โดยคำวินิจฉัยตามกฎหมายเท่านั้น	ICCPR 13
35	Rights of minorities ชนกลุ่มน้อยทางเผ่าพันธุ์ ศาสนา หรือภาษาอยู่ บุคคลผู้เป็นชนกลุ่มน้อยดังกล่าวจะไม่ถูกปฏิบัติที่มิมีวัฒนธรรมของตนเอง หรือนับถือและประกอบพิธีกรรมทางศาสนาของตนเอง หรือใช้ภาษาของตนเอง	ICCPR 27

APPENDIX 4: HUMAN RIGHTS RISK REGISTER TEMPLATE

Activity	Human Rights Issues and Impacts and Rights at Risk	Inherent Risk ² rating			Existing Measures	Residual Risk ³ rating			Mitigation actions
		Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level		Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	
Employee Practices (Working conditions)	<p>Relevant human rights issues Employee data privacy</p> <p>Impacts Data breaches and misuse of employee information may result in human rights violations, particularly if sensitive financial information is disclosed. Companies must ensure that all collected data is protected through regular security upgrades and adequate employee training. Arbitrary interference with privacy is considered a human rights violation, and the proper collection and handling of such data is firmly within a company's direct responsibilities under the Guiding Principles.</p> <p>Rights at Risk Right to privacy (UDHR12: ICCPR17)</p>	3	3	High	Disclosure policy Information security / cyber security strategy Access control Password protection Encrypted files USB usage prevention	1	3	Medium	Training to all employee level CC TV for monitoring Strict protocol and penalty actions

² Inherent (or gross) risk is the level of risk when there is no mitigation measure or control in place, or if all measures and controls were failing.

³ Residual (or net) risk is the level of risk with all the measures and controls are in place.