Foundation Wittenberg Center for Global Ethics



Code of Responsible Conduct for Business

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Wittenberg Center for Global Ethics

Brussels High Level Group CSR, EU November 10, 2011



The focal points of the Code

- Trust expectations of the public in business, corporations and their leaders
- Causes for their erosion
- Appropriate measures to cope with these causes



Understanding of the game

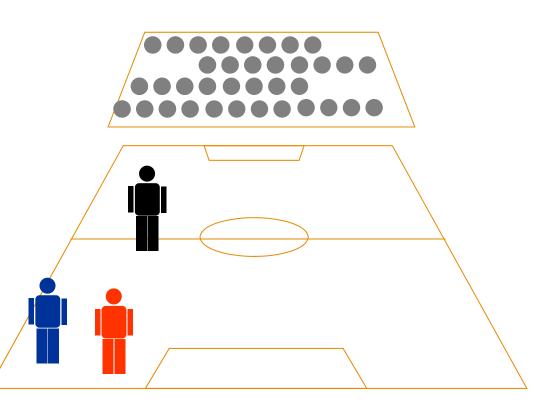
- (Shared) values, beliefs, yardsticks
- Attitude

Rules of the game

- Law, directives
- Social, ecological standards
- Compliance

Actions within the game

- Decisions
- Competition
- Projects





Stakeholder

Normative premises (no harm, fairness, sustainability etc.)

Assumptions about the corporations' room for maneuvre

Trust expectations / judgments

Corporation

,Values "

Conditions which define the room for maneuvre

Decisions / communication



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Trust expectations / judgments

Corporation

"Values "

Conditions which define the room for maneuvre

Decisions / communication



Principles Business must serve the good of the people. Business for the good of the people ... requires competition ... is based on merit ... takes place globally Inconsistencies ... must be sustainable ... demands responsible conduct by (1) High company profits decision makers (2) Redundancies (6) (lack of) environmental protection **Conditions** Heterogeneous expectations of the public Scarcity and conflict of interests Social change **Positions** (1) Profits are necessary but are not to be made by damaging third parties. (2) Redundancies are the last resort; hardships need to be mitigated.

(6) Responsible corporate governance respects the quality of life of coming generations.



The Team

- BASF
- Bosch
- Deutsche Bank
- Henkel
- Metro
- Trumpf
- Facilitation: Wittenberg Center for Global Ethics



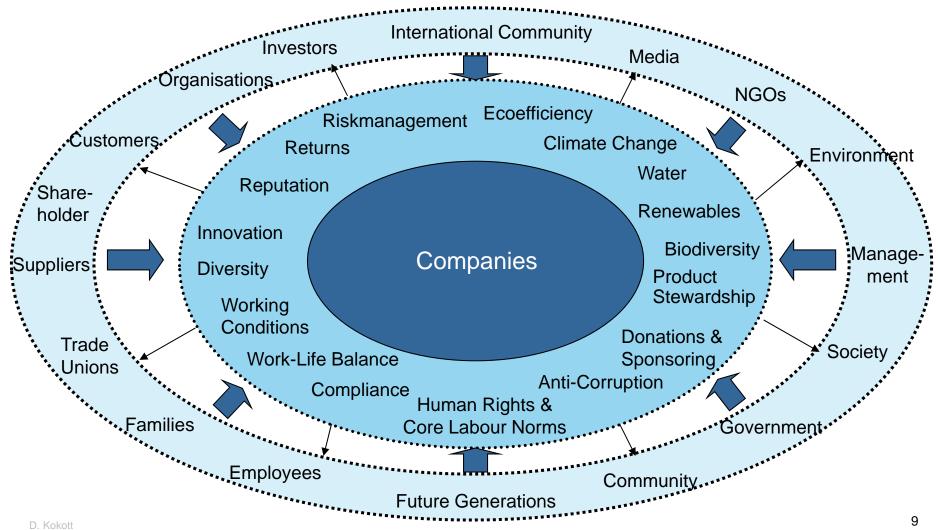
The stakeholder test

Representatives of

- Government and Politics
- Media
- Catholic and Protestant Church
- Unions
- Science
- NGOs
- Companies



Sustainability: A concept of interaction





Preamble

Business needs to be accepted by the public

Therefore:

- We have formulated a "Code of Responsible Conduct for Business".
- We wish to establish this code of practice firmly in our companies and we want to be measured by our success in achieving our stated aims. We invite all companies to join our initiative.
- We wish to embark on an intensive dialogue with the public.



Our principles

- Business must serve the good of the people.
- Business that serves the good of the people requires competition.
- Business that serves the good of the people is based on merit.
- Business that serves the good of the people takes place globally.
- Business that serves the good of the people must be sustainable.
- Business that serves the good of the people demands responsible conduct by decision makers.

D. Kokott



Our principles – Example

Business must serve the good of the people

The task of business is to supply goods and services. Business serves the good of the people:

- in their role as consumers, by supplying them with high-quality, affordable and innovative goods and services that satisfy their wishes;
- in their role as employees or entrepreneurs, by offering them the chance to earn a living, to achieve prosperity, to fulfil their personal aspirations and to participate in society;
- in their role as citizens, enabling them to coexist in a spirit of solidarity by paying taxes and social security contributions and entering into voluntary social engagement.



Our position on controversial topics

- Profits and morality
- Redundancies
- Management remuneration
- Respect for rules
- Representation of interests
- Environmental protection



Our position on controversial topics - Example

Redundancies

Companies are often accused of lacking a sense of responsibility and being disloyal to employees when redundancies are announced.

Our position - Qualified and motivated workforces are essential to the long-term success of companies. Responsible corporate governance demands that employers respect their employees and promote their welfare. All alternative personnel strategies must be explored before redundancies are made; if redundancies are necessary, appropriate consideration must be given to the hardships caused to those affected.



Our investment in the confidence factor

The company's internal processes

- Strategy
- Leadership philosophy
- Contracts
- Target agreements
- Performance evaluation
- Training
- Commitment to society



Our investment in the confidence factor

The company's <u>external</u> processes

- Reporting
- Dialogue with important institutions of the society
- Examples of responsible behaviour
- Statements on important controversial topics



Signatory (November 10, 2011)

adidas AG

Airbus S.A.S.

Allianz SE

Apontas GmbH & Co.KG

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Holding AG

BASF SE

Bayer AG

Bertelsmann AG

BMW AG

Celesio AG

Daimler AG

Deutsche Bank AG

Deutsche Telekom AG

Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband

Dr. Arend Oetker Holding GmbH & Co. KG

E.ON AG

Evonik Industries AG

FUCHS PETROLUB AG

Hapag Lloyd AG

Henkel AG & Co. KGaA

Hochtief AG

HSBC Trinkaus

K+S AG

Kirchhoff Gruppe

Klöckner & Co SE

KPMG AG

LANXESS AG

Linde AG

Deutsche Lufthansa AG

Merck KGaA

Metro AG

Nestlé Deutschland AG

Otto Group

Papierfabrik Scheufelen GmbH & Co. KG

Robert Bosch GmbH

RWE AG

SAP AG

Sozialpartner der Chemischen Industrie (BAVC/IGBCE)

Trumpf GmbH & Co. KG

UniCredit Bank AG/HypoVereinsbank

VNG - Verbundnetz Gas AG

Volkswagen AG

Wacker Chemie AG



Social cooperation is not simply governed by the law alone: it also depends on many individual relationships that are built on trust.